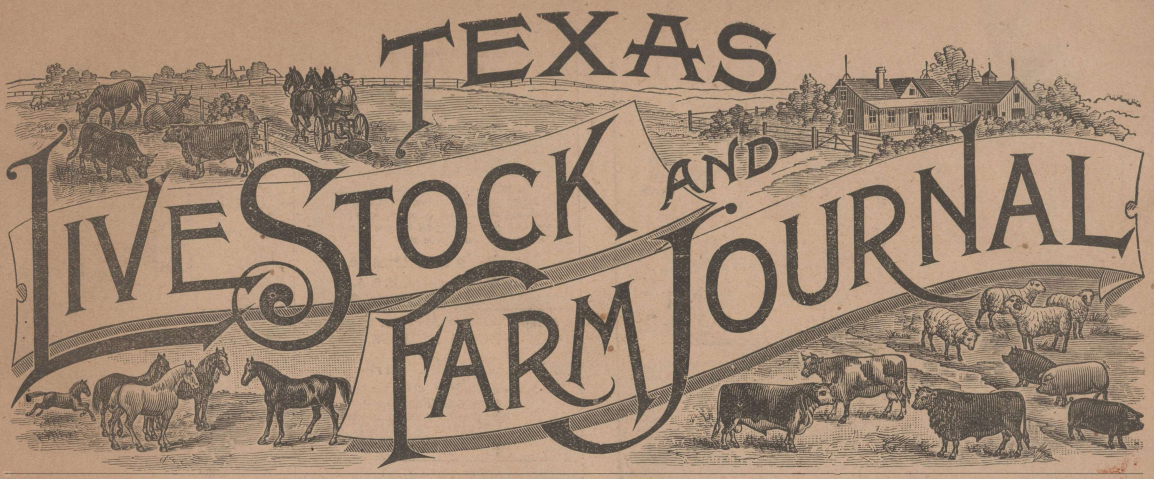


VOL. 14. FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893. NO. 10.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Farmers in Florida are raising the root of the calla lily for market. It makes a palatable food article.

The agricultural capital of Europe has doubled since 1840; that of the United States has increased over six-fold.

The maize crop of the United States covers an area greater than England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Denmark.

In Turkish Asia Minor such is the condition of the roads that the freight of a ton of grain 100 miles would be over $45.

Cuba has 192 coffee plantations, 700 sugar plantations, 4500 tobacco estates, 3200 cattle farms and 1700 small farms devoted to various products.

Newfoundland has 47,000 acres in potatoes, turnips and other crops. There are on the island 5000 horses, 20,000 cows, 40,000 sheep and 20,000 pigs.

Agriculture has been about the sole industry of Paraguay ever since the establishment of the Jesuit missions in 1557. All the field work is done by women.

It is generally conceded that the prolonged and still unbroken drought has brought the agricultural interests of Central and Southern Europe to the verge of disaster.

The world's agriculture occupies the attention of 280,000,000 men, represents a capital of two hundred and twenty-four thousand millions of dollars and has an annual product of over twenty thousand millions.

The value of all agricultural products of the United States in 1890 was £776,000,000, of Russia, £563,000,000, of France £460,000,000, of Germany £424,000,000, of Austria £331,000,000, of Great Britain £251,000,000.

Canada has a homestead law. Farm lots of 200 acres are granted to each head of a family and 100 to each male adult, on condition of building a log house 16 by 20 feet, cultivating fifteen acres in every 100, and residing six months in each year during five years on the property.

The United States produces 2220 pounds of grain to each inhabitant; Denmark, 2005; Canada, 1500; Russia, 1200; Roumania, 1150; Spain, 1100; France, 990; Sweden, 980; Argentine Republic, 850; Australia, 760; Germany, 700; Belgium, 600; Portugal, 550; Ireland, 500; Scotland, 490; England, 360.

A farmer's taxes in Turkey are classified thus: (1) One-tenth of all crops and fruits; (2) four per cent of the renting value of house and lands; (3) five per cent on every transfer; (4) an annual cattle tax of 32 pence on every sheep and 21 pence on every goat. The taxes are rigorously collected.

The average cost of producing an acre of flax in Ireland is between $40 and $45, which includes the cost of retting and scutching. Of course, in Ireland labor of this kind is cheap, the farmer and his family working the land. The return of an English farmer gives the total expenses connected with growing an acre of flax as $40, which realized, as taken off the field, $60. Scotland shows a similar result.

In a very great measure the farmer stakes the result of the season's work upon the seeds he plants and sows. He can not, in any circumstances, afford to use poor nor doubtful seed. Any effort or expense is justified which is necessary to obtain the very best. It would be a good idea to keep this in mind when selecting the wheat seed next fall, and to remember that our best cultivators say that it will even pay to select the seed by hand, using only the largest and heaviest grains.

The harrow is one of the most valuable of all farm implements, but many farmers never find its full worth. It is a common mistake, when preparing the ground, not to harrow deep enough. The clods just below the surface often do more harm than those above, as they prevent the moisture from rising. A disk harrow is the best for cutting these unseen clods, throwing them out, or sifting the finer earth between them so as to make a compact bottom. Such a solid bad is especially necessary for wheat, particularly in a dry season. Use the harrow thoroughly.

The secretary of agriculture is in receipt of a communication from Mr. Alfredo Solf, United States consular agent at Chiclayo, Peru, stating that by request of several of his farmer friends in that section, he desires to obtain information as to where in the United States he can secure representative animals of the best European breeds of cattle and sheep. He enquires particularly for the Durham or Shorthorn, Holstein and Swiss breeds of cattle, and for the best English sheep, uniting large production of mutton with good quality of wool.

Farmers need to study the art of multiplication: Not the tables which begin with "once one is one," and end with "12 times 12 are 144," but how to multiply corn by hogs, and obtain the largest possible product. This is not taught in schools, excepting in the school of experience, and the greater the skill of the person working the problem the larger the result obtained. But when there is a profit of 10 cents a bushel in growing corn, this can easily be doubled by feeding the corn out to hogs, and when the pork and hams are salted or otherwise cured at home before selling the profit is doubled again, and the farmer who does this may laugh at grain trusts and pork combines. He has a solid investment, calling for no additional margins, but upon which he may realize at almost any time.

National Stockman and Farmer: While many have left the farm for town and city during recent years, and many business men of means have invested in farms, yet only a comparatively small number of city men have actually gone out on the farm and hustled for a living. These have been mainly men who have broken down under the confinement of office work and have sought the country for health's sake, some without experience in farm affairs, and others returning to the farm after many years of active business life. Experienced farmers have had a good deal of fun out of the blunders of these "embroidered night-shirt farmers," as Bill Nye calls them, yet as a rule the city farmers have been fairly successful, and some of them exceptionally so. With a limited knowledge of farm methods, and sometimes handicapped by poor health, they have succeeded where many "to the manner born" have failed. Whether this is the result of superior business methods, or better knowledge of demands of customers through residence in the city, or what not, the fact remains, and it may be profitable for others to look into the causes of this success and apply the winning methods to their own affairs.

Cotton Planting.

Says Bulletin No. 26 of the Texas Agriculturist experiment station:

For a renter especially, cotton planting presents an intricate problem. He cannot afford to fertilize the land on short-time lease, and long-time leases for a term of years so common in other countries are here scarcely known. As a result of this the renter must depend on thorough preparation, careful planting, persistent, proper cultivation and intelligent diversity of crops to insure a reasonable profit on the land he cultivates. For the independent homestead planter, who depends on brain and muscle to insure success, the problem takes a wider range and admits of easier demonstration. For all such the proper use of fertilizers and the combination of such other crops with cotton as will best economize labor by permitting steady employment throughout the year will furnish a key to the situation. As usual, in nearly all matters of importance the average ability will find middle ground the safest. Contrary to a very prevalent belief there is still money to be made in cotton growing; but it follows careful work and intelligent judgment, and will never come without an effort. The man who can and does diversify his farming interests without discarding cotton as so many would advise, is the one who finds a profit in the staple one year with another.

At three of the large London railway stations—Charing Cross, Cannon street and London Bridge—as many as 32,969 movements for signal and point levers have to be made every twenty-four hours, quite apart from the telegraphic operations.

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A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

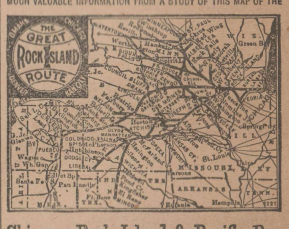
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Miscellaneous.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 13, 1893. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, JULY 14, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1893, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for —— at ——," and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. C. SMITH, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

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19. **Cosmopolis.**—By Paul Bourget.
18. **Reveries of a Bachelor.**—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell).
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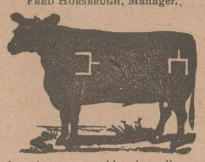
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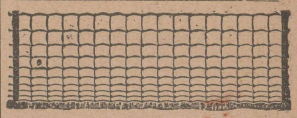
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Another Steer-Feeding Experiment.

BY PROF. C. C. GEORGESON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

We have just completed another steer-feeding experiment at this station, a brief account of which may be of interest to your readers. The steers were sold on the 29th of April, in Kansas City, and slaughtered at the packing house of Swift & Co. The plan of the experiment was, in all essential points, like that of last year. Twenty steers were fed, five of them out-doors and the remaining fifteen in-doors. Of the in-door steers, one lot of three was fed on the balanced ration; another lot of three, which we will call lot No. 2, was fed on corn meal and molasses, and corn fodder. Lot No. 3, consisting originally of four steers, but from which one had to be rejected because of a surgical operation which unfitted him to remain in the experiment, was fed on oil cake and hay exclusively. Lot No. 4 consisted of five steers; these were fed on ear corn and corn fodder in the barn, and lot No. 5, consisting of five steers, was fed on ear corn and corn fodder in the yard.

It will be noticed that there is a slight deviation from the plan followed last year. We had, in the first place, five lots this year as against only four lots last year. This necessitated making the lots smaller, and hence lots 1, 2 and 3 censisted of only three steers each. It would undoubtedly have been better if there could have been five steers in each of these three lots, but we were unable to accommodate more than fifteen head in the barn.

In the second place the feeding of lots 2 and 3 differs from the plan followed last year. The object was to compare a highly carbonaceous ration with a highly nitrogenous ration, the two extremes, so to speak, in feeding rations. For this reason lot No. 2 was fed on corn meal and molasses, the amount of molasses being graded from day to day to suit the appetite of the animal, care being taken to preserve a healthy condition of the bowels. As is well known there is but little nitrogen in the molasses, and this substance was therefore chosen as the cheapest non-nitrogenous feed that could be procured, and it is, moreover, not infrequently used in fattening cattle. The nitrogenous ration was secured by feeding oil cake only, as much as the animal would eat, and allowing in addition a ration of tame hay consisting chiefly of orchard grass. The feeding of lots 4 and 5 was exactly the same as last year. One, lot 4, receiving ear corn and corn fodder indoors, and the other ear corn and corn fodder outdoors, the only difference being the question of shelter.

The character of the steers was, on the whole, inferior to the character of the steers that we fed last year. They were graded Shorthorns, raised in Missouri, which had been dehorned, and said to be three years old last fall. They were bought in Kansas City stock yards late in November. They averaged only 1070 pounds in weight, which is 130 pounds less than the average weight of last year's lot. It also soon became apparent, in the progress of the feeding, that they were inferior feeders. But, for the purpose of comparison with each other in this experiment, they have answered the purpose fairly well, since they were reasonably alike in quality.

They arrived at the station on the 28th of November, and the preliminary feeding was begun at once; but as none of them had ever been tied up, it took three weeks before those which were placed in the barn had so far accustomed themselves to the confinement that the experiment could begin, and even then they were at a disadvantage in comparison with the out-door steers, for it was not until the end of six weeks that they had fully surrendered to this enforced confinement.

The method of feeding and handling them was, in all respects, the same as the plan followed last year. They were fed and watered twice daily, and the feed was weighed out to each steer each time, the amount depending upon his appetite for the previous meal, and whatever feed was left uneaten was weighed back, in order that he should not be charged with more than he actually consumed. The water was also weighed to each steer each time and an account kept of the amount he drank. We thus have all the data, as regards feed and water, of all that each animal has consumed during the entire period. The five steers in the out-door lot could not be thus fed individually, as they all ran together. Their corn was weighed out to them morning and evening, and likewise the corn fodder, and what they left uneaten was weighed back before they got the next feed. This lot had free access to water at all times, and we are therefore unable to give details as to the amount consumed.

The experiment began December 20 and closed on the morning of April 28, thus covering a period of 128 days. The results, which are briefly set forth in the following table, will be of interest to all cattle feeders:

FEED OF EACH LOT.	Lot 1. 3 steers. Balanced ration.	Lot 2. 3 steers. Corn meal and molasses	Lot 3. 3 steers. Oil cake.	Lot 4. 5 steers. Ear corn in barn.	Lot 5. 5 steers. Ear corn in yard.
Weight of each lot April 28	Lbs. 4175	Lbs. 3907	Lbs. 3878½	Lbs. 6736	Lbs. 7159
Weight of each lot Dec. 20, 1892	3248	3246	3207	5367	5781
Gain of each lot in 128 days	927	661	671	1369	1378
Average gain per head	309	220.3	223.6	273.8	275.6
Average daily gain per head	2.41	1.72	1.74	2.14	2.15
Price paid per 100 lbs.	$3 90	$3 80	$3 80	$3 80	$3 80
Price sold per 100 lbs. Kansas City stock yards April 29	$5 30	$4 75	$4 90	$5 10	$5 15

This shows that lot No. 1, fed on the balanced ration, made the greatest gain, and that lots 2 and 3 have made equal gains, and that lots 4 and 5, fed on corn in-doors and out, are also equal.

This confirms the results of last year, which pointed in the same direction. The prices realized by each lot are of interest. They were bought for Swift & Co. by an experienced cattle buyer and an excellent judge of fat cattle, Mr. W. A. Seely, who had no knowledge whatever of the treatment each lot had received. The lots were placed in separate pens, and he examined one after another with the result as indicated in the table. The out-door, corn-fed lot, he graded 5 cents higher than the in-door lot, although there was only two pounds difference in the average gains they had made in the 128 days they were under experiment.

During the three weeks required to accustom the indoor lot to the confinement, the outdoor lot fed in comfort and gained rapidly, while the others fretted and gained but little. Thus it happened that they were about 400 pounds heavier at the beginning of the experiment than the indoor lot, and therefore carried more flesh by this amount on the day of sale. They were slaughtered as already stated by Swift & Co., to whom we are greatly indebted for the accommodation they afforded us in procuring detailed weights of the offal and carcass of each steer, at no little inconvenience and expense to them.

This slaughter test is of value in that it enables us to compare the lots with each other in the details of their make up.

We thus have the live weight of each steer just before slaughter, the weight of the carcass immediately after slaughter, and again after it had been in the cooler seventy-two hours, and also the weight of the fat, blood, head, hide and each of the several organs of the body. And after cooling seventy-two hours, the carcasses were cut, and a cut of the rib roast from each photographed, in order to show the difference in the marbeling of the meat.

In fact, nothing has been left undone throughout the whole experiment which might aid in giving us full data in regard to these several methods of handling beef cattle.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

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

Special Correspondence.

Out of 57,067 cattle received at this market last week 18,197 head were from Texas, against 19,845 the previous week. A year ago last week receipts of Texas cattle numbered 17,429, which up to that time were the largest for the year.

Selling cattle during the past week has not been an easy task. Lower prices East and a full supply in the coolers at Chicago have been two causes that combined to put buyers in an indifferent mood. It will be noticed, however, that Texas cattle have declined less during the week than natives, which have dropped off 25c.

Generally speaking, the demand for good Texas steers has been strong and business active, and prices are only 10 to 15c lower than a week ago. The outlet for the common and inferior classes has been very poor and, though the decline has not been very rank, there was a good deal of dullness in the market, which made business not entirely satisfactory. Considering the volume of Texas cattle that have arrived this season, prices are on a good basis. Sales during the week have included a fair number of good fed steers at $4@4.50; but mostly at $3.25@4, and plenty of common to medium grass cattle at $2.50@3. Cows and bulls have sold largely at $2.40@2.60. A year ago now the best Texas steers were selling at $3.75 and the bulk of them at $2.25@3.25. The chances for a good market this week are not favorable. Already supplies have been large, but former quotations have been well maintained.

Sheep—The sheep market has been gradually growing worse for the past two weeks. At this season of the year there is generally a depression in the market, owing to the lighter demand for fresh mutton and an oversupply of common to inferior grades of sheep. Selling has been very difficult for a week or two, and values have dropped 40@50c on about all grades of Texas. There is positively no demand for Texas ewes, and owners would do much better to keep them at home. A large per cent of the Texas sheep now coming consists of ewes and a poor class of wethers, so that it is not surprising that the market is bad and there is not much prospects for improvement in the near future. We quote good Texas wethers at $4.25@4.50; medium, $3 60@4; poor to fair, $3@3.50. Feeders are hard to sell at $3@3.50. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST.

511½ E. Houston street.

DR. H. M. HUNTER. DR. S. S. THOMPSON.
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To reduce your weight SURELY use Willard's Obesity Pills and lose 15 pounds a month. No injury to the health. No interference with business or pleasure. NO STARVING. They build up and improve the general health, beautify the complexion and leave NO WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 84 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: Three bottles of your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 225 pounds to 190 and I never felt better in all my life. I am much pleased with the result, and shall do all I can to help you. Our patrons include Physicians, Bankers, Lawyers and leaders of society. Our goods are not sold in drug stores; all orders are supplied direct from our office. Price per package $2.00, or three packages for $5.00, by mail prepaid. Particulars (sealed) 4 cts. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 14. Fort Worth, Friday, June 23, 1893. No. 10.

TEXAS
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 A YEAR.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas, as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WITH wheat at 1 cent a pound why should not the average farmer feed it to his stock?

THE Chicago stock yards will be closed on July 4. Shippers should bear this in mind.

THE cowboy race, like the race of cowboys, is of absorbing interest and of the "get there" type so characteristic of untrammeled life on the plains.

WHILE dealing with the pestiferous horn fly, do not overlook that preparation known as "Lyons' Liquid O. I. C Ointment." It is recommended as sure death to the horn fly, and can be obtained of all druggists or grocers.

OUR San Antonio letter is missing this week. The eccentricity of a broncho has placed our correspondent, Ford Dix, to use his own words, "hors du combat." He is temporarily confined to his bed, but will return to his post of duty in a few days and make up for lost time.

D. W. PHILLIPS of Lampasas, while not a veterinary surgeon, at the same time is a benefactor to the cattle raisers if he can, as he claims, successfully treat acclination, splenic or Southern fever. Mr. Phillips claims to be able to cure 90 per cent, and says that out of several cases he has not lost one. He instances among others who can prove the reliability of his remedy Hon. E. P. Maddox of Lampasas, and asks the Texas live stock sanitary commission to give him a show at any cases of splenic fever. Mr. Phillips does not give out his formula.

SPEAKING of the alleged "over-production" of wheat, the Ohio Farmer offers the following:

Wheat is now as cheap for stock food as corn or oats, or any other grain, where muscle-forming, milk production or wool is the object, and in connection with other foods to make a balanced ration, can be fed with profit to work horses, milch cows, growing animals, and to sheep. If it can be fed at a profit why sell it at a loss? The feeding of a portion of the surplus enhances the value of the remaining portion, and thus a double profit might be secured, through concerted effort in this direction. If the "large available supply" is the bugaboo to keep wheat down, why not reduce that supply when it costs nothing to do so?

THE live stock exhibit at the World's fair is dignified by being the only department for which cash premiums are hung up. The fair managers and breeding associations together offer prizes summing up $200,000 in cash and a glittering array of trophies. For the exhibit of cattle and horses, beginning August 21, holding thirty days, the entries will close July 15; and for the exhibit of sheep and swine, beginning September 25 and holding twenty days, the entries will close August 1. The rule governing ownership requires exhibitors to have been owners of animals for thirty days preceding the date fixed for close of entries.

The Packing Industry.

Cattlemen of Texas and of the Indian Territory will be interested to learn that the enterprising management of the St. Louis National stock yards have scored another hit in the active competition for the live stock trade of this section. The new and extensive packing house at East St. Louis, Ill., is completed in every particular and will begin operations within a very few days, probably by the time this issue of the JOURNAL reaches its readers. Our correspondents inform us that the new packery is second to none in the country in point of equipment. Certainly the management will be first-class. This assures to the cattlemen of Texas and the Territory a sale of all cattle of all grades offered at the National yards of St. Louis at the best market values, when taken in connection with the already large demands at that point for export and feeding cattle, etc.

C. R. A. of Texas.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas met in the office of Secretary J. C. Loving, in the Hendricks building, Monday last.

Among those psesent were President Bush, "Burk" Burnett, Dr. Taylor, Thorpe Andrews and Secretary Loving. President Bush presided at the morning and evening sessions. Among the interesting matters before the committee was a letter from Range Inspector Lyon to Secretary Loving, relative to the stolen cattle referred to in the last issue of the JOURNAL. The inspector wrote:

"I found seventy-nine head of association cattle. They (the thieves) hit Ben Garland for fifty head. I will start to Mead Center in the morning to swear out complaints against the parties. * * * You never heard of so much stealing in your life as there is going on up in this country at present.

Following is a list of the owners, belonging to the association, whose cattle were recovered: Ben Garland, 50 head; W. E. Halsell, 2; Hansford Land and Cattle company, 2; Jumbo Cattle company, 4; D. R. Fant, 4; Fred Tanner, 2; W. L. Scott, 1; Aug Schuster, 4; J. G. Witherspoon, 1; Ives & Doyle, 1; Matador Cattle company, 1; D. C. Nowlin, 1; I. J. Kemberlin, 1; W. F. Word, 1, and W. P. Birchfield, 1.

In addition to this there were a lot of cattle belonging to others than members of the association."

An Unfounded Rumor.

Gossip mongers, whiling away time between libations at some one else's expense, one day this week rolled under their tongues a sweet morsel to the effect that the packery syndicate was about to withdraw from active operations of the plant and property recently purchased in this city. Local news circles had an appetite whetted by the recent dearth of scandal, so the rumor flew from tongue to ear, was repeated with zest and added force, and inquiries were made at the JOURNAL office as to the truth or falsity of the report.

Greenlief W. Simpson, the head and front of the enterprising syndicate whose money is invested in the Fort Worth packery and stockyards, is absent from the city. A representative of Mr. Simpson promptly stamped the rumor as absolutely false, and cheerfully produced abundant proof of his statement.

It may be accepted as beyond doubt that the "packery will pack, and that at an early date. Mr. Simpson and party will arrive in Fort Worth Sunday next, their present visit being to effect the permanent organization of a working force, to inspect the work of improvement already well along at the packery, and to prepare for active business.

The Cattle Outlook

As unpleasant as it was unexpected, the sharp and sudden decline in the cattle market must be looked squarely in the face. It cannot be dodged and it is useless to attempt to palliate its disappointing features to the breeder and shipper. It has been freely commented upon by shippers and a variety of causes are charged with the drop. Among the many explanations given by the knowing ones, the principal reason is, "the Big Four did it." This is an old, old story. If true and if the "combine" is really the responsible factor in the cattle decline, its members are certainly, at this particular time, in a measure excusable.

Not only the great and glorious United States of America, not only this continent, but the entire world of commercial enterprise, is at present suffering from as severe stringency in financial matters as the world has ever experienced. Not only cattle, but other values of every description have declined, and it is only natural that this shrinkage should effect the price of beef. But for the tightness of the "dollar market" good, choice beef would doubtless bring to-day from 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds than last year. The break in the market is not attributable, as some have alleged, to heavy runs, to over-supply or to any manipulation, except such as would follow the monetary panic, as naturally as does day follow night.

Prices for cattle are low indeed, and will remain so until times in general are better, but there is nothing discouraging about this situation as it relates to the outlook for the cattle raising industry. The stringency in money matters will pass over in a few weeks; the worst has probably been already experienced, but similar "flurries" will recur as a necessity until the wisdom and patriotism of the country can compel relief by the proper legislation through the national congress.

Texas Crops.

At this time the extent and condition of the leading crops of Texas can be fairly estimated. It is not easy to extract, from the information at hand, from the most reliable sources, assurances of large profits for the farmer whose efforts have been devoted to the cultivation of cotton or wheat alone, especially the latter. In the great wheat country of the Panhandle the average yield for 1893 may be set down at twelve bushels to the acre, which, while a noticeable increase over last year, gives the producer nothing for his time and capital at the present market prices. The state as a whole shows an increased acreage of wheat and promises a little better than a fair crop. Corn acreage throughout the state shows a notable increase over 1892, and in some sections of Central and North Texas a bountiful yield is assured. For instance, in Ellis county, with an increased acreage [illegible] per cent, the large [illegible] of about 7 [illegible] largest crop for years is predicted. In Grayson, Hopkins, Fannin and Hunt counties similar reports are made. From points in West Texas the reports are gloomy, owing to the lack of rain. Comanche county, according to correspondence, will only show half a crop. The chinch bugs, hail and drouth have interfered sadly with the corn crop in many parts of Southwest Texas.

The cotton crop, according to carefully prepared estimates of the Dallas News from a survey of the whole state between June 17 and 20, shows contrary to general expectation, but a very slight increase in acreage. North Texas shows in twenty-three counties an increase of 4 per cent in nine, a decrease of 4 per cent in five, while nine report same as last year. Central Texas shows the widest increase, viz.: 4 per cent in nineteen counties out of twenty-five. East and West Texas about the same as in 1892, while Southwest Texas shows an increase of nearly 5 per cent.

The season has not been favorable to a large crop, the reports of good showing being scattered and sparse as compared to the volume of gloomy details.

Taken as a whole, the position the JOURNAL has steadily maintained seems to be the correct one for the farmers of Texas, i. e., that in connection with wheat and corn crops, the live stock industry affords the surest and largest returns for labor and capital. There is no assurance of satisfactory returns from one-idea farming, unless it be cotton, in this state. Raise more live stock, feed your wheat and corn to the cattle and hogs when it is being kept down to losing prices, and you will reap the reward and be measurably free from the effects of speculators in money and staples.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, 1006 Houston street when in Fort Worth. THE JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you Call and make yourselves at home.

C W. Merchant, the Abilene cattleman, was here Monday.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was in the city Wednesday night.

John Payne, the Denton county stockman, was here Tuesday.

W. T. Carpenter, a well-known ranchman of Crockett county, is here.

H. G. Bedford, the well known cattleman of Knox county, is in the city.

L. J. Good of Ballinger was around town Tuesday. He asks for more rain.

Chas. Coppinger, the Scurry county ranchman, is spending a few days in the city.

Will Reynolds left his cattle ranch in Shackelford county and spent Sunday in the city.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork cattle company of the Panhandle, was here Monday.

J. C. Loving left for his ranch in Lost Valley Tuesday. He expects to be gone about a week.

Col. Jim Harris, livestock agent of the Wabash, is in town after a tour of the shipping points.

J. D. Houston of Gonzales, who was in the center Monday, says cattle down his way are not suffering.

G. A. Beemer of Comanche passed through Monday on his way to the Territory to ship some fed cattle.

John S. Andrews of this city is now in Chicago looking after the sale of his first shipment of cattle for the season.

H. H. Sanborn of Houston, one of the leading and most enterprising stockmen in the state was here yesterday.

D. C. Plumb of Archer county, one of the well known firm of Plumb & Clark, was an association visitor this week.

T. J. Penniston, a prominent cattleman of Quanah, was married to Miss Annie Speer of this city on Tuesday, the 20th.

Thorp eAndrews of this city came in Monday to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the cattle raisers' association.

J. L. Pennington, livestock agent of the Santa Fe, has been made livestock agent of the 'Frisco line for Texas, headquarters Fort Worth.

President Bush of the Cattle Raisers' association, while in town this week, expressed confidence in an improvement in live stock matters.

The Drumm-Flato Commission Co., the new, solid and experienced live stock commission firm of Kansas City, will do a good business from Texas this year.

Burke Burnett came down Monday to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association, and returned to his ranch on Wednesdny.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, vice-president of the cattle raisers' association of Texas, was here Monday in attendance on the meeting of the executive committee.

J. W. Corn, the Weatherford cattle feeder and dealer, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Corn has made big money on his meal-fed cattle, and is therefore correspondingly happy.

H. D. Rogers of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., who have houses in Chicago and St. Louis, was shaking hands with his many friends and customers in this city Tuesday.

William Hunter, who represents the Evans-Snider-Buel Co., and who enjoys the reputation of being the best and most successful man in his line in the Southwest, left for St. Louis and other Northern cities on Wednesday night.

John K. Rosson, the popular live stock agent of the Frisco, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. This action on Mr. Rosson's part will be regretted by the live stock patrons of the road he so efficiently represented.

Some of our friends are just now figuring on matrimony. We are glad of it and will be glad to have you call on us for your wedding goods. Our line is the finest in the city. C. C. Hervey & Co., printers, 612 Main, Fort Worth.

E. Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kan., manager of the Bronson cattle company of Midland county, was here Monday in attendance on the meeting of the executive committee of the cattle raisers' association of which he is a useful and hard working member.

R. R. Wade, a well-to-do cattleman of San Angelo, was here Monday. Mr. Wade is pasturing 2500 cattle in the Indian Territory. He says the country round about San Angelo is very dry, while the "horn flies" are fearfully thick and annoying in the Territory.

C. A. Pugsley, the Kansas City cattleman, who owns a large ranch in Wyoming, was in the city Monday night and left next morning on the west-bound Texas and Pacific for Nolan county, where he expected to buy 2000 two-year-old steers for his Wyoming ranch.

Messrs. J. R. and C. V. Bryson, G. J. Cunningham and T. J. Christian, all prominent stockmen of Comanche, were in Fort Worth to-day, returning from Chicago, where they recently sold a big string of cattle. They say the market is tough, but the World's fair is indescribably grand

L. Hearn & Sons sold a few days ago 1500 three-year-old steers less 15 per cent cut to J. B. Wilson of Dallas at $15 per head. These cattle are now in Donley and Greer counties and will be held by Mr. Wilson in his leased pasture near Fort Sill, I. T. These were an exceptionally cheap lot of steers.

R. C. Sanderson, who is largely interested in both cattle and sheep in Houstbn county, was among the visiting stockmen on Monday. Mr. Sanderson has found the sheep business quite profitable during the past three years, during which time he has sold his mutton, after shearing, at from $3.15@3.25 per 100 pounds.

H. H. Campbell of Matador, formerly manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company (limited), obtained judgment a few days ago, in the United States court at Dallas, against the above named company for $18,500, balance claimed by Campbell to be due him for his share of the profits for the five years the business was managed by him.

Several sheep ranches have recently been located in Hartley and adjoining counties.

THE ENSOR REMEDY

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Is a sure and harmless cure. It is purely vegetable, and cure guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

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West's Chloro-Naptholeum

—THE BEST REMEDY FOR—

Ticks on Sheep,

Foot Rot, Lice on Cattle, Sores, Wounds, Galls, Thrush, Greased, Cracked Heels and All Similar Troubles.

Write for Circulars.

WEST'S DISINFECTANT CO.

504 NORTH TWELFTH ST., ST. LOUIS.

Chicago Market Letter.

Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20.—The Texas cattle trade, at the close of last week, was in rather an unsatisfactory fix, and some cattle were not sold Saturday night.

The new week opened with 4715 Texans out of a total of 16,000 cattle, but there was a good feeling in the trade and buyers seemed to want them. There was quite a fair showing of good "beefy" long horns, and they met with a fair demand from buyers who preferred Texas to native beeves at the prices.

It is this desire of buyers to cheapen their cattle in the beef that keeps the demand for Texas cattle relatively strong. The desirable fat Texas cattle are sure to meet with good demand, as they can be made to largely fill the places of expensive native corn-fed cattle.

This same idea manifests itself in the native cattle trade as buyers are going by the 1400 to 1600-pound beeves, and paying a relative premium on the rise of 1050 and 1200-pound steers. The feeders of prime native beef cattle have rather over-done the June supplies and a good many $6 cattle are selling at $5 in consequence.

Monday the sales of Texas cattle included the following: Cows 682 to 842 pounds, $1.90@2.45; steers, 785 to 1239 pounds, $2.40@4.15; calves, 150 to 170 pounds, $4.50@5.50 per 100 pounds.

To-day there about 4000 Texas cattle out of a total of 5000 head. The market was generally strong and 10@15c higher than at the close of last week.

Sales included 583 and 770-pound cows at $1.90@2.35; 694 and 851-pound canning steers, at $2.45@2.75; 830 and 1117-pound butchers' and beef steers at $3@4. □ The quality was poor. The late market showed some weakness, as there was rather more cattle than needed.

The sheep market has lately been badly glutted with inferior and light sheep. Many lots offered have been too thin to butcher and not well enough bred to serve for feeders. Monday's receipts of sheep reached a total of 17-288 head. Prices went off 25c. To-day, with less than a fourth of that number, the market was stronger. Sales included 65 and 86-pound Texas sheep at $2.65@4.40 per 100 pounds.

Capt. Black's scheme for having more even marketing of stock would come in good now.

The financial situation here is steadily growing stronger. The wave having struck the Western country, however, makes the monied men conservative. There is a growing feeling that the banks must do their full share toward restoring confidence. They should not withhold accommodations from business of legitimate nature.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

The San Angelo Standard roports that John Gardner of Big Lake traded 1700 stock sheep to John Mundy and Gordon Stiles for 377 head of stock cat-Mr. Gardner also bought from W. H. Cleveland, near Marfa, Presidio county, to be delivered at Big Lake, September 15, 500 steers, all ages, at private terms.

Two hundred thousand pounds twelve months clip wool was offered for sale at Amarillo to-day, the 23d, by Smith & Walker.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz bottles, ½ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

SWINE.

Packers cannot break the prices for hogs very much, let them try ever so hard.

Pigs seem to be gifted with stronger stomachs than most farm animals, and as a result of this we impose upon them.

In fattening hogs economically a close watch must be kept on the excrement, in order to see that the food is properly digested.

The health of the mother and the growth of the young will depend very much upon the care and judgment exercised at farrowing.

There is one decided advantage in castrating the pigs young when the weather will admit, and that is there is little or no check in their growth.

A sow that is a good breeder should be kept for several years, or until she forms some bad habit of which unruliness and eating her young are the two that gives the most trouble.

Not every man can become a good breeder of hogs, but every man who raises hogs can reap the advantage of the skill of breeders who can produce the best, for "blood will tell."

The advantage in always using a thoroughbred boar is that he will impart his qualities more surely than a less carefully bred animal. His good qualities are the growth of a long line of careful breeding.

A farmer on the Manitoba side says there is quite a furor in that region and the Northwest territory for pig breeding. Their idea is that by feeding their frozen wheat and barley to hogs they will bring big returns.

The shortage of hogs in England is estimated to be over a million head, while in Ireland it is even more. The hog products that command the highest price in English markets come from countries noted in the production of grain, namely, England, Ireland and Denmark.

With hogs at paying figures and a great shortage, both in the number and quality of the hogs packed during the past season, with an enormous decrease in the number of breeding hogs in the country, the outlook is very encouraging, as it will take several years to fill up the gap at home and supply the demand of foreign countries

Mr. O. A. Cory of Ross county, Ohio, a hog breeder of many years' experience, feeds wheat largely to his hogs because it is cheaper at ruling prices than corn. He says that at 68 cents per bushel wheat is a cheaper feed than corn at 40 cents. It contains, he says, nearly four times the bone and tissue forming elements that are contained in corn. It is a more perfect ration for a growing animal on this account, as well as being cheaper.

The provision trade at Chicago recenty sent out inquiries to 3500 correspondents regarding the hog situation. The replies summarized are: The crop of young pigs, as compared with the number last year, is 88 per cent, or a reduction of 12 per cent. The number to be marketed in June as compared with the number usually marketed in that month is 53 per cent. In other words only about half as many hogs are ready for market now as usual at this time of the year.

Swill-raised and dirty pigs may do for home consumption on many farms, where the owners do not seem to distinguish between good and bad pork. But the time has come when such pork will not answer the demands of the best market. City people and those with cultivated taste will not eat such pork. They refuse to buy any pork, when that is all they can get. But give them grass and grain made pork, and their demand is made immediately upon the market, and the farmer reaps his reward.

In bulletin 20 of the Oregon station some results are given of experiments with barley as pig food. Barley is a useful grain for pig feeding, and it comes nearer maize than any other grain, unless it is wheat. Maize does not ripen well in Oregon, and great quantities of barley are used for pig food. This is found to be comparatively cheap, and swine pastures are composed chiefly of peas, green corn, clover and green vetches. Wheat, oats, barley and screenings are used largely for fattening the hogs, and some cooked potatoes are also added to the general food. As a result of this good pasturing and feeding, 60 per cent of the hogs slaughtered averaged 150 to 200 pounds; 30 per cent averaged 200 to 250 pounds, and 10 per cent 250 to 300 pounds. The pigs are generally fattened from twelve to eighteen months, though they could be marketed much earlier.

HORTICULTURE.

A rose-tree on the grounds of T. S. Hawkins, San Benito county, Cal., is twelve feet high, two feet diameter, and carries over 1000 blooms.

Your name, or brand, on your butter, berries, or other farm products, is worth money to you if you will make your name or brand a guarantee always of first-class goods.

An injured or stinted animal cannot be perfect or beautiful when matured. In precisely the same way must the horticulturist proceed. He must start right with his plants and follow the same unerring laws, when he will encounter but few insects.

A "new process" for preserving fruit is being advertised, in which salicylic acid—under another name—is a principal ingredient. Make it a rule to use nothing in food preparations with which you are not well acquainted or which has not been advised by the government agricultural department or trusty experts.

The unsightly, dull gravish, appearance the rose bushes assume too frequently in the latter part of June has been observed by many lovers of this queen of flowers. It is caused by the rose slug, a small, light greenish, semi-transparent worm about half an inch long, that begins its work of eating out the softer portions of the leaves in May and continues for six weeks or more.

There are few questions in our horticultural economy which are better settled than that bees are very important in the production of many of our fruits. Still there is occasionally a man who claims that they are injurious. This is an error, for the bees come to the flowers only for pollen and nectar. The latter is secreted by the flower to attract the bees, that they may collect the pollen and carry it to other plants, and thus fertilize or cross fertilize them. Bees can not be too numerous for the good of the plants, and every wise fruit grower will keep a few colonies at least, so that they may assist in the work of nature. When they swarm about the fruit trees at blossoming it is pretty good assurance that we will have a full crop.

So far as can be determined at this time fruits of California will yield most abundantly for 1893. Reports from various parts of the state indicate that orchard fruits are in good condition, except apricots, for which the outlook as to aggregate yield is poor in nearly all sections, though of course the fruit will be exceptionally large and fine. Reports as to prunes are uniformly favorable, and the prospect is that the best previous record of output will be distanced. Pears will yield well, and peaches are somewhat uneven, though on the whole the prospect is good. Curl leaf is complained of in places. Raisin vineyards are in very good condition, and there seems to be no doubt of an unusually heavy output in this line. Cherries will do well. All crops are late, owing to the continued unfavorable weather.

The method of pruning grape vines pursued at the Mississippi Experiment Station, the director of which is one of the best horticulturists in the United States, is thus described in one of the station bulletins:

"The important point to be remembered in pruning is, that all the fruit is made on wood which grew during the previous season. The natural tendency of the vine is to make its new growth and to bear its fruit at the greatest possible distance from the root. As we do not wish to provide either trellis or land for each vine to grow to an indefinite length, we pruned so as to induce as much growth as we can as near the roots and in as small a space as possible.

Fear manifested invites danger; concealed cowards insult known ones.—Chesterfield.



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Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco,

composed only of "pure leaf," grown in the famous Golden Belt, its uniform quality, and rich fragrant aroma recommend it to all who desire a really good smoke. No other smoking tobacco has ever been made which has secured and held the popular favor as has **Blackwell's Bull Durham.** It is now, as it has been at all times during the last 25 years, the best in the world. Made only by

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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.]

IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And laugh our troubles down,
From all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frowns.

Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frost in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause,
By helping it, our own;
To give the current of our lives
A true and noble tone.

It pays to comfort heavy hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives,
One gleam of brightness there.

It pays, with sympathy and love,
Men's confidence to win,
To open wide all humane hearts
And let the sunshine in!

A fight is being waged over employing married ladies to teach in the Dallas public schools. Several of the best paying positions have heretofore been held by women whose husbands were abundantly able to support their families. The board is inclined to believe that a man should provide for his wife, and the places given to the wives of men who earn salaries of $150 to $200 per month should be given to women who are compelled to earn their own livelihood.

When one's husband is making a salary of $200 per month it does seem a little hard that his wife should feel it incumbent upon her to absent herself from her home and children; the latter scarcely knowing they have a mother. That woman's aim is gain. Were she to consider true worth her sphere would be her home where she could lead as busy a life as she chose caring for her children and making home a home. To make home a home, begin at once to cultivate it. It can be acquired.

When we enter some homes a feeling of rest pervades our whole being, so home-like and comfortable are the surroundings. It does not take unlimited wealth, nor does it take prosperity to have a "homey" home where comfort is subservient to luxuriousness, but it takes the touch of a loving woman's hand. As a rule, that which is purely ornamental possesses only a passing interest, and is an expense that most can not afford. Therefore embrace in the beautiful that which is practical as well as pretty. Utility and beauty combined add cheerfulness and lightsomeness to any home. When luxurious elegance is desired, money must play an important part, and the outlay for superfluous luxuries debars one's family of the actual necessities of every day life, and the enjoyment of these things we can ill afford, is considerably diminished. Some people worry and fret at not having better things and keep every one around them perfectly miserable.

Life is too short to waste it in vain regrets pining over that which we have not. Let us make the most of what we have, and enjoy what we have as we go along, then we get the real good of our riches. Bulwer says that in nine cases out of ten poverty is only an idea. Whoever is not contented in poverty certainly will not be perfectly happy were they to become rich.

It is very hard to make those who have never been rich believe it, but there is far more happiness in the world among the working class than there is among those who have princely incomes.

Another Use for the Onion.

A very convenient mucilage can be made of onion juice by any one who wishes to use it. A good-sized Spanish onion, after being boiled a short time, will yield, on being pressed, quite a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used quite extensively in various trades for pasting paper onto tin or zinc, or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would surprise any one on making the first attempt. It is the cheapest and best mucilage for such purposes, and answers just as well as many of the more costly and patent cements. Some of the cements sold by street fakirs at 10 cents a bottle consist of nothing but onion juice and water, and the bottle and cork cost a great deal more than the contents.

Enriches One's Mind.

If all our younger women realized, as we gladly recognize that many of them do, how much brighter and richer their lives must be made by a generous literary diet, they would early cultivate a taste for reading, since this is an appetite that grows by feeding, but is difficult to acquire in later years. It is not best at first to understand heavy, exhaustive treatises upon subjects of which one knows little and cares less, since this method wearies and discourages at the outset. Rather let one start with the resolve to add daily to her stock of information something fresh and valuable upon subjects in which she is already interested, to master thoroughly each new fact, and to allow the interest which increased knowledge is sure to awaken to carry her into broader fields.

Remedy for Earache.

"I am afraid I have greatly interfered with my own practice," said a celebrated aurist, "by giving the following advice to many of my friends. At the first symptoms of earache let the patient lie on the bed with the painful ear uppermost. Fold a thick towel and tuck it around the neck, then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue doing this for fifteen or twenty minutes; the water will fill the ear orifice, and flow over on the towel. Afterward turn over the head, let the water run out, and plug the ear with warm glycerine and cotton. This may be done every hour until relief is obtained. It is an almost invariable cure, and has saved many cases of acute inflammation. The water should be quite warm, but not too hot."—Housekeeper's Weekly.

Hints for Housewives.

If your cellar is damp, set a few plates of charcoal around on the floor or, better still, a little chloride of lime. If it contains food, the former is preferable, as it is claimed that if a large basketful of charcoal is placed in a milk cellar it will keep the milk from becoming tainted, and so of other kinds of food.

When making mush, stir in a little wheat flour to prevent its breaking to pieces when frying.

To prevent sadirons rusting, wash them occasionally in greasy dish water. Of course they must be wiped perfectly dry and kept in a dry place.

For washing silk handkerchiefs, fine flannels, etc., nothing will make them look better than a little borax in the water, say a tablespoonful of the powdered borax to each pailful of water.

Soup should not be salted until after the scum is removed, as salt prevents the scum from rising.

Where ceilings are blackened by smoke from a lamp, clean with a cloth or sponge dipped in soda water.

If poison of any kind has been accidentally taken, at once drink a pint of warm water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard. If caustic substances are swallowed, a drink of sweet oil will render them harmless.

Worth Knowing.

Salt-rising bread is very wholesome, being sweet and light. To make it, scald three tablespoonfuls of corn meal in a teacupful of sweet milk or water, set in a warm place over night. In the morning put in a jar with a pint of new milk, a teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and flour to make thick batter. Beat until smooth, cover close and set to rise in a warm place. In an hour it should be light and foamy, and is ready for use. Sift flour in a bread bowl, put half a teacupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of lard in it; pour in the yeast and mix all with warm water. Work well and set to rise. When light knead for twenty minutes, make in loaves, put in greased pans, set to lighten and bake in a moderate oven.

Tobacco as a remedy for lice.—I send you a sure remedy for the little chicken-lice. I never saw a remedy in any paper yet, but this is my experience. Last April our hen-house was full of the little lice (as full as could be.) They were thick on the roosts and boards, and we put the stems of home-grown tobacco in a kettle, boiled them, and made a very strong decoction; we then took out all the roosts and nests and applied the decoction with a broom and also on the walls and door, as well as every other place, and then gave a good coat of white wash made of lime and copperas. We then put in new roosts and nests, and there was not a louse to be seen until August, when there were a few, and we gave them another application of the tobacco decoction, the result being that there was not a louse to be seen in the hen-house since. MRS. L. R
Stevensville, Mich.

The getting it down is bad enough, with the ordinary pill. But the having it down is worse. And, after all the disturbance, there's only a little temporary good.

From beginning to end, Dr. Pierce's Pellets are better. They're the smallest and easiest to take—tiny, sugar-coated granules that any child is ready for. Then they do their work so easily and so naturally that it lasts. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

The MAKERS of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, we'll pay you $500 in cash." Now you can see what is said of other remedies, and decide which is most likely to cure you. Costs only 50 cents.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
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

Hard to Beat.

Taking effect May 28, the International route, I. & G. N., will run two fast trains daily in each direction between Galveston and Houston, San Antonio, Austin and St. Louis, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars through without change. The World's Fair express, leaving Galveston and San Antonio in the morning, will put passengers in Chicago the second morning. Berths may be secured on this train through to Chicago. This new and improved train service places the International route far in the lead of all competitors. D. J. PRICE,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

POULTRY.

By the introduction of improved blood an increased weight of one to two pounds for every chick raised, and an increase of one to two dozen eggs with every cross-bred pullet raised, can be procured.

All dealers in poultry supplies and nearly all country storekeepers keep crushed oyster shells. If your storekeeper does not keep them he can tell you where to get them. Keep a box of the shells where the fowls can help themselves. They will not eat more than they need.

There is no particular time for caponizing a chicken, and certainly no definite time in the year, as they can be caponized one month at well as another. A cockerel can be capouized at any time or any age; but, like all other animals, the best results are obtained by performing the operation when they are young.

Tainted meat is no more fit for poultry food than it is for your family dinner. The fact that your meat scraps came from your home butcher is no proof that they were fresh. Fresh meat scraps and green bones, when they are fresh, make the best of meat food for poultry, but when they have been kept, as they often are, until tainted, they are only fit for the compost heap.

To keep a hen in good condition for laying she should never have a full crop during the day. It is not wrong to give a light meal of mixed food warm in the morning in the trough, but such meal should be only one-fourth the quantity the hens require. They should go away from the trough unsatisfied, and should then seek their food, deriving it grain by grain, engaging in healthy exercise to obtain it, and in such circumstances the food will be passed into the gizzard slowly and be better digested.

Buff Cochins are fond of range, and do better when given daily freedom in the meadow or orchard. A large fowl needs room to move about and stir his blood by action, which is often impossible if penned up closely in a run. Buffs are pretty fowls, easily handled, and wonderfully steady layers, for large fowls are not usually steady in this respect. As a farm fowl Buff Cochins are constantly growing in favor. The young chicks grow rapidly, feathering nearly as quickly as the Brown or White Leghorn.

A shed opening to the south, but closed on the other sides, is a good thing to have where the poultry can get to it in cold or rainy weather. Keep dry straw and gravel under the shed, and throw feed in the straw for the hens to scratch out. Fresh coal ashes make an excellent dust bath for poultry. If a box filled with them be kept in a poultry house the fowls will rid themselves of vermin. There will be also a good deal of picking of bits of coal cinders by hens. These, perhaps, serve in place of gravel in aiding the digestion of food eaten.

A careful poultry keeper has found that by using Leghorns, and keeping them in small flocks, he can produce eggs at an average cost of 4 cents a dozen. What farm industry will permit a better profit?

If the markets are dull and prices low, the best place to sell is at home. It pays to raise chickens for the family table. When poultry and eggs are consumed at home there are no transportation expenses, no coops for shipping required, no hauling to the depot, and no commissions to pay for selling. There is no reason why a farmer should pay 15 cents or more for beef, and sell his poultry for less, nor should he be content with pork and potatoes when he can have poultry on his table.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Sharp tools save horse power.

Handle the young colts carefully. The sooner you demonstrate to them that you are their best friend the better.

In England, as far back as 1542, an act of parliament made it compulsory for men of wealth to keep trotting stallions for the public good.

A horse is as much the product of the man that breeds and raises him and the soil upon which he is foaled and reared as he is of his sire and his dam.

The sooner the farmers in the United States realize the fact that the ordinary and commonly bred horses are likely to deteriorate in value year by year, the better it will be for them.

The time is not far off when humanitarians will be strong enough to pass a law that colts operated upon to destroy their fertility shall be rendered insensible by some efficacious aneasthetic.

The coach horse comes very near to being the best general purpose horse. Farmers who are looking for an opening in the live stock business in a branch that is not overdone, might well give attention to breeding these.

In the horse business, as, in fact, every other, it is well to cater to the demands of people who have money. A good horse sells well at a good price, while a poor horse can only be sold to a poor man, and consequently at a poor price.

They are paying more attention to time in England these days than formerly. Isinglass, winner of the Derby and Ten Thousand, ran the Derby, mile and a half, in 2:33, which is only a quarter of a second behind the best on record.

The free watering of the horse immediately after eating is one of the most pernicious practices a horse owner can indulge in, and is undoubtedly the cause of many cases of colic and of the generally poor condition of some animals.

The Russian breeders' society have sent to the World's fair eighteen Russian mares and two stallions. The mares will be disposed of in this country, but the stallions will not be sold at any price, being considered too valuable to the horse interests of Russia.

It is not surprising that longer experience and severer conditions have taught the old world horse breeder more of practical utility in breeding for profit than has been generally learned in this country. English farmers find it pays to raise the big Shire draft horse that they can sell at from $300 to $500.

There will come a day in this country when breeders will be able to mate their animals so that every ancestor on both sides for three or four generations will be a 2:30 performer. Then will we have thoroughbred trotters that will be born with speed just as surely as with hoofs and hide.

"Ten good teams are raised in Austria," says an American horseman who recently returned from there, "to one in the United States. Good general purpose teams, I mean; not what we would call road horses, but big, handsome, stylish matched pairs that can pull a coupe or a victoria in three minutes. All Austrians are horsemen."

Aluminium has been tried in the Russian army for the making of horse shoes. After a time the shoes were examined and found to have exceptional qualities for wear. One or two experimenters in England are at present using aluminium in place of steel. Shoes made of the new material are very light, extremely durable, but very dear.

The French government is not only the most liberal patron of the breeders and stallions, but becomes an important factor in keeping up the prices for the finest types of all the breeds, as the hundreds of stallions of the finest merit that they are compelled to buy annually to keep up their haras creates a constant demand for the best class of horses at very high prices.

The oldest trotter that has ever taken a record of 2:30 or better is the cream-colored mare Birdseye, that won a race at Salt Lake City November 8, 1892, in 2:29¼. Her history is a peculiar one and well worth perusing. She was bred and raised by Henry Rawlance of Cub Hill, Cash county, Utah. Her owner, John Glausfeld of Salk Lake City, Utah, gives positive evidence of her being twenty years old.

It is said that the phrase: "Hobson's choice," originated as follows: About 1630 there lived in England an old fellow named Tobias Hobson. He was a great breeder of hackney horses, and was the first to let stallions out for service. While he had a great many of them he had demand for all that he could grow, and adopted the novel plan of compelling every man who desired a horse to take the one that stood next to the stable door, hence the phrase: "Hobson's choice."

A breeder in South America has been trying to establish a white breed of horses by the use of white mares and white stallions. So far he has not met with very much to encourage him. With both dam and sire white, the colts do not follow them in color with any sort of regularity. In fact, the bay, brown, black or sorrel parents have white colts with nearly as much frequency as those of that color. The breeder still has confidence that in time he will work the thing out on the color line.

A Nebraska farmer tells an exchange that a remedy for scours that has never failrd for colts is raw eggs. The best way is to break the egg in a cup, hold the animal's head up, open the mouth and drop in, keeping the head up until swallowed. Don't be afraid of giving too many, anywhere from four to six at a time, and then in a short time repeat the dose—have known as high as two dozen to be given in a day. The remedy every one has, and is cheap. It is an old Pennsylvania Dutch remedy. Try it.

The well-known horseman and driver, John Splan, says: "I have just returned from Kentucky, and must say I never found good horses as scarce as they are now. All the talk about the horse business being overdone is bosh. More people are looking for good, useful horses now than at any time in the past five years. The only thing that the bottom has fallen out of is the demand for pedigrees attached to cheap horses. It has gone never to return. The next thing to go will be the combination sale business. No practical horseman need worry, as the business for him is better than ever.

I think every family should have a dog; it is like having a perpetual baby; it is the plaything and the crony of the whole house. It keeps them all younger. All unite upon Dick. And then he tells no tales, betrays no secrets, never sulks, asks no troublesome questions, never gets into debt, never coming down late for breakfast, is always ready for a bit of fun, lies in wait for it, and you may, if choleric, to your relief, kick him instead of some one else, who would certainly not, as he does, ask your pardon for being kicked.—Dr. John Brown.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

There are 2,000,000 sheep in Oregon, and Eastern Washington ranges are heavy producers.

The Missouri wool exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition consists of about forty fleeces.

The importation of sheep from Denmark, owing to foot and mouth disease there, has been prohibited by the authorities at Hamburg.

The Dorset horn sheep is known in England as the rent paying breed because of its well-blended proclivities in the way of wool and mutton production.

Sheep raisers in France are returning to Merinos on the ground that mutton sells for the same price regardless of breeds, and the Merinos make the best wool.

A flock master says he has seldom failed to arrest incipient diarrhœa with dry wheat bran, and he regards this as the sheet anchor of successful lamb husbandry.

A late report of the statistician at Washington reveals the fact that the number of sheep in the world is 534,848,024. They outnumber the swine five fold, cattle two fold and horses nine fold.

Ewes are not likely to come in heat when emaciated in body, and this is apt to be their condition when the suckling period terminates. The waste of the system must be repaired before they will breed.

The government report on the sheep industry of the United States says: "Taken as a whole, the entire country east of the Mississippi river is practically abandoning to the far West and to the foreign countries the growing of fine wool, and substituting therefor the raising of sheep for food and incidentally combing wool. This change in the character of the industry has caused increased attention to English breeds of sheep and English methods of sheep husbandry."

The sheep industry in Australia and New Zealand is rapidly being reduced to a mutton basis. Years ago sheep were raised purely for the wool, the carcasses being considered of little or no value. More recently a market has been found in England for mutton, and now the Australian sheepmen are raising the larger breeds that furnish a good carcass in addition to a reasonable clip of wool. The sheep are slaughtered in the country where they are grown, and the mutton shipped to market frozen.

The average weights of packages of wool as received at Boston are: Ohio per bag 200 pounds, Michigan per bag 220, Indiana per bag 175, Texas per bag 210, Utah greasy per bag 325, Montana greasy per bag 290, California scoured per bale 400, California greasy per bale 550, Eastern Oregon greasy per bale 540, valley Oregon greasy per bale 520, foreign wools, Australian per bale 350 pounds, Cape per bale 100, Montevideo per bale 1000, English combing per sheet 600, Scotch carpet per sheet 600, Scotch carpet per bag 250, Donskoi carpet per bale, 450, Aleppo per bale 600 and 350, East Indian per bale 350. The average weight of the bag of domestic is 300 pounds and foreign 490 pounds.

We think the best way for a farmer to improve his common flocks is by crossing them with pure blooded cocks or cockerels. We do not advocate the pure stock alone for market purposes. The common fowl serves a good purpose in supplying the farmer's table with needed fresh meat, beside some pin money for the wife, who generally attends to the wants of the fowls. Now, the profits from the poultry yard can be greatly increased by simply using pure-bred males.

Napoleon had been the first man of the world if his ends had been purely public—Emerson.

CATTLE.

The average weight of beef steers in England 180 years ago was but 370 pounds.

The value of the Western cattle is estimated at $2,000,000,000, or five times that of all the cattle in Australia.

A syndicate from North Dakota and Minnesota is reported to be arranging to put 10,000 steers on the range near the mouth of Little Missouri.

In some of the slaughter houses in Scotland cattle are stunned by electricty before they are killed. This is done in order to make death painless.

The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies were landed at the James river plantation, in Virginia, in the year 1607. They came from the West Indies and were the descendants of the cattle taken to those islands by Columbus on his second voyage, in the year 1493. In 1610 several cows were landed, and again in 1611 about 100 head more were brought to the plantation. This, therefore, was the genesis of the cattle business in America.

During the first five months of 1893 Chicago received 107,471 carloads of live stock, compared with 129,370 last year, 125,337 two years ago and 125,212 during the corresponding months of 1880. A year ago last week the highest cattle sale in Chicago market was $4 75 per 100 pounds for sixteen head of 1570-pound steers from Iowa. Two years ago the sale of seventeen head of 1447-pound polled Angus steers at $6.30 topped the market, showing that [illegible] practically $1 to values to date are [illegible] than a year ago, and 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds lower than two years ago on the better class of cattle.

Has any biologist ever given a plausible explanation of the fact that a heifer calf forming a twin with a bull turns out very frequently to be a nonbreeder or freemartin? Nature must have some reason for her procedure here. Advanced evolutionists demonstrate that sex is the result of gradual development. If this be so, perhaps there is ground for assuming that cattle have undergone more recent or slower evolution than sheep, seeing that the latter do not show similar imperfections in sex. The ordinary so-called freemartin heifer is sometimes a little masculine looking in head and neck, but, generally speaking, there is little or nothing in the appearance of such an animal to draw attention. The passage is usually smaller than in the normal heifer, but not to such a degree as to be generally noticeable.

THE HORN FLY.

Mississippi Agricultural College Experiment Station Newspaper Bulletin.

The horn fly having become very troublesome throughout the state and doing considerable damage to the dairy interests, the experiment station publishes the following methods of treatment, and recommend them as being worthy of trial by all stock growers whose cattle are troubled with the pest.

The treatment for the horn fly is mostly preventive in its nature, and consists of the application to the cattle of odorous substances which will keep the flies from the animals. For this purpose a great many substances have been recommended, but most of them have proved of but little value. The following, however, have given the most satisfactory results at our hands:

1. "Gnat Oil." made as follows: Crude carbolic acid, 1 ounce; pennyroyal, ½ to 1 ounce; sulphur, ½ pound; crude cotton-seed oil, 1 gallon.

Mix well and apply with a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil is cheaper than the other oils, although fish oil or lard oil is equally as good in making the above.

2. Fish oil and tar mixed and applied as above is equally effective. The tar is mixed with the fish oil so that the odor may last longer and thus keep the flies away from the animals a greater length of time, Either of the above will keep the flies away from the animals for several days, after which the application should be repeated.

3. The flies breed in fresh manure. It is thus important that the barnyards be kept as clean and free from manure as possible. Lime placed upon the manure will kill the larvæ.

HOWARD EVARTS WEED,
Entomologist.

Agricultural College, Miss., June 15, 1893.

Horn Fly Correspondence.

Z. T. Winfree of Mont Belview, Tex., in a letter to the Dallas News, says of the horn fly:

They worry cattle until they become thin and weak, and take special delight in massing by thousands and thousands all over the entire body of weak and defenseless animals, as said animals become powerless to oppose them. And in another way they will (or may) cause the death of thousands of stock. It is in this way: They eat or suck blood about in spots on cattle—on the neck, dewlap, back of the shoul er blades and under the belly of the animals.

The spots when first discernible have a dry, scorched appearance of the cuticle, with the hair eaten off short and stubby close to the skin, as if burned off. These spots may be about the size of a nickel or as large as a dollar, but more often of the smaller or intermediate size. The cuticle is next eaten or dissolved away, and a raw, bloody sore results, which the pest [illegible] to molest.

[illegible] continues [illegible] or larger.

Prepare a [illegible] large, [illegible] than a man's thumb, whittle a knob on one end, wrap a rag firmly round the end of the stick and tie firmly with a stout hard well wrapped around so as to clinch down behind the knob, and your weapon is a swab to apply the medicine with. An old paint brush will answer as well. Now a remedy that I have been successful is keeping them off a week at a time is crude cotton seed oil, say one gallon; common pine tar, say one pint, or even less, thoroughly stirred together, over a gentle heat (be careful, it easily boils over and don't stop after you take it off). Apply this thoroughly rubbing it well over places where the flies congregate most thickly and your animal is safe for a week or nearly so, unless a heavy rain washes it off. The tar holds the medicine in the hair and together they saturate the cuticle and make it unpalatable to the flies.

C. H. DeLafosse of Corsicana writes:

I am a native Texan and have been in the stock business all my life: have seen all manner of cow and horse pests from the old, big, black fly down, but have never seen anything to equal these flies. They bite the cattle from daylight until dark and roost on them at night. They do not affect the horn, as some seem to think; they bite where the skin is thinnest and where they cannot be reached with the tail. A mixture of kerosene, grease and sulphur put on with a mop or brush will keep them off for ten or twelve hours. This will do where a man has only milch cows or a few head of gentle cattle, but what are those with fifty or 500 head to do? If these flies continue here, and I believe they will, and some way is not devised to destroy them, they are going to be a greater curse to the stockmen than the army worm is to the cotton planter.

J. P. Braswill of Bremond says: Take kerosene, spirits of turpentine, sulphur and crysalic ointment and mix them well and rub or sprinkle it on the cows. I used it four weeks ago and the flies have not bothered the cows since.

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Energy and Intelligence.

The complaint is universal that farming doesn't pay. If one takes up [illegible] from Great Britain or her [illegible] colonies of Canada and Australasia, of the Cape or India, the theme is general. Consulting the reports from Russia, France, Germany and the remainder of Europe he finds the same story repeated and reiterated over and over again, ad infinitum ad nauseum The papers of this country are a little more generous in the treatment of the subject, and yet every week we are treated to a dose of abandoned farms in New England, mortgaged farms in the West, immigrants in the newer states making their way back to the older states and their old homes, boys abandoning the farm, etc., etc.; to say nothing of corn being planted over again, wheat a failure, fruit all destroyed, and a whole list of unfortunate experiences which one would think meant nothing less than failure, bankruptcy and ruin all along the line from the four points of the compass, over the whole country.

It is quite evident that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and though one is forced to the conclusion that farming is not a failure of itself, or as the writers say, per se, there must be some grounds for all this endless talk, this universal repetition of a very old story.

The fact of the matter is, life is a warfare, it ever has been one long, constant and protracted fight from the beginning until now; and the prospects at present are that there is to be no let up until time is no more, our planet annihilated, and man go whence he came, and from which he will never return. What then are we, the readers of the Rural World, going to do about it? Shall we sit down by the side of misfortune, disaster and defeat and permit them to overwhelm us? Or shall we do as our fathers in all times have been compelled to do, arise in our might, meet the enemy, whip him and go on our ways rejoicing?

There lies our duty, man is made of the stuff that means fight, and it is fight or die all along the line, day in and day out so long as he shall live. Success lies in the energy that knows no such word as fail, no such thing as defeat, no enemy his superior and no obstacle that cannot be overcome; and here is the gist of the whole thing, for energy is simply force, and force is not always intelligent, but it is the forceful intelligence that wins all over the world, is the power over mind and matter, and they only who possess the combination win. This explains why the few are masters of the many, why the few succeed and the many tramp a weary way through life, now having employment and bread, and as often as not neither. Energy without intelligence is as the mighty torrent rushing headlong to the ocean, bearing with it the power to destroy everything in its course; intelligence without energy indulges in theory, hope and expectation, and the kind of belief that assures the possessor that a living is made for every man and the country owes him bread.

The successful man in every department of life, in farming as in merchandizing, is he who has what in modern parlance is called "get up and git," and with it the intelligence to direct his own and others' efforts, to thwart natural and other obstacles, to overcome impediments and out of disaster win success. With the farmer this involves much more, perhaps, than to the millions of men in the towns and cities whose end is accomplished so long as there is work to be done. He has an abundance of this all the year round, but, after putting in his crop, the floods may drown, the drouth consume or the insects eat it up, and he have but his labor for his pains. His intelgence, therefore, calls for vastly more quickening knowledge, for even these disasters are surmounted by many, by those indeed who, forearmed with the right kind of information, are forewarned and able to avoid the risk or defeat it.

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MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June 22.
Special to the Journal.

Total receipts of cattle to-day 2600 of which sixty cars were Texans and grassers. Market was steady on all classes except calves, which were $1 per head lower than the beginning of the week.

There were no good native cattle nor fed Texans on to-day's market. Prices on Texans ranging from $2.75 to $3.65.

Among the representative sales to-day were the following: J. L. Huggins, Ringgold, Tex., 23 steers, averaging 1090 pounds, at $3.65; J. W. Gibson & Co., Waggoner, I. T., 154 cows, 686 pounds, $2.10; Harrold & East, Henrietta, Tex., 151 cows, 690 pounds, $2.25; Smith & Harrold, Mount Calm, 42 steers, 1095 pounds, $3.45; Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co., Sutton, I. T., 90 heifers, 747 pounds, $2.80; W. Hitson, Catoosa, 67 cows, 703 pounds, $2.10.

Hogs strong. Best light weights, $6.25; heavy, $6@6.10.

Sheep steady. No Texans on sale.

Chicago Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., June 22, 1893.
Special to the Journal.

There were 5922 Texas cattle on this market to-day. The market was strong early, but closed 10 to 15c lower. Total receipts to-day, 15,000, of which 4000 were Texans. Market about steady; prices were as high as last Friday and a good clearance was made.

Native steers sold at $4.90@5.25; mediums, $4.40@4.80; good Texans, $2.50@3.85; canners, $1.60@2.75.

To-day's sales of Texans included a lot of cows and yearlings at from $2 to $2.50; canning steers, $2.50@2 90; best grade steers, $3; native Texans, $3@4.20.

Calves from $4 to $5.25 per 100 pounds.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000. Market opened steady but closed from 10c to 15c higher. Prices ranged from $6.10 to $6.40. Bulk of sales at and around $6.25.

Sheep—There were 9000 sheep on to-day's market. Prices steady. Natives sold at $3.50 to $5.25; Texans, $3 to $4.50; Westerns, $4.60 to $4.90; spring lambs, $3.50 to $6.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., June 22, 1893.
Special to the Journal.

Total receipts of cattle to-day 2700. Shipments aggregated 2100. The market was more active and an improved feeling prevailed.

Texas steers, $2.00@4.15; shipping steers, $4.30@4.55; native cows, $2.70@4.15; butcher stock, $3.65@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900 head; shipments, 2500. Market strong and higher; heavies, $5.30@5.45; packers, $5.55@5.75; light, $5.00@6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 3300 head; shipments, none. Market steady.

Wool Markets.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 22.—Market closed quiet.

Grade Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	14 @16	15 @17
Medium	15 @17	16 @18
Spring		
Fine	13 @14	13 @15
Medium	14 @15	14 @16½
Mexican improved	12 @13	12 @13½
Mexican carpet	11 @12	11½@12

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 22.—Wool—Receipts, 89,000 pounds; shipments, 72,000 pounds. Market quiet and unchanged, except Texas wool, which is ¼c lower.

The United States is the first nation in the world's history to have three cities of over 1,000,000 each.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 19.—The receipts of poor to medium beef cattle and yearlings during the past week has been liberal. The market closed with a full supply of these grades left on hand. Trading in same slow, and hardly at quotations. Good beeves and calves ruling steady and fairly active. Only good fat cows selling at quotations. Poor, old cows hard to sell. Hogs dull. Sheep not wanted.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand
Beef cattle	1763	1959	440
Calves and Yearlings	1996	2404	306
Hogs	494	819	894
Sheep	292	646	974

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat grass beeves, 3½@3¾c; common to fair beeves, 2@3c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2½@3; common to fair cows, per head, $9@12; good fat calves, per head, $7@8.50; common to fair calves, per head, $4.50@6.50; good fat yearlings, per head, $8.50@10; common to fair yearlings, per head, $5.50@7.50.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6@6½c; common to fair per lb gross, 4¾@5¼c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, each, $2.50@2.75; common to fair, each, $1.25@2.

THE SOUTHERN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL—WEEKLY.

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"There is a good run of live stock to the St. Louis market," says Col. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, "and shipments are much heavier than they were this time last year. Prospects are good for a good run of grassers, and the rolling stock is busy."

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What Shall We Drink?

When the rays of old Sol are boiling down at a ninety degree rate, the air like the breath of a furnace and everything hot, dry and dusty, the natural desire of the average human is to drink. But, what to drink? there's the question.

The serious effect of an over-indulgence in ice water is well known. The thousand and one cheap gassy beverages are known to be more or less injurious to the health, while the mineral waters of known purity and healthfulness are a luxury beyond the reach of but few. What shall we drink?

A beverage to meet the requirements, must, first of all, be absolutely pure and non-alcoholic. It should possess a medicinal element to counteract the effects of the heat and keep the blood pure and the stomach healthful. In order to be palatable and refreshing, it should be sparkling and effervescent. Last, but not least, it must be economical and within the reach of all. A beverage that fully meets all of the above requirements and one that is entitled to more than passing mention is Hires' Rootbeer, manufactured by the Chas. E. Hires Co. of Philadelphia. This preparation has been analyzed by the highest authorities and pronounced by them to be free from any deleterious substance and absolutely non-alcoholic; while all physicians acknowledge its health-giving qualities. It has a delicious, appetizing flavor, full of snap, sparkle and effervescence, and is without a peer as a refreshment.

A package, costing 25 cents at the grocer's or druggist's, will make five gallons of this great temperance drink. Truly it answers the question, What shall we drink? There are many substitutes and imitations of Hires' Rootbeer offered for sale which should be carefully avoided.

The World's fair will not be permitted to live only in the memories of those who saw it, and in the files of newspapers. The Bancroft company, Auditorium building, Chicago, have in preparation what they call "The Book of the Fair," which will be a permanent and illustrated chronicle of the exhibits. The text is by Hubert Howe Bancroft, and the illustrations profuse. As pointed out in the preface, the exhibition of 1851 was contained in a single edifice of 1,000,000 square feet, while the space occupied at the World's fair of to-day is eight or nine times as great.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Childress Correspondence.

CHILDRESS, TEX., June 17, 1893.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Jas. D. Jefferies, manager of the Tongue River Ranch, situated forty-five miles southwest of here, has just bought thirty head of one and two year old thoroughbred Hereford bulls from the Hereford Grove stock farm in Childress county. Mr. Jefferies is one of the best stock men in the Panhandle; he knows the value of good bulls and always keeps his ranch stocked with the best, and when he offers his steers for sale they always command the highest prices. He bought eleven head of bulls from this company last year, and was so well pleased with them that he bought thirty more this year.

There has been several car loads of beef shipped from this place to Trinidad, Col., this spring.

The grain crop is very short in this county. Some of the wheat through this county will make from five to ten bushels per acre, some that did not look so well has been cut for feed, while a part will not be cut at all.

Our farmers are beginning to see the benefit of having a few stock on the farm.

Panhandle News.

PANHANDLE, TEX., June 15, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Carson county is now having good rains, and the farmers and stockmen are correspondingly happy. Stock water has been scarce in this section for two months past, and the wheat crop is almost an entire failure; but the rain now falling will make oats, garden truck and grass and fill all the water holes. Panhandle is quite a shipping point now, some 95,000 head having been shipped from here to northern points this spring. The county has sunk one well here in the courthouse square, the town company another, and the Santa Fe is operating them, and during the drouth season furnished an abundance of water for all stock driven here.

There is strong talk of the Santa Fe being extended westward, and Amarillo is doing her utmost to raise the bonus asked for going there and with good prospects of success.

John Hallicott, manager of the LX ranch, in Moore and Potter counties, has been here for a week attending to the shipping of fifty or sixty cars to the Territory.

George Forlow of this place is feeding a string of steers, or rather he is pasturing a string which he fed during the winter, and on which he will no doubt realize a handsome profit. Mr. Forlow came in from Missouri last fall, and is a wide-awake stockman, and has faith in Panhandle being a great trading point.

The Matador cattle company have leased the White Deer pasture, containing some 300,000 acres, from the Franklyn land and cattle company and will take possession about July 1.

Charley Cuppinger has about 2500 head of steers in the White Deer pasture now in charge of Will Simms and Jake Farmer.

John Hudson of the T anchor ranch, has also been shipping a string of steers this week.

M. W. Johnson of the Matador company, has been here this week on business.

Fayette Nall, well known to the cattlemen of West and Northwest Texas, and who drove on the trail to Denison and Fort Worth back in the '70's is living here and has a handle to his name now, and of which he is very proud. He is known now as "old Dad" Nall, and is as bald as a rat and just as spry. He sends his regards to the editor of the JOURNAL.

I have just heard a good joke on Harvey Norris of Amarillo, and who is also interested largely in cattle in Western Texas, and it runs about as follows: Harvey and several other cowmen were going up a few days since from Fort Worth on the Fort Worth and Denver to Amarillo, and they had been having a jolly time and by nightfall were on intimate terms with all of the train crew, from conductor to brakeman. By a curious incident the cowmen were in constant dread of an attack from the deadly serpents with which they boped the country was infested, and had taken the precaution to provide themselves with a remedy. Harvey had, it seems, been on particularly intimate terms with the brakeman on this occasion, and just before reaching Goodnight station Harvey dozed, and as he dozed he thought of what a genial crew the Fort Worth and Denver carried, and he dreamed that a train on this road ran over a whole herd of his steers and killed the last one of them, but that he could not find it in his heart to put in a claim for his loss. About the time he got through with this dream the brakeman opened the door and called "Goodnight." Harvey, who was sitting in a seat near the door, awoke, raised up, and extending his hand, said, "Goodbye, sir; goodbye." The other occupants of the car were awake, as Harvey found out, and they say that he has about squandered his whole herd of steers keeping the thing a secret.

DON KEYES.

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, June 20, 1893.

Special Correspondence.

At the close of last week the market for Texas and Indian cattle was not much changed from the opening of the week. The supply was moderate and of only fair quality, the bulk being grass cattle. This week opened with about 100 cars of fair to medium good grass cattle and a few calves on sale, but nothing that had been fed any. The market opened slow and about steady with the close of last week on the kind offered. Calves sold strong. Sales included for:

M. Cartwright, Abilene, 22 steers, 1008 pounds, at $3.35; 25 steers, 889 pounds, $3.15.

W. H. Shaw, Rockdale, 32 cows and heifers, 590 pounds, $2.

D. Larve, Scurry, 31 cows and heifers, 644 pounds, $2.30.

Winfield Scott, Leliaetta, I. T., 20 cows, 663 pounds, $2; 28 steers, 791 pounds, $2.60.

Newcom & Hudson, Terrell, 17 steers, 957 pounds, $3.35; 25 steers, 789 pounds, $2.90; 22 steers, 750 pounds, $2.50, and 21 steers, 671 pounds, $2 25.

Ware & Hawkins, Chelsea, I. T., 22 mixed, 775 pounds, $2.60.

W. E. North, Cuero, 61 calves, $8.50 each.

Moore & Finley, Benbrook, 45 calves, $8 per head.

P. Wilson & Bro., Brownwood, 30 heifers, 593 pounds, $2.50, and 76 calves, $7.75 per head.

Levy, Whittaker & Co., Marlin, 45 steers, 1024 pounds, $3.40.

W. R. Moore, Benbrook, 24 steers, 948 pounds, $3.30.

Levy, Donaho & Co., Marlin, 23 steers, 986 pounds, $3.40; 23 steers, 1023 pounds, $3.40, and 22 steers, 884 pounds, $3.10.

J. L. Rutledge, Moore, 26 steers, 898 pounds, at $2.60; 88 calves at $7 per head, and 82 calves at $7.25 per head.

W. B. Rutledge, Moore. 25 steers, 1012 pounds, at $2.15.

O. J. Woodhull, Spofford, 42 steers, 922 pounds, at $2.25.

J. F. Erskine, Marlin, 24 steers, 791 pounds, at $2.62½.

To-day the offerings amounted to 144 cars, and all were grassers. Some fair to good dressed beef grades were to be had, but the bulk was composed of canning grades of cows and steers. The early market was about steady on the medium and best grades offered, but slow and dull on the canners and inferior cattle. Later more activity was shown and all grades at the close were selling strong and 10 to 15c higher than at the opening. Calves sold from $7@8 per head: common cows, heifers, bulls, oxen, stags and mixed lots, $1.75@2.20 per 100 pounds; fair to good at $2 25@2.75; common light steers. $2.40@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.90@3.25; best steers sold at $3.30@3.70, but no strictly good steers were among the sales Sales included for:

J. M. Daugherty, 28 stags, 846 pounds, at $2.25; 100 calves, $7 per head; 37 cows and heifers, 577 pounds, $2.15.

A. L. Belcher, Belcherville, 18 cows and heifers, 584 pounds, at $2.15.

S. Webb, Bellvue, 58 cows and heifers, 718 pounds, at $2.50.

William Little, Vinita, I. T., 48 steers, 1017 pounds, at $3.25.

Breedlove & Barbee, Catoosa, I. T., 143 cows, 687 pounds, at $2.25.

S. M. Koker, Weatherford, 64 steers, 986 pounds, at $3.12½.

T. H. Garrett, Kosse, 75 steers, 884 pounds, at $3.15; 52 steers, 888 pounds, $3.15.

H. E. Ritchie, Pearsall, 30 cows, 716 pounds, at $2.25.

E. P. Wilmot, Austin, 69 steers, 1008 pounds, at $3.10.

W. H. Taylor, Lancaster, 27 steers, 857 pounds, at $2.40.

H. H. Moore, Yorktown, 25 steers. 914 pounds, at $3.25, and 22 steers, 1040 pounds, $3.10.

J. W. Knox, Jacksboro, 199 steers, 925 pounds, at $3.30.

W. J. Pirtle, Honey Grove, 26 mixed, 788 pounds, at $2.65.

Smith, Todd & May, Ben Arnold, 57 steers, 762 pounds, at $2.40.

E. J. Smith & Bro., Gainesville, 26 steers, 908 pounds, at $3.20.

W. J. Miller, Beeville, 23 steers, 973 pounds, at $3.

J. O. Garrett, Kosse, 68 steers, 871 pounds, at $3.15.

J. Townsend, McAlester, I. T., 42 steers, 818 pounds, $2.60.

Garrett Bros., Kosse, 23 steers, 975 pounds, $3.35; 23 steers, 919 pounds, $3 12½.

Wm. Voss, Gatesville, 29 cows, 649 pounds, at $2.

Col. R. H. Overall, Coleman, 160 calves, at $8 per head.

A. J. Dayton, Gainesville, 48 steers, 897 pounds, at $3.15.

W. D. Holman, Hutto, 23 steers, 914 pounds, at $3.20.

S. H. Merchant & Co., Waggoner, I. T., 24 steers, 1042 pounds, at $3.37½.

W. F. Benton, Belcherville, 72 steers, 974 pounds, at $3.70.

Merchant & Co., Waggoner, I. T., 94 cows, 696 pounds, at $2.15.

J. T. Gorman, Gainesville, 22 steers, 940 pounds, at $3.50.

During the last week hogs have declined rapidly and are now 50c to 60c lower than this time a week ago, when best hogs were selling at $6.75 to $6.85. Such hogs to-day would have sold at $6.20 to $6.30. To-day the market opened in a better condition than for some time and a slight advance was gained and all early arrivals sold strong and 5 to 10 cents higher than yesterday, but at the close the market was reported to be slow and 10c lower. Quotations to-day were: Best light hogs and butcher grades, $6.25 to $6.30; fair to good mixed hogs, $6.10 to $6.20; common to medium mixed stuff, $5.90 to $6.10; pigs, inferior, lights and common grades, $5 to $5.75. The demand at present is for good fat light hogs, and this class now out sell heavy hogs, but they must be fat, smooth and strictly corn fed.

The sheep market has also been on the decline, and is now 25 to 40 cents lower than ten days ago. The quality of the Texas offerings has only been fair grassers. While the market is lower, the demand seems to be fair for good muttons, and good fat sheep would sell at strong prices compared with what has been on the market during the last few days. Sales included at the close of last week for:

Newton Bros., San Angelo, 990 head of muttons, 86 pounds average, at $4.30.

C. M. Cauble, Aquilla, 234 muttons, 82 pounds, at $4.10.

On Monday of this week, Newton Bros. of San Angelo sold 244 muttons, 86 pounds, at $4.15.

Guy Borden, San Antonio, 494 head of 69-pound feeders, at $3.40, and 504 head of 70-pound feeders, $3.40.

To-day: Newton Bros., San Angelo, 256 muttons, 86 pounds, at $4.

J. W. Scott, Sweetwater, 282 muttons, 87 pounds, at $4.

The market closed dull and quiet at the decline.

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W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent, Cotton Belt Route.

Newton Bros. bought 1000 wethers from J. P. Sheridan of McCulloch county at $2.25. They are a cross between the French Merino and Cotswold. Mr. Newton says that they are probably the largest and fattest 1000 sheep ever shipped from this section and would weigh over 100 pounds in Chicago.—San Angelo Standard.

Snyder Bros. of Georgetown, Tex., have added 6000 head of cattle to their Sherman county ranch.

Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1893.
Special Correspondence.

The market here for Texas and Indian cattle strengthened until it was 10 cents higher at the close of the week. There were 126 cars received Monday, some twenty-five of which were cows. About half were common and the rest very good cattle. As native cattle were quite scarce the interest in trade was centered in the Texas division. Trade was active generally, and prices 10 to 20 cents higher with a few sales above and below these figures.

Scaling & Tamblyn sold 144 steers, 1055 pounds, $3.90; 72 steers, 970 pounds, $3.25 and 138 steers,991 pounds, $3.25

Fish & Keck company sold 59 steers, 985 pounds, $3.50; 199 steers,895 pounds, $3.05; 80 steers, 871 pounds, $3; 112 steers, 816 pounds, $2.90; 48 steers, 886 pounds, $2.85; 26 steers, 801 pounds, $2.80; 23 steers, 944 pounds, $2.75; 105 steers, 901 pounds, $2.75; 70 steers, 802 pounds, $2.60; 16 steers, 832 pounds, $2.50; 16 cows, 856 pounds, $2 25; 18 cows, 832 pounds, $2.10; 44 cows, 758 pounds, $1.80; 23 cows, 662 pounds, $1.75; 29 cows, 708 pounds, $175 and 30 cows, 648 pounds, $1.70.

Rogers & Rogers sold 15 steers, 1198 pounds, at $3.50, and 50 steers, 964 pounds, $3.15.

The Campbell Commission Co. sold 59 steers, 1083 pounds, at $3.45; 67 steers, 1087 pounds, $3.45; 90 steers, 1080 pounds, $3.40; 22 steers, 908 pounds, $2.85; 37 steers, 892 pounds, $2.75; 20 cows, 750 pounds, $2.25, and 24 cows, 479 pounds, $1.65.

Evans-Snider-Buel Co. sold 55 steers, 972 pounds, at $2.80.

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 19 steers, 1024 pounds, at $3; 93 cows, 645 pounds, $1.75, and 82 calves at $6.75.

Wm. Epperson sold 25 steers, 973 pounds, at $3.10.

Zeb F. Crider & Co. sold 22 cows, 968 pounds, at $2.35.

A. J. Gillespie & Co. sold 150 steers, 736 pounds, at $2.45; 198 cows, 718 pounds, $2.20, and 45 heifers, 452 pounds, $1.65.

W. F. Moore & Co. sold 47 steers, 962 pounds, at $3.25; 35 steers, 754 pounds, $2.50; 28 steers, 718 pounds, $2.40; 30 steers, 794 pounds, $2.25; 15 steers, 715 pounds, $2.25; 28 cows, 615 pounds, $2.25; 53 cows, 663 pounds, $2.05; 30 cows, 715 pounds, $1.80; 28 cows, 755 pounds, $1.75, and 30 calves, $6.85.

Winder, Inman & Co. sold 17 steers, 982 pounds, at $2.85; 20 steers, 940 pounds, $2.60, and 11 steers, 887 pounds, $2.25.

Tuesday's run was 114 cars, about 100 being steers. The quality was medium, only a few cars being really good. Under the influence of large receipts of natives the steer market was only fairly active, with a downward tendency. The good steers were steady and others weak to 10 and 15c lower. Cows were active, steady to strong for common and 10c higher on others.

Drum-Flato company sold 23 steers, 1055 pounds, at $3.90; 25 steers, 954, $3; 186 steers, 891, $2.70; 20 steers, 1088, $2.45; 25 cows, 682, $2.20; 30 cows, 719, $2.10; 31 cows, 697, $1.80; 20 heifers, 478, $1.75; 24 calves, $7 each, and 21 bulls, 1141, $2.

Fisk & Keck company sold 50 steers, 1105 pounds, at $3.40; 115 steers, 1065, $3.25; 74 steers, 963, $2.85; 57 cows, 821, $2.25, and 57 cows, 871, $2.25.

Cassidy Bros. sold 132 steers, 943 pounds, at $3.30, and 130 steers, 973 pounds, $3.30.

Campbell Commission company sold 150 steers, 958 pounds, at $3.25.

Winder, Inman & Co. sold 89 steers, 991 pounds, at $3, and 40 cows, 743 pounds, $2.05.

George R. Barse Commission company sold 92 steers, 937 pounds, at $2.90, and 22 steers, 1044 pounds, $2.75.

W. F. Moore & Co. sold 27 steers, 815 pounds, at $2.50, and 27 steers, 908 pounds, $2.65.

Evans-Snider-Buel Co. sold 25 steers, 985 pounds, at $2.50; 25 steers, 926 pounds, $2.35, and 103 steers, 951 pounds, $2.35.

To-day's receipts of range cattle were 76 cars, mostly steers, or 319 cars for three days; six cars less than for same time last week. The quality was medium, a few loads being good. Steers sold well in the forenoon, the better grades steady to strong. Others were a trifle slow and weak later. Cows were in active demand at strong to higher prices.

C. M. Keys & Co. sold 132 cotton-seed-fed steers, 1094 pounds, at $3.75, and 10 cotton-seed-fed cows, 743 pounds, $2.75.

Fish & Keck Co. sold 98 steers, 1100 pounds, at $3.50; 150 steers, 949 pounds, $2.90; 30 steers, 780 pounds, $2.55; 33 cows, 822 pounds, $2.15, and 27 cows, 801 pounds, $2.10.

Larmer, Smith & Bridgeford sold 19 steers, 1079 pounds, at $3.10.

Duke, Lennon & Harrington sold 50 Indian steers, 962 pounds, at $2.37½.

Evans-Snider-Buel Co. sold 55 steers, 955 pounds, at $3.

Thos. Trowe & Sons sold 51 steers, 946 pounds, at $3.10.

Foster & Baker sold 22 cows, 821 pounds, at $2.25.

McCoy & Underwood sold 43 steers, 947 pounds, at $3.15; 18 steers, 1275 pounds, $3, and 21 cows, 852 pounds, $2.05.

Cassidy Bros. sold 226 steers, 962 pounds, $3.25; 25 steers, 918 pounds, $2.45; 49 cows, 960 pounds, $2.05; 23 heifers, 511 pounds, $1.85, and 45 calves, $5.75.

Campbell Commission Co. sold 169 calves at $6.25.

Receipts of native cattle were quiet light Monday, moderate yesterday and fairly large to-day. While good as a rule, not so many choice and fine cattle have been shown as in previous weeks lately. Yesterday the market for heavy steers began to droop, and 15 to 25c has been taken from last week's prices, and the close was dull to-day. Light steers have been shaded a little also, yet they were fairly active all week. Present values of choice to fancy steers are $5.20 to $5.40; choice dressed beef, $4.90 to $5.10; good beef steers, $4.15 to $4.75, and butcher's steers, $3.40 to $4. Cows remain scarce and wanted. Prices hold the highest of any cattle. Calves have changed very little for a week and were active and strong to-day.

Hogs made a big decline, to-day's figures showing 25 to 40 cents, with a close of 50 to 60 cents lower than yesterday. This is just about 50c lower than in last week's report. The range of prices to-day was $5.25 to $6.05, and bulk of sales at $5.70 to $5.90, and really fine heavy hogs were bought at $5.50.

Under heavy runs of ordinary sheep on Monday the market declined 10 cents, steadied up yesterday and with a light supply this trade is in good condition now. Good muttons and lambs are wanted and others sell fairly well if not too abundant.

Sales to-day were 65 shorn yearlings, 102 pounds, $5; 9 lambs, 66 pounds, $5; 246 Texas muttons, 76 pounds, $4.40; 126 muttons, 76 pounds, $4.25; 140 muttons, 102 pounds, $4.10; 41 stock, 62 pounds, $3.

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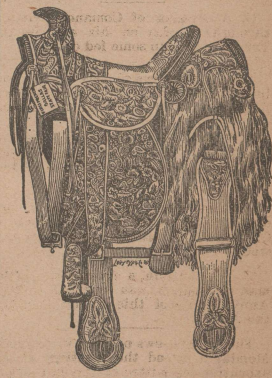
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11:10 p m	9:00 a m	Lve	Houston	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
2:30 a m	11:37 a m	Arr	Brenham	Lve	4:52 p m	2:20 a m
8:20 a m	3:10 p m	Arr	Austin	Lve	1:25 p m	8:00 p m
2:15 a m	9:45 p m	Arr	Llano	Lve	7:00 a m	3:15 p m
7:40 a m	3:55 p m	Arr	Waco	Lve	12:35 p m	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	7:55 p m	Arr	Fort Worth	Lve	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:35 a m	6:40 p m	Arr	Dallas	Lve	9:35 a m	6:40 p m
12:10 p m	9:30 p m	Arr	Sherman	Lve	7:05 a m	3:25 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
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In no other department of farm management is there so much mis-management as in the care of live stock. The trouble with many is that they follow in old ruts, feeding what they may have, never studying the adaptability of food to the animal or the purpose for which it is fed, and they appear never to have thought that roots and bran might be better food for a growing or a pregnant animal than is corn. There is a large field for study and improvement in this matter of feeding.

When wheat is low in price we may feed it to our pigs and realize much more from it than were we to put it upon an already stocked market. Wheat-fed pork is as superior to that fed upon corn as the latter is superior to the village slop-fed porker. No pig feeder can afford to sell his oat crop, let the price be as high as it may. They are the best bone and muscle-developing food that we have. They do not contain a great per cent of the elements of fat, but for all that they have a place in pig feeding that nothing will entirely fill.

Most every farmer would like to be the owner of thoroughbred stock. On account of high prices many feel that they are unable to gratify their tastes in this way. But there is a way that most of us can stock our farms with thoroughbreds and high grades, and that is to begin in a small way at small expense. Instead of paying out hundreds of dollars for mature thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs, buy thoroughbred calves, lambs and pigs and raise them ourselves. They will cost but a small amount compared with mature animals. If they have to be shipped, expressage will be far less. The chances are that the young stock will turn out as good as if older stock had been bought. With care in a few years we can change all of our stock from "scrubs" to thoroughbreds and high grades and realize increased profits.

There is as much in knowing when to sell as in knowing how to feed. Green fruit will not command as ready a sale or bring as remunerating a price as that that is perfectly ripe; but when it once reaches this point, if we do not market it at once it soon depreciates in value. The same is true of our pigs. If we put them upon the market while green, before becoming ripe, we must accept a lower price than we could command were they in the "pink of condition," and if we keep them after reaching perfect ripeness we lose and, like the fruit grower, we may receive a less price per pound and lose all we have fed them since they reached the proper degree of ripeness.

It is the quickly turned penny that pays a profit. The movements upon the farm are governed by the same rule, and there is no procedure in which it cuts a more important figure than insuring a quick return through rearing and feeding growthy and early maturing animals, when a male of an advanced type is used upon a female of a lower grade. In using a male of superior breeding and merit, a result is reached by one cross that repeated efforts may fail to secure if material low down in the scale is used. Crossing one of the last named plan cannot end in disappointment, not now and then only, but with much more persistent regularity than when meritorious sires are used, because there is ignoble blood in its entirety on one side, as well as a predominance on the other.

Cater to the Market.

It is not possible to conduct any line of farming successfully unless the farmer keeps in view the demands of the market in which he proposes to sell his products, says the Live Stock Indicator. If the market demands draft horses, great big ones weighing 1700 pounds, and will pay big money for them, grow that kind, provided the farm is adapted for their production. If it wants fast horses, and the farmer's tastes incline that way—horses that get out of sight as quickly as possible—grow these. If it wants high steppers that will stay in sight as long as possible and caracole and caper all day in the shade of an oak tree, and will pay big prices for them, then grow these, provided you cannot make more money growing something else.

If the market will pay big prices for lean, thrifty hogs weighing 160 pounds furnish them. If the demands in the market change, and it wants hogs weighing 300 pounds and will pay a heavy enough premium, furnish these. If it wants old-fashioned steers weighing 1600 pounds and will come down with the ducats, furnish them. If it wants baby beef and will pay for that, let it have the babies.

Just now the public taste demands spring lambs, anything being counted a spring lamb under a year old. It is the wisdom of the farmer to let the lamb eaters have lamb. If they will give him as many dollars for a lamb ten months old as they will for a wether twenty-two, let them have the lamb and save the twelve months feed.

These illustrations point out with sufficient clearness what we mean when we say, "cater to the market." No merchant can succeed without doing so. A dress maker who would not keep thoroughly posted on fashions would soon go into bankruptcy. The profit of catering to the market, while possibly not so great as that of the merchant, is nevertheless as important to the farmer as it is to any other class of men. It is just as important to sell a thing well and get full value as it is to grow it. The farmer has absolute control of the production, but when it comes to selling the product the buyer has the long end of the doubletree. We grant that he has the right to be consulted. Therefore, in all kinds of farm productions, cater to the market.

DAIRY.

Strict cleanliness is one of the requisites for successful dairying.

The amount of fat which a cow gives is the test of her value in the dairy.

Test the cows in the dairy herd. Some of them are not paying for their keep, and should be disposed of.

The dairy cow will not give something for nothing—you must feed her well to get good returns in milk and butter.

It is said that the milk sugar contained in 100 pounds of average milk would bring more money on the market than the butter it contains As yet there has been no cheap method discovered of extracting it.

It is a fact worth noting that the Jersey cow in America has far outstripped her progenitor in her native island. From which it has been suggested that if the breeders of the island of Jersey hope to further improve their stock they must come here for the wherewithal to do it. This sounds a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle, but is fact and not fancy.

In dairying regularity is just as important as in any other business; irregularity in feeding the cows will prevent them from fretting because the feed is not given them when the hour comes when they expect it; regularity in milking will be the means of getting more milk—and probably better milk—than if, the cows are milked at irregular intervals; regularity in skimming, churning, etc., will save time and result in a better grade of butter than would be the ease where no method was used in the dairy room.

Do not buy any preparations which are advertised to increase the amount of butter to be made from a given amount of milk. The amount which can be made is strictly limited by the amount of butter fats which the milk contains. There is no way in which these can be more fully procured than by the old-fashioned combination of churn and dairy maid. It is true that there are other solids besides butter fat in the milk, but they are not butter. It is a poor dairy policy to try to make something out of nothing, and that is what these patent dairy aids aim at.

The importance of thorough milking was indicated in an experiment reported by the British Dairy Farmer. Five cows were tested in this way: They were milked for a period of four weeks by two different persons, both being competent parties, one of them doing his average milking and not aware that an experiment was under way, the other fully informed as to the nature of the experiment and expected to contribute his best skill for the purpose in view. In the case of the one unaware of the experiment the yield of milk for the two weeks from the five cows was 864 pounds. With no more cows or chance the man who was posted got 1131 pounds, or 267 pounds more than the other. Then every one knows that the "strippings" have double the butter fat of the same quantity of milk at the start.

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W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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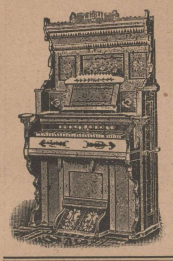
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	**1,571,155**	**2,397,477**	**438,268**	**32,505**	**97,462**
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers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

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