



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1893.

NO. 49.

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Do not look far away from home for the chances to make money in specialty farming. The same opportunities exist right where you are that you think can be found only a thousand miles away.

Not one farm in five is worked so as to produce half what it is capable of. Then, after deducting all expenses for producing it, there is not half the net profit there would have been if it had been raised on half the field.

Land plowed in autumn should be gone over with a harrow and roller in the spring, and prepared for the reception of the seed just as soon as the weather allows. The clods are thus broken up and the surface soil loosened and made even and smooth.

A way from large markets land is comparatively cheap, and, as a rule, the farms are large—too large for the benefit of the owner. A majority of them would yield twice as much net profit if the labor and expense laid out on the whole were judiciously put on half.

A progressive farmer is one who pays more attention to the making of manure than to anything else on the farm. It is not the adding of all kinds of materials to the manure heap that makes it valuable, but the preservation of the materials so that it will not deteriorate or lose any of its plant food.

The man who works so steadily that he never has time to stop and make his plans ahead does not always produce the best results. The winter season is the wise farmer's opportunity in this way. Study and plan for the coming year's work, so that when spring is here you will be ready to be up and at it, and know what you want to do.

The question of spring plowing has been the subject of much discussion, and has developed a great variety of opinion. The weight of testimony is against it, however, one deep plowing in the autumn being regarded as sufficient. The moisture accumulating during the winter is likely to be lost when spring plowing takes place.

Why not give the boy on the farm a better chance than he has been having by setting aside a little strip of land for his own use—to cultivate just as he pleases? And when the crop is harvested do not chill his hopes and ambitions by coolly pocketing the proceeds. We used to call all the colts and calves on the farm ours until they were sold—then we saw how uncertain in life were the things that seemed most sure.

Navy beans is a crop that has been neglected in this country, although one that can be made profitable on almost any farm. We do not grow enough to supply home demands, many being imported every year, although it is a crop that is comparatively easy to raise and pays better than most field crops. It is better to have clean land of good quality and plant the beans in drills as soon after the corn is planted as possible. Very good crops have been grown when planting was done as late as June.

Plan out the season's work in advance. During the winter do as much preparatory work as possible. Plan to get the

work all done in good season. By having the work properly systemized and distributed, less hired labor will be needed, and thus will, in nearly all cases reduce the cost. Often a proper use of machinery will help to lessen the cost, but at the same time it should not be forgotten that it is often possible to get to an extreme and purchase more machinery than is really profitable. It is only in taking every advantage in doing the work that the lowest cost is possible, and with a low cost a profit is often possible where otherwise, with present prices a loss would be occasioned. The farm and the work must be studied, and the season's work planned out to the best possible advantage.

As chemistry is coming to the aid of farmers more and more each year, in the analysis of farm products and the component parts of the animal products, it would be a good idea for all to acquaint themselves with at least the more common terms used in this valuable branch of study. Take for example the words "protein," "nitrogen," "carbohydrates," etc., etc. Words like these have special significance, and are indispensable in analyzing and describing many of the productions which directly interest the general farmer. By a little study terms may become as familiar as such words as "fats," "starches," "sugars," etc. A little reflection will show the advantage of a familiarity with all the terms used by scientific writers. As much as it may be desired to simplify the writings of those who are to speak from a scientific standpoint, it will always be impossible to avoid the use of words which are not found in the vocabulary in common use. The best way to avoid the embarrassment of not understanding these terms is to study them up carefully.

Just now there is some nervousness in the chief winter wheat sections as to the condition of the plant as it emerges from the wintry ordeal of ice and frost. The danger is chiefly from the ice. The indications are, however, that any damage there may be will not be serious or widespread. It is a noticeable fact that the winter wheat crop fluctuates and is far more unreliable than the spring wheat. For instance, Kansas, the leading winter wheat state, has in the past ten years gone as low as 7,607,000 bushels, in 1887, and last year went up to the top mark of 70,831,000. This is an extreme case, but in all the winter wheat states the fluctuations are large. Minnesota has in the last ten years been the leading spring wheat state, taking the figures of the United States department of agriculture. Its smallest yield in the decade was 27,881,000, and the highest in 1891, 55,333,000, which put it ahead of all the states. Last year its figures were 41,213,000. That is very little above its average. The Dakotas come next in the list.

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture reports the pack of tomatoes last year in the United States as 3,233,167 cases of two dozen cans each. Of these Maryland put up 977,742, or more than 30 per cent of the whole, with New Jersey a good second at 862,692, Indiana third at 282,717, California fourth, 230,943, leaving

Missouri tenth with only 64,621 cases. The pack of corn is reported at 3,417,190 cases. New York leading with 805,509 cases, and Main (including Vermont) 10,400 and New Hampshire 31,000 following with 727,167; Maryland and Virginia, 618,733; Illinois, 464,500; Iowa, 310,315; Ohio, 210,143, and Missouri again tenth in the list with only 15,881 cases. The packing industry is one of growing interest, and though it is impossible for individual and experienced men to undertake it to advantage, it yet is worthy of encouragement whenever an opportunity offers for the building of a factory in a neighborhood and supplying it with the necessary products. It looks as though the Western states were neglecting their own interests when they have to go to Maine and Maryland for corn and tomatoes. We must endeavor to diversify our industries as much as possible, so as not to run over much on one or two crops and both flood the markets and depreciate prices.

The farmer who runs in a rut all his life and complains that he never makes any headway, should stop and think a little occasionally. He is like a class of men who fill clerkships for a lifetime with no advance, and good fortune if no reduction in salary. They never learn anything to increase their value to their employers. The farmer is his own employer, and if he does not become more valuable to himself and secure an increase of earnings as the seedtimes and harvests come and go, it is because he does not shake off the old crust and get into touch with the growth of agriculture. He don't understand why his intelligent, alert neighbor, who takes the best farm papers and isn't afraid of something his grandfather didn't do, is getting along so much faster with no better natural advantages. Of the 6,000,000 farmers in this country not over two millions ever take any part in any effort to improve their calling. Some of them, it is true, are active enough in running after politicians who claim to have penances to be worked into laws for their enrichment—they enjoy the pleasure of anticipation, and not much more—but they do not read and study about their business and keep the pores of the mind open for new ideas. They need to know that experiments are finding better processes in farming, and much of the best thought of the age is being put into the agricultural shafts. Those who do not read and try to keep up with the developments of their calling have small room for grumbling if they are distanced by their neighbors.

The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower very correctly says: The man who is "ready to sell out" every time he hears a free wool cry had better sell out and stay out. He is a disgrace to the sheep breeding and wool growing fraternities, and had better engage in some other line of business. The talk we listen to from some of these fellows, to use the parlance of the day, makes us awfully tired.

The Breeders' Gazette has the record of a heifer that has bred and become the mother of six calves before she is six years old. In January she gave birth to twins.

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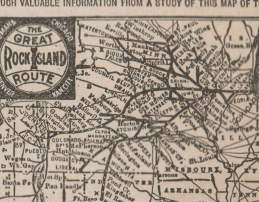
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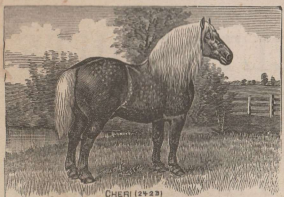
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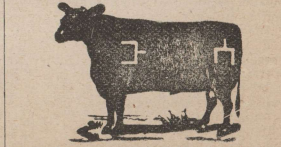
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Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal 326 West Nueva street, San Antonio, Texas, under management of
FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 22.—F. Skidmore, the ex-cattle king of Skidmore, was here for awhile last Friday on his way back from the big convention at Fort Worth. N. G. Turk, a prominent Territory cattleman, was with him. They are on the buy, and left the same evening for the lower country to look at the cattle. They returned Tuesday after seeing a lot of country and cattle, but did not buy anything. However, a considerable trade may yet develop, as they are still on a "dicker" with two or three parties, and "there is no telling what a day will bring forth."

Mr. Turk says that country is the hardest he has ever been in, but I am inclined to think he has not been here long enough to be able to judge competently, although he was down in "the sand."

D. L. Lang, a young and well known young stockman of Stockdale, Wilson county, was circulating among his many friends here last week. He came up Thursday and stayed with us till Saturday and made this office a very pleasant and substantial call on Friday. Says he has been threatening himself for some time to send for the JOURNAL but writing a letter was too much trouble so he waited till he saw me. Reports stock of all kinds in his section fast on the mend, grass coming nicely, and "the woods full of buyers" with some little trading going on.

J. M. Chitten of whom all who are in any way connected with the live stock industry know returned from the Fort Friday morning, during a racy conversation carried on among some stockmen the above gentleman and myself included. One of them told a tough tale on the Fort. He said that the saloon keepers there having before entertained the North Texas cowmen, knew more or less what was needed and provided accordingly with a little bit over in case of an emergency and it came in the shape of the South Texas cowmen. The saloons could not stand the combination the whiskey gave out and the doors closed. They now cordially invite the men from the upper country to come to our headquarters, San Antonio, and guarantee the demand will be fully supplied here.

John I. Clare, the hustling buyer from Beeville, spent a part of Friday here on his return trip. Says there was a big crowd there, but little trading done that he knows of—that he never saw so little anxiety to sell displayed by Southern Texas cattle raisers and handlers as on this occasion. That he, for one, made only one proposition, and that was not accepted. That the other party wanted ten days in which to consider, but he did not concede that; thinks that if one end is left open both should be.

J. M. Dobie, the old reliable, came in from the Fort Friday, and is still trading. Jim will either buy or sell. He went on to the International and Great Northern Saturday, returned Monday, and is still here and still talking trade.

Dr. J. B. Taylor was among the arrivals from the convention, and passed on to Corpus Christi Friday evening to attend a meeting of the stockmen and members of the Nueces and Rio Grande Live Stock association held in that little city last Saturday. Only a moment's conversation was had with the doctor, but enough to know he is working earnestly in the interests of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas and the home slaughter of cattle at Fort Worth.

G. Collins, whom Duval county is

proud to claim as her citizen, although he has extensive land and cattle interests in various other counties, was another one of the returning dissidents. He passed on to Corpus Christi Friday evening. He is not entirely in favor of the new plan for a slaughter house in Fort Worth. With us lower country people his opinion has much weight.

There was a whole raft, or rather carload of commission men, railroad men, stock yards men, stable car men and others, who made this city a visit just after the convention.

H. H. Carmichael was in town with his big corporeity Friday. Mr. Carmichael is a big merchant and stock man of Bandera. He is interested with M. Half in quite a number of cattle near Alpine, which have recently all been sold.

F. M. O'Connor of Victoria, a prominent man in the stock business, came up last Wednesday.

D. R. Barrett, manager of the Peecos land and cattle company, was here Friday, and Saturday went to Dryden, his headquarters, accompanied by John Camp, who has considerable property out there.

Capt. B. L. Crouch of Pearsall did not tarry long, but took the next train out after he arrived Friday from the Fort.

W. G. Moore and George W. Medley came in from Marfa Friday night with a train load of cattle. Some were sold on this market and Mr. Moore returned home, while Mr. Medley proceeded to St. Louis with those remaining.

J. S. Barnhart came in also Friday night from Marfa, spent Saturday and Sunday here and went to Aubin. Mr. Barnhart's home is now near Bailey, L. T., and the people there are fortunate in securing so good a citizen and neighbor.

Chas. J. Tom arrived Saturday from Alpine and left the same night for Brady City, where, after a stay of a few days, he will return to Alpine and assist in putting a few herds on the trail. From him the following items were gleaned: Lochousen, Thompson & Tom will on the 23d start a herd of 2000 ones and twos to Amarillo, where they are to be delivered to E. J. Temple, who bought them for the Pawnee cattle company and will ship them to the ranch on the Platte river in Colorado. On the 25th the same party will start a herd of about 1000 or 1500 threes and fours unsold.

John R. Holland bought of Norman Morgan 1400 twos, threes and fours to be delivered at Amarillo.

Chas. Tom last week bought of Carmichael & Half 600 cows at \$7 at Abilene.

J. L. Watson and George F. Lindsay, both of Belton and partners in business, were in town last week and left Saturday night. They were after "baby" calves and probably got all they wanted, as they came in contact with the McDonald Bros., and they can always put up what a man wants.

Watson & Lindsay fed about 1000 beeves last winter and have shipped them all out, finishing up about one week ago. They paid all expenses and for time and labor, and the gentlemen say there is no "kick" coming as to the final result; in other words made some money.

W. E. Horst returned Sunday from Gonzales, Cuero, Beeville, and in fact a general run all over the country, which he reports in a flourishing condition, and incidentally remarked that his road, the Cotton Belt, is strictly in it for hauling livestock. Has handled so far for the month of March an even 100 carloads, with as many more to handle within the next fifteen days. His patrons are all well satisfied with the time and their treatment, and he is making all the old time fellows realize that he is here for "biz."

Green Davidson, cow buyer of Victoria, arrived Sunday far behind the delegation from the Fort. Left Tuesday for Encinal, where he went to look at some cattle, and will return here Wednesday next or Thursday. Still buying, and says he will keep it up

Barb-wire PERSEVERANCE

cuts. Apply Phenol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt.

Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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

JESSE T. BAKER, Pres.

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just as long as the cattle last and he can see money in them.

J. P. Addington and A. Silberstein of Dallas have been down in the Victoria country on the buy, but returned here Monday without having bought. Mr. Silberstein is still here, but Mr. Addington left Tuesday morning south over the I. & G. N. still on the hunt.

W. L. Hargus, recently appointed sheriff and leading stockman of La Salle county, came up Sunday and returned home Tuesday.

J. S. Cowen arrived Saturday from San Marcos, where he has six fine stallions for sale. Mr. Cowen is a salesman for Dr. Valerius of Watertown, Wis., and came down from San Marcos to San Antonio to see the city and try the residents say. They left on the afternoon train, and after a short pleasure trip arrived at their home in Cotulla last Saturday. Wedding presents were numerous and costly, as well as usual.

A. Armstrong, one of La Salle county's wealthiest stockmen, came up from Cotulla Monday.

Cattle buyers look up a notice in this issue of the JOURNAL of orders for sale by R. W. Rogers of this city. He means what he says and has the steers as he represents them. Write him and he will sell them to you.

S. V. Edwards, La Salle county's and the Association inspector, spent Tuesday in the city.

Like a Thief in the Night, Consumption comes. A slight cold, with your system in the scrofulous condition that is caused by impure blood is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger.

Consumption is Lung-scrofula. You can prevent it, and you can cure it, if you haven't waited too long, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. For every disease that has to be reached through the blood, for Scrofula in all its forms, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only guaranteed remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy know that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To prove it to you, they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

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

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MARCH 15, 1894
Sealed propositions in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, APRIL 15, 1894, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at San Antonio, Texas, 67 Cavalry and 3 Artillery Horses. Proposals for delivery at points other than San Antonio will be entertained. Proposals will be received for a term of five days, the total stated in this advertisement. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for, and to increase or diminish the whole number to be delivered twenty per centum. Blank proposals and full instructions as to manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

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and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always the best.

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INDIAN TERRITORY,
The Sugar Plantations of

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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No. 49.

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

The Conventions.

In the last sixty days Texas has made
a stride to the front that for practical,
permanent advancement, eclipses by
far anything done by the people in pre-
vious sixty months.

When the people are called together
for the purpose of counsel, the object
should always be their betterment
mentally, morally, physically or finan-
cially. Any assembling together that
does not educate along this line is
naturally detrimental to the public
weal and should be avoided.

The year 1892 was quite prolific in
Texas conventions. Every city, village
and hamlet had from one to a dozen
each, and it would not be exaggerating
to say that during the period mentioned
there were over a thousand conven-
tions held in this state. It is not our
province to criticize or even discuss
the objects or results of these meetings;
it will be sufficient for our present pur-
pose to call the attention of our read-
ers to the fact, which cannot be dis-
guised, that there was a little too much
of the lion and hardly enough of the
lamb in these assemblages to justify
the horoscopes in making a cast on
this data, and thereupon predict, that
we are approximating very rapidly to-
wards that, to be, happy period known
as the millennium.

These things, however, are now be-
hind us; and we are to-day at the third
monthly mile-stone of a new year; and
within a period of the past six weeks
we have had three great conventions

of, for and by the people, which for
splendid manhood, laudable objects
aimed at, and uprightness of action,
stands each the peer of any assembly,
of any people, in any country; and com-
pared with many held during the pre-
ceding year, comes upon us as bright
and genial sun rays after a storm
period.

There was no caucusing, no slate-
making; all was business, straightfor-
ward business, which, even to an old
political partisan, must have been re-
freshing.

On the 14th of February the live stock
breeders assembled in convention at
Austin. On the 22d of the same month
the great immigration convention was
called to order at Wichita Falls, and
last but not least, we had with us at
Fort Worth on the 14th and 15 of March
the seventeenth annual meeting of what
is now known as "The Cattle Raisers'
association of Texas."

The first of these went to their work
with broad and comprehensive plans
and purposes. They felt and knew
what they wanted, and they were not
to be foiled. They had every branch
of the live stock industry thoroughly
and intelligently discussed by men who
were fully prepared for the duty as-
signed them. The result of their deli-
berations were that their own state
offered a field for the development of
the best kind of live stock, not second
to any on the continent; and consequ-
ently they gave notice to the great
breeders east of us to look well to their
laurels in the future, for Texas is in
the saddle.

They manifested a determination that
in the near future a carload of cattle
shall be valued in the four figure
column, instead of as now, in the three.
The per capita may not be so great,
but the averdupois must be increased.

As a thoroughly representative body
of men, the meeting held at Wichita
Falls to foster and encourage immigra-
tion was easily in the front rank. They
came from every avocation and indus-
try known to the commonwealth. They
were not boomers; they had no axes to
grind. They were there as delegates
from the loyal citizens of a
great state to extend an invita-
tion, in their behalf, and in
the name of that state, to the crowded
communities beyond us, to come and
occupy—not our waste places, for we
have none—but our broad valleys and
fertile prairies; make homes with us;
become our neighbors so that we may
hear your dogs bark, your turkeys
gobble and your cocks crow instead of
the howl of the wolf and the coyote.

Help to build more mills, more fac-
tories and railroads.

The cattle raisers' convention which
met here on the 14th inst. was perhaps
the greatest of all. Visitors from all
the great stock markets of the United
States were here, as well as an immense
delegation of cattle producers. The
personnel of the convention was of a
high order, which was fully shown by
their action in carrying out the objects
of the meeting in the most harmonious

manner. Capitalists of the East were
with them, offering to invest large
amounts of money in a packery at Fort
Worth provided the stockmen of Texas
would stand by them and give them an
opportunity to purchase what they had
to sell. They looked into each others
faces and the bargain was struck.

One of the grandest features the con-
ventions was an exhibition on the part
of the membership of a determination
to place their state and her industries
and institutions on a higher plane than
they have hitherto occupied.

In this country of ours vicious legis-
lation, either state or national may for
a while handicap the energies and ef-
forts of the people; but this can, under
our form of government, only last for
a short time—vox populi vox Dei. The
will of the people soon becomes the law
and any legislative statute antagonistic
to this becomes obsolete.

Witness the great-souled liberality of
these gentlemen when appealed to by
our ladies for help to erect a building
in Jackson park, at Chicago, for Texas
exhibits worthy of their state.

The legislature may not think it the
proper thing to appropriate the peo-
ple's money for such a purpose, but the
people, by their action at these conven-
tions, think that it is exactly the thing
to do, and therefore they do it. It is
the voice of the people, and it is so
ordered.

Fort Worth Packery.

The much talked of Packery deal
has at last been closed. By the terms
of the sale the Fort Worth packing
house, the Fort Worth union stock
yards and a large amount of acreage
property adjoining passes into the
hands of an Eastern syndicate headed
by Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston.
One hundred thousand dollars has been
paid in cash on the transaction,
while the balance of the purchase
money will no doubt be paid as soon as
the titles to the property sold can be
properly looked up, passed on and the
proper transfers executed.

It is the intention of the purchasers
of these magnificent properties to spend
large sums in enlarging and otherwise
improving them. It is understood that
they have an abundance of capital at
their command, which will be
used unsparingly in building up
and maintaining Fort Worth,
a live stock market second to none in
the United States. It is also given out
by those in positions to know that the
present slaughtering plant will not
only be enlarged and otherwise im-
proved but that arrangements have
already been concluded for the estab-
lishment on the same grounds of two
more similar plants at an early date.
The present plants will be enlarged to
give it a capacity of 1,000 cattle and
2,500 hogs per day. With two more
similar institutions Fort Worth will be
able to offer a good home market for
all the fat merchantable cattle and
hogs Texas can produce. Arrange-
ments are being made with the various
railroads leading into this city by
which all shipments of live stock for

market can be shipped via Fort
Worth to Chicago, St. Louis and
Kansas City, with the privilege of
selling here or shipping through
at the regular through rate. In this
way shippers will be enabled to test the
Fort Worth market without loss or ad-
ditional expense, even though the mar-
ket here should prove to be unsatisfac-
tory.

The JOURNAL believes that the time
is ripe for establishing a good local
market in Texas. It believes that such
a market would prove a great blessing
to the stock interests of the state. It
also believes that the present move will
result in establishing that market.
The movement will be watched with
much interest by this paper and its
readers will be kept fully advised as
to future developments.

Pork Packing.

The packing season for the winter
has closed, showing a shortage of over
3,000,000 hogs compared with the pre-
vious season, with a decided loss in
average weight.

Only once in twenty years has the
packing been so small in Chicago; St.
Louis and Cincinnati are even worse;
in fact, the shrinkage in receipts at all
the leading markets is much below the
average for the past thirty years. The
producers appear to be enjoying the
situation, but it certainly indicates
short rations somewhere in the camp.
Texas is a good hog country, with a
market soon to be right at our doors.
Prices at high-water mark and strong
demand should incite our farmers to an
extra effort to each produce a few
more than they may want for home
consumption, and thereby be able to
fill, in part, this aching void.

It would not require a great many
hogs at 8c a pound to purchase a bale
of cotton.

The Best Advertising Medium.

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

In Ohio, too, recently some of the
officials had their sensibilities quick-
ened as to the enormity of the bogus
butter business, and the assistant dairy
commissioner and the chemist dropped
down upon the leading hotels of Dayton
on a keen scent. They employed gas-
tronomical as well as chemical tests,
and as a result the landlords found
themselves under arrest. The first one
professed entire innocence, and in-
sisted that he bought the stuff for gen-
uine butter and paid the highest mar-
ket price. Another plead guilty and
paid \$50 fine. The analysis by the
chemist showed that the substitute
contained 3 per cent of genuine butter
and the 97 per cent was too miscella-
neous for analysis.

The poultry houses should be white-
washed outside and in at least twice a
year. This should be done thoroughly.
Lime is cheap, and the time and labor
required are inconsiderable.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, rooms 53, 54 and 55, Hurley building, corner Seventh and Main streets, when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

W. D. Jordan, United States quarantine inspector for this district, is in the city.

John Kaetzer of Taylor, who represents the Evans-Snider-Buel Co., was in the city Tuesday.

J. H. Jones came down from his ranch near Vernon Wednesday. Says his cattle are doing well.

S. B. Burnett the well known ranchman of this city went out to his ranch in the Comanche Reservation on Wednesday.

W. L. Richards, cattle buyer of Northern Dakota, who recently purchased 3600 two-year-old steers of Webb & Hill of Albany, is in the city.

W. V. Newlin, formerly general freight and passenger agent of the F. W. & D. C. R. R., is now general manager of the California Fruit Express Co. with headquarters at Los Angeles, California.

Col. E. K. Stiff of McKinney advertises a lot of fine bulls in this issue of the JOURNAL. Col. Stiff has some of the best improved bulls in the country. Write him.

The Austin Seed House, Austin, Texas, carry a large and fine stock of seeds and solicits your orders in this issue of the JOURNAL. Look up their card and write them.

The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., of Adrian, Mich., a firm that annually sells miles and miles of this excellent fencing material, has an advertisement in this issue.

R. N. Graham, the land and live stock broker of this city, reports the live stock traffic as rather dull, but manages, as usual, to find enough to do to keep himself busy.

J. S. Green, a prominent stockman of North Dakota, who is also secretary of the live stock association of that state, is in the city. Mr. Green wants 2000 steers for his Dakota ranch.

Jas. H. Tully, Junction City, Kansas, offers to rent an extensive pasture, located in that state. The property is well fenced and has an abundance of water upon it. See his card elsewhere.

John W. Murray of Ennis, Texas, editor Crosby county News, writing the JOURNAL, says: Cattle here on range in fine fix, grass coming on, little loss among ranchmen this year, times improving and cattle higher than last year.

M. R. Kennedy, the well-known fine live stock breeder of Taylor, was in the city a few days ago. Mr. Kennedy's card will be found in the Breeders' Directory. Those wanting good bulls could not do better than write Mr. Kennedy.

W. H. Jennings, Jr., who enjoys the reputation of being the best judge in the state of Southern Texas beef cattle, will, with his associates, market 20,000 cattle during the coming season. He is a patron of Evans, Snider, Buel, Co. of St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City.

N. L. Duncan, breeder of Galloway cattle, Fayetteville, Ark., spent several days in the city during the convention. He had on exhibition a bull calf, an exceptional fine specimen of the black muleys. The calf was sold to W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto.

Rhorne & Powell, the well known breeders of pure bred and high grade Hereford cattle, have made quite a number of sales recently, among them was one carload of two and three-year-old bulls to Louis Runge of Menard county at a price ranging about \$100.

C. A. Dalton, an old time and prosperous cattleman of Palo Pinto county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Dalton says live stock of all kinds are coming through the winter in fine shape in his section of the country, and the people are prosperous and reasonably happy.

Albert Knowles, formerly manager of the entire sheep business of Swift & Co., the big packers of Kansas City and Chicago was in town yesterday. He is now in business on his own account and has purchased between 20,000 and 30,000 sheep in the state recently, 16,000 last week.

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, will on the 15th of April remove the office, books, etc., of the Association from Jacksboro to Fort Worth. After that time all communications should be addressed to this place. In the meantime his address will be Jacksboro.

Fred Horsbrough, manager of the Espuela land and cattle company, limited, of Dickens county, is in the city. He has not yet sold the young steers belonging to his company. They have about 5000 extra good well bred cattle. Mr. Horsbrough thinks they will be better this year than ever before.

J. J. McAlester, of McAlester, I. T., who has just been appointed United States marshal for the Indian Territory by President Cleveland, is a cattleman of considerable prominence, and is well known in this city, where he can count his friends by the score. They think Grover has made an excellent selection.

George Dice, the genial agent of the New England cattle car company, is here again, having just got in from a trip North. He says that there will be fewer cattle moved North from Texas this year than for a long time, on account of the scarcity of cattle, good grass and water, etc. He reports a good demand for cars for beef cattle.

Evans, Snider, Buel Co., with office at St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, was represented in the convention city last week by President A. G. Evans, Vice-President M. P. Buel, Director G. M. W. Iden and Secretary A. T. Arwater, with Col. Bill Hunter and John Kritser as solicitors, managing the Texas department of the company. All will be in the state for some time.

George W. Saunders of San Antonio has been in town during the week telling the boys something about what kind of ability it requires to be the biggest winter shipper in the state. George has marketed more grass cattle this winter than were ever shipped by any one during the same time and season of the year. His consignments were nearly all sold on the St. Louis market by Evans, Snider, Buel Co.

The Drumm-Flato Commission Company have been fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. J. M. Williams and W. N. Waddell of Colorado City as representatives in Western Texas. These gentlemen are not only thorough cattlemen, but are energetic, hard-working gentlemen, who are liked by all who know them. They will no doubt control a large business for the firm they will so efficiently represent.

John G. Taylor, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe-El Paso system, has resigned to take effect April 1. This information will be received with unanimous regret by the live stock patrons of this railroad system throughout the country. Col. Taylor is very

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



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popular with all who know him. He is a big-hearted, hard-working, accommodating gentleman, and enjoyed the reputation of being the best live stock agent in the country. The real cause of his resignation has not been made public but is supposed to be one of those changes that so frequently follow a change in the general management of the road.

Southern Cattle Coming.
Cheyenne Stock Journal.

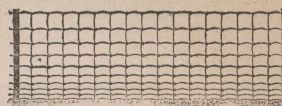
While definite information is lacking as to who will be the shippers of Southern cattle this year, and just how many each person will handle, it is known that an increased number of prospective buyers have gone South during the past sixty days and many purchases have been made.

Prices are a little higher than a year ago, but prospects for future marketing fully justify the advance, and where the character of the steers offered has been up to the standard deals have been made with little trouble, even at the advance of \$1 to \$2 per head on two-year-old steers. Apparently the trouble has been to secure enough of the right kind.

It is quite certain that there will be a liberal northern movement this year and the belief is common that the numbers will be in excess of the shipments of 1912. There is some doubt on this latter proposition, however, not because the brethren do not want the cattle, but for the reason that they are not on the market for sale.

Texas is short on the class of steers our northern buyers want, first, because the Panhandle section of that state has largely gone out of cattle breeding—depending on the counties south for yearling steers. Second, for the reason that farmers and stockmen covering a wide area in the state have become feeders of beef cattle, and they take up a heavy percentage of the really desirable offerings and hold them on home feed.

New Mexico still has a good many thrifty young steers for sale each spring, but she also has the great corn belt of Kansas close to her doors, and there is a growing traffic in that direction that reduces the northern movement. There will unquestionably be



An Odd Leap Year

Four won't go in 1893 but Page Fence will. And it's a leap year with us too. Sales for February leaped to three times the amount sold last year in same month. Nearly every mile went where it has been used for years. No mushroom growth here.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
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RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO.,
J. F. DAVIES, Mgr. Racine, Wis.

liberal arrivals this way through the months of June and July, but we could take many more than are likely to come. We need a couple of hundred thousand steers for Wyoming alone, saying nothing of those that will pass through on their way to the Dakotas and Montana.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.
The Pioneer Car Company of Texas. Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or
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P. L. HUGHES, Manager.

To make plain taffy, boil a cup of sugar, one of molasses and a tablespoonful of butter for twenty minutes. Test, and if not brittle boil longer.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SWINE.

A good breeding sow, who has a fair chance, rarely loses any of her pigs. If you have such a one, and she has pigs enough at a litter, better keep her as long as she does well.

Because hogs are high now don't lose your head over any fancy that when you come in with yours next season the present prices will be had. Too many hogs means low prices, but there is no great danger of getting too many in Texas.

It is the puzzle now with many farmers how to get the most hog weight in the shortest time. They may be led to pay more for spring pigs than they will find profitable in the market time. But anything reasonable in the hog line will pay this year certainly.

Some hogs fatten readily, while others, under apparently the best of treatment, gain very slowly. The one that fattens easily is usually healthy, stout, and, like fat men and women, generally takes life easy, without much fretting, and eats well with good digestion.

Good breeding and good feeding are closely related and go together. One does not have much chance without the other. A herd of pigs can be run down by neglect in feeding as fast as a good breeder can breed them up—and then bad breeding will take about all the virtue out of good feeding.

The pigs must be taught to eat as early as possible, and provided with a pen or apartment which the sows cannot enter in which to feed them. They will begin to eat regularly at four weeks old, then they can be weaned without losing anything. Bran is the best food we have for developing bone and muscle, and a little corn is a help.

Why do we reduce the cost of pork? By reducing the time to produce a thrifty, growing pig, which will weigh 200 pounds gross and which meat well marked with lean is desirable. This weight can be obtained at six months, and where a butter dairy is run in connection with pig growing a considerable greater weight is possible.

When the full value of sweet food for pigs is appreciated, more care will be given to the swill barrel. Our past notions about swine are being greatly changed, anyway. Instead of giving them any and everything for food, which was supposed to be converted into good pork, we are annually ascertaining the value of certain goods, so that economy in pork making can be practiced.

When a farmer first gets a pure-bred pig he is apt to make a mistake in feeding. He is familiar with pigs that are slow growers, and fancies that it must have its time. He does not realize that one of the chief advantages of the pure or better bred hog is, that it has more power to digest and assimilate food, and like the expert artisan, can bring larger results in a given time. But a finely bred pig will not do any better than a scrub when poorly fed.

The Size of Hog.

At a late meeting of the Swine Breeders' association in Indiana, John W. Wilson made these points in favor of the medium hog: First, he is just the hog the packers and butchers want. Second, his early maturity enables him to be marketed between two winters, saving an expense that amounts to at least ten bushels of corn per head. When we practiced wintering our hogs, Mr. Wilson says, we estimated that it would take ten bushels of corn per head to winter shoats that were farrowed in March or April, and thought we were doing well if we had a gain or growth of 35 pounds,

which, with corn worth 40 to 50 cents per bushel, would be very unprofitable pork. Third, he believes them to be more prolific, and their active, spry disposition makes them more careful and better mothers, which is an item of great profit. In raising hogs some sows are fed the entire year to raise half the brood, or in other words you are compelled to feed 12 to 15 sows the entire year, to produce 50 pigs, when 7 or 8 sows should have produced the entire number required; besides it requires much less feed to winter sows of medium size. Again the medium hog is the best grazer. You have often noticed the active, spry medium hog feeding about over the grass fields, making pounds of cheap pork to add to the profits, while the larger, sluggish fellow lies in the fence corner under some scrub or beside some stack, allowing the flies to eat him up. One other thing that makes the larger hog not so profitable is the size he is required to make before he is ready for market. According to our best authorities, the experiment stations, there is an increase of cost in producing the second hundred pounds, as compared with the first hundred pounds, also the third to the second.

HORTICULTURE.

A well kept hedge makes a useful, ornamental and economical fence, but when left to run riot it soon becomes a nuisance.

Small plants and vines planted in a garden should have a stake set close to them, to mark their whereabouts, so they may not be stepped upon nor injured in hoeing or cultivating. The cultivator destroys many of these small plants and vines than perhaps any other one thing.

We have found a trellis made with heavy posts set at the ends of rows, three strands of wire and light posts at intervals to support the wire, more satisfactory for grapes, blackberries and raspberries than a stake to each plant. The only objection is that it permits cultivation in only one direction.

When putting in the well and erecting the mill, choose a location with reference both to the stock and the garden. Have it so that you can water the cows handily and put a stream on the garden when the drought is too severe. An irrigated garden, by the way, is one of the most satisfactory things a man can have.

Many good seed fall to produce good plants. This is generally owing to the poor surroundings, a bad season or ungenial soil; but, nevertheless, the percentage of good ones will be such as to ensure a fairly successful crop, but seed that is poor in possibilities should not be used, for in the most favorable circumstances it can only produce an inferior plant.

Transplanting is certainly a shock to any plant or tree or vine. It requires time to recover from the shock, and favorable conditions. The cold weather of early spring is not favorable for the immediate recovery of plants from this shock, but the warm weather of the latter part of May and all through June is very favorable for the recovery of full vigor; then the soil is in the best condition for renewing the growth of the transplanted creation.

Strange as it may appear the growth of a peach tree seems to have much to do with its longevity. Early maturity means early decay. Too much growth in one year is always liable to prove injurious to longevity sooner or later. In order to be productive and profitable, the newly-formed fiber must be matured and ripened by autumn rather than by the zero days of winter. If the soil has not been previously exhausted



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Baker Bros., Ft. Worth, Tex

by cropping, no fertilizer is necessary until the trees begin to bear. Thorough cultivation will procure growth enough unless the soil is very poor.

There is one word the JOURNAL should like to write in large letters over every garden in the country, and that is the word "mulch." It expresses very much to the experienced planter. A mulch about a newly transplanted tree or a bed of roses or other flowers, consisting of a slight application of partly decayed manure, will do more to keep the ground moist and and loose and in condition to encourage growth than any other method, more than could be accomplished if a man should stand over them continually with a water pot. This is the best method known.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL OF A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
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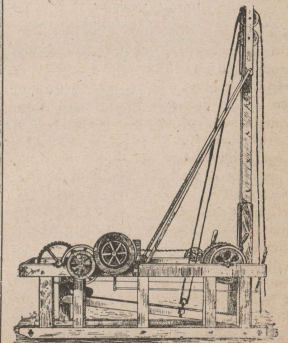
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HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by Miss Florence A. MARTIN, 182 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

Beautiful Hands.

Beautiful hands are not always white, Shapely, and "fair to see." But are often cast in an humble mould, And are brown as brown can be.

Useful hands, that are ready to take Life's duties, one by one; Hands that are willing to reap and glean 'Till the reaper's work be done.

Lifting the burdens we find so hard To bear through life's long day; Brushing the dead leaves sorrow drops From out life's tangled way.

Hands whose touch remains for years; Dear hands, though folded low, Whose magic thrill within our souls Whispers, "We loved you so."

Warm, human hands, that once we held So close within our own; Though clasped so cold, their silent clay Still speaks in love's low tone.

Telling the tired heart the song It sang in years gone by; Beautiful hands are always found Where the heaviest duties lie.

—Emily S. Weed.

In the long ago a lady friend requested me to write up a society event. I did so. It was sent to the leading paper of the town. The gentleman who received the note accompanying the write-up asked the messenger if he knew anything of the affair. Upon a negative answer being given, the newspaper man said: "Take this back and ask her to read it." Since then I have tried to be a little more careful with my chirography.

The printer last week made me say "none of these hardy annuals are pretty," whereas it should have read, "none are expensive." There is not a flower that grows but possesses some beauty.

There are so many topics I want the readers of our paper to discuss. Many are called, but few respond. There is room for you all; and space will be given to each and every letter. One kind, motherly lady writes: "I would like to write something for the Household Department, for it is a good thing in the paper and I want it to stay, but you see how it is with my education, and I can't write anything fit for publication."

Now, I wager the writer of the above is a good, practical woman, and a splendid housekeeper, who knows many crooks and turns that would be of great value to others. To all friends who feel as she does will say, "It is good, sound, practical, common sense."

A pie can be made after a recipe you send, even though you should spell it "py," just as well as if you had spelled it correctly. And another thing, if it will be of any satisfaction to you, your mistakes shall all be rectified before they are given out of my hands. So, will you not let the many readers of the JOURNAL share your knowledge? A lively correspondence will cause our minds to expand. You know if we dwell in one rut too long we are apt to become contracted and narrow minded.

Now I will drift back to the thread of narrative. One of the topics and one of paramount importance is the tobacco-cigarette habit as is indulged in by small boys. Recent developments have almost made me a mono-maniac on the subject. The pure tobacco may not be so hurtful, but even this cannot

be of any benefit to the constitution of the growing child, but narcotics and different compounds that is now mixed with tobacco to make it sweet and palatable and soothing, is certainly resulting in great evil. To say nothing of its injuring one physically, it is corrupting the morals of our youth.

"How?" do you ask.

A boy whom I had supposed was all innocence and purity had a package of pictures in an inner pocket. While he was searching for something they were spied. "Let me see your pictures," said some one present.

His face depicted his guilt. Not for all Golconda's gold would he have let those pictures be seen.

It behoves every parent in this broad land of ours to use his every endeavor to prevent his boy using tobacco in any form.

Things That Do Not Hurt Children.

No child was ever made worthless or bad by too much loving kindness.

No child—that is, no girl child—was ever made anything but happy by a pink party frock.

No child was ever made a liar when he had the sympathy and confidence of his mother.

No child was ever made more than a little achy by eating the contents of his stocking early in the day.

No child was ever made more than a little faint by absorbing the blue paint that distinguishes Shem from Ham.

No child was ever made unbelieving when he was told all the beautiful nursery stories of the little child who came at Christmas, and the good that he did.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Molasses for all kinds of cooking is much improved by boiling and skimming.

To make plain taffy, boil a cup of sugar, one of molasses and a tablespoonful of butter for twenty minutes. Test, and if not brittle boil longer.

For tongue toast mince fine cold tongue enough to fill a cup; add to this a cup of cream and the beaten yolk of an egg, and heat in a double kettle. Toast three slices of bread, butter thin and cover with the creamed tongue. Serve hot.

To clean rag carpets bring a cloth out of warm water and rub the carpet with it, dipping the cloth in the water each time a new space is to be rubbed. Do not wet the carpet, but only dampen it. A soap and brush may be used in the most soiled places.

Kerosene will remove iron rust and fruit stains from almost every kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the soiled spot in kerosene as you would in water. The spots must be washed in kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good.

Greasy pans should be wiped with soft paper as soon as done with, then filled with cold water in which is put a teaspoonful of ammonia or a piece of washing soda the size of a bean. You will find it easier to wash them when the time comes, and they will not be roughened as when scraped with a knife.

When decanters and carafes become discolored inside, so that shot, or sand, or fine coals will not cleanse them, fill the bottle with finely chopped potato skins, cork tightly, and let it stand for three days, during which time the skins will ferment; then empty and rinse with clear water, and the glass will be as clear and sparkling as when new.

When baking, set aside one loaf of dough, and when all the loaves are molded into the pans, work into this one cupful of fine corn meal, knead and let it rise very light; bake slowly. This so-called "constitutional bread" is a

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

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and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street,

1 Broadway, New York.

pleasant variety of corn bread and relished by many who cannot eat corn meal in any other form.

A thrifty housewife who has plenty of time makes a very pure and agreeable toilet soap for chapped hands from white castile soap. The soap is sliced very thin and put in a double boiler, with glycerine equal to one-twentieth of its weight. After the soap has melted and mixed with the glycerine, let it partly cool, then stir in enough oil of cassia to give a delicate mold. If essence of oris root is used instead of cassia, the soap will have the fragrance of violets.

World's Fair Souvenir Coins.

Congress, at its last session, voted an appropriation to the World's fair. It directed that the appropriation should be paid in money made especially for this purpose, and should be composed of five millions of silver half dollars, to be coined at the mint, with a special design that should commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The World's fair authorities have received these coins from the United States mint, which are offered for sale to the people at the uniform price of \$1 each. The advance demand has been great. Nearly 1000 banks have sent in orders for from fifty to 5000 coins at \$1 apiece. When this lot of souvenir coins is exhausted there will be no more made, and millions who expect to get them will be disappointed. The World's fair authorities therefore make public announcement of these facts, and urge the people everywhere to subscribe immediately for these coins.

All the money received from the sale of these coins is devoted to World's Columbian exposition purposes. Subscribers to these coins will not only be helping the great World's fair, but will also secure national heirlooms that must grow in historic and intrinsic value as the years pass by. This souvenir half dollar is reported from Washington as the most artistic coin ever issued from the mint. On the obverse side appears the head of Columbus designed from the Lotto portrait, and surrounding it the words, "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892." On the reverse side appears a caravel, representing Columbus' flag-ship, and beneath it two hemispheres. Above the caravel is "United States of America," and beneath the hemispheres, "Columbian Half Dollar." There is no doubt that this coin will be regarded as the most distinctive and highest-priced cheap souvenir of the World's fair.

We have been able to secure only a limited number of these coins, and while they last you can get one free by sending us two new subscribers to the JOURNAL at \$1.00 each, or five new ones at \$1.50 each. Commence work at once. First come first served.

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At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years. It treats every case bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. It contains enclosed ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

The March number of the Magazine of American History indicates the thoroughness with which the new publishers undertake to present the proceedings of the historical societies throughout the country. These notes are carefully classified under the various states and aim to present a complete and interesting picture of the work of these organizations in the historical field.

The Great Northern railway will be fenced in the cattle ranges of Montana, as the frequency with which stock are killed makes this a necessity.

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

Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Miss D. Bronson, 200 Main street, Fort Worth, always keep a fresh line of Novelties, Gloves, Veilings and Laces. When in town come and see me.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Recently T. Wycoff, a large sheepman in Michigan, received two Rambouillet rams, merino breed, weighing 220 and 240 pounds respectively. They were sent to him by Baron von Homeyer of Prussia, who breeds this variety very extensively.

The editors of the American Wool and Cotton reporter, of Boston, have bought some of the abandoned farms in Maine and are stocking them with sheep, to prove whether New England farms may be made profitable and the soil improved by stock growing.

In former years the average gross weight of sheep sold for mutton in Missouri seldom exceeded 100 pounds, but various reports received from different parts of the state show that the average now is about 123 pounds.

The advocates of the Angora goat claim that while the sheep pastures the earth, the Angora pastures the air; that on a rough, bushy range one can keep say 1000 sheep and 1000 goats on an area that would support only 1000 sheep, because the goats will graze above the ground.

A careful study of the sheep industry of the Western prairie states reveals, says the Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, the fact that not 10 per cent of the sheep annually fed and shipped out of them are raised there, the rest are brought in from the great ranges of the plains and are fed for three or four months before being shipped to Eastern markets. Now while the prairie farmers cannot compete with the large ranges of the plains, there is no reason why they should not keep flocks of seventy-five or 100 sheep each with a fair measure of profit. If half the farmers of the great prairie, corn-producing states would each keep a flock of 100 sheep there would be better farms, larger crops, fewer mortgages, and less "clammy wailing." The farmer who intelligently handles his flock can count on four sources of revenue from them—mutton, wool, lambs and the increased fertility of the land. Any one of the items named should be a sufficient inducement, but when all four are combined there is no other kind of live stock that will give so sure and quick returns on the money invested.

Sheep Farming.

Writing on American sheep farming Prof. John A. Craig of the Wisconsin Agricultural Standard, says: "The sheep breeding industry in this country is developing in a new direction. Since the earliest days of National life the extension of the fine wool interests has enlisted the zeal and enterprise of the most progressive breeders and the most prominent promoters of our resources. Causes have operated, however, to reduce the profit of wool growing, and the consequence is increased attention to the production of mutton. A study of the present markets and the outlook confirms the belief that the profit of American sheep farming lies in the direction of mutton production. In noting the basis for such a belief it is far from my wish to assume the attitude or spirit of debate, and thus I hope the analysis of our present markets will be fair."

A marked change has taken place in our wool markets. Observation in the commission houses and correspondence with wool dealers has taught me that the three qualities which contribute most to the market value of wool are length, strength and fineness. In the order of their importance. The class of wool based on the length of the fiber include the clothing, the delaine, and the combing wools. A clothing wool is one that is short or weak. It is under two inches in length, or it may be so classed because of weak bottoms, middle or tops. It is the cheap-

est wool in the market. A delaine is a fine-fibered wool from two to three inches long. The combing wools are upward of three inches in length.

Strength is required in a wool so that it will make a strong yarn. When it is stated that a common fleece of ten pounds after being scoured is spun until it reaches forty or fifty miles in length the value of strength is evident. Combed with the two qualities above mentioned fineness is desirable, and the grades are fine, medium and coarse according to the size of the fiber. Formerly the fine wool, even if it was short, brought the highest price, but now it is the wool that possesses as its distinctive merit the best combination of length, strength and fineness.

The wool that does this is known as medium combing, and just such wool is produced by mutton sheep. These changes in the wool market have made the wool from mutton sheep sell as high and in many instances higher than that grown on sheep specially bred for their wool product. If I am correctly informed by a large commission dealer in Chicago, the demand for this class of wool is likely to continue, for our conditions are more favorable for its production than those of any other country.

The increased consumption of mutton is also helping forward this new feature of American sheep farming. As our mutton markets are almost altogether free from the competition of other countries it is likely to keep steady and strong for some time to come. The rapid introduction of mutton sheep is helping forward the consumption of this nutritious and palatable article of diet. The trade reputation of Canadian mutton in the New England states can be traced to the fact that the sheep of Canada are mutton sheep. Thousands of lambs, in spite of a heavy tariff, annually reach the Buffalo and New York markets from there. It is in this way, through breeding mutton sheep that yield a large proportion of fine-flavored meat, that the market for mutton may be greatly extended.

The direct profit there is in breeding and feeding mutton sheep is doing more to extend the industry than anything else. In our sales of flock products the value of the mutton has been fully four times as much as the wool when both products have rated as high as the best in the market. The extension of mutton-sheep breeding is most desirable through the gathering together of small flocks on every farm. It is when kept in small flocks that sheep do best for themselves, the farmer and farm. From data collected in experimental work I believe that a general farmer, who knows something of the nature of a sheep, can realize \$10 profit from each breeding ewe in a small flock of fifty or 100. Under the most favorable conditions much higher profits have been made, but then there are others that cannot reach this.

These things lead me to believe that the conditions of most of our Western states are too favorable for the production of mutton to be given over to wool-growing. A knowledge of the powers of the production of mutton sheep, together with the understanding of the conditions existing in any Western districts, will impress any one with the fact that the resources of a fruitful country are literally being wasted in many cases when used for pasturing fine-wooled rather than muttoned sheep. In altitude, in aspect, in pasturage, and in many other ways many of the Western states strikingly agree with the same conditions existing on the noted European downs and wolds whereon graze some of the best breeds of mutton sheep in the world. It seems to be a common idea that mutton sheep can only be kept with profit on rich lands that yield luxuriant pasturage; but such is decidedly erroneous. The mutton breeds vary greatly in their activity and ability to thrive upon scant pasturage and the gamut runs from the heavier lowland kinds to the lighter and heavier mountain breeds.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The horse's feet should be examined at least once a month and the rasp used to keep them in shape.

Robert Bonner is giving his personal attention to training Maud S on his covered track. He is confident he can enable her to out trot her record of 2:08½.

In this country the horse breeding interest is pushing to the agricultural van in spite of the fact that mechanical ingenuity is doing its best to harness the forces of nature.

There is one instance on record of a mare that produced twenty-eight colts. At the age of forty-three she was alive and doing well. It is unusual, however, for them to produce after they are twenty-five years old.

A French agricultural journal, which is taken as an authority, says that the system of cross-breeding of horses is the general rule in Normandy, Brittany and all the districts where they are raised in large quantities.

It is poor economy to allow mares to become thin in flesh the latter part of the winter. There should not be over-feeding, but special attention to give the mare full strength to give the colt a good start at foaling time.

A horse in extreme cold weather always should have a little extra feed. If corn is used a few extra ears will add greatly to the comfort of the animal and prevent loss of condition. It is like putting more fuel in the stove when the weather is very cold.

On account of an unwarranted alarm about glanders Australia requires horses to be shipped to that country from the United States to be placed in quarantine for six months. Happily, however, American horses are not trying to go in that direction to any great extent.

A writer on the subject states that of the 100,000 horses sold in the Chicago market last year more than 50,000 sold at scrub prices—that is not above \$100. The demand, which was not fully met, was for draft horses from 1000 to 1800 pounds in weight, which sold from \$200 upwards.

It is unwise for the average farmer to buy high priced mares. Low-grade mares of the desired type may be had at less than half the prices of the high-class stock, and by breeding to the best suitable stallion the ideal will gradually be reached without the risk attending a more costly investment.

The breeder of draft horses has the advantage of all other breeders that he never has any unsalable stock. He always can convert his stock into good money. He may have animals a little off in color for the prevalent style, with a white face or leg, large and coarse, and not suited to the fancy of the fastidious, but they will always sell readily for the service where strength is the only concern.

In case a farmer has a high class mare that he needs for his heavy work while raising colts an authority on the subject recommends that the breeding be so timed that the foal will come in the fall after the heavy and exciting work is done. The foal can stand in the stall with the dam during the winter and learn to eat hay and greens so that at weaning time the habit of eating is well established.

Crowding Out Horses.

There are intelligent and discerning people who have real apprehensions that the time is on the programme of the future when horses are to have unsuccessful competition with the new motive force. There are now no horses drawing street cars in any of the cities except a few of the larger and less progressive ones. This is a throwing out of tens of thousands of inferior animals for which there may not be much use. For scrubs and common stock the market is likely to grow still duller rather than better. There is a surmise that the good roads dispensation, if it shall materialize in any large way, may mean further crowding out of the horse. No mechanical force can make much headway as a vehicle motor on bad roads.—When steam was applied to locomotion it required the iron track. Velocipedes and electric carriages need smooth, hard roads. It is believed that in the street vehicle is assured. It is reported that in Paris and other European cities electric conveyances are quite common. It is announced that such vehicles will be ready for hire on the fair grounds at Chicago this year. They will be seen by all visitors, and if a success, may come into use extensively. In view of the uses being made of electricity, it would be unwise to say that by the opening of another century a great part of the work now done by horses may not be done by electricity. It may have a good deal to do, even on the farm. Still, there need be little apprehension that the better kinds of horses will not be in demand.

The breed of cows is important, but there is danger of laying too much stress upon it and not giving attention enough to feeding. When a farmer buys a pure-bred cow he usually gives it much better feed and far different care from that bestowed upon the animal of humble ancestry at its side if allowed in the vicinity. Yet with the same treatment the common cow may come into surprising competition with the high-priced animal. The science of feeding is worthy of careful study.

Some suppose that creamery butter is necessarily good, but that is not quite correct. One familiar with the subject insists that some of the bad butter dispensed at restaurants and public tables comes from the creameries. Some of the milk used may be of inferior quality and affect the whole output. Still this is not frequent, and the presumption in favor of the creamery product is a strong one.

The National Stockman accepts as established by affidavit the account furnished it of a Jersey calf that produced young at the age of 11 months. It is not extravagant in the statement that it is "an extraordinary case."

CATTLE.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Northwest Texas held its 17th annual convention in this city on the 14th and 15th, full proceedings of which was published in the JOURNAL last week. It has been repeatedly suggested in these columns that the name of this organization was misleading and in reality a misname. It is no longer a local organization but numbers among its members a large per centage of cattle men of the extreme Southern and Western part of the state, the Indian Territory and also a fair representation from New Mexico. For those reasons the name was last week by a unanimous vote changed to the Cattle Raiser's Association of Texas, a cordial invitation was extended to the cattlemen of all Texas, the Indian Territory and New Mexico to become members. In thus extending its field of usefulness the association has made an important move, one that will no doubt be appreciated and taken advantage of by the stockmen generally.

The office of the secretary and manager will in a few weeks be removed to Fort Worth and domiciled until the next annual meeting in the Hendrick's building in this city. This move was necessary for the convenience of the members and to enable the above named officials to handle the increased business of the organization.

Under the new order of things, and with the increased facilities for handling the business, the JOURNAL predicts many years of usefulness for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

The Cattle Traffic.

Notwithstanding the fact that the home market for cattle is more active than it has been for years, the demand greater and prices better, yet the number of sales made at the recent cattlemen's convention was a great disappointment to many, especially to those who had cattle for sale. In this, and also in the last issue of the JOURNAL quite a number of sales are reported, yet there are a large number of ranchmen who have cattle for sale who have not been able to make sales. On the other hand there are still quite a number of buyers who have been unable to find what they wanted on satisfactory terms. The fact that there are plenty of both buyers and sellers who have as yet been unable to buy or sell makes it quite evident that something is wrong somewhere. The buyers either want cattle for less than they are worth or the sellers are asking too much for their stock they are offering, or both.

The fact that the best bred herds in the Panhandle have found ready buyers at from \$18 to \$20 for their two year old steers and could readily sell their yearlings at from \$12 to \$14 proves conclusively that there is a good demand at satisfactory prices for well bred cattle. The fact is it is not the ranchmen with the well bred herd that has been unable to sell at prices entirely satisfactory to both buyer and seller but it is as a rule the owner of scrub cattle who is trying to put them off at the same price paid for graded

stock, that is now muttering with disappointment. Those who insist on having top prices must if they would succeed produce the class of cattle the buyers want; but if they persist in raising scrubs they must be content with scrub prices.

Some ranchmen seem to think that all that is necessary is to get their scrub two year olds above the quarantine line after which they should sell at whatever price their elastic consciences will allow them to ask. With this idea in view thousands of this class of cattle are being held at from \$2 to \$4 per head more than they are really worth.

The market is all right, prices are good, all that is necessary for the ranchman to do is to produce the class of cattle the buyers want.

Confidence in Cattle.

Under the above heading the Chicago Breeders' Gazette publishes a timely article from which the following extract is taken:

One thing is certain—all who bought cheap cattle and cheap corn last fall have made money this winter; in some cases as high as \$18 and \$20 net per steer. Profits in feeding are certain to be followed by profits in breeding. Those who have used well-bred bulls now find that the steers as well as cows and heifers, the get of such sires, are once more beginning to command a price which renders it profitable to produce them. Hundreds of pure-bred herds have gone to pieces during the dark hours of depression. Good cattle are few and far between. Pedigreed bulls of the right sort are in short supply.

We have recently seen a check drawn by a member of the "Big Four"—who is an extensive grower as well as slaughterer of cattle—in payment for a bunch of pure-bred bulls recently delivered at his ranch that would almost startle some of those who are still "bearish" on cattle. We make no rash predictions. We urge no man to speculate heavily in cattle or anything else. We do say, however, that upon all the good farm lands of the corn belt there is now room once more for the cow, the pure-bred bull of the useful type, and for the well-bred steer. The panic has done its worst. Good herds have been swept away by the score and hundred. Pastures once the home of good cattle are given over to different uses; but all through the land there are evidences of a new awakening in references to the true value of the herd in our Western agriculture.

An ox owned by W. McMillan, Atlantic, Iowa, has been made to weigh about 4100 pounds, and is claimed to be the largest in the world.

Vice-President Morton has already sent a half dozen of his Guernsey cows to Chicago to be ready for the great dairy test at the World's fair.

There are in round numbers 1,500,000 more people in the United States than were here January 1, 1892, while the government statistics show that the number of cattle have, within the time named, decreased over 1,500,000 head, yet there are people who claim that there is not a shortage in the cattle supply. The turn in the long lane has certainly been reached and better times may now be confidently expected.

The Texas Stockman and Farmer very correctly says: There is no longer any doubt but that there is a large shortage in cattle, not only in the range states, but the feeding states as well. To this is due the advance in prices, and this paper believes that beef values will still go higher. At the same time we do not look for any sudden rise in values but a good, healthy, steady, con-

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Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.
References—Bankers National Bank, Chicago; Drovers National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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

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PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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

tinued advance in prices, and this advance, we believe, will be maintained for a series of years.

We have brushed away all the nonsense about paper pedigrees. We have settled down to the practical proposition that pure-bred cattle, to be of any value to the farmer, must possess genuine merit at the pail or in the feed lot. The markets are at last yielding a profit again to the feeder, and this condition precedent to any recovery in the price of breeding stock having now become strongly marked, there is every reason why good cows, calves and bulls should once more be counted among the best property on the farm. The time for giving away cattle has for the present at least gone by. Weeds and tail-ends may have to go for a song, but the easy keepers, the deep milkers and the sappy calves by well-bred bulls, if taken care of, certainly promise to prove good as gold in the not distant future.

While the legislatures of this and some other states are looking for opportunities to regulate lines of business they may borrow a suggestion from Idaho. The law-making body of that state is maturing a bill to provide schools to educate butchers. There is to be an examining board in each county to pass upon the attainments of each applicant to become a butcher, very much in the case of doctors (not that there is anything in common between the vocations). Those who do not pass will not be allowed to kill animals for food. There are physicians and meat dealers interested in the movement who claim that bad effects result from not knowing how to bleed the animals properly. They would compel something like the Jewish method, probably for reasons similar to those that caused its establishment some thousands of years ago. They allege that the blood, when left in the meat, ferments and renders the meat unfit for food. They also claim that, by leaving the hide on the animal, after it is dead, certain poisonous humors permeate the flesh, ruining its good qualities and afflicting its consumers with blood diseases. If the public health is involved, it may be a proper subject for legislation.

DAIRY.

Energy and strength are not quite the same. Professor Roberts of Cornell lately said at a dairy meeting: "When I sit down to the table and take of good butter I transform it into energy. Each unit of butter is worth two and a half times as many units of energy in the original form. More than that. I can sit down to my desk after having eaten butter and burn the butter. If I sit down to my table and eat a piece of pork, I have got to rush out to the woodpile in the open air and exercise, in order to get this proper food, this less concentrated, less refined food digested, or I will have a headache. How quickly the student, coming from his open air life, as he begins to use his brain, leaves that pork aside and reaches his knife over for that butter plate. Why don't the Indian become civilized more easily and quickly? If you could have got him to eat butter you could have civilized him. Professor Henry tells us that the average per capita in Wisconsin is \$14 worth of butter in a year. Now, what does this mean? It means a great effect upon the future civilization of unborn millions of people, the idea of quality and not quantity, the idea of refined, well-cooked food. We cannot have this most perfect of all energy producing food—the highest class of food known to the human family, good aromatic butter, without intelligent handling of the cow, and that is why we take good corn and oats and cotton-seed meal and make food ten times more scarce than it was before, because you make it more than ten times as valuable as energy producing food. How to make that fine quality of food is what we are trying to learn.

One of the most instructive lessons at a recent session of a farmer's institute was the exhibition of two sample pounds of butter, one of which sold at ten cents and the other at thirty cents. It was explained that they were made out of the same quality of milk and cost about the same to make. The difference in selling price was due mainly to the difference in skill in the making.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
March 23, 1893.
Receipts of cattle to-day 2200. Receipts of Texans light. Market on good ones 15 cents higher. Best Texas and Indian fed cattle are bringing from \$4.10 to \$4.40.
Hogs—Receipts, 5400. Market quiet but steady on all grades.
Sheep market active and strong; receipts, 1400.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., March 23.
Cattle—Receipts, 2100. Market active and higher. Texas fed steers, where good, are selling close to native's prices; ranging from \$3.50@4.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 4400. Market easier at from \$7.10@7.50.
Sheep—Market active and steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 23.
Ten thousand cattle sold to-day at an advance of from 15c to 20c; choice prime steers at from \$5.75 to \$5.85; best fed Texans from \$4.25 to \$4.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 8000; market 15 to 20c lower; rough and mixed, \$6.90@7.50; prime heavy, \$7.55@7.85; prime light, \$7.35@7.50.
Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments none; market steady; native, \$4.50@6; westerns, \$5@5.30; Texans, \$4.50@4.85; lambs, \$4.50@5.30.

WOOL MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Mar. 24.—Market steady, unchanged.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	17 1/2@18 1/4	17 1/2@18 1/4
Medium	17 1/4@19	17 1/4@19
Spring		
Fine	15 @16 1/4	15 @16 1/4
Medium	16 @17 1/2	16 @17 1/2
Mexican improved	12 @13 1/2	12 @13 1/2
Mexican carpet	11 1/2@12 1/2	11 1/2@12 1/2

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23.—Wool—Quiet, firm and unchanged.

This has been an exceptional favorable winter on live stock in Texas. The loss has been very light.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of

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RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK.

WE WILL FURNISH IT.

Write to the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards

New Orleans Market Report.

(Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1893.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1212	1069	79
Calves and Yearlings	1168	1374	79
Hogs	975	800	384
Sheep	444	444	

Texas and Western Cattle—Good to choice fed beefs, 1b, 3 1/2@4 1/4; good, fat grass beefs per lb. gross, 3 1/4@3 3/4; common to fair beefs, 2@2 3/4; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 1/4@3 1/4; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@16; good fat calves, per head, \$8@10; common to fair calves, per head, \$6@7.50; good fat yearlings, per head, \$11@14; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$7@10.

Cows—Good milch cows, \$30@35; common to fair, \$15@25; attractive springers, \$17.50@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 6 1/2@7; common to fair per lb. gross, 5@6c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb. gross, 4 1/4@4c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.50.

There has been a light run of all classes of cattle during the week. Trading active and the market closed bare, and with a good demand for beefs, cows and heifers, calves and yearlings. Hogs dull and weak. Good sheep firm and in fair demand.

Improved stock.

Good stock generally indicates a good farmer, writes ex-Governor Glick of Kansas. It inspires a desire to better all the surroundings of the farm, and soon manifests itself in improved facilities for farming; in better buildings, in better and more beautiful surroundings, all showing the value of improved stock as a money-maker and debt-payer over the "scrub" farming that is the sure index of the "scrub" raiser. The breeder of improved stock is a public benefactor in a measure, and the scope of his good work and the profits he may realize on his business will often depend on how far he is removed from "scrub" influences and the "scrub" practices himself. The example of the breeder has much to do with his success.

If he is engaged in raising thoroughbred horses, or, to be more exact, I will say an improved breed of horses, it will not inspire the man who visits his barn to see on his way a "scrub" bull paying his devotions to a lot of "scrub" cows, or to have his ears greeted by the razor-back porcine beauty borrowed from a neighbor to add numbers to the "scrub" squalers who block the way to the stable where the beautiful Clydesdale or thoroughbred stands to be admired. The practices of such a man detract from his arguments in favor of his fine-bred horses, and his practice is as strong an

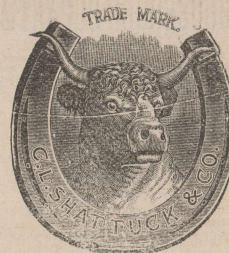
argument to the unthinking or ignorant as his good horses are to the appreciative visitor.

The breeder of fine stock must, as soon as he possibly can, divorce himself from the breeding of "scrub" stock of any kind and make all the surroundings as near thoroughbred as possible. It will even add to the beauty of the barn yard to have the chickens belonging to an improved breed, and such an example may strike even a dull visitor and educate him up to an appreciation of good stock, and in the future make him a purchaser and breeder of some one of the improved kinds to which his inclinations may lead, and his purse enable him to embark in. I have remarked that the breeder of fine stock is a public benefactor. I know of no greater benefit that can accrue to the farmers that to enable them to replace their "scrub" stock with the improved kinds.

It will enable them to largely increase their income without increasing their labor, expense or care; and if human happiness is of any use to man, I do not know of anything in nature that will inspire more genuine happiness in a man than to view and admire his own herd of fine cattle, horses, sheep or swine. While this is the acme of human happiness to the successful breeder, it is no less a benefaction worth very much to mankind. How, then, shall the breeding of fine stock be made profitable to the breeder and a market secured for his surplus products? One important consideration is to keep, breed and sell only the best for breeding purposes. Make the stock its own standing advertiser of its merits.

Breed as near perfection as possible, having an ideal to which you will endeavor to model the produce of the head. In breeding cattle the indifferent male will make a good steer and will make as much money as if left entire, and may save the reputation of the breeder. A poor breeding animal leaving a herd is of no credit to it, and while it may leave a few dollars in its place it will prevent any more dollars going to that herd from the neighborhood where it has taken up its abode. This same policy should apply to all kinds of fine stock. It is not creditable to a breeder who knows what a good type of breed is to sell or impose one for breeding purposes on a man who is not familiar with the merits of the breed, or who is ignorant of the defects of the animal he buys.

If your turkeys have been kept growing from the start, as they should have been, three weeks extra feeding will put them in the best of condition for market. Separate those that you want to fatten from the others, and give them all they want to eat four times



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Mammoth Russian, the largest grained Millet ever offered—10 pounds for \$1 00.

Golden Wonder Millet, heads 18 inches long, 7 pounds for \$1 00.

Atlas, \$12.00 per 100 pounds.

Bermuda Grass, \$1.25 per lb.

Brook Corn, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Stock Beets, 50c per lb.

Lintless Cotton Seed, \$1 per qt.

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a day up to 24 hours before slaughtering time. Give cooked food once or twice a day, and always all the whole corn they will eat at night. The cooked food should be potatoes and corn meal. An occasional feed of oats and buckwheat may be given for a change, but potatoes, corn meal and whole corn should be the food while fattening.

The Denver Field and Farm says: It is now nearly time for the great train herds to begin to move. Thousands of cattle must be moved within the next few months from the breeding ranges of Arizona and New Mexico to the pastures of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Heretofore the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads have made a joint rate for the haul landing the cattle at Orin Junction, Wyoming. This year the two railroads refuse to make a through rate. There is no knowing now just what this will mean. It may mean much heavier charges, or it may mean a competition and a cutting of rates which will make the charges less than ever before.

To clean rag carpets wring a cloth out of warm water and rub the carpet with it, dipping the cloth in the water each time a new space is to be rubbed. Do not wet the carpet, but only dampen it. A soap and brush may be used in the most soiled places.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
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Gish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Inter-Mountain Stock Grower's Association.

Ogden, Utah, March 30, 1893.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The second annual meeting of the Inter-Mountain Stock Grower's association will be held at Ogden, Utah, on April 20, 21 and 22, 1893. This organization includes in its membership live stock growers and handlers and local live stock associations. Its territory comprises all the states and territories west of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; its objects are to concentrate the strength and influence of all live stock interests for mutual aid and protection, such matters as markets, transportation, range regulations, a general register of brands, with means of inter-communication for the recovery of stray stock and detecting and preventing theft, etc., are a part of its work and benefits. The policy of this organization is broad and liberal. It not only opens its doors to all persons, but to all companies or associations who are in any way connected with any branch of the growing and handling of live stock. We not only make it possible, but we hope to make it necessary and profitable for each and all to join us and share in the benefits of our work.

Our first meeting was at Ogden, last April 29-30, and was well attended by representatives from all sections of the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. We are assured by many communications that the coming session will be much larger in members and more important in its practical work, as there are many important matters to be considered and regulated. The small stock grower and his interests are to be as carefully considered and protected as the larger one.

The meeting of the trans-Mississippi congress at Ogden on the 24th to the 29th of April adds very much to the importance and opportunity of our session, which will close its work on the 25d, leaving its members free to attend that congress. It has been decided by the executive committee that each and all members of this association as well as all delegates shall be admitted and entitled to a voice in the next session to be held as above stated. Yours sincerely,
R. L. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

A BIG RANCH SALE.

Famous Jingle Bob Herd Changes Hands.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, March 21, 1893,
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

We have just closed the sale of 13,000 stock cattle for Col. M. J. Farris of Danville, Ky. The herd of cattle sold is known as the Jingle Bob John Chisum cattle, on the Pecos river in New Mexico. Col. Farris having purchased the stock of cattle from the Chisum estate some three years ago. The sale includes all the cattle from yearlings up, actual count, and to be delivered and turned over this spring and summer as fast as they can be gathered. The price per head as specified in the terms of sale for the present is private, but satisfactory to both seller and buyer, and involves a large amount of money, the sale being for cash on delivery. The sale is a notable one, as the Jingle-bob Chisum brand of cattle is one of the longest established ranches and stocks of cattle in the west, and further for the reason of it being so large a sale of stock cattle at this time, the largest since the ranch selling boom times of 1882-3-4, and it is a further evidence of a better feeling coming over the cattle trade of the west. As Mr. J. M. Coburn, manager for the Hansford land and cattle company of the Panhandle,

being the purchaser who has so successfully managed the cattle interests of his company in the past, they now owning 25,000 head of well-bred cattle in the Panhandle known as the Turkey Track brand. Correspondence in connection with the sale of the Jingle-bobs commenced some three weeks ago, and a meeting of Col. Farris, Mr. J. M. Coburn and our Mr. L. A. Allen was held during the cattle convention at Fort Worth on the 15th of this month, when further details of the trade was talked over, followed by a trip of all concerned to the ranch on the Pecos, where final details was agreed and contract of sale on part of Col. Farris, seller, and Mr. J. M. Coburn for the Hansford company as purchaser. It is Mr. Coburn's intention to move all steer cattle out of the Jingle-bobs as fast as gathered to his company's ranch in the Panhandle. The breeding stock will likely remain on the Pecos river awhile. Very respectfully,
KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Notified Quarantine Regulations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C. March 13, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations of the department of agriculture, dated February 15, 1893, concerning cattle transportation, are modified, so as to permit cattle that have been in the counties of Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Jones and Pecos, state of Texas, since January 1, 1892, and have not come into contact with any cattle brought into said counties from other counties in the infected district since said date, to be moved from the said counties by rail into the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, in accordance with the regulations made by said states for the admission of Southern cattle thereto. Provided: 1. That a permit shall first be obtained from the secretary of agriculture for such movement. The application for said permit must state the name of the county in which said cattle are located, the name of the owner of said cattle, the number of cattle to be moved, and the route over which said cattle are to be transported to the above named states.

2. That said permit shall be forwarded to the inspector of the department stationed at Kansas City, Missouri, who will detail an officer to inspect said cattle and ascertain whether they are entitled to be shipped under the provisions of this order, and who, upon finding that the same are so entitled, will countersign said permit and supervise the movement of said cattle to the point of shipment.

The said officer, before delivering such permit, shall obtain affidavits of the owner or manager of the cattle and of two reputable and disinterested persons, showing that they are acquainted with the cattle sought to be shipped, and that they have known said cattle since the 1st day of January, 1893; and that said cattle have been kept in the territory described above and have not come into contact with any other southern cattle. These affidavits will be forwarded by him to the department of agriculture.

It is further ordered: That the second proviso of the fifth rule of the regulations of February 15, 1893, providing that cattle moved into the above-named states under said rule shall not be allowed in pens or on trails or on ranges that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to the eastern markets before December 1, 1893, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact is hereby rescinded.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary.

A Shortage in Cattle.

Colman's Rural World thinks there is a shortage in cattle. It says: The speculators in the range business have gone, and the business of

feeding cattle in the corn belt has been reduced to a minimum, so undoubtedly those authorities who say there is a shortage of cattle are correct.

The great family of meat eaters must be supplied, for meats to them are as necessary as indicated by the fact that hogs have sold for eight cents, pork at twenty dollars per barrel and some Texas steers have reached the six cents mark. This demand for meat is pressing and cannot be controlled by any combination at the markets. Armour said he would not let hogs go over five cents, but any reader of the dispatches can see that they have already passed that mark by three cents, and still the demand increases and the prices go up.

In this country during the coming season a period of unusual business activity is predicted, and the improved condition will undoubtedly be felt in the beef business, through the double cause of a shortage of cattle and the increased demands for meats by the thousands of visitors to this country during the World's fair.

Newspaper men are not alone in seeing this tendency to an increased price, says the Miles City Stock Journal, but commission men of Chicago who have given the matter ample thought in the light of experience, announce a shortage in the cattle supply of the country, and state that a considerable increase in ruling prices for all classes of stock can be expected. There is a decidedly firmer feeling among holders of all classes of stock than there has been for years, and the coming season should see considerable activity in all lines connected with stock raising.

Cattle Sales.

L. F. Wilson of Wichita Falls has sold his two-year-old steers to D. Wagner & Son, to be delivered in July, at \$14.

Hurst, Black & Stanley of the Rocking Chair pastures sold 2000 two-year-old steers to the Converse Cattle Co. of Montana at \$13.

Webb & Hill of Albany sold 3000 two-year-old steers to W. L. Richards of North Dakota. Terms private.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.
AT CHICAGO.

March 14—T. Heller, Weimar, Tex., 47 steers, 956 lbs, \$3.90; 2 stags, 1175 lbs, \$3; T. M. Insall, Weimar, Tex., 70 steers, 968 lbs, \$4; 1 oxen, 1200 lbs, \$3.25; O. T. Cardwell, Gonzales, Tex., 23 steers, 1076 lbs, \$4.05; C. C. Kimball, Gonzales, Tex., 2 cows, 900 lbs, \$2.75; 18 stags, 1091 lbs, \$2.65; W. G. Carpenter, Gonzales, Tex., 3 cows, 706 lbs, \$3; 4 stags, 1087 lbs, \$2.80; 3 stags, 1116 lbs, \$2.80; 12 stags, 944 lbs, \$2.40; Houston & Wells, Gonzales, Tex., 264 steers, 993 lbs, \$4; 4 stags, 1187 lbs, \$2.90; 3 cows, 673 lbs, \$2.65; 1 oxen, 1150 lbs, \$3.

In the animal statistics of the recent report of the department of agriculture a matter of note that the most significant increase the past year has been in horses. The number of these is given as 16,200,502; milch cows, 16,424,087; oxen and other cattle, 35,954,196; sheep, 47,278,583; swine, 46,094,807. There was a falling off in cattle of 1,697,043; hogs, 6,303,212, and almost no increase of cows. Sheep increased 2,335,188 and horses 708,602. While horses have increased so greatly in numbers they are quoted at \$3.70 per head less than last year, while all of the other animals have increased in value according to this report. These figures would give, on analysis, a point in favor of growing the better classes of horses and fewer of scrubs.

The packery deal has been closed. Fort Worth will soon take rank as one of the leading live stock markets of the United States.

POULTRY.

Fowls for the table should be kept in a clean coop, and fed for several days before being killed.

No farm is complete without poultry. There is a certain amount of food absolutely and unavoidably wasted unless there are fowls to utilize it.

One man can care for 600 to 1000 hens, and make a handsome thing of it in the course of a year, but he should school himself with small numbers at first until he becomes experienced enough to justify him in enlarging his business.

Every poultry raiser should have a hatching house, and it ever so small, and it be quite dark, and sooth the better. Any place will do where the hens may sit in peace and quietness, provided it be clean and the floor be covered with loose soil, a little moist rather than dry.

A fowl house which has a floor which admits of an air chamber between it and the ground, and this floor covered four inches deep with a gravelly loam, will winches 50 per cent more fowls on the same space and procure more eggs per capita than to house them on the bare earth. Especially is this true of a damp soil.

When feeding the chicks, always keep in view two essential points—growth and warmth. Unless the chicks grow rapidly they will not give as large a profit as they should. To make them grow, the food should be composed of the elements that produce bone and flesh. As all food contains heat-producing elements, they will seldom be lacking if a variety of food is given.

A farmer was puzzled to know why his hens were dying off so. After he had lost a hundred or more a neighbor visited his yards and inquired what was the cause of the dreadful stench he perceived. He was told that it was probably a dead hen lying about somewhere. It had never occurred to him that there was any connection between that and the pestilence that was sweeping off all his poultry.

It may be a pleasure to take care of a nice lot of poultry, but as a rule in this part of the country the profit is the basis of most of the pleasure. Hens are kept for the money they can make. If they are not paying well you want to find out the why. You are not giving them the right management or have not the best breeds for your circumstances. The large sorts will not do so well as layers where there is too much feed lying about.

In this stage of agricultural science farmers are learning that he who puts on the market the finest product is the man who reaps the richest harvest. Eggs are refined wheat, corn and grass, and they contain much that on the farm would otherwise go to waste, and a basket of eggs which a man can take to market on his arm will bring in winter more money than a load of hay that it took a large patch of ground to grow, a team to cut, a horse and a man to rake, two men to stack and a team, wagon and a man to market.

Ordinarily, people do not have much curiosity as to the breed of the hen that produces the eggs they consume, and if the eggs are fresh any sort are good eating. It is doubtful if the most expert can distinguish the breed from the taste of the eggs. However, there is a fashion in some quarters in this matter. At present the rich, tiny people affect to like the Leghorn best and are willing to pay an extra price for it. It has a pure white shell, as white as snow. A few years ago the fad was for the darkest colored eggs, the chocolate hued being preferred.

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**Soothing Painless
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Dr. D. M. Bye
DISCOVERER.

IS IT SUICIDE?

Would it not be suicide if one was drowning, and just as they were about to be engulfed in the turbid waters of eternity a rope or plank was thrown them and they refused the proffered aid and chose to go down to a watery grave rather than avail themselves of the offered salvation? There can be but one answer to this question.

Then is not the person who is suffering with cancer, tumor, eczema and other malignant skin diseases, and who

is daily suffering the agonies of death, constantly growing worse, weaker day by day, month by month, and who refuses a cure that is offered him, one that has never failed, and is recommended by those who have been cured by its treatment and methods, and who believe and admonish him to try the remedy and be cured as they were, would not the person who persistently refused such a cure and advice, be as much of a suicide as the one mentioned in the first instance?

To avoid such reprehensible inconsistency, let all who are suffering with the terrible cancer (even if it be in its incipient form or more advanced

stage) or a tumor, eczema, piles, rupture or any malignant skin disease, or ladies who are afflicted with the troubles peculiar to their sex, consult without delay Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination Oil Cure, which can and will cure permanently and effectually, for the justly celebrated remedy has never failed in a single case. Let the afflicted think of that.

The oils are painless in their action, soothing, yet penetrating, potent in effect, easy of application, speedy and permanent in results. Why hesitate or procrastinate longer when you have a cure offered that others have enjoyed and that you can also if you but avail

yourself of the opportunity? Do so now. Keep in mind that delays are dangerous and disease insidious, that it never sleeps nor slackens its work, but, like the brook, goes on forever. Think how you have suffered in the past and what the future will be, if relief and a cure is not soon obtained! Keep in mind there is no cruel knife, no burning plaster nor blistering lotion; only balmy, painless and soothing oils, which act sure and speedy, leaving no disfiguring scars nor back results. Can anyone hesitate who suffers, when such a relief is offered? Let all interested, personally or indirectly, call on or address

**DR. B. M. DYE'S COMBINATION OIL CURE,
FOURTH FLOOR HENDRICKS BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEX.**

NOTES AND NEWS.

The office of secretary and general manager of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas will, after April 15, be at rooms 420 and 421 Hendricks' building, Fort Worth.

Worlds of grass with but few cattle to eat it will be the condition of affairs in Texas in the near future. Just the reverse of the unfortunate condition that has surrounded the cattle business for several years.

John Cudahy, the big packer of Chicago, is trying to revive the ancient glory of Cincinnati as a packing house metropolis by building one of the largest abattoirs of the world there. He is, however, meeting with a great deal of opposition, though with every indication that he will come out on top.

The latest figures to hand from South America show a marked decline in killing operations during the first half of February, the falling off being nearly 50 per cent as compared with last year's statistics. At the various slaughtering points only 70,000 head of cattle were butchered during that time, against 136,300 in 1892, 127,000 in 1891 and 174,500 in 1890.

J. S. Dorsey, representative of W. F. Moore & Co., live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, is here buying cattle. It is his first visit to Fort Worth, and he has fallen in love with the town. He says this is a great sheep country; did not know there was so many sheep in the state until he took a trip of about 200 miles the other day, and they told him there that he had not got into the sheep country yet. He has a friend at Kansas City who is in the sheep slaughtering business, who was remarking to him a short time ago that he would like to move his plant nearer the source of supply, and he

says he shall certainly recommend him to come and locate in Fort Worth. He sees no reason why Fort Worth should not become a second Kansas City, and gave his reasons for thinking so, also saying that this city has the advantage over the city at the mouth of the Kaw in being nearer the source of supply, thereby saving a great deal of money by avoiding the loss always incident upon a long journey to market. The beef can be refrigerated here, and go direct to destination in any part of the world. He has made a trip over the stockyards and packing house, and says they are both more extensive and substantial than he had any idea they were, the yards especially being well appointed and a perfect gem. The former management of the plant made a great mistake, in his opinion, by trying to keep out the commission men. They are great factors in building up a packing center and in the development of the live stock industry, and should not be ignored. Mr. Dorsey will remain in the city several days.—Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

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

Those having red-pollled or Devon bulls for sale may learn something that will interest them by communicating with me, and by way of a suggestion will say that a card in this journal will do you some good. I would like also to hear from some one who wants a bunch of four or five hundred well-improved stock cattle in Presidio county. Also between 1500 and 2000 in La Salle county.

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326 West Nueva Street,
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Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The National Stockman and Farmer, under the head of "Prevent Contagion," says: "Rigid laws and strict attention to enforcing them have done much toward stamping out contagious diseases of live stock in this and other countries. The proficiency of veterinary assistance in the management of these matters has been no small consideration. As a rule the different states and the general government are better equipped now than ever before for combating any invasion in this line. Now that the country is comparatively clear of livestock disease, it would be better to keep up this vigilance and prevent an introduction of contagion than to relax all efforts until trouble is experienced and then put extra effort into fighting it. It is cheaper to prevent than to cure."

The March number of the Magazine of American History indicates the thoroughness with which the new publishers undertake to present the proceedings of the historical societies throughout the country. These notes are carefully classified under the various states and aim to present a complete and interesting picture of the work of these organizations in the historical field.

Molasses for all kinds of cooking is much improved by boiling and skimming.

A thrifty housewife who has plenty of time makes a very pure and agreeable toilet soap for chapped hands from white castile soap. The soap is sliced very thin and put in a double boiler, with glycerine equal to one-twentieth of its weight. After the soap has melted and mixed with the glycerine, let it partly cool, then stir in enough oil of cassia to give a delicate mold. If essence of oris root is used instead of cassia, the soap will have the fragrance of violets.

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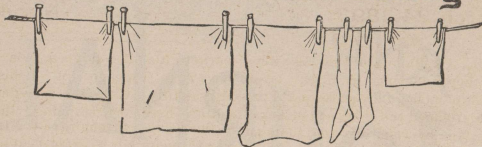
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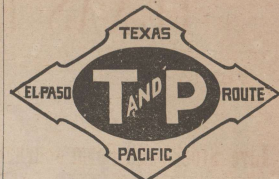
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STOCK FARMING.

The principal beef supply of the country must eventually come from the farms, instead of the ranges. Civilization and settlement are gradually and surely working toward this end. The farmer who says that he cannot grow stock in competition with the range does not fully understand his business.

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture reports the number of farm animals in the United States for 1893 as follows: Cattle, 52,378,283, including 16,424,087 milch cows; horses, 16,206,802; mules, 2,331,128; sheep, 47,273,553; swine, 46,094,807. In the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are reported 11,519,417 cattle; 2,067,549 horses; 33,642,808 sheep, and 3,265,898 head of swine. The same authority quotes for the entire world the following totals in round numbers in millions: Cattle, 298; horses, 67; mules and asses, 8; sheep, 534; swine, 102; goats, 36.

Professional men invariably have their work libraries. The most successful physician is the one who consults his text books most. The safest lawyer is one who refers to his digest oftener. The farmer or breeder may not feel the need of the information contained in volumes written for his benefit as much as does the doctor or lawyer, but there are many times when the consultation of a standard book relating to the many departments of farm work would be of inestimable value. There are always little things coming up which are not fully understood by the average man. Many of these little things are important in their way and should be made a matter of investigation.

There is probably as much waste and loss in irregular and improper feeding of livestock as in any other way on the farm. Over-feeding is probably not so common as under-feeding, but it is an error into which some good farmers and breeders sometimes fall. They have a fine young animal, and they desire to make it very extra, and high feed will often deceive the best of judges. A great calf or colt, if very fat, is likely to get a premium. All can see that the calf or colt is large, but all are not critical judges, and under a load of fat but few are capable of pointing out the defects of the animal. Many a common calf has taken the premium, not because it was the best, but because it was the largest and fattest.

A man with a purpose is the man who accomplishes something. No matter what line of operation may be pursued, a well planned, settled purpose is the guiding star to success. In farming and stock raising this idea is demonstrated as clearly as anywhere else. In many vocations in life there are conditions which direct certain lines of action. Merchants buy and sell goods as other merchants do. The demands of their customers and the supply of manufacturers circumscribe their operations to such an extent that no great mistakes can be made without going outside their legitimate field. It is different with the farmer or the breeder. There are but few restrictions upon their plans and enterprises. Many open fields offer invitations for investments and developments. There are more temptations for experiments in the life of the farmer than in that of men following any other calling. For this reason alone, if for no other, should there be a fixed purpose established. The man who has an object in view and works toward it generally accomplishes something. The man without a purpose seldom makes a success of anything.

Coleman's Rural World says: With the report of the United States department of agriculture in its recent cattle census, of a loss of nearly 2,000,000 head

of cattle within the past year, it begins to look as though the prices for bovine now current would be maintained for a year or so, and warrant and justify the farmers of the states in paying more attention both to breeding and feeding. It is quite true that they have measurably abandoned the business, been driven out of it indeed, by low prices and an all round shrinkage in values, but improved stock for breeding purposes are not held at abnormally high prices, and may be found in nearly every county. The grades from blooded sires are numerous and may be used for feeding purposes, but it is questionable if they can be used as successfully for breeding, seeing that the first cross is always the best and that the subsequent efforts at further improvement are seldom satisfactory. There is a wide field of selection open to the enterprising farmer seeing that he has the Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Scotch, Polled English, Devon and Holstein-Friesians to select from, any one of which would answer his purpose and respond well to any effort at breeding up. The Short-horns have probably the advantage in that they are more widely distributed, more generally known and have an excellent reputation as good breeders and feeders, and always able to raise a calf. But be the variety selected what it may, it is very evident that for a few years the growing of beef on the farms of the states will pay the husbandman very much better than for from seven to ten years past.

All know the importance of hygiene in society for securing the health of men and then of animals, and even of plants. Its functions, long misconceived, is conspicuous now in all eyes; and it is one of the triumphs of science that it has been able to prolong the duration of human life, to secure immunity of our domestic animals against epidemics, and to extend its protection against the diseases which are destroying our field products and are threatening the annihilation of agricultural crops. But the preservation of the products is not all. We need also to learn how to multiply productive beings; and in this field too, science has by the application of method of selection, realized most marvelous progress in agriculture. Not only has extensive cultivation taught us how to draw a larger return than formerly from a particular soil and a given surface, but by the selection of seeds we have doubled and tripled the formation of sugar in beet roots; by like selection the production of the potato has been augmented, and we are seeking, with certainty of success, yet more considerable increase in the production of wheat. No less progress is reached in the production of fruits and vegetables and of cattle, to the daily amelioration of the general condition of the human race. This advance has been promoted partly by close acquaintance with the general laws of living nature, as revealed by disinterested science—laws which are the essential foundation of every application; and equally and in a way no less worthy of admiration, by the efforts of inventors—those men of practical ingenuity who labor at the same time for the increase of their own fortunes and for the good and profit of mankind.

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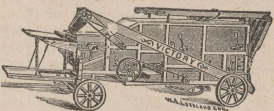
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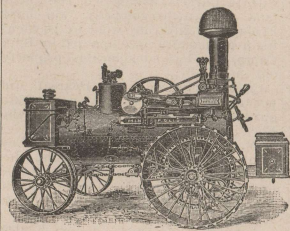
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9:45 a m	5:00 p m	Lve.	New Orleans.....	Arr	10:55 a m	7:05 p m
7:30 p m	7:00 a m	Lve.	Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p m	9:35 a m
11:10 p m	9:00 a m	Lve.	Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
2:30 a m	11:37 a m	Arr.	Brenham.....	Lve	4:52 p m	2:30 a m
8:30 a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

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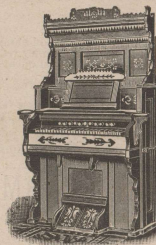
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,368	32,505	97,463
Slaughtered in Kansas City	737,861	1,838,114	218,900		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,300	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	146,501	586,583	18,359		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,338,405	2,395,937	296,346	15,974	

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