

VOL. 14. FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893. NO. 1.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Pumpkins are good for man and beast; don't neglect them this year.

Louisiana raises fully one-half of the rice crop of the United States. This is one of the profitable new industries of the Gulf states.

The peanut crop for the past year is reported about 4,000,000 bushels short. Virginia and North Carolina are the chief growers of this crop.

Each experiment station should primarily, study questions that are the most important to the farmers of its own state. This is the way to get farmers interested in the work to procure their cordial support.

It is not rational to grope about blindly and try hap-hazard experiments with a view to improving a wornout and apparently impoverished soil without knowing something more than the single fact that it is unproductive.

A successful farmer should discover what materials a plant feeds on, and what plant food is in the soil. Such knowledge as this comes not to us by nature, but by the most careful study, and we are coming to realize that the farmer must be a student, as well as the truly honorable and honored horny-handed son of toil."

Change the pugilistic ring into an agricultural show exhibit, the pugilists into farm hands, the prizes into premiums for best corn, cabbage and cows, and then the Gentlemen Jims, Jacks and Joes, with their boasted bone and muscle and staying qualities could soon be admitted to citizenship and become in time factors in the progress of national wealth and civilization.

The sugar cane growers of Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Mississippi received last season over $7.000,000 bounty on their sugar crop, while the beet sugar producers of California, Nebraska and Utah received only about $40,000. There were about 645 producers of cane sugar and only six of beet sugar. The production of the United States in sugar was near 200,000 tons, while the consumption is about 2,000,000.

Many fail to get full value out of the wheat and oat straw, simply because it is carelessly stacked and cannot be used to good advantage, either as food or as a bedding, because it is too wet. If cut at a good stage and properly stacked after threshing, so that it will keep in a good condition, straw makes good feed, and especially so if fed in connection with bran and clover hay. It makes one of the best materials that can be used for bedding if dry, but if wet it often does more harm than good.

Old Corn in the Crib.

He is a careful and forehanded farmer who is able to keep some old corn through the entire year until new corn is fit to grind again. Of course the crib should be made vermin proof, set on posts with projections below where the plates set on the caps. Neither mice nor rats will obtain entrance to a corn crib thus protected, as we satisfied ourself many years ago by practical experience. The old corn crib of our boyhood was set on posts, each with a new tin pan set on top, and so long as the projecting tin remained no vermin was ever seen in it, though the crib was seldom empty from one year's end to another. If there are not such protections, the crib should be cleaned out thoroughly at least once a year.

Farms in the South.

Mobile Register.

The condition of farms in the state of Georgia is a fair index of their condition in all the Soutern states. The census bulletin, giving the ownership and mortgages of farms for the state of Georgia, shows that of the farms 58.10 per cent are hired and 41.90 per cent are owned by those who cultivate them. In other words, of every 100 farmers about fifty-eight hire their farms and about forty-two own their farms.

Of the farms owned only 1 per cent are mortgaged and 41 per cent are unincumbered. This is rather a remarkable showing when we recall all that the farmer politicians recently said about our farmers being mortgaged to death. The Savannah News says that one of the reasons why there are so many farmers in Georgia who hire the farms they cultivate is that many of the big plantations have been divided up into small farms and rented on shares or at a stipulated price to colored men. In many instances these small farms contain only a few acres. In the course of time a large percentage of them will be owned by those who cultivate them. All things considered, Georgia farmers are in a fairly prosperous condition. They are not overburdened with debt and their outlook for the future is encouraging.

Potato Crop of the World.

American Agriculturist.

The potato crop of the world amounts to the enormous quantity of 2,850,000,000 bushels, by far the largest proportion of which is grown in Europe. Germany is the greatest potato producing and consuming country in the world, with an average production of nearly 900,000 000 bushels per annum, and in years of large production exceeding 1,000,000,000 bushels. Russia comes next with a crop of 464,000,000 bushels, closely followed by Austria-Hungary and France. The crop of the United States is small in comparison with that of Europe, averaging only about 170,000,000 bushels, which is considerably less than that of the United Kingdom. This crop does not enter largely into the foreign trade of any country, the supply grown being mainly for home use.

Germany, shipping less than 5,000,000 bushels annually, is the heaviest exporter, and the United Kingdom, importing about the same quantity, is the largest importing country. The aggregate European crops are just about enough for domestic requirements, the exports of potatoes from all European countries being only 700,000 bushels more than the total imports. Under intensive farming the production per acre of potatoes is very large. This is exemplified by the crops from the Channel islands, where an area of only 8819 acres furnishes 2,337,000 bushels of potatoes for shipment to the United Kingdom. This was at the rate of 265 bushels per acre in addition to home consumption, and the export trade amounted to $334 per acre cultivated.

The Staff of Life.

New Orleans Picayune.

Indian corn or maize, commonly known as corn in the United States, is a most important article of food on this side of the Atlantic, but in the greater part of Europe it is a small factor in the subsistence of human beings.

According to official reports this country furnishes about three-fourths of the production of the world, which averaged about 2,300,000,000 for the decade ended in 1890, and the tendency is to increase in the proportion that acreage is extended faster in the United States than in other countries. Only one bushel in twenty-five is exported, and the higher the domestic price the less is exported, as the amount shipped per annum has been 100,000,000 bushels when prices were lowest, and less than 2,000,000 when prices were highest. In this country the consumption for food amounts to nearly 200,000,000. Corn is also used for food in Mexico and Southern Europe, but in other parts of Europe almost exclusively for feed of horses and other animals.

It is strange that the Europeans are so backward in learning the use of this excellent grain, but they do not take it even under the pressure of famine. In Northern Europe oatmeal furnishes standard food, while in Central Europe rye is the chosen breadstuff. It is preferred by the masses to wheat even. In some countries of Asia and Africa millet is the principal bread plant, while in China rice is the staple food. Of course wheat is used in both countries, having been grown from the earliest times.

Corn is a native of America, having been found by the first Europeans in Mexico, Peru, Virginia and other parts of the mainland. Corn is grown in every part of the country, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, but the Western Central states are the chief producers. Of these, Iowa comes first, with 168,000,000 bushels; Nebraska second, with 135,000,000; Illinois third, with 127,000,000; Missouri fourth, with 126,000,000; Kansas fifth, with 120,000,000.

Of the Southern states, Texas shows up with 65,000,000, and all the other Southern states, except Florida, producing from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels each. The prices of corn fluctuated from 68.4 cents a bushel in 1883, to 41.8 cents in 1890. These are the extremes in thirteen years past.

Wheat belongs to a colder climate than corn, the extreme Northwestern states being the largest producers. An extensive section of Canada is well adapted to wheat, and that fact furnishes an important reason why the acquisition of Canada by the United States will be most desirable. The time will come—it is already foreshadowed—when America will be depended on to furnish bread to the rest of the world. The wheat crop of the United States for 1892 was about 516,000,000 bushels. In 1891 it was about 612,000,000, the largest ever made.

Kansas leads as a wheat-producing state, with about 71,000,000 bushels, while Minnesota is second, with 41,000,000. Of the Southern states, Kentucky alone furnishes 10,000,000. Texas produces 5,000,000. All the other Southern states less. The wheat crop in California in 1892 was 39,000,000.

The highest price for wheat in fifteen years was in 1878, when it brought $1.34 per bushel. In 1890 it got down to 83 cents, and for a number of years past has not reached $1, until 1892, when it got to $1.03. The steady cheapening of breadstuffs save when artificially stimulated by a failure of foreign crops, while not an encouraging sign for the farmer, is at least a benefit to mankind. Like the low price of cotton, it is a good thing for the masses. What is necessary for the producers is to decrease the cost of production and so increase their profits without levying increased exactions on consumers.

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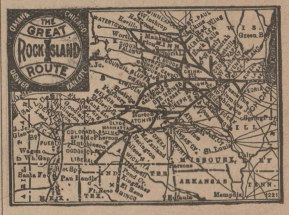
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FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, April 19.

My first trip to Eagle Pass was made last Friday, and I am not prepared to say much about the town. Must say, however, that I am very favorably impressed with what I did see, and that was seen through the kindness of Trinidad San Miguel, who placed at my disposal his own splendid horse and saddle, which I used to my heart's content. Mr. San Miguel is one of the cleverest men to be met anywhere, and Eagle Pass has in him a citizen of whom she may be proud, if for no other reason than for his kindness to strangers.

Mention must also be made of the accommodating proprietor of the Maverick hotel, W. A. Fitch, who, upon learning that I had business to take me to C. Porfirio Diaz, kindly hitched up his horse and drove me over in his comfortable little phæton. This is not the only kindness shown me by Mr. Fitch by a great deal, but to enumerate them all were almost or quite impossible and would occupy more time and space than is at my disposal, so will conclude by returning thanks for all in a bunch.

After supper, F. E. Leason took me around to the Mesquite club and introduced and registered me and the doors were open to me during my stay.

The rooms of this club and the manner in which they are furnished is a credit to Eagle Pass, or indeed to any town of even five times the population.

Saturday is the day the "Guide" appears, learning which I hustled around there early to get my name in the paper, which, right here, let me say, is an honor, as every Tom, Dick and Harry's name does not appear in the personal column of that paper (and mine did not either), but the editor was not in so I failed in my mission. However, at night after the day's work was over I called again and met the talented young editor, with whom a very pleasant hour was spent, discussing the merits and demerits of the bill which it was recently endeavored to get through the legislature for the protection of pasture owners against promiscuous hunters, and to which, regretfully it is said, I found him bitterly opposed.

Strolling around the town, I dropped into Charles Fessman's saloon, one door north of the First National bank. Glancing around, I was surprised, and had to look out into the street again to convince myself that I was not in a city, as the furnishings and appearance of the interior led me to believe I was. There was in connection a sitting-room, where a stranger could quietly sit down and read his choice of the many newspapers and magazines to be found on the tables, placed there by the enterprising proprietor for the edification of his patrons. The best of it is, the JOURNAL will hereafter be found on one of those tables.

Mr. Fessman is also a prominent stockman and has some horse stock for sale.

Forgot to mention the fact in the proper place, but will do so here, that Eagle Pass is trying to come San Antonio on us, in that she also sports her chile-con-carne and temale stands.

J. K. Burr returned home to Eagle Pass last Friday after spending a day or two here. Mr. Burr has one of the best bred colts in the state in training down at the fair grounds, and was down there to see him on Wednesday. Mr. Burr says his colt will go on the circuit this fall.

Uncle Henry Stevens passed up from from Eagle Pass to Del Rio Friday.

Sam Lazarus shipped one train of three-year-old steers from Spofford to the Territory Thursday and two trains Friday. These are the Gunther cattle.

William Neggli shipped from Eagle Pass Thursday, one train of the steers sold to J. M. Chittem at about $22.50 from which word was received yesterday. They weighed 930 pounds and brought $3.37½.

The rain, a very good one, which fell here accompanied by a terrfic wind and slight hail, extended only a short distance out, about twenty miles from the city. From there on to about eight or ten miles beyond Uvalde only a slight sprinkle was felt, and from there fo Spofford a splendid rain fell which is of incalculable benefit to that country. From Spofford to Eagle Pass it was not even a good dirt settler. But yesterday coming down it commenced a slow drizzle on us at the former place and continued and at times quite heavily the entire day. The firmamament was entirely overcast with clouds, and it is to be hoped the drizzle did good, though it was not general.

T. San Miguel shipped Saturday from Eagle Pass two cars, 112 head of good calves to Thomas Dillard of New Orleans, There were a few yearlings in the bunch.

F. E. Leason, formerly of Eagle Pass but now of Comstock, after spending a few days in the former place, left Saturday morning for his ranch. Mr. Leason is going out of the stock business, and says he has not bred his flocks for two or three years, and they are now fat and ripe to sell out, and he proposes doing so within sixty days.

E. H. Carll of Carrizo Springs shipped a train load of sixteen cars of fat steers to market from Eagle Pass Saturday. They were steers that had been contracted for by J. M. Chittem at a price somewhere in the neighborhood of $22.50, could not learn positively. They were certainly pretty cattle.

J. T. McDaniel, manager of P. W. Thompson's extensive cattle interests, arrived there Friday with a large herd that had been on pasture in the Dimmit county cattle company's pasture, and sold to Ira M. Johnson ninety-five fat cows and ninety-nine fat ones and twos heifers, which were shipped Saturday to the Galveston and New Orleans markets. Prices could not be learned.

William Towns, principally engaged in horse raising, was in town Saturday and Sunday, Says his stock is doing very well, considering the dry times. Mr. Towns says he has about 200 head of good stock cattle that he wants to sell, so that he can devote his entire attention to his horse stock.

J. M. Glass went in Sunday after supplies and left Monday. Says it is still dry at his place, it not having rained there Friday morning, but pastures to the north and east of him were blessed. His stock, however, is doing very well, and as he handles only steers prefers to buy rather than sell young ones.

Grif. Stone, the young manager of the large Stone interests in Maverick county, was in Sunday and left Monday morning again for the ranch.

George S. Cheesman was up from his ranch in Mexico. He is waiting for rain down there, and the removal of the prohibitory tariff to be able to do something forthe good of himself and the country. Says that although it is not now the fashion, still he wants his brand advertised in the JOURNAL, accompanied by a standing reward for the conviction of any one illegally handling the same. Says he will send it in as soon as he has time to fix it up. Says the calf crop is very late this year in his section, but promises to be a very heavy one.

N. T. Wilson came down from Spofford to Uvalde Tuesday. Concerning the proposed fair here next fall he says that San Antonio is the best town in the state and there is no earthly reason why a first-class fair association should not be established and maintained here. But that unlike the last one, a new one to be successful must "tote fair" and pay the premiums when awarded, and that an entirely different set of men must manipulate the thing, in which event he will do his share.

S. H. Barton left here last Thursday for his home in Del Rio, and returned yesterday. He is about to conclude arrangements to establish that fine horse ranch near here, in fact, is on his way to move his stock from up near Lampasas down here by dirt road via Llano. Says they had a good rain in Del Rio Thursday, which extended to Devil's river but beyond that it did not go. Put water in all the water holes, but thinks it was too heavy to benefit grass much. Some hail feel, but little or no damage wss done to crops. Some fruit was knockod off, but this does not hurt as trees were generally too heavily loaded.

Guinn Walker of Eagle Lake came in Tuesday last and left Wednesday night. He reports it dry in his country but worse here. Sold last of his fed steers at Houston to Hotchkiss & Saunders, and they were shipped out Saturday. Mr. Hotchkiss went down Wednesday night to see to the shipping.

J. W. Almond returned Friday from Chicago; where he had been with sheep. Says he did well, getting $5.25 for the best and paying prices for the balance.

J. M. Campbell was here Wednesday not feeling very well but was in high spirits Friday when he received a telegram from his ranch near Del Rio that a great rain had fallen. Mr. Campbell has a scheme for infecting the coyotes with a fatal contagious disease (the mange) and thus rid the country of these abominable pests. He caught six or eight coyotes, pulled their tushes, put a mangey dog in the den with them and they are now thoroughly diseased with it and he will soon turn them loose on the range to impart the malady to the rest of their kind.

James Stone of Del Rio returned home Friday from the Territory, where he went with a shipment of cattle. Says he is going to shtp some more, rain or no rain, as he bought them to ship.

I would like to request the readers of the JOURNAL within my territory when they wish to do business with the JOURNAL, to do so through this office that I may get the credit for it.

The growing scarcity of timber on so many of our farms should lead to a closer consideration of the fence question. At the best fences are expensive. Many of them are needless. Are there not some upon the farm which can be done away with?

Raw onions chopped fine and mixed with other food, fed two or three times a week to your poultry will aid very much in keeping them healthy.

WOOL! JESSE T. BAKER, Pres. A. C. REYNOLDS, Sec'y and Treas.

St. Louis Commission Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION.

Southeast Corner Main and Pine St.s, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Experienced and competent men in every department. Refer by permission to: Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. Consignments of cotton, wool and hides solicited. Wool sacks and market reports furnished on application. WOOL!

Paris, Burghardt & Allenberg,

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION.

T. C. STERRETT, Manager and Salesman Texas Department.
Room E. Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Reference—The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago.
Room 23, Exchange Building, National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

DR. C. E. TINKHAM,

DENTIST.

502½ E. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

Testing Pure Water.

This caption is taken from a short article appearing in the New York Telegram, which is copied below:

In connection the JOURNAL would ysa that there is at no time a more important factor in domestic hygiene than pure water; and at this particular time it comes upon this country with a double force. Summer, with its heat and malarial producing effects will soon be here; in addition there will be visitors from all sections of the globe, with a chance for the introduction of cholera and other infectious diseases.

Sanitary measures in all directions should be looked after with the closest scrutiny. The water supply stands at the head of the list for thorough investigation. This applies, not only to the authorities of the great cities, but equally so to every household of village or hamlet. Boiling of water for drinking and family use is as simple, and perhaps as safe as any precaution that can be taken.

"It is one of the easiest things in the world to tell pure water from the impure. If you want to test the color of the water, just fill a colorless glass bottle with the water and look through it at some black object, and the distinctiveness with which you can see the object will give you an idea as to the amount of clay or sand there is in the water. Then pour out one-half the water, cork the bottle tightly and set it in a warm place for about twenty-four hours. Remove the cork and smell the air in the bottle. If there is an offensive odor, even the slightest, the water is unfit for domestic uses. Well water, no matter how bright and sparkling, is, nine times out of ten, putrescent. Then, as a matter of course, decomposition is sure to set in in a day or two if you put the bottle in a warm place.—New York Telegram.

Chickens with scaly legs should have the legs washed with warm water and carbolic acid soap, then apply a mixture of sulphur and lard daily for several days; then rub on kerosene with a soft rag, the parasites will disappear.

The proper turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas this year, should have been gobbling for at least a year previous.

Liberal feeding is always best, but wasteful feeding is a loss. Animals will thrive better, keep healthier and make a better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied if well feed, but not over fed.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 14. Fort Worth, Friday, April 21, 1893. No. 1.

TEXAS
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

Office of Publication, 1008 Houston Street. Editorial and Business Department, rooms Upstairs, Same Number.

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The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications, to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

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Correspondents must not expect us to acknowledge the receipt of letters containing remittances for subscriptions. The receipt of the JOURNAL is a sufficient notification that the money has been received.

Subscribers requesting a change made in their address must not fail to give the name of the postoffice at which they have been receiving the paper as well as the name of the office to which they wish it sent. This is very important.

Address all communications to
TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

IF some of our friends in the East would send a few "ads" in lieu of catalogues, there is no doubt but what more good to all parties would be the result.

IN corresponding with any of the JOURNAL advertisers, mention of whereyou saw the ad might result favorably to all parties.

THE burning of Charles Reed's barn at Fairview, Tenn., by lightning on the 12th inst. was a most serious loss. A part of the loss was a large number of thoroughbred mares in foal by the highest class stallions in this line of breeding; the damage by the destruction of these amounts to a great many thousands of dollars.

SEND the JOURNAL short letters from your several localities on the subject of live stock farming, gardening, dairying; in fact, anything connected with the various industries of the country. In this way you will materially aid us in distributing information from all sections. Don't say that you "can't write for the papers;" this is writing for the people, so send them along and they will be prepared for the press and sent out to the people.

BULLETIN No. 26; from the chemical division of the agricultural experiment station of Minnesota is on our table. It shows a thoroughness of work in this division that many of the older states might well be proud of. Pea ensilage has been pretty thoroughly tested, and under a most searching analysis the report concludes as follows:

"Finally, pea ensilage is a valuable cattle food, rich in nitrogen, largely digestible, and returns a valuable manure to the soil.

Wool Growers' Association.

L. B. Haynie, late president of the Wool Growers' association, would be pleased to hear from the members of the association, as well as from all others interested, in regard to a re-organization of this body. Personal affliction has deterred him from earlier action. A postal to Rice, Navarro county, will reach him, and if it is wished, he will call a meeting at the regular time in June.

Bermuda Grass.

In the Gulf states there is no better pasture, lawn or hay grass than the Bermuda. It is not a good grass to have on your farm where you are cultivating; on the contrary, it will be found a very tough customer to battle with when it gets a good footing in your corn or cotton rows. But for pasturage there is nothing equal to it. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, exceedingly nutritious, furnishing both fat and muscle. As a carpet for the lawn, it stands unrivaled, growing under the shade trees even better than where it is all the time exposed to the sun. On rich bottom lands, with a little cultivation, such as may be done with a disc harrow in February, it will grow so luxuriantly as to be readily cut with a mower, raked and baled, making a hay so attractive for cattle, horses and sheep that they will give it the preference over all others set before them.

Good and Bad Mothers.

There is nothing finikin about the style of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr when writing about "good and bad mothers" in the April number of the North American Review. There is vigorous, strong English in the expression "that the good mothers of this generation are building the homes of the next generation, and that the bad mothers are building the prisons." She says, from the families flow the nation; if the father is the hands and the head the mother is the heart.

Unselfish love in the mother! cheerful obedience in the children! In whatever home these forces are constantly operative, that home cannot be a failure.

Again, a good mother does not shut her eyes to the faults of the child; she accepts it as being imperfect, and then undertakes to train it with never ceasing love and care for its highest duties. She does not call impudence, "smartness," nor insubordination, "high spirit," nor selfishness, "knowing how to take care of himself," nor lying and dishonesty, "sharpness."

Let the galled jade wince, but there is nothing truer in life, nor in death, than the statements Mrs. Barr makes in this description of this most important of all subjects.

Ellerslie.

This is the home of the grandest herd of Guernsey cattle in the world, and is one of many of the great estates on the Hudson between Albany and New York, fronting on the river about a mile and having on it the finest and most complete stock barn in the United States or elsewhere. This barn, with its appliances and equipments, such as silos, manure shed, grain bin, engine room, tool room, etc., is a marvel of economy and neatness; in addition it houses comfortably every evening nearly 200 of the finest of Guernsey milkers, each one having a nice well bedded stall. The laboratory, churn and bath rooms with the best of sewerage guaranties the best of butter, which commands the highest market price.

Ellerslie is the property of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, ex-vice president of the United States, and he prides in it above all his possessions. In addition to all the other products turned out from this farm, is that of 20,000 broilers annually from the incubators.

Fourteenth Birthday.

With this issue commences volume 14 of the JOURNAL. This being our fourteenth anniversary, it is natural that a looking backward and forward should be indulged in.

The past has been pleasant, pure and profitable, the first two of which conditions are largely appreciated for home use, while the third is an endowment bequeathed—almost exclusively—to our patrons.

What a happy coincidence—to be born in the spring time. All nature is bright, cheerful and morry, and with such environments our hearts expand with happy greetings.

"Peace on earth and good will toward men"—it is good to be here. The country has grown and the JOURNAL has grown with it, and has egotism enough to believe that in its humble career has contributed towards this progress.

The future looks bright and inviting, and our place in the procession will be occupied to the full extent of our humble abilities.

Fourteen years of life brings the JOURNAL two thirds of the way to manhood's majority; with thousands of warm friends for its supporters, it can only be a question of time when it will be a full fledged franchiser.

Only one slight regret intervenes on this, our natal day. It is a void that it may be impossible to fill. Wanted—A "couple of railroads" and a thousand palace cars for the free transportation to and from the World's Fair of all the patrons of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Responsibility All on One Side.

In the Dallas News of Sunday, the 16th inst., an account is given of the hanging of Charles Scott at Tyler, Texas; which is followed by a brief statement of the murder, which led to his execution.

Scott was a negro of more than ordinary attainments. In 1892 he made a contract with B. F. Curtis of Smith county to make a crop on Curtis' place, Curtis to furnish everything and Scott to do the work, and as compensation was to receive half the crop made. Things moved along for two or three months, until the sun began to get warm, the grass began to grow and Scott commenced to shirk. Curtis remonstrated; Scott would neither work himself nor consent that Curtis should work out the crop, and to settle this, issue Curtis was murdered by the negro, and as finale of this tragedy, the negro was hung.

This brief outline is rehearsed, not as an item of news—it being away back in the vista of the past—but to call the attention of the country to a condition of things that exist, and have existed for years without apparently having attracted much attention or discussion.

The writer ventures the assertion that there are but few cotton planters in the United States who have farmed as much as one hundred acres with negro labor for twenty consecutive years past but what has time again had to face the same issue that confronted Mr. Curtis the morning he was murdered by Scott.

The contract is entered into between the planter and the laborer—perhaps Senator Palmer would call it a contract of partnership. Be that as it may, it is at least a commutation contract in which both parties agree to do a certain part. The planter puts up nearly his entire share of the consideration right at the start, which consists of land, houses, stock, utensils, feed, forage, in fact, everything from a plug of tobacco to a plantation, while the party of the second part puts in his (if at all) in daily installments of labor, and the success of the scheme depends almost entirely upon the full complete and prompt discharge of this daily duty due from this party. Now, in the event he fails to comply, as in the Curtis-Scott case, where is the remedy?

All legal contracts are supposed to carry with them legal remedies for their enforcement. If Curtis had failed to comply, Scott had his remedy at law, but when Scott failed do to his part, the law remedy tendered was simply farcical, involving to a certain extent financial suicide.

All the moral and legal responsibility appears to be entirely on one side; then where is the relief to come from?

There may be some localities, and perhaps some of these are in the Southland, where men goaded to desperation have enacted mild neighborhood statutes—of which all parties to the contract were cognizant—the enforcement of which has produced a more healthy condition both morally and financially. These rules, however, (if any such exist) can only grant temporary partial relief; while all good men desire to see a more stable and effective condition of affairs. The solution may not be in the near future but the irrepressible conflict is on now, and the final issue is bound to come.

The question involved in the case of Curtis vs. Scott appears to be paralleled by a large number of others in this great country of ours.

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.

James Simson of Weatherford, Tex., was in Fort Worth, Wednesday.

J. H. Deere of Tulsa, I. T., is in the city on business in the cattle trade.

A. M. Britton of Vernon, Tex., has been in Fort Worth several days this week.

William Greathouse a cattle dealer of Decatur, Texas, was in the city yesterday.

J W. Corn of Bear Creek, Texas, was in Fort Worth, Wednesday, on cattle business.

J. T. Beal of Colorado City, Tex., whose ranch is in Garza county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

John Kritzer of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Wednesday, mixing up with the cattle shippers.

J. M. Shelton of Fort Worth, but who has several thousand steers in the Panhandle, is in the city.

Col. R. E. Stevens of Gainesville, Tex., a well-known cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

B. C. Rhome of the well-known Hereford firm of Rhome & Powell of Wise county was in the city Tuesday.

Major J. E. Grinuin, the well-known breeder of Hereford cattle, near Terrell, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

W. L Gatlin of Abilene, Tex., owner of a large number of cattle in the Indian Territory, was in the city Tuesday.

W. L. Hawkins, who is now feeding several hundred head of aged steers at Mldlothian, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

J. F. Camp, a prominent cattleman and owner of an extensive ranch and cattle, of San Antonio was in the city Tuesday.

R. K. Wiley of Ballinger, Tex., an old time cattle ranchman, and still in the business, was in the city a few days this week.

C. T. Herring of Vernon, Tex., owner of an extensive cattle ranch in the Indian Territory, was in the city yesterday.

Merrill Davis the well known cattleman of Seymour, was in the city Thursday, and reports Baylor county as being in need of rain.

W. E. (Ed) Cobb of Wichita Falls, Texas, was in the city yesterday and took the Fort Worth and Denver City train for Decatur.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, Tex., owner of a good string of cattle now on grass in the Indian Territory, was in the city Tuesday.

A Silverstein of Dallas, a successful beef buyer and feeder, was in the city yesterday and said his cattle, now on feed, were all in fine condition.

E. F. Wicker, a cattle ranchman of Higgins, Tex., passed through the city en route south to ship out a string of cattle to his range in the Panhandle.

J. R. Hamilton of Mexico, Mo., owner of large sheep interests in Southwest Texas, passed through the city yesterday, en route to his home in Missouri.

Frank Greenwood a cattle ranchman from Del Rio, Texas, was in the city yesterday with a train of cattle enroute to the Indian Territory to put them on grass.

Theo. Schuster manager of the well known ⋈ (lazy kay) ranch in Lubbock county, Texas, passed through the city Wednesday, en route to Colorado City, Texas.

Jot Smythe of Itaska, Tex., who is feeding several thousand cattle in Hill county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and said his beeves were in first-class shape.

J. B. Caldwell of Ennis, Trx., one of the successful feeders of cattle, was in the city this week. Mr. Caldwell has some good fat steers about ready for market.

N. P. Valerius of the firm of Dr. Valerius & Co., Watertown, Wis., importers and breeders of horses, has an ad on the 15th page. Look it up and write him.

W. A. Briggs of Waxahachie, Tex., was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Briggs had some cattle on the St. Louis market last Tuesday that sold for satisfatory prices.

W. D. Driskill of Spearfish, South Dakota, passed through the city on Tuesday. Mr. Driskill is one of the old-time cattlemen of Texas, and is still in the business.

T. D. Woody representing the live stock commission firm of Gregory & Hastings, of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, was in the city yesterday, mixing with cattlemen.

Sam Davidson, merchant and cattle dealer of Henrietta, Tex., was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Davidson has proven himself to be a successful cattle man as well as a merchant.

M. H. Allen, manager of the Standard cattle company, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Cheyenne, Wyoming, to look after his cattle interests in the Northwest.

Philip Witherspoon of Gainesville, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday, looking after the moving of several hundred steers to his plantation in the Otoe reservation near Red Rock.

W. L. Richards of the Crosby Cattle company, and also of the firm of Bright & Richards of South Dakota was in the city yesterday. Mr. Richards will ship several thousand steers to his pasture in a few days.

Joe Miller of the well know cattle firm of G. W. Miller & Son, of Winfield, Kansas, was in the city yesterday. Messrs. Miller & Son are feeding several thousand beeves in the southern part of Hill county.

R. J. Hofheinz, San Antonio, Tex., the enterprising dealer in buggies, carriages and wagons, farming implements, fence wire and all kinds of water supply materal, places his card in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Col. C. M. Rogers of Austin was in the city this week, fresh and vigorous. This office had an appreciated call from him, but these, in period of time, are too much like that of which a certain governor remarked to another certain governor.

Joel Baker, Jr. of Slater, Mo., passed through the city yesterday en route to several points on the Texas and Pacific railway, to ship out several thousand steers to his pastures in Kansas. Mr. Baker has for several years past been a heavy buyer of Texas steers.

Messrs. C. O. Hervey & Co., the deservedly popular job printing firm, whose office is at 612 Main street, this city, will on application, send samples and prices of work. If you are in need of anything in their line, give them a trial order. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

The JOURNAL office enjoyed a very pleasant visit from Col. L. B. Hanie of Rico, Navarro county, who was in the city on Tuesday of this week. The Colonel is interesting at all times, but when on the subjeci of sheep and wool —especially the merino pattern—his enthusiasm is certainly contagious. He reports that his thorough-bred flock of merinos have merged from the winter blast in splendid condition, and have on them a most excellent coat of wool, as shown by some beautiful samples left an our desk of lamb clip, taken while trimming their feet

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1893.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand
Beef cattle	1136	1176	210
Calves and Yearlings	1445	1554	8
Hogs	345	923	241
Sheep	1191	1632	926

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat fed beeves, 3½@4¼c; good, fat grass beeves, per lb. gross, 3½@3¾c; 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, 6@c6¼; common to fair per lb gross, 4½@5½c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb, gross, 4@4½c; common to fair, per head, $1.25@2.50.

There has been no material change in the condition of the market during the week for any class of fair to good cattle. Good beeves, cows and heifers firm and fairly active. Calves and yearlings are in demand. Hogs dull and weak. Sheep in heavy supply and the butchers are full. Quotations are unreliable.

Marion Harland will contribute to the next number of Harper's Bazar the first of a short series of articles entitled "Common sense among the chickens," containing practical directions and suggestions regarding the care of poultry, with valuable hints on poultry raising for profit.

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FOR

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P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

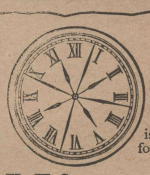
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A temperance drink.
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Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

SWINE.

Porkers are profitable premium pullers.

Don't keep your brood sows too close, they need exercise.

Because the hog is supposed to be a little hoggish don't take it for granted that he wants to lie in the wallow all winter.

Cold storage rooms keep the packeries going all the year; so if you are breeding and raising for the market, go right along feeding every month in the year, and every day in the month.

To get the best profit from your hogs butcher as many as you can at home and turn them largely into sweet country lard and bacon. Many buyers will pay more for these right from the farm than they would have to pay in the general market.

There are instances where a breeding sow has been kept a dozen years or more, but, as a rule, it is believed that seven years is the limit of usefulness as a breeder. When she holds up her head like a cow in feeding it shows that she is losing her teeth and not to be kept longer for breeding purposes.

We are in doubt whether a pig breeder ever reached his ideal in form and feeding qualities; to-day he may have in mind an ideal or perfect form, to-morrow from or on account of some advance in strength, his ideal has taken a higher form or type. The true breeder is not satisfied with points gained. A point gained but gives birth to higher conceptions, and a desire to produce more perfect animals. Consequently we say the ideal of the ideal breeder is always in advance and above him.—Swine Breeders' Journal.

Whenever corn is fed to fattening hogs it should be given in certain proportions of other food; best of all if succulent. Fattening hogs will not eat bran, but they will eat considerable amounts of wheat and fine middlings, especially if mixed with sour milk. They will, if they have too much corn, eat a good deal of charcoal to correct acidity of their stomachs; but better still is the feeding of some kind of roots. Beets, including mangel wurtzel, are eaten by fattening hogs greedily to a limited extent. Give the pigs all they will eat up clean every day, or, better still a little every day. By keeping digestion good the fat can be laid on without fever in the animal.

Professor Henry of Wisconsin says: Our results show that for a pig weighing about one hundred pounds about one pound and a half of grain is required for the mere maintenance of the animal body. If, therefore, we bring to our 100-pound pig each day 1½ pounds of grain mixture the animal merely holds its own weight and makes no progress, so that at the close of the day one pound and a half of food has disappeared, our pig is one day older, but no heavier in weight, and we have nothing to show for the food supplied. The amount of meal required to thus support the body functions, without permitting the animal to gain in weight has been designated "the food of maintenance," or "the food of support."

The improved breeds of swine are now so universally introduced that cross-breeding and the breeding of any but pure-bred sires is not practical or profitable. If we have only grade sows, grade them on up to pure-bred boars of the same breed, and if we have pure-bred sows of a good, uniform type, why cross them with any other breed? After the first cross, no advantage is gained, even with the crossing of two pure breeds, which are better bred pure. The strong constitution is maintained by introducing new sires of the same breed. All of our breeds of swine are now so much alike in size and model that nothing is gained by crossing the breed. Let us breed for the model form, early maturity and good constitution—the breed of our choice—and maintain the uniform type that commands the best price.—Western Agriculturist.

To Regulate Hog Dockage.

The following is a copy of a bill introduced in the Illinois house of representatives by Mr. Rohrer March 30, 1893, and referred to the committee on live stock and dairying to regulate the shrinkage or dockage of hogs:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly, that it shall be unlawful in all the live stock markets of this state to shrink or dock any hogs after they have been sold, but in every case the shrinkage or dockage must be agreed upon before the sale has been consummated; provided, however, that stag hogs may be classed as such and shall be sold on their merits at actual weight.

Section 2. Any person who violates any provision hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each violation, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not less than $20 nor more than $50, and for every subsequent offense under this act shall be fined not less than $75 nor more than $200.

The Cattle Outlook.

The JOURNAL takes from the Nebraska Farmer a short notice on "the cattle outlook," for the benefit of such of its readers as may be earnestly engaged in breeding and raising scrub cattle:

All accounts agree that the recent Fort Worth meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association was remarkable id its attendance, interest and its promise of results. That a great change is impending in the cattle industry in Texas, and is in fact already under way, admits of no doubt. The development of the cotton-seed oil industry and the discovery of the value of the meal and hulls of cotton seed for feeding purposes are working a revolution in methods of cattle raising such as was not possible without the feeding material afforded by the oil mills. The cotton-growing portion of the state is being dotted with the mills and cattle feeding yards are found around each one. Eighty to ninety days' feeding works a wonderful transformation in the thin range-grassed cattle and make it possible to forward a supply of steers to the Fort Worth packing plant which will keep it in steady operation. It has been clearly demonstrated that packing plants cannot be maintained in the range countries for the few months in which the cattle are fit to be marketed, but the utilization of the cotton seed meal and hulls makes it possible to furnish material the year round for the abattoir, and in this fact is doubtless found the explanation of the willingness of Boston capital to take in hand the suspended Fort Worth slaughtering establishment and prepare it for work with cattle as well as hogs. Texas as a cattle feeding state is more than a possibility; it is even now an actuality, and while the revolution will not be wrought in a day or a year the turn of the wheel has nevertheless been started.—Breeders' Gazette.

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

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 scarse and difficult to obtain in the near future.

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Good Advice



HORTICULTURE.

There are about 28,000 schools in France that have gardens attached where practical horticulture is taught. This is one of the guarantees that the French nation has for a rapid recuperation from any financial embarrassment.

The peasantry of Switzer and while in school acquire a love for gardening. The schoolmaster has at his disposal, almost always, a plot of ground set in trees, vines, etc., where he gives them lessons and exolains all that is necessary for an elementary education in this branch of home industry.

A good general rule for pruning an apple or pear tree is to thin the top all over, so that the spraying may reach every part of the head alike. If accessible to the spray it will be equally alike to the sun and air. Any pruning exceeding this will be a waste, and will be throwing away a valuable bearing portion of the tree.—Country Gentleman.

In most of the European countries the railroad authorities keep their right of way trimmed and cleaned up; and at their station grounds beautiful plots are decorated with trees, vines and flowers. In many places in this country the same course is being pursued, and it is to be hoped it will be adopted all over the land. It is in good taste, sightly and refining.

It is a common mistake to auppose that the very richest soil is best to grow trees for planting. On the contrary this rich soil makes a rank, unhealthy growth of top and with roots of correspondingly spongy character. When such trees are transplanted into soil less rich they become stunted and unhealthy, and like these conditions in animal life an easy prey to disease and the attacks of insect enemies. Trees grown on moderately rich soil ripen their wood better and bear transplanting without injury.

In some parts of the world cultivators of grape vines pick off a large number of leaves of the grape vine, in order, they say, to let the sunlight in to improve the grapes. Now, grapes ripen better with an abundance of heavy foliage. This is the universal experience in America. No one now thinks of trimming off the leaves of grapes in order to assist the ripening of the fruit. The blackest and darkest grapes are frequently under the deepest shade of leaves. Ripening is, in fact, a vital process, in which an abundance of heavy leaves is an essential requisite. Chemistry, and not more sunlight only, is the main factor in the case.

The gray-headed old man soliloquized after a half day's work at pruning a long neglected orchard: "If anybody thinks that Adam had a soft snap in the garden of Eden, with nothing to do but trim and dress the garden and its trees, I wish he would try what I have been doing all this forenoon, sawing off the large limbs that should have been cut away years ago." But the old man forgets, as complainers are apt to do, that work is usually easy or hard, accordingly as it is timely or untimely. In primevel innocence Adam had a fair chance to begin even with his work. Whoever takes the neglect of either others or himself to make good is certain to earn his bread and fruit by the sweat of his brow. Yet as we are finding out how to prune easily by doing it always on time, it may be made as Edenlike as the liveliest imagination can conceive.—Exchange.

In the general practice of spraying lies more than anything else, the prosperity of the horticulturists of this country. Every worthy consideration appeals for the increase of the production of fruits; the public health and happiness would be promoted and prosperity and good citizenship would be increased by such an advance in fruit growing as spraying may secure, by such an abundant fruitfulness of our orchards and vineyards as would follow the destruction of insect pests and fungus diseaseses. Hence, spraying appeals to us, not only on the lower, but proper grounds of individual prosperity, but as well on account of the happiness of the masses and the true greatness of our country. More and better fruit means better men and women. The harvest of the tree and of the vine betters the character of him that makes possible that harvest, as well as of him that eats. More fruit and less meat would usher in a higher civilization. The divine wisdom has never erred; when it indicated that to tend the vine and the tree and to eat of the fruits thereof is man's proper estate on this earth and most conductive to his happiness and well being, it was right, and to-day as then, fruit growing is the best and the noblest of the vocations of men.—Western Rural.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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.]

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old—how the thought will rise.
When a glance is backward cast
On some long remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past!
It may be the shrine of our early vows,
Or the tomb of early tears;
But it seems like a far-off isle to us,
In the stormy sea of years.

Oh wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greenness now;
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow.
For deep o'er many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows rolled,
That steered with us from that mark—
O friend, we are growing old.

Old in the dimness and the dust,
Of our daily toil and cares:
Old in the wrecks of love and trust,
Which our burdened memory bears.
Each form may wear to the passing gaze
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our later days
Which the morning never met.

But oh, the changes we have seen
In the far and winding way;
The graves that have in our path grown green,
And the locks that have grown gray!
The winters still on our own may spare;
The sable or the gold;
But we saw their snows upon brighter hair,
And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learned to pause and fear,
But where are the living founts whose flow
Was a joy of heart to hear?
We have won the wealth of many a clime,
And the lore of many a page;
But where is the hope that saw in time
But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again when the violet wakes
And the woods their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes
When the bloom was deep and blue,
And our souls might joy in the spring time then
But the joy was faint and cold;
For it never could give us the youth again
Of hearts that are growing old.

It seems books—good books—and reading matter of all kinds, could never be purchased for less money. Heretofore standard works have been so excessively dear that those possessed of moderate means had to deny themselves the pleasures to be derived from a substantial class of reading; for it was only cheaply written stories of the most sensational kind that could be had in cheap bindings. The expense of buying need no longer be a barrier to good reading. Happening in a book store not long since, we could but marvel at the cheapness of the nicely cloth bound volumes, Dickens', Scott's, Thackary's and Hawthorne's writings, twenty-five cents per volume.

No matter how busy a life one leads, you have a few idle minutes each day, and, instead of dreaming, why not read?

It relaxes the mind and rests you, and makes you brighter, and happier, and more animated. The wisest investment a man can make, after getting a home, is books.

Begin early and teach the little child to love his picture books. Interest him while young and the love and veneration will cling to him through life. Where the love for reading choice literature is inculcated, the mind is expansive and more charity is extended to weaker ones. Nothing is calculated to elevate a family so much as reading a good book. It is food for reflection while at your daily toil. Then, at the table, at twilight gatherings, it affords you something to talk about.

There are many, many families who do not even take a newspaper. Oftentimes, in one single article, in one single copy of a paper, we get the worth of our money for a year's subscription. People cannot afford to do without a good, wholesome supply of reading, especially those living in the country, where churches are scattering and school facilities, at best, are not good. Let the little folks have their publication, "Wide Awake," or "Harper's Young People," both are inexpensive. Then, for the larger girls and boys, the Youths' Companion would indeed prove a companionable companion, and an educator as well, to the more nearly grown boys and girls, and, like the two formerly mentioned, is inexpensive. As an all round publication the Youths' Companion heads the list. For the wife and young lady members of the family there are so many magazines that are good that it is hard to decide what so suggest. The tastes of the individual will have to settle that question. I have this suggestion to make: If there is a certain limit to the amount of money to be expended in reading matter, let the amount be invested in periodicals rather than in books. The reason is obvious: Read a book once, you are through with it, and have nothing more to read and the probability of not getting anythiug soon, whereas the paper or magazine comes regularly every week or month, as the case may be, and its coming is looked forward to with interest. The magazine and paper stimulates one the entire year.

Friends, it is a good time now to begin. Subscribe for your wife's favorite magazine, encourage the grown boys and girls and interest the younger ones in this direction. Were there more readers there would be fewer mopers.

Good Advice.

"Never talk about yourself, your diseases, your domestics, or your dresses. Talk about your friends' interests, not your own," advises one of the most interesting conversationalists among women—Margaret Fuller.

A Simple Cure For Sprains.

A lady who can testify to the efficacy of the following cure for a sprain or bruise gives it to the public. Make a plaster by stirring salt enough into hot molasses to make it of a consistency to remain in place when confined by a muslin bandage. Suit the size of your plaster to the spot to be covered, and pack it securely around the injured member.

A Soft Step.

A light step and a low voice have almost an equal charm in woman, and both may be cultivated. Set the foot down properly in the beginning, squarely on the ball, just back of the toes, where the cushion-like muscles act as a spring. Let the heel come to the floor an instant after, and you will have a light, easy, graceful carriage, and save your shoe leather besides. Try it, girls, until you can do it naturally.

Uses of Borax.

Borax is an invaluable addition to every household. It may be used as a substitute for soap, or in combination with it, and it is far superior to soda for softening the water, and will prevent the red in napkins and tablecloths from fading. A handful of borax may be added to nine or ten gallons of water for washing laces or fine flannels or cashmeres. Borax imparts an extra polish to cuffs, collars or other starched clothes. Use in the proportion of a teaspoonful of borax to a tablespoonful of dry starch. It is also useful in place of alum to render fabrics fire-proof.

Placed between blankets in storage, or scattered about in other places haunted by insects or moths, it invariably destroys them, while it is harmless to domestic pets. A small amount, one part in one hundred, if put in milk, will keep it sweet for twenty-four hours, without injury to health. Silver of any kind in daily use may be easily brightened by immersing in strong borax-water for several hours. The water should be boiling when the silver and borax are put in. Borax-water will also cleanse silk or wool goods not sufficiently soiled to require washing, if gently applied with a sponge; make as strong as directed for washing flannels.

As a toilet accessory it is very useful, cleansing thoroughly the skin and hair. For this purpose dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water. It is also recommended for use in washing out a baby's mouth, keeping it fresh and sweet and preventing the infliction of a sore mouth. It is a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant, and mixed with glycerine or honey it is useful in throat diseases.

The man who never reads the papers sent $1 east a few days ago to get instructions from a party who proposed to tell him how to raise beets for that price. The reply has been received. It is short and sweet and straight to the point. It says: "Take hold of the tops and pull hard enough."

Why? Why is Strictly Pure White Lead the best paint? Because it will outlast all other paints, give a handsomer finish, better protection to the wood, and the first cost will be less.

If Barytes and other adulterants of white lead are "just as good" as Strictly Pure White Lead, why are all the adulterated white leads always branded Pure, or

Strictly Pure White Lead?

This Barytes is a heavy white powder (ground stone), having the appearance of white lead, worthless as a paint, costing only about a cent a pound, and is only used to cheapen the mixture.

What shoddy is to cloth, Barytes is to paint. Be careful to use only old and standard brands of white lead.

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202 to 206 W. Sixth Street, Austin, Tex.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The lambs are preparing for the World's fair.

Some of the New England breeders say that the wool of the merino is not so profitable for wool as some of the large mutton breeds.

The United States has about 71 sheep for every 100 of population, while Australia has over 3000 for every 100 people.

Our farmers can afford to buy full-bred rams to cross with our common sheep. This is the first great step. Good care and liberal feeding will do the rest.

Good wethers will give you every year for four years wool enough to half pay for themselves, and at five years old they are just old enough to make the best of mutton.

A good grain for fattening sheep is shelled corn one-half, barley or rye one-quarter, all by weight, or, still better, substitute one-fourth of the corn with cotton-seed meal.

The JOURNAL would be glad to have letters from sheep breeders; short, practical, experience letters will beat a barrel of theory. Give the public the benefit of what you have learned for their guidance in the future.

Many make the mistake of feeding breeding ewes corn. A slight ration of corn once a day, with clover hay and good scope of exercise may not prove injurious, but a full ration continued for auy period of time during gestation is sure to be disastrous to the lambs. Oats or barley, with a small portion of shelled corn or cornmeal, is best adapted to the wants of the flock, and strong, vigorous lambs will be the result. After lambing, or even before, a little oil-cake meal may be added to the ration with advantage as it will increase the flow of milk and add tone and vigor to the system.

Each year this country is becoming more and more a mutton growing country, and the sheep kept are of the English breeds, which have been reared for over a century on turnips and mangolds during the winter, and if we are to maintain the health of these sheep and keep up their breeding propensities we must to some extent follow the English methods of feeding. England feeds but sixteen bushels of grain to her animals, while we in America feed forty-seven bushels. England has the reputation of producing the finest mutton in the world, and her flocks produce the largest yearly lamb crops of any nation in the world.

To the majority of farmers corn is the most available feed, and corn may be fed to good advantage alone, provided a sufficient amount of cooling and laxative coarse feed is given with it, such as clover and hay. After several trials we do not think it is profitable to crush or grind any kind of grain for sheep young enough to make good feeders, though it is advisable in the case of old ewes with poor teeth. It is wasteful to throw out corn unhusked. There need be no fear of overdoing the mutton business. Its consumption is increasing each year, and with the rapidly increasing population the prospects for the mutton raisers are exceedingly bright.

The Commercial Bulletin, Boston, says of the prospect for the coming wool crop: "The future is interesting, in view of the fact that the president has decided not to call an extra session of congress. This postpones the change in the tariff at least six months, and makes it probable that in spite of hand-to-mouth buying, and discounting th future, the entire clip of 1839 will b consumed before the shelter of a protective tariff is removed. A strong pressure is to be made to secure the enactment of free wool six months before the enactment of the reduction of the duty on goods, in order to enable manufacturers to experiment at least a short time with the wools of the world before they are exposed to sharper competition. There is even less reason than existed three weeks since, therefore, to expect any slump or slowness at the opening of the clip."

All good mutton stock was saleable at a slight advance. Receipts of good fat sheep did not come up to the demands of the trade and salesmen were enabled to add 5 to 10c to former prices. Sheep competition afforded a ready outlet for everything of good quality at 5c advance and the supply was soon disposed of. Choice Western muttons went quickly at $5.40@5.65 and a string of nearly 1000 choice eighty-one-pound Colorado muttons at $5.25. About everything of desirable quality sold above the $5.60 point. The lamb market was less active. The supply, while not above an average, seemed ample to all demands and trade quiet at steady prices. Best fat lambs went none too readily at $6.40 to $6.50, and the bulk of the good grades rather slowly at $6.00@6.30. Some good shorn eighty-seven pound lambs again sold at $5.15. —Wool and Hide Shipper.

Shearing Sheep.

Sheep shearing, like the interest on the mortgage, must be attended to once a year. There are many methods of removing the fleece from the sheep. Some shearers prefer a table about the height of the knees, while others prefer to shear on the floor of the sheep barn. The latter method is the more common among sheepmen, and especially in the west on the sheep ranges. They shear on the bare ground, and are not over careful about second clipping and cutting the hide of the sheep. If the sheep are to be shorn on the floor, a better arrangement can be made by spreading some straw or hay and tacking a wagon sheet or harvester cover over it which makes a soft cushion for the knees of the shearer and the bodies of the sheep.

When the stable has been prepared, and the proper season has arrived, the shearer should begin at the arm pits with the sheep lying on its right side with its head to the right. Shear the belly wool off and lay it aside to be put up in separate packages; while the sheep is still lying down, shear past the flank of first the right and then the left side, around the buttock and over the tail. Now begin on the head at the right ear and down to the brisket, shearing clean the right side of the neck. Now set the sheep on its buttock with its feet toward the shearer, shear the left side first, then put the right foot upon the shearing table to hold the feet of the sheep, shear off the right side of the fleece and it is off. Avoid second shearing the fleece as much as possible. Tie the sheep's feet if it proves too troublesome.—Iowa Live Stock Journal.

The best proof that there is a fair profit in raising good cattle may be found in the fact that the men who handle that sort are not complaining about the business. Whenever the cattle market is depressed it is the poor stuff which suffers first. The profit on that is so slight, at the best, that it does not require much of a drop to become wholly annihilated.

A prominent shipper of beef cattle of Southeastern Nebraska is authority for the statement that cattle are bound to go higher gradually from now on for a considerable time. He is backing up his belief by making contracts for the future handling of these cattle on a large scale. He says cattle are putting on more beef in ten days now than in a month a little while back. It is model weather for finishing cattle off.

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

Royal Baking Powder

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

It is better to have no whip, unless you know how to use it.

Some of our exchanges are discussing the benefit of carrots as a feed for horses. Can any of our readers give the result of their experience in this line?

Beautiful Bells, dam of Chimes, Bertie dam of Roscoe Conkling, and Tackey, dam of Pilot Medium, are claimed to be the only three mares which have produced a son which is the sire of two or more with records better than 2:20.

There is an offer over in Russia of $2500 for any stallion that can beat 2:22¼, the record of Wjun a Russian bred horse. Texas no doubt has plenty of them that can do the job, but there is not money enough in it.

It might pay our horse breeders to pay more attention to breeding a class of horses with the endurance necessary to carry them fifty or sixty miles a day, instead of looking for the mile in two minutes. If such horses would not bring fabulous prices, they could be easier obtained, and would sell well.

An English farmer has been fined $25 for keeping his colts on oat straw, barley straw and oat chaff alone. There was no evidence that there was not enough of this food, but that it was not sufficiently nourishing during severe weather. The magistrate held that the farmer was not wilfully cruel, but that his judgment was at fault; hence the small fine.

It might not seem humane to say that the man who keeps his horses too fat is about as cruel as the man who keeps them too thin. It simply depends upon the usage of the horses whether this be true or not. Horses having much hard work to do will suffer more from being in a fleshy condition than will horses having but little flesh, and strength lo perform their duty. There is a happy medium for the condition of horses expected to do good service, and the horseman who wants to get the most out of his teams must strive to find it.

The purses will be larger this season than ever before offered by the Trotting associations, and it is more than probable that there will be a change from the old exhausting style of best three in five. One association announces that in a certain race where a liberal purse is offered that the first money will go to the horse winning the first heat, and his part in the contest will end, second money goes to the winner of the second heat, and so on until all the monies are won. Every heat therefore will be a race. This will suit Texas sportsmen who always want the matter over with, win or loose, so that they can go ahead with something else.

The Best Horse to Breed.

In breeding for service as well as for sale, it is certainly desirable to combine bone and muscle with symmetry of form. Much has been written of late on both sides of the Atlantic on the subject of "which is the best horse to breed?" This refers to the farm horse as a matter of course. In the discussion the favorites of certain localities are set forth as being exactly what the farmer wants. As the JOURNAL has no favorites, it will insist that suggestions from this source are worth about as much as from any other. The heavy draft horse is stoutly defended for the position by many admirers. These for drawing are equal to any in the market; but for symmetry of form, style and action they are excelled by many. They are too clumsy in appearance and in action for light harness, and as an all-round horse is most desirable for the farmer and his family, the heavy draft breeds would not be as popular and salable as some others that could be had. For style and finish, bone and muscle on the farm or in the show ring, the Cleaveland bays, coachers and hackneys are all good; the latter may have a little too much thoroughbred blood in him to be the equal of the others, but no doubt can be bred and trained to be a very docile and serviceable horse. It will require some time and some money for the ordinary farmer to get stocked up in any of these lines of breeding; but that should not discourage them. Commence and work your way gradually, and in a few years, by crossing the ordinary mare with a full blood horse and breeding up in this manner, marketing the worst, always keeping the best fillies and mating with a full blood horse, success will be yours.

Where the farmer has the money to spare it would be much better to commence with the best to be had at the start.

The Kentucky futurity stake, for foals of 1893, valued at $25,000, has received 1379 entries. The heaviest contributors are: William Simpson, 40; William Russell Allen, 36; H. S. Henry, 32; A. H. Moore, 25; San Mateo Farm, 25; Palo Alto Farm, 24; Hermitage Stud, 21; Marcus Daly, 21; Glenview Farm, 21; H. C. McDowell & Son, 20; John H. Shults, 20; Village Farm, 20; W. C. France & Son, 18; B. J. Treacy, 16; La Siesta Ranch, 15; Schmulbach & Park 15; Standard Trotting Horse company 15; Edgewood Farm, 13; L. V. Harkness, 13; J. R. & C. J. Smith, 12; C. W Williams, 12; H. C. Jewett, 11; T. C. Anglin, 10; S. A. Browne & Co., 10; G. & C. P. Cecil, 10; Ketcham Farm, 10; A. A Kitzmiller, 10; Leonard Bros., 10; F. & F. Ridgley, 10; Colonel John E. Thayer, 10.

Horse Editor.

For sweet, soft, velvety touch, behind which there is an immense reserve of splendid chivalry, the horse editor is under the wire first by a vast majority. Listen to the Western Horseman:

"As we go to press a gentle zephyr from Terre Haute wafts the intelligence through the open door of the Western Horseman sanctum that the celebrated young reinsman, Rody Patterson, has succumbed to the effects of random dart from Cupid's bow and is upon the eve of taking unto himself a wife. The prospective bride is Miss Nona Miller of Terre Haute. With a fitful eddy around the circle and soldiers' monument the same breeze returns herewith to the 2:04 city laden with our most sincere good wishes and congratulations to the young couple. May they live long in prosperity and happiness and may Rody always be as successful in 'driving to win.'"

CATTLE.

Keep the vermin off your calves and feed them well.

The improved bred steer will eat the same grass as the native.

Change your pastures as often as possible, if you want thrifty, healthy cattle.

Native cattle mature so slowly as to render them objectionable for quick profits.

Purchase good bulls to use with your herds this season. Give more attention to merit than to pedigree.

Market your cattle when you get them ready. Feeding beyond the time that they are ready for sale will not be profitable.

The same expenditure of feed, care and time upon a well-bred animal means a larger percentage of profit than when a scrub is the recipient. The way to prove this is to try it.

The Short-horns have improved the cattle of America more than all other improved cattle that were ever brought here. They have raised the average weight of thousands of our beef cattle from 200 to 500 pounds a head, and reduced the selling age a whole year, besides greatly increasing the selling price.

A more humane treatment shonld be accorded to live stock than they generally receive. Too many farmers are content to sit by a warm fire, or enjoy a good, warm bed, while their stock are shivering in the cold, unhoused and uncared for. This kind of policy is not only damaging from a pecuniary point of view, but is not humane to the animals that should receive protection at his hands. A humane congress of all nations has been arranged, as well as a humane exhibit for the World's fair, and it is to be hoped that all readers of the JOURNAL will become interested in this work.

Hereford steers are his favorites. They are worth about 50 cents on the hundred more than ordinary cattle. That means about $7 on a 1400 pound steer in point of quality only. If we figure 200 pounds increase in weight at $5 per hundred we have $10 additional. This give a premium of $17 per steer for having used a Hereford bull in one's herd. If the farmer raised ten steer calves each year it would amount to $170 per year in his favor, whereas $100 will buy the bull in the first place and he will serve seventy-five or one hundred cows in a season and do regular duty for several years in succession. And yet some people are slow to see their way clear to buy a bull at a cost of $100 when their attention is distinctly turned in the direction of beef making. Col. F. M. Woods' advice not to scrimp on the bull, is the best advice ever given to a Western farmer and it should be heeded.

No Feed for the Cattle.

It is reported that the Detroit and Rio Grande Cattle company are arranging with Mr. C. B. Zeek to move all the company cattle now ranging along the Rio Grande in the neighborhood of Engle to Mr. Zeek's range in Colorado. The range along the Jornado and in that vicinity is in poor condition, and many thousands of cattle have died from starvation in the past three years, and present conditions are no more favorable than they have been. Spring is being ushered in with unprecedented winds in that section, which rapidly take the moisture left by the winter snows and rains out of the ground.—Sentinel.

Cattle Matters in Texas.

A correspondent of the Chicago Breeder's Gazette, writing from Washington county, Ark., in regard to an extended trip recently made through Texas, speaks in very high terms of what he saw and heard while in the state. As this will no doubt be interesting to the patrons of the JOURNAL it is given in full:

I have just returned from a rather extended tour and visit in Texas, traversing the state in the eastern and central portion from the coast on the south to Red river on the north, and I find the whole country in a flourishing condition. Texas seems to have renewed her energies and taken a fresh start since the protracted season of low prices for cattle and the severe drouth and low price of cotton which prevailed a little more than a year ago. Conditions have been constantly changing and the present seems to be the dawn of a new era of prosperity and development. There is an immense tide of immigration flowing in. People are coming from all quarters seeking homes and lands. The large pastures are being cut up and sold in small tracts to be converted into farms. New and prosperous towns are springing up here and there until the country is thickly dotted with them.

A number of oil mills have been erected in different sections, converting the cotton seed into oil and furnishing an immense amount of feed, so that instead of the weak, half-starved cattle that formerly roamed the prairies at this season of the year in search of scanty sustenance, the eye is greeted with large numbers of fat beeves standing around the numerous troughs which contain an abundant supply of cotton seed meal and hulls.

While in the state I attended the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association at Fort Worth, which was a decided success, the number in attendance being larger than at any previous meeting, and the association, which is in a prosperous condition, is to be supplied with an office in which it will be permanently located at Fort Worth. There is a good feeling among the cattlemen and a sharp demand for steers of all ages, which are held at a considerable advance over last season's prices.

The fact that they now have fat cattle all the year around makes it practicable for Texas to have her own meat packeries, and accordingly a representative of Boston capital was in attendance at the convention and entered into an agreement with the cattle growers by which he is to take charge of the packing house at Fort Worth (which at present is not in operation) and increase it to a killing capacity of 1000 cattle and 4000 or 5000 sheep and hogs per day and also establish a stockyards having in connection with it an exchange and bank. The agreement further provides that the cattle owners are to ship their cattle to these yards, the packing house guaranteeing them a price of at least 50 cents per head more than could be realized from the cattle if shipped to the Northern markets, and in case the owner did not choose to accept the price offered the cattle could be forwarded and there would be no yardage charges. These propositions were accepted by the cattlemen. When the convention adjourned the cattlemen left for their homes in fine spirits, much encouraged by the bright outlook for the future, and the visitors went away much impressed with the present resources and future possibilities of the great state of Texas.

Breeding Up Texas Cattle.

"Actions speak louder than words" is an old maxim that is no less true today than it was centuries ago. The cattlemen in their recent conventions in Texas served verbal notice on the world that for the future, there would be an advance all along the line in their style of breeding and raising cattle. The people have accepted this announcement as coming from a source that is reliable, and have great faith in its accomplishment.

To do this well requires time, industry, energy and a little money. All of which factors the live stock men are possessed of to all intents and purposes that may be required.

A great many breeders in Texas are already away along on the route indicated, while, perhaps, there may be a few that are still clinging to the tail of the scrub. To these latter (if any there be) our advice is, let go as quickly as possible and catch on to the views given out by C. M. Rogers before the late Fort Worth convention, from which an extract is here reproduced, begging the indulgence of our readers for this repetition:

We have not yet begun to raise stock in Texas. We have not yet begun to accomplish the great end for which we are striving in this direction; for my knowledge of Texas, my knowledge of her agricultural resources, my knowledge of her grazing capacities, my knowledge of her vast extent and area, of her climate and conditions justifies me in saying, and I do, that it is possible for us by intelligence, by industry, by systematic efforts, to bring our stock up 100 per cent in their assessed and in their salable value.

I think I do not predict too much when I say it is possible for us to increase the assessed values of our stock 100 per cent. You say: "How long would it take to accomplish this?" I believe that if we had the intelligence of Texas engaged in this work, if we had the energies of Texas aroused in this direction we could accomplish this thing in ten years. You say, "What? In ten years? Increase the assessed values of live stock in Texas 100 per cent?" We can do it. If one man can increase the assessed value of his herd in ten years 100 per cent by breeding, by grading them up, by improving them, by using intelligent methods to perfect them, if one man can accomplish that, why cannot a hundred men accomplish it? If a hundred men can accomplish it why cannot every man in the state of Texas accomplish it? It can be done. Well, then, suppose we were to do this?

Have you ever thought of the magnitude of the work which we would accomplish? Has that ever occurred to you? If, by ten years of intelligent effort, if by ten years of intelligently directed industry, we would increase or enhance the assessed value of the live stock of Texas 100 per cent, what a great work we would have accomplished. You ask me: "How can we do this?" We cannot do it under the old regime. You have tried it, and I have tried it. We have made great strides in that direction, it is true, and so much so that we have put our agencies at work and the cold-blooded Southern steer no longer exists. By intelligent breeding we have infused warmer and richer blood into his veins and have made a superior animal of him.

World's Fair Visitors.

An intending visitor to the coming World's fair at Chicago need have no fear as to the possibility of securing satisfactory accommodations at reasonable rates at either the many hotels or residences listed in a neat pamphlet entitled, "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair," compiled at great expense and published by a trustworty Chicago firm.

This book contains a list of about 9000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the fair, viz: May 1 to October 30; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page, large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station copies of this work, which may be obtained at 50 cents per copy.

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MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Texas Cattle Receipts by Wire.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST LOUIS, ILL., April 20.

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts of Texas cattle light, market closing strong and active. Sales included: For W. H. Stark & Bro., Richardson, 40 steers, 1240 pounds, $4.40; T. N. Skiles, Denton, 21 steers, 1011, $4.15; 22 steers, 1030, $4.05; I. N. Blewett, Richardson, 28 yearlings, 639, $3.85; Reed & Peters, Lott, 27 spayed cows, 784, $3.15; Spohn Bros., Encinal, 72 steers, 811, $2.95; also 46 steers, 719, $2.75; 126 cows, 676, $2.35; C. D. Lake, Cotulla, 70 cows and heifers, 653, $2.15; J. H. Pressnall, Mathis, 31 cows, 697, and 27 cows, 675, $2.10.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., April 20.

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts of Texas cattle moderate; demand good and prices for the past two days steady and strong. Good fed cattle slightly higher than a week ago.

STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., April 20, 1893.

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Practically no Texas cattle on this market to-day. Good Texas cattle are wanted; if here would sell strong.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 20.

Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, none. Market steady; no good natives on sale. Fed Texas steers $4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 3400; shipments, none. Market 10@15c higher. Heavy, $7.00@7.30; mixed, $6.70@7.20; light, $6.80@7.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Market steady and unchanged.

Wool—Receipts, 14,900 pounds; shipments, 7000. Market unchanged in tone and prices.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, April 20, 1893.

Cattle—Receipts, 1800 head; shipments, 1700 head. Steers quiet and steady, 10c higher; Texas steers quiet and steady; no heavy steers; cows scarce and only fair; few feeders offered; stockers dull; only three loads of Texas steers on the market; export steers $4.90@5.60; dressed beef, $4.00@4.85; good to choice Texans, $3.80@4.50; common corn-fed Texans, $2.90@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 5100 head; shipments, 3700 head. Market active, and 20@30c higher, heavies losing 10c advance at close. The start was wild and irregular, mostly on light hogs, which sold 25c higher; choice heavy, $7.50@7.70; choice light, $6.60@7.50; light and heavy pigs, $6.57½@6.85; all grades, $6.57½@6.85; bulk, $6.70@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2600; shipments, 1900. Market quiet; good sheep steady to strong; common slow, with weak tendency; good shorn and choice native muttons, $4.50@8.50; common muttons, $3.75@4.50; choice lambs, $5.50@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., April 20.

Cattle—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 5000. Market fairly active. Prime natives strong to a trifle higher; others unchanged; choice to extra steers, $5.50@6.00; medium, $5.20@5.40; others, $4.75@5.15; Texans, $3.00@4.15; cows, $2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; shipments, 8000. Market 10@15c higher. Rough and common, $6.50@6 90; mixed and packers, $7.10@7.30; prime heavy, $5.34@7.55; prime light, $7.20@7.30; pigs, $6.50@6.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 6000. Market steady. Prime Western wethers, $5.35@5.85; clipped Texans, $4.65@4.85; prime lambs, $6.00@6.85.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Special Correspondence.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.—The market in the Texas division of the Kansas City stockyards was uninteresting at close of last week, for the lack of supplies. The few loads of cattle in were of common quality, and the market was nominally weak. On Monday there was quite a change for the better, in that the heaviest run of the season came. There were sixty-eight loads, sixty-six of them being steers of common to choice quality. Trade improved and active. Common steers were steady and the best were strong to a trifle higher. The top sale was 81 fine, smooth well fattened corn fed steers average 1196 at $4.45, per cent and were owned by Lowensten & Hunnicutt of Greenville, Tex. A noticable sale was 137 choice steers average 1196 at $4.35. Other sales were 74, 1022, $4.05; 88, 1133, $4.05; 82, 1040, $4; 83, 1033, $3.90; 25, 908, $3.90; 52, 917, $3.80; 53, 946, $3.55, and 45 grass cows 804 at $2.60.

Tuesday 23 cars of steers came and no cows. The quality was much the same and the market retained its firm feeling and active trade in Texas steers. The range of sales was from $3.50 to one of 52 steers 1235 lbs. at $4.50 closing well. To-day the Texas trade was very light and the feeling firm.

The run of native cattle was very moderate on Monday, with good to choice steers scarce. All were soon sold at firm to 10c higher prices as to quality, only one load being good enough to sell at $5.20. Cows were steady. Tuesday there were 6000 fresh cattle and a supply of 8000 in the yards, yet former good prices were almost maintained. There were many lots of steers sold at $5 up to $5.25, which was the top. Towards noon there was some weakness shown in export cattle. This class was quoted steady to ten cents lower, and others steady. To-day's arrivals were 4200 cattle of fair to good quality, with fewer choice steers. At an early hour a bunch of 36 steers, averaging 1533 pounds, sold for $5.25, but usually heavies were slow and mostly 10 cent off; however, nice, light steers sold readily at unchanged values and medium weights were just a trifle weak. Cows have been comparatively scarce for two days and only fair quality.

The best cows were active and firm and canners slow. The supply of choice feeders has been light all the week and trade quiet till to-day and prices are firm. Choice dressed beef to extra fancy export steers are worth in this market from $4.75 to $5.50; good, light and heavy dressed beef $4 to $4.65 and butchers steers $3.40 to $3.90. Good feeders range from $4.25 to$ 4.60 and cows from $2.50 to $4.25 as to quality.

There was an excessive run of hogs here yesterday, larger than since the first of December. There were 13,700 all told in the pens. The quality was excellent, but the high prices of Monday, which had reached $6.90 to $7.10 for choice hogs, could not be kept up, and there was a drop of 10c to 20c, about half of it being regained at the close. The range of sales was $6.20 to $6.90, with a bulk of sales at $6.60 to $6.80. The number was almost cut half in two this morning, and then but 7300 came. With demand increased the market about got the late loss back and all sold actively; choice hogs at $6.90 to $7.05, and the bulk of sales at $6.70 to $6.90.

Receipts of sheep have been heavy for several days. There has been a constant demand. Trade generally was active with business getting much better as this market grows larger Lambs are quoted at $5.60 to $6; good wool muttons, $5.35 to $5.65; good shorn muttons, $4.40 to $4.75; common muttons, $3.75 to $4.25.

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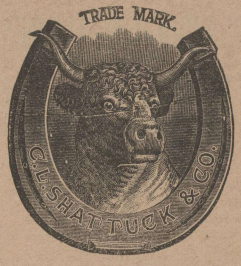
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Merino Sheep For Sale.

Col. L. B. Haynie of Rice, Navarro county, Tex., has for the purpose of reducing his flock of Merinos so as to meet the capacity of his pasture, concluded to offer for sale about 100 bucks from two to three years old in the best of condition, weighing from 140 to 160 pounds with the fleece on. Also about 300 ewes. All these are first-class thoroughbred Merinos. Write to him for full information.

Poultry has never been known to pay any household, that goes to market to buy eggs and spring chickens.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

From Childress.

CHILDRESS, TEX., April 13, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

We have had some loss in cattle from disease commonly called black leg. Can you inform us through the columns of your journal the cause of the disease and the treatment required?

Black leg may be the result of too much scab, or gaining very fast in flesh, producing a redundancy of blood, more than the veins can carry. Fatality may sometimes occur when the veins become over-loaded; a species of coagulation takes place and the canal bursts. The heart fills sometimes with blood, which is fatal.

Depletion by blood-letting is the favorite remedy. Make an orifice on the under side of tail, on lower side of ear and horn, or between the hoofs.

In severe cases open all of these and keep the animal moving until you get a good flow.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS CITY, TEXAS, April 18, 1893.

DEAR JOURNAL.

In my last letter I told you of the loss to drovers in crossing the Pecos river and reports still come in coroborating the reports of severe losses. Some have returned to their ranches after crossing the river. More cattle will be driven and shipped from the West than for years past. Ten thousand head will be shipped from this place in tne next twenty days. There was a large shipment from Van Horn a few days ago and more will follow soon. I think it a safe calculation to say one third of the cattle of the West will be moved out this season. There was a shipment of fine horses from Colorado to Pecos a few days ago, and several stallions sold for $2000 per head Most of these went up the river to Eddy and Roswell.

Shorthorn and Jersey cattle are also being introduced and soon the Pecos Valley will come to the front as a breeding country for fine stock. There are several thousand acres planted in fruit in the vicinity of Barstow, and all doing well.

Rain is needed badly and business is generally dull in the West. Yours,

J. J. INGE.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1893.

The week just passed has not recorded any radical changes in the Texas cattle market. The supply, 7622 head, was not as heavy as the previous week by a thousand head, yet enough arrived to fully fill the demand, which cannot be called very brisk at present. A wave of depression has swept over the native cattle trade, notwithstanding the fact that receipts show a falling off compared with a week ago. In sympathy with this feeling the Texas market was not quite so good as it has been for some weeks, but was in a satisfactory condition, all things considered. The inquiry for good thrifty, fed steers, has kept up well, and all that have arrived during the past week have found a reasonably good outlet at steady prices. On the other hand, grass cattle, especially those of poor quality sold slowly and at figures 10@20c below current prices of a week ago. This is but the natural result of a combination of causes, quite apparent to those acquainted with the situation. The unusual heavy supplies of canners and half fat cows that have flooded the market lately, has left a small outlet for grass cattle of any description. Prices paid were relatively high, compared with last year, still no doubt occasioned some disappointment to owners, who could hardly see so much difference between $2.80 grassers and $4.80@5.00 fed cattle. We think that Texas cattlemen are realizing more every year the importance of getting their steers in a good marketable condition before they expect a marketable price. Some good to choice fed cattle sold this week at $4.40@4.80; medium to good, $3.90@4.25; fair to good grassers, $3.20@3.40; poor to medium, $2.75@3.00. Cows and bulls have sold slowly at $1.50@2.50, with a few choice fed cows up to $3.25. Supplies should be kept moderate and the quality as good as possible.

Sheep—Prices still show some improvement in the sheep department. A very good local demand prevails, but values are as yet too high for Eastern buyers. A larger proportion of Texas sheep is noticed each week, and while the outlet is good at present, there is still a possibility of crowding the market too much. We would advise shippers to be cautious and by no means send in sheep that are half fat. Such kind are not wanted here at all and are worth a great deal more at home. Some shorn Texas sheep came during the week and sold at $4.75@4.90, being of pretty fair quality. Fall clipped Texans have sold freely at $4.75@5.20 and one big string of extra finish brought $5.50. Prices are likely to go lower on common and inferior stock.

Yours respectfully,
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 18.—Official receipts of Texas cattle Monday were 1350 head. To-day about 2000 head arrived. During the corresponding days last week there were 709 and 2218 head respectively.

Last weeks receipts of Texas cattle were 8000 head against 3000 a year ago, and 1100 in the same week 1891.

The Texas cattle market to-day was active and strong and prices were generally 10c to 15c higher than at the close of last week.

W. C. Wright of Taylor, Tex., was in charge of a train of fed cattle for Wright & Welch which sold as follows: 99 steers, 1142 lbs., $4.70; 114 steers, 1145 lbs., $4.60; 19 steers; 1251 lbs., $4.30; 7 stags, 1097 lbs., $3.

John Kritser of Taylor, Tex., had on to-day's market 36 head of extra choice yearling which averaged 637 lbs. and sold for $4.50. They were as good as any native yearlings that have been here this season of similar weight. They were Hereford crosses, including a few heifers and 4 bulls.

It has been frequently demonstrated that with proper breeding and good feeding Texas can make beef with any state in the Union. The heavy decrease in receipts of native cattle for the year so far is further emphasized by the increase in receipts of Texas cattle.

The general demand for beef cattle has been comparatively indifferent or else prices would have been out of sight before this.

The labor troubles abroad and the talk about scarcity of money tends to weaken the demand for meat.

As a buyer said lately. "If there was much money in the business buyers would be scrambling over one another to get the cattle."

The improvement in the canning demand was due to the decrease in arrivals of native cows which had lately been quite liberal. It is quite evident that bad breaks in prices shut off the supplies and that looks as if sellers had the best of it.

Garrett & Fusch of Midland, Tex., marketed 1066 head of shorn sheep, averaging eighty-three pounds at $5. Of course they were good ones.

Try it on the dog. It will do him good; or his master. When a horse gets cut, bruised or chafed, there's nothing like Phénol Sodique to put on.

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

PERSEVERANCE SAYS—

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

Put Your Ad in the Journal

N. T. Wilson of San Antonio marketed 1118 fall clipped Texas sheep averaging seventy-seven pounds at $4.85. They were the last of a band of 3000 head. The first thousand sold at $4.75 and the last two at $4.85. These sheep were mainly ewes.

The market for sheep is good. Fancy fed Western sheep $6.00@6.25. Prime lambs, $6.75.

The Chicago live stock exchange has passed a rule requiring all solicitors for Chicago houses to become members of the exchange. The regular cost is $500, but a good many memberships can be picked up for less. The rule takes effect June 1 next.

Monetary Conference.

The circular of Mr. George Augustus Haig, from Biarritz, France, on the silver question, to come before the conference at its reopening on May 30, has been received. Provided silver is to cut any very important figure in our monetary system in the future, perhaps Mr. Haig's disposition of it is about as good as can be desired.

The great trouble will be to get the conference to agree with Mr. Haig, and then get the nations represented to agree with the conference.

Look at the size of the ordinary pill. Think of all the trouble and disturbance that it causes you. Wouldn't you welcome something easier to take and easier in its ways, if at the same time it did you more good? That is the case with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, the mildest in action, but the most thorough and far-reaching in results. They follow nature's methods, and they give help that lasts. Constipation, Indigestion. Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

"If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you $500 in cash." That is what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Doesn't it prove better than any words could, that this is a remedy that cures Catarrh? Costs only 50 cents.

Apropos of the approaching naval parade the next number of Harper's Weekly, published April 19, will contain several attractive illustrations of naval subjects, including a view of the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, a front page picture by R. F. Zogbaum, naval manœuvre scenes, etc. Another prominent feature will be an article on the cavalry school at Saumur, France, "A Nursery of French Cavalry," profusely illustrated. The pope's exhibit at the World's fair will be appropriately noticed, and the "Entrance to the Electrical Building" will be the subject of illustration. There will also be articles, with illustrations, on the new Municipal Art society, on the ast of the old Dutch houses in Alban , and on several other timely and interesting topics.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

POULTRY.

Canker of the mouth and throat of poultry is often the result of drinking poisonous water. Spirits of turpentine applied with a feather to the afflicted parts is about as good as any remedy known.

The farmers' flock of poultry should be composed of choice specimens only, the very best of the season's raising. Why should we save the best wheat, corn and potatoes for seed, and not select the best fowls for breeding?

The poultry grower who complains that his fowls die from gapes unconsciously censures his own mode of management. A chicken is not at all cleanly in its habits, and, as often confined, it has little chance to be if it would. Chickens should not be allowed a chance to put their feet into their drinking places. They will drink water which is absolutely filthy and full of the germs of the disease, if not carefully prevented from doing so.

The Ohio Poultry Journal is down off his roost and is after the politician. Listen:

Politics is the ruination of any man. I think a great deal more of a man who will leave politics for the poultry business than I do of one who will leave the poultry business for politics. I could recite a number of instances about that kind, but a few will suffice. The late ex-President Hayes, when he left the White House, started a chicken ranch, and when he died, or rather at the time he died, I am told, was quite an enthusiast in the business. Ex-Vice-President Morton is in it on an extensive scale, and is happy; while over in Chester county, Pennsylvania, that excellent poultryman and editor, E. P. Cloud, has given up chickens and chicken writings to issue a political newspaper and run for postmaster. I always thought well of Brother Cloud, but what can I think of him now? What can the poultry world think?

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer writes of "setting rooms" as follows:

Please tell your readers that as their families need "sitting rooms," so do their hens need "setting rooms." The laying hens always disturb the setting ones. All you need to do is to make a room 6x12 feet with a good roof; three sides tight with the south side made of slats for light and air. Have separate boxes for each hen, 10x12 inches and six inches deep. No matter where your hen is when she wants to set, put clean straw and eggs in a box, put your hen on the eggs, and let them stay at the old place for one day, then at night remove to "setting room" where you should keep plenty of water, feed and a box of dust.

Set two hens at a time, then put both broods with one hen and reset the other, thus keep more of your hens to lay, and you can easily beat the incubator with one-tenth the trouble and expense. I know this is a good plan for I have tried it long and successfully. Try it and you will be sure to succeed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

This country has 536,000,000 acres divided into 4,000,000 farms, valued at over $12,000,000,000.

Pour vinegar over fresh fish to remove the scales, cut the slime, freshen and make them solid.

The oldest monument in the world is the mound covering the tower of Babel, erected B. C. 2247.

The Japanese language does not contain any profanity. Fool and scoundrel are its severest terms.

When selecting a cow for milk, get one that is a hearty eater. She must eat well if she milks well.

The National Museum at Washington, in its exhibit at the World's Fair, will display a collection of coins and other metal money valued at nearly one million dollars.

An engine built by James Watt, Lancashire, England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's fair in the transportation department. I is owned by John Rourke & Son, Savannah, Ga., and has been continuously in use since built.

CARTHAGE, MO., April 14.—This morning while a son of A. C. Tullis was plowing on the McGuire farm, five miles northeast of this city, he unearthed a quantity of money. He refuses to tell what amount was found, but it is believed the sum is quite large. The treasure was in gold and silver coin lying loose in the dirt at depth of about six inches.

BERLIN, April 14.—Professor Harris, the paleographist of Cambridge university, England, has reported to Professor Nestle at Ubingen that a palimpsest containing the complete Syrian text of the four gospels has been discovered in the convent of Mount Sinai. Heretofore only fragments of the Syrian text have been known. The discovery is regarded as a very important one, inasmuch as this text is the oldest authenticated text of the gospels in existence.

The shipments of live cattle and dressed beef for the week ending April [illegible] were from New York 1491 cattle, 12,352 quarters of beef and 260 sheep. From Boston 980 cattle, 5881 quarters. From Baltimore 550 and from Philadelphia 1000 quarters, 1410 cattle and 2800 to London, 1585 cattle and 11,933 quarters to Liverpool, 1300 quarters to Southampten, 1800 quarters to Glasgow, 1400 quarters to Bristol, twenty-nine cattle and 260 sheep to the West Indies and Bermuda. This is a total to all ports of 3021 cattle, 19,233 quarters of beef and and 260 sheep. The week previous the shipments were 4614 cattle, 25,0[illegible]5 quarters and sixty-five sheep.

The last quarterly report of the treasury bureau of statistics contains a table, prepared by the director of the mint from the latest data obtainable in 1892, showing the amount of currency in the principal countries of the world. The table shows a total gold circulation of $3,656,935,000; silver, full legal tender, $3,401,100,000; silver, limited legal tender, $543,000,000; uncovered paper, $2,281,793,000. The estimated per capita circulation of the four principal commercial countries is as follows: France, $43.11; United States, $25.62; United Kingdom, 17.90; Germany, $16.40. France leads the world in this respect, but not in consequence of lesislation. France has a large circulation per capita because the money is hoarded, or mover sluggishly.

Selecting a Cow.

The good points of a good cow are not her good looks. She may not be and probably is not very good looking except to the eye of an experienced dairyman. She certainly is not fat while giving milk, and to be a really good cow she should never be long time enough between the times of milk-giving to fatten. She will most likely have a large paunch, giving her a somewhat "pot-bellied" look after she has filled herself. Something cannot come from nothing, and we never knew a cow giving large messes of good milk which was not a ravenous feeder. Hence her digestion must be good. She should have a broad chest, indicating large lungs. There is no good digestion without good lung power. She should be "deep" from the back down to the belly, but with a thin and rather flat neck. The skin of most good cows is of velvety texture, and looks as if it had been groomed for several generations, as in most breeds of the best cows it has. The good cow is, indeed, less an accident than a product. With good material from which to breed, the good farmer can make sure of nearly every heifer calf he gets.—American Cultivator.

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 scarse and difficult to obtain in the near future.

If any animal is not making a gain it is pretty sure it is making a loss. Feeding for maintenance merely is not feeding for profit. These things are true all the time, but especially true in the winter.

AFTER LIFE.

Some drag their heaven down to earth,
Some raise it to the skies,
Some think they share its holy mirth,
Before the body dies.
But what the time and what the place,
This much at least is known,
That we shall see Him face to face,
And know as we are known.

Some hope to "touch the vanished hand,"
Complete the broken aim;
Some but around the throne to stand,
And magnify His name.
I only know a silent space
Between me and my own,
Since they have met Him face to face,
And know as they are known.

Some fear to meet His dreadful eye,
To hear His awful word;
Some on his bosom long to lie,
And pant to meet their Lord,
I know how vast must be His grace,
How pure must I have grown,
Ere I can see Him face to face,
And know as I am known.

Sure Death to Coyotes.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 18.—John Campbell, a ranchman of Valverde county, whose losses of sheep by the depredation of wolves have amounted to thousands of dollars annually, has devised a scheme for exterminating the wolves. Having captured ten coyotes, he confined them with a mangy dog and then released them. The wolves having caught the mange from the dog will spread it among their kind, and as mangy animals never breed and soon die, it is believed that in a few years the wolves will be exterminated.

A Murderer's Confession.

RUTLAND, VT., April 18.—Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, confessed to his lawyer that he is George H. Abbott, the desperado.

It is of no advantage to have feed before animals all the time. Whether it be grain or roughness, the better and more economical plan is to give them what they will eat up clean.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

THE CURE THAT CURES.

And When Once Cured is Permanent—No Return of the Malady—No Feeling of Uncertainty—An Interview With Captain Haskell.

Captain A. M. Haskell, a well known railroad conductor of this city, was met on the street this morning by the writer and as he seemed in unusual good spirits, was asked the cause for such.

The genial captain replied with a smile: "You would be in good spirits too if you had just been turned away by the doctor and pronounced cured of one of the worst and most malignant diseases on earth, a cancer."

The writer bowed in acknowledgement and requested the captain to relate his experience and cure.

"Some time ago," continued the captain, "a small excresence appeared here on the right side of my nose. I at first gave it no attention and in a very short time it began to grow larger, and it seemed I could see it increase every day. It grew very sore and became much inflamed and I became uneasy and I was advised by several to have it looked after. I have never had much faith in doctors, and specialists in particular, bnt I thought I would give the Dr. Bye Combination Oil Cure a trial, as I had heard of several cures it had worked here in this city. I did so, and the doctor in charge told me I had an incipient cancer and that I had better have it attended to at once. I began treatment at once, and in three weeks from last Saturday I was pronounced a sound and well man by the doctor."

"Was the treatment painful in any way, captain?" inquired the writer

"No, on the contrary the application of oil had a soothing tendency and allayed the pain, although it created some tenderness in and around the proximity of the sore."

"Do you consider yourself entirely cured?"

"Why, certainly; look at my face, you can't see where the cancer was, my face is as smooth as a youth's." Which indeed it was.

"I suppose you would advise all who are similarly afflicted to try the Combination Oil treatment?"

"Yes, by all means, and whenever I see or hear of any one afflicted as I was, I will not only advise but urge them to try the Combination Oil and will tell them what it has done for me, and has done for others under my observation. Why, they have under treatment some of the worst looking cases I ever saw; in fact, a man can hardly imagine how bad they are until he makes a personal observation, and every one of them speak in hopeful terms and all seem to be doing remarkably well, and so far as I can see are in a fair way of recovery."

"You certainly believe in the curative ability of the Combination Oil?"

"Yes, sir; I not only believe in it, but I know its efficacy, and will in the future advise all who are afflicted with cancer or any kindred disease to consult Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination Oil cure at once without delay. They have just opned new offices at Houston and Second streets, and have more room and increased facilities to meet their growing practice."

Just then the captain saw an acquaintance and bid the writer a hearty good day.

The May number of Harper's Magazine, appearing just before the opening of the World's fair, will contain an article apropos of that event, entitled "A Dream City," by Candace Wheeler. It will describe some of the general æsthetic features of the exposition, especially such as will most likely impress the imagination of visitors when it first presents itself to them as a whole. The illustrations which accompany the article will be numerous and beautiful.

Eggs will hatch at a temperature of from 90 to 105 degrees.

DAIRY.

Stick to the scrub cow, provided, you don't believe that better breeding and better feed means better profit.

If you are preparing your heifer for milk-giving feed her up and train her up for the business; as milk-making is a separate function from beef-making.

Commence with the calf if you want to make a good cow. Rapid and steady growth will guarantee an early maturity which is followed by quick profits, the amount of which depends upon the care and feed given afterwards.

Cleanliness is good at all times and in all things, but in nothing else is it more so than in milking and dairying. Dipping dirty fingers in the milk and drawing the milk with hands wet in this manner is a filthy practice and highly detrimental to the milk and butter handled in this way. The milker who knows his business always milks with dry hands. The milk and butter are better for home use or the market and it is very much better for the teats of the cow.

The regular feeding of a certain amount of salt to milch cows increases the milk production, not because it is a milk-producing food, or even because it creates a thirst that causes the taking in of more water, but because it stimulates the digestive organs to a more thorough digestion and assimilation of the other food. Perhaps a more free use of water may have its share in this work, but the cow's stomach cannot change water into milk, though water may help to change solid food into milk.

We hear of a farmer, says the American Cultivator, who fed steamed food to his cows every day excepting Sunday, when he gave the food dry, that he might go to church. The cows fell off from one to two quarts each on Sunday, and did not get back to their usual flow until Tuesday or Wednesday. And now we are wondering whether he continues to go to church or stays at home and feeds the cows hot foods. But perhaps he hires some man who does not care for church-going to feed them on Sunday.

A dairy authority says it is a safe rule to keep the cows in such condition that a month's feeding will make fair beef of them; if there is not sufficient fat on the inside, there will be a deficiency of fat in the udder, and there is where the butter comes from. A good dairy cow converts a large proportion of her food over and above maintenance into milk; this kind of a cow it pays to feed liberally at all times. If she goes dry she may store up some fat, but that will be a help to her when she commences to give milk again. It acts as a reserve force and will be profitably utilized at the proper time.

As an illustration of the capacity of butter to absorb odors, the following is given from the Chicago Herald: "Patent cars are now supplied to railroads for almost all kinds of freight. A new car, remarkable for its cleanliness, was recently adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad for the transportation of butter. The first carload, delivered in New England, was refused by the consignee on the ground that the butter was spoiled. The shipper positively asserted that the butter was in a first-class condition when it left Chicago; and the Pennsylvania saw no resource but to make good the loss. Before paying the shipper, however, numerous samples of the butter were shipped to the Pennsylvania's extensive laboratory for analysis. The chemists promptly reported that the butter had absorbed the odor of the shellac on the new car until it was unfit for use. The Pennsylvania promptly changed the painting on the car and suffered no further loss."

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

"It's Just as good" the Grocer said,
Proffering another brand. "PURE CLAIRETTE SOAP
Is What we want, have you any now on hand?
We'll certainly take no other, we use none but the best,
And all shrewd dealers keep it, are you behind the rest?"

The Houston and Texas Central

Is the railway of Texas and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

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	2:20 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..... .....Corsicana.....Lve		11:48 a m	9:15 p m
10:20 a m	7:35 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	3:25 p m
12:30 p m	9:50 p m	Arr..... .....Denison .....Lve		6:45 a m	3:00 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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Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

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The Best Advertising Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any class or kind of real estate or live stock should make their wants known through the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It is the best medium in Texas through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of the state Advertisers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

STOCK FARMING.

Pasteurizing the milk is good; pasturing the cows is better.

Even when thin land produces rank cowpeas, rich land will outrank it.

If there is nothing to do on the farm go and help your wife; don't run off to town.

Oats is about the best feed you can give to calves. Mixed with corn meal it is a great milk producer for cows.

One advantage in having pure bred stock is that it leads one to practice pure bred feeding. Did it ever occur to you there is scrub feeding as well as scrub stock? Well there is.

It is of no advantage to have feed before animals all the time. Whether it be grain or roughness, the better and more economical plan is to give them what they will eat up clean.

If any animal is not making a gain it is pretty sure it is making a loss. Feeding for maintenance merely is not feeding for profit. These things are true all the time, but especially true in the winter.

Liberal feeding is always best, but wasteful feeding is a loss. Animals will thrive better, keep healthier and make a better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied if well feed, but not over fed.

Keep the stables clean and use whitewash liberally as a disinfectant. It is easier to keep disease away than to drive it away after it has once got among the stock, and cleanliness is one of the best means for accomplishing it.

One advantage in stock farming is that incidental expenses for labor, implements, etc., are less than where diversified crops are grown, harvested and sold. Much of the harvesting is done by the animals, and they also carry the crops to market.

Some folks are discussing the question as to which is made the cheaper, a pound of butter or a pound of beef. The good farmer who has the right kind of cattle can make money by making either butter or beef. The individual animals have a good deal to do with making either butter or beef heaply.

An important circular has been issued by the treasury department in reference to the importation of live animals under the laws passed by congress on October 1, 1890. It provides that certain live animals, to come in free for breeding purposes, must be accompanied by a certificate of their record and pedigree in a form prescribed by law, entered in a book of record established for the same breed, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent or importer, that "such animal is the identical animal described in such certificate of record and pedigree." Sheep must be entered individually and not by flocks, as heretofore.

The young calves will be thankful for a small allowance of mixed meal and bran, given once a day. If this is given by hand, in a dish, it will make them so docile that there will be no trouble when the calves grow up to cow's estate and must be milked and handled. A heifer coming in should never need to be broken. This training, not breaking, should be done early and in the winter when the opportunities are plenty, and if well done there will be no bad habits to be broken. The care should be to lead the young animal by degrees from one stage to another to perfect familiarity with its keeper. There will be no vicious or refractory cows in a dairy managed in this way.—Stockman.

Selecting a Cow.

The good points of a good cow are not her good looks. She may not be and probably is not very good looking except to the eye of an experienced dairyman. She certainly is not fat while giving milk, and to be a really good cow she should never be long time enough between the times of milk-giving to fatten. She will most likely have a large paunch, giving her a somewhat "pot-bellied" look after she has filled herself. Something cannot come from nothing, and we never knew a cow giving large messes of good milk which was not a ravenous feeder. Hence her digestion must be good. She should have a broad chest, indicating large lungs. There is no good digestion without good lung power. She should be "deep" from the back down to the belly, but with a thin and rather flat neck. The skin of most good cows is of velvety texture, and looks as if it had been groomed for several generations, as in most breeds of the best cows it has. The good cow is, indeed, less an accident than a product. With good material from which to breed, the good farmer can make sure of nearly every heifer calf he gets.—American Cultivator.

Farm Animals.

The report upon comparative numbers and values of farm animals, from the United States department of agriculture, based on returns of January, 1893, shows an increase of horses, mules and sheep, no material change in the number of milk cows, a decrease in oxen and other cattle, and a very heavy reduction in the number of swine, amounting to about 12 per cent. The estimated present numbers of domestic animals on farms, ranches and the public range are as follows: Horses, 16,206,802; mules, 2,331,128; cows, 16,-424,087; other cattle, 35,954,196; sheep, 47,273,553; swine, 46,094,807. The increase in mules is very slight.

The apparent increase in sheep exceeds two millions, a continuation of the movement which commenced in 1889, by which numbers have increased nearly five millions in four years. In the case of swine there was a small pig crop last spring, and the late advance in pork products has caused the slaughtering of some portion of the stock of mature animals. As the average age now attained by these animals is less than a year, there is a liability to extreme fluctuation in numbers, which is possible of no other species.

Average values have declined as to horses and mules, slightly advanced as to cattle of all kinds, a greater gain in the value of sheep, and a very large advance is seen in swine, amounting to 39 per cent, and progressive since the returns were made. The average value of horses is $61.22; of mules, $70.68; of cows, $21.75; of other cattle, $15.24, of sheep, $2.66; of swine, 6.41; The increase in aggregate value as estimated of all farm animals, is $21,750,998, from $2,461,755,678 to $2,483,506,676. The valuation of horses aggregates $992,-225,185, of cattle of all kinds, 995,181,-948; of swine, $295,426,402; of sheep, $125,909,264; of mules, $164,763,751.

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 case 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 circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

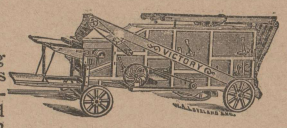
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Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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

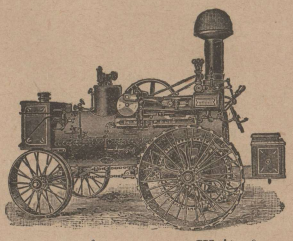
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Wholesale Druggists..... .....Fort Worth, Tex.

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THE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTION ENGINE



will draw a heavier load, steam easier; use less fuel, than any other engine in America. Sizes 10-12-14-16-18 horse power, Wood and Coal or Straw-burners, as desired. Also Victory Self-feeders, Reliance Horse Powers, Weighers, Bagger Attachments, etc., etc.

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TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head, or no charge. Send 2c stamp for circular. Dr. M. Ney Smith, Specialist, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

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If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

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—OF THE—

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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Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

This statement is now repeated by thousands who have purchased

BRITT'S AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.



This Bit, by an automatic device, closes the horse's nostrils.

HE CANNOT BREATHE, AND MUST STOP.

SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT.

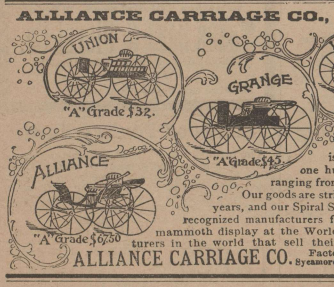
Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses men could not hold with the old style bits. Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials of the truly marvellous work this bit hes done.



AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR PULLERS AND HARD-MOUTHED HORSES.

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"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 refined, 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.

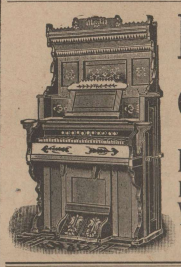
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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	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	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen'l Mang'r. E. RUST, Superintendent.



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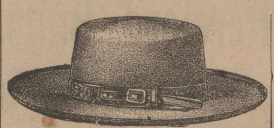
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