

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 50.

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AGRICULTURAL.

When the average products of our farm approach the best records of the best farmers we shall be able to feed at least four times as many people as we now feed.

We believe the time is coming when most of the stable manure used will be piled in heaps and its carbonaceous elements reduced to a fine mold before it is applied.

Potatoes for seed purposes are judged by the company they keep. Such as grow in good, prolific families or hills are pronounced best adapted for seeding the ground for the new crop.

Have near the house a box of dry earth into which all the waste from the house is thrown. If it becomes offensive throw more dry earth over it, and there will be no more trouble. A large amount of valuable fertilizer usually wasted will thus be saved in the course of a year.

While many of our neighbors north of us virtually have their farms snowed under, all along the Gulf states the corn crop for the present year is up and growing nicely. The Southland may be a little short on some of the more advanced ideas, but when it comes to the first fruits of the garden, the orchard, the farm, the flowers and the flocks, the caroling of our song birds, Dame Nature stepping forth, arrayed in her royal robes of living green, surrounded by a halo of warm and genial sun rays, you can put her down as an early riser.

To set up a stack which will stand and turn water is an art at which every one has not learned, and yet is easy enough when once the lesson is learned. Set the bundles squarely against each other and slightly leaned from the perpendicular; put eleven bundles in a shock, four for the foundation, one at each end and two at each side, and a single cap sheaf. One cap will turn the water as well as two, if properly broken and put on, is much less likely to be blown off and in long continued wet weather two sheaves will become so saturated as to twist the shock by their weight.

Unless a farmer can grow better seed than he can get of reputable seed dealers, he had better buy all the seed for his garden. The few he requires will not cost much, and if he can know that they are grown apart from other plants of closely related varieties, the bought seeds will be more than enough better to offset the extra outlay of money; yet we have seen farmers buy a fine watermelon and carefully save the seed, only to find next year that the seed was so contaminated as to be worse than worthless. This is one of the cases where the cost of good seed pays more than a hundredfold in profit.

Judicious planting of fruit trees and properly caring for them until they come into bearing is a safe way to improve land. It is not enough alone, for the fruit trees must be well cared for and manured. Unless this is done the fruit trees will entail loss rather than profit. Most farmers underestimate when planting trees the labor and manure they will require. Hence they plant too many. Fewer trees better cared for, and more money invested in the best stock, is the best condition for the farmer heavily in debt. If he buys ever so small a number of thoroughbred animals at first and cares for them as he should their increase will bring him out of debt quicker than he can get out any other way, and without impoverishing the soil, as an exhaustive system of cropping must always do.

The department of agriculture is sending out quite an amount of reports, combining statistics of production, dis-

tribution and consumption, as well as much other highly valuable information, which should interest our farmers all over the country. By reference to these it will be seen that while Texas in 1892 garnered a crop of corn much smaller than many of our large corn producing states, yet we have as a matter of gratulation the fact set forth in these reports that out of her corn crop she was able to present 88 per cent of it as a merchantable commodity, while out of all the states of this Union there was only one other that reached so high a grade, and that was our charming little sister Delaware.

Ensilage for Sheep.

Jerry Spaulding of Ionia, a well-known stock feeder, in a paper read at the meeting of live stock breeders at Lansing last December, related his experience with ensilage as a food for sheep, and gave some valuable hints relative to the feeding and handling of the contents of the silo. Mr. Spaulding said: I know there is as much difference in corn ensilage as there is in folks. I have seen it made of corn that was nearly all stalks and smut. I have seen it made of corn very green, and of corn very ripe, and of corn that had been cut and shocked and half cured or dried out. I have put it in the silo when the ears would far outweigh the stalks.

I have seen it come from the silo nearly all corn and cob, and from the same silo on the same day the ensilage would be nearly all stalks and husks. And if you are not vigilant, and active in filling your silo, and vigilant and careful, and do not exercise good judgment in feeding your silage, you will be likely to make mistakes. The most important part of the science is to know what you are feeding. The number of pounds alone leaves us nearly as much in the dark as though the numbers were not given.

I have been feeding corn from the cutting box for nearly twenty years, and I know the tendency of the corn and stalks to separate. More, of course, in dry corn than when the stalks are green.

And now the next advice I give you in regard to filling your silo is to keep the silage thoroughly mixed as it comes into the pit. It should either drop in the center or be conducted around with a spout coming from top of the carrier and thoroughly tread in the corners, unless your silo is round, as it should be when you were building it by itself.

When I commenced feeding my sheep

ensilage I had two silos—one filled with ripened corn, and the other with clover as the mower left it. I have filled them both with ripened corn every season since, because I think corn far the most economical silage. I am now feeding for the fourth winter, and am fully convinced it is in advance of any other system of feeding I have yet known: although during my first winter's feeding I lost more sheep by disease than ever before in the same time. It seemed to be a brain trouble and was very fatal. My loss was about 4 per cent on 600 or 700.

The next winter I fed more silage and lost about one-half as many sheep.

The next season I fed more silage still, and while I lost a few, the loss was trifling. This season I am feeding about 700 lambs. They have been fed since Thanksgiving almost entirely from the silo; a little clover hay (it is only a little they will eat when they have all the silage they want) about twice in three days, and barley straw for litter and a change once in three days. They are growing well and make me happy, and themselves, too, every time I feed them.

I put twenty-seven fine wool wethers in the barn with the lambs at the same time. These wethers were the only sheep I had in the pens older than lambs, and as the pens were somewhat crowded, I sold them December 7, and if the man who weighed them in the barn made no mistake, they weighed nearly six pounds more than when they went into the pen. They were fed the same as the lambs, but ate more and gained much more.

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

If you propose to breed horses, settle down on what line of breeding you will follow and stick to it. Select the best to commence with, for horses like all other animals transmit their qualities to their progeny.

A good litter of pigs farrowed in February, this year, and carried along right so as to be ready for market in January next, will at present prices be equal in value to a small cotton crop.

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If your Biscuit are Heavy,
Your Griddle Cakes Sodden,
Your Pastry Poor,
Your Cake dries out quickly,

Change Your Baking Powder.

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Cream Baking Powder
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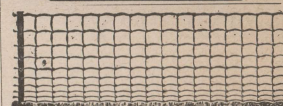
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ARE GENUINE WITH-
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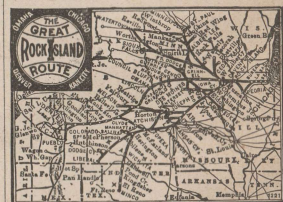
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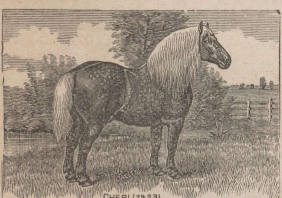


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Heifers and bulls for sale out of tested dams.
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3000 Archer county four and five-year-old steers, at \$20.

3200 Crosby county two's, f. o. b. at Panhandle City at \$15.00.

4000 Tom Green county two's at \$12.50.

3000 Callahan county three's at \$16.00.

3000 King county two's at \$15.

2500 Four's and up, Prairie Coast, at \$14.50.

1000 Mills county cows at \$20.00.

Call and see me. **R. N. GRAHAM,** Fort Worth, Tex.

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1000 two and three-year-old Northwestern Texas steers, spring delivery, at Amarillo. For further information apply to L. H. PRUETT or JEFF JUSTICE, Snyder, Tex.

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I have for sale two car loads of registered and high grade Shorthorn bulls of my own raising ready for use. **J. W. BURGESS,** Fort Worth, Tex.

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One hundred head of high grade Galloway Bulls, yearlings and four-year-olds, at the Chicago (Neise Morris) ranch near Midland. Address,

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Six hundred 3-year-old steers, 100 2-year-old steers, 250 head of steers nearly all 4's, 150 stock cattle. Nearly all of these cattle are now ranging in Shackelford county, balance to Stephens.

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Brood mares, fillies and colts, by thoroughbred and standard bred stallions of the best strains, both in numbers and in quality, out of well bred dams, in numbers to suit purchasers. Would sell cheap for cash or would exchange for sheep or other cattle. Write for description and prices, stating what you have to trade and where located. Address **DILLON BROS.,** Middletown, Mo.

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1600 Acres in each, fronting on the San Saba river. First-class fences, dwellings, well water, and a large, large convenient barn, out house, windmill, &c.

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Terms Easy.

For further particulars apply on the premises, ten miles west of Menardville, or by letter to

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I want to exchange good rent paying Fort Worth property for sheep.

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A buyer for 3000 1's, 1000 2's and 1000 3's, steers. All on one ranch. Will sell at a bargain for immediate or May delivery. All well graded. Address

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I have for sale 500 high grade Hereford steers, 2's and 4's, at \$20.00.

5000 sheep, mostly muttons, \$2.00 to \$2.75.

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Of Holstein cattle, owned by Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas, comprising over 100 head of registered, acclimated bulls, cows, heifers and calves, will be sold at clearance sale during the next sixty days. Continued absence of the owner renders this sale necessary. This will be your best chance to buy prize animals at greatly reduced prices. Visit or write Clifton Stock Farm, Dallas, at once and secure one or more of these rare dairy animals. Grand opportunity for persons desiring to start a herd.

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Wanted, to Exchange.

Property in Rayner or Lubbock, Tex., both county seats, or land in Stonewall county, for she cattle; graded or pure; & blooded cattle preferred. Address **W. E. R. Rayner,** Tex.

Stonewall County Pasture.

I can furnish good pasture on south line of Stonewall county for 1500 cattle. Plenty of grass, shelter and water; at \$1.50 a head per annum.

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex.

WANTED.

1500 cattle to pasture; will advance freight and \$3 to \$5 per head. Plenty of water, salt and grass. Eight hours' run from Kansas City. Address J. Y. Waudrich & Co., Eskridge, Kan. Reference: Hale & McIntosh, Kansas City.

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4,000 acres good pasture land; will pasture 1,300 head cattle; for rent for less than 10 cents per acre. Well watered by springs, and creek in one enclosure. With 3-barbed wire fence; 9 miles east of railroad at Junction City, Kansas, in Davis County. For particulars write **JAS. H. TULLY,** Junction City, Kan., or the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal 328 West Nueva street, San Antonio, Texas, under management of

FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 29, 1893.

The attraction at Marfa is such that I again visited that little town. Court was in session and I went in order to get acquainted with stock men whom I did not see on my former visit. Of course I again stopped at the St. George, as all who visit that town should do if they appreciate good, comfortable beds and rooms, a table supplied with the very best the market affords, properly prepared and such kind treatment as is extended by Mr. Jordan, the proprietor.

W. M. Pulliam, a well known and pleasant stock man from Marathon, was there as a witness before the grand jury. Mr. Pulliam says stock is doing first rate in his section and has recently sold to Guthrie & Tom of Alpine 150 steers two at \$10; three at \$13.50 and four at \$16, which he delivered there last Friday. Frank Collinson of Marathon also delivered at Alpine Saturday 1100 steers to Irving & McCutcheon. Prices on these could not be learned.

Jess Presnell of this city went up to Alpine Thursday and Friday made a deal for some cattle. No particulars of the trade were ascertained.

J. A. Bishop was in Marfa from his ranch in attendance on court. Says people with whom he comes in contact are feeling much better since it has developed that cattle are worth something.

Trav. Childress was there, too, and seemed more devoted to the ladies who were conducting an oyster festival Friday and Saturday than to court business, though it might be called court business. Thanks are extended Mr. Childers for kindness in introducing and recommending the writer and the JOURNAL to various parties.

L. D. Bunton, one of Presidio county's most prominent cowmen, was there in the capacity of juror. Says everything is flourishing in his neighborhood and he does not look a bit worse for having married not long ago.

Pat Coleman, a jolly Irish ranchman, was in for one day only. Mr. Coleman is principally engaged in raising sheep on a splendid ranch about twenty-five miles from Marfa. His sheep will commence lambing about the middle of next month, after clearing, and he has considerable land sub-irrigated, which enables him to have green grass on which to lamb. Most sheepmen in that country have their lambing season from a month to two months later on account of having to wait for green grass. Mr. Coleman says the man who persists in trying to have his flock lamb early before he has green grass in that country, or in fact any other range country, will not long continue in the business. He, like a good many others, is feeling remarkably good over the bright prospects, and says this is the first time he can remember having fat sheep at this time the year, but he has them now.

Frank Mitchell of San Marcos, who has large land and cattle interest in Presidio county under management of his sons, Bert and Arthur, was in Marfa Saturday. He is out there to see how things are getting on and reports that during the eight years he has had cattle there they never before came through the winter in such good shape as this year.

Charles Mulhern, wealthy cattle man of Fort Davis, visited Marfa Saturday and informed the writer that for many winters stock had not wintered so well as last, but that it was not surprising to him as he had better grass than he had before.

George S. Dawson, a prominent stock

farmer from Presidio, was there also, says there is considerable difference between his country and Marfa, that down where he lives spring has opened up in great shape and everything looks green and makes a man glad he is living.

Geo. W. Medley returned Sunday morning, from a trip to St. Louis with cattle, says he lost money. They bulls he shipped brought only \$1.80 and his steers \$2.65. I did not see the stock but it must certainly have been very rough to have brought so little.

D. G. Franks came down from Dryden, his old home, to Del Rio, his new home. Monday morning. He has been appointed inspector of the Cattle Raisers association of Texas, on the So. Pac. R. R., between this city and El Paso, and intends making his headquarters in Del Rio where his family will, in the future, reside. Mr. Franks has, for some time, been assisting John Camp and the Pecor Land and Cattle company to prepare a herd, which they will drive together, it consists of about 1200 cows and steers, and will leave Dryden to-day.

E. K. Pavot, a prominent cattleman of Comstock, came down Monday on his way to Junction City to attend court as a witness. He arrived here on Monday and missed the outgoing evening train, so had to lay over here till Tuesday.

J. M. Chilton, one of the largest cattle shippers of this country, has a big and a just kick coming, and says he wants to see it appear in his black letters in this issue of the JOURNAL. It is this: He loaded out and started from Sinton last Wednesday eighteen cars of cattle. Sent them over the San Antonio and Aransas Pass to Waco, over the Cotton Belt to Texarkana, over the Iron Mountain to St. Louis and the Wabash to Chicago, and they were seven full days of twenty-four hours each en route. Now, who is to blame for this extraordinary long delay and why? He wants to know if these roads and the National stock yards expect to do much business with the shippers and handle their stock in this manner.

J. J. Young, one of the wealthiest stockmen of the entire lower country, is in the city and will remain several days. It is a pleasure to meet such men as Mr. Young. He says the lower country is in fine shape and stock doing well.

A. L. Casparis, a leading stockman of Cook Mountain, Blanco county, Texas, arrived in the city Sunday and spent a couple of days here, returning home Tuesday night. Mr. Casparis says things are lovely up his "neck of the woods"; that he is not exactly on the buy, but believes he can handle a couple of thousand good ones.

John Timon, stockman from Oakville, is in the city but will leave this afternoon for home. Mr. Timon says it is getting rather dry out his way, and if it does not rain by the 1st prox, or very soon thereafter that things will be extremely gloomy, but he is betting on this being a wet moon and looks for plenty of rain on the "full."

George W. West is in the city from Oakville, or rather from his ranch near there, and closed a trade and signed a contract last night with the buyer by which he sells to James McLymont for Swift of Chicago, 8000 steers at \$25 per head and \$2000 caws at \$14. These are decent prices, and all his friends feel gratified to know that Mr. West got them for his stuff.

Green Davidson and Nevel Fleming, partners in the cattle business, both young and shrewd men, and so far successful, came up from Victoria Tuesday and returned home Wednesday morning.

Charles ToM of Alpine passed through here Friday on his return from Brady. He says it was pretty dry up in that country, but it rained on him on his way home, a good, heavy rain, commencing at Brownwood and extending as far as Taylor.

C. C. French of Fort Worth was in town last week, and having missed getting his JOURNAL for that week at

WOOL

JESSE T. BAKER, Pres.

St. Louis Commission Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION.
Southeast corner Main and Pine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

WOOL

A. C. REYNOLDS, Sec'y and Treas.

home, called on this office early Wednesday morning to get one, as he says he does not want to miss a copy. He did not tarry long, as he had to leave on the 9 o'clock train.

E. B. Carver, prominent North Texas cattle handler, came in Thursday morning from Dallas and left same night for Fort Worth. Says he is not on the dodge, and ran away from home to keep from buying, and would at present prefer to find a hole in which to put some of the purchases already made.

C. W. Merchant, the big Abilene stockman, was here Thursday shaking hands with his numerous friends.

It is with great satisfaction the friends in this country of J. J. McAlister learn through the personal column of the JOURNAL that he has been appointed United States marshal for the Indian Territory. "Long may he wave."

Barber and Cheesam of Dallas bought 250 steers from the Cable ranch near this city paying \$21.00 per head therefor. They are a very nice bunch of feeders and will certainly make some money for the buyers. They were shipped out Thursday and will be unloaded at Terrell, Texas and taken to Collin county near Royse where they will be fed.

Will McDonald, of McDonald Bros., this city, that hustling live stock handler, went down to the lower counties last Saturday on the lookout for cattle, especially calves.

Wm. Adams, one of the best fixed stockmen of the Alice neighborhood came in Thursday and said as he was about the only one in his neighborhood who does not get the JOURNAL, and that he had better "get in the swim," and take it too, and he did. Mr. Adams says it is getting dry down there, but grass has started nicely and cattle are mending rapidly and a rain just now would help things wonderfully. He has as good cattle as anybody, and says he offered them before the last rains at \$27.50 and \$30, but since then has refused that and has decided not to sell as they are sure to get fat some time, when he will, as usual, ship them himself. George Bodet of the firm of F. Gueydan & Co., big merchants, bankers and stockmen of San Diego, Texas, spent a few hours here Friday on his return from Lockart, Lytton Springs, Taylor, Georgetown and other points, where he has been on the lookout for bulls, in company with E. A. Ridder, another of Duvall's most prominent stockmen.

Sam R. Kone of San Marcos, who recently had the misfortune to lose his entire livery stable and nine fine horses by fire, and get himself badly burned, was in the city last Wednesday buying some fancy driving horses for his re-established business. W. C. Weatherford, a horseman of Kyle, was with him to do the work, while Sam, who has not yet recovered from his burns, did the looking.

C. S. McCloud, the fine horseman of Bedford, Iowa, was here Friday.

A new feature has developed in the sale of the West cattle mentioned above. After the trade was closed Mr. McLymont was offered \$50 per head for a cut of 200 out of the 600 head that were ranging in one particular pasture. Mr. West himself is my authority for this statement.

W. B. Lewis of Coleman has a card in this issue of the JOURNAL. He has steers and sheep for sale. Look up his "ad." and write him.

Attention is also called to W. W. Bodell's card of Marfa, who advertises some good horse stock for sale or trade. Write him and mention the JOURNAL.

"SUNSET ROUTE,"

Southern Pacific,

(Atlantic System.)

T. & N. O. R. R. CO.,

G. H. & S. A. RY.,

N. Y. T. & M. AND

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Fast Freight Line

Special freight service from California a passenger train scheduled. Freight from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

W. G. CRAIG, G. F. AGT.
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria.
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. Houston.
F. VOELCKER, L. S. AGT.
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. HEWY, L. S. AGT.
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Beaville, Tex.

James Sutherland is the owner of a \$108 cow, five years old, of the Holstein and Jersey breed. He bought her some months ago and she is now fresh. From six milkings, made in three days, Mrs. Sutherland churned six pounds of extra good butter. Has any one a better record to bring forward? asks the Hanford Sentinel. The record referred to in the above is good, but as there are a great many better ones, it is not of such a startling nature as to attract special attention. The object in placing before the readers of the JOURNAL this extract from the sentence is to call attention to the breeding as well as the butter record. This cow is a cross of the Jersey with the Holstein, which crop no doubt will become more popular in the future; as it combines the incomparable butter qualities of the former with the superior stamina and great milk record of the latter.

Six points, out of many, where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better than other pills:

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4. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.
5. Put up in glass—are always fresh.
6. They cure constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick or bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

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.

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, March 31, 1893.

No. 50.

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—BY—
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Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

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

Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the sole criterion as to its suitability for publication.

The label on the paper will show the date to which the subscription is paid. Please note this, and if figures are not changed within two weeks after remittance is sent, please inform us at once of that fact.

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

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

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

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

Too Late.

According to recent reports from Chicago it seems that some of the states have signed away their day of grace. This is particularly so with Texas. Recent applications for floor space for county exhibits, for ground for an annex, etc., are all met by the response, "too late." This is the same reply that came to applicants from the pilot house when Capt. Noah had ordered the lines loosed, and stages launched in, preparatory to that extended excursion which he made a few years ago.

Road Bureau.

Mr. Albert A. Pope of Boston, Mass., has been untiring in his efforts to induce congress to incorporate a bureau of roads in the agricultural department. In this effort he appears to have the support of many of the leading men of the nation, both in and out of congress.

In pursuance of this plan the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture, passed on the 3d of March, contained an item of \$10,000 for the purpose of enabling the secretary of agriculture to make inquiries in regard to the systems of road management throughout the United States, etc.

This effort should meet the hearty support of every citizen in this broad land of ours. No subject for national legislation commends itself with more force as being of real benefit to every branch of industry, as well as every phase of our existence, whether for pleasure or profit, than that of good roads.

There is no class legislation in this. It is for the whole people—a joy to the boy with his trundle wagon, to the school children as they pass over it each day, as well as to the great thorough lines of railways as a commercial feeder for them. Let our representatives in both branches of the national legislature at Washington understand that the people vote aye on this bill.

Wool.

In view of an early change in the tariff on wool, a little thought as to what will be the result may be considered in order.

When these changes come upon us it will, perhaps, devolve upon the growers of the United States to have their houses in order, prepared, in other words, for the emergency.

The question comes up, how shall it be done? The answer, and the only one that now presents itself, is breed up. Intrench yourselves along this line, and fight for the supremacy. Watch the market, find out from this, and all other accessible sources, from whence comes the highest-priced wools. Keep an eye also for the best mutton producer; work up a combination, if possible, that will enable you to build up a flock, each individual of which in his capacity for wool and mutton shall be the equal, in dollars and cents, of that of any other sheep in the world.

In connection with this subject, an extract from the Philadelphia Price Current may be of interest to our wool growers:

"If dealers and manufacturers could feel as confident about market conditions after new clips shall have accumulated as they now, for substantial reasons, feel with regard to the stability of ruling values during the remainder of the present clip year, there would be no ground for complaint. The general expectation that before new clips shall have passed into consumption there will be a radical change in the tariff laws, causes much uncertainty as to the probable course of values during the coming season. In view of the menace of legislation against the protective system, under which the woolen manufacturing business has been of late so prosperous, there can be no security as to the ultimate tendency of prices. But for the early wools that will come on markets practically bare of old supplies, the outlook is favorable for a good market at firm prices and growers will consult their best interests by shearing and shipping as soon as weather conditions may permit."

Cattle Sales.

The JOURNAL has no desire whatever to bull or boom prices on cattle beyond what they should be. It wants to be just and fair to both buyers and sellers, at the same time it feels more than ever before justified in making the statement that stock cattle in Texas are selling for much less than their actual value. When the "Big Four" syndicate send out their buyers and contract southern Texas grass steers at \$25 and cows at \$14, as is correctly reported in the San Antonio department of this issue of the JOURNAL, it is certainly a strong indication of a better feeling and of better times.

The buyer who buys now and uses even fair judgment is sure to make money, while the seller will be compelled to restock, if at all, at a material advantage. This is a good time to buy, but a bad time to sell.

A Home Market.

The long haul and the shrinkage and expense in connection therewith has heretofore been a serious drawback to the livestock interests of Texas. To avoid these disadvantages the stockmen of the state have very naturally looked forward with much interest to the time when they could have a good local market at home. This valuable acquisition has now, the JOURNAL is glad to state, at last been secured, and Fort Worth will within sixty days be able to offer to the stockmen of Texas the best market (railroad and other charges considered) in the world.

The new packing company will begin operations not later than the middle of May with a capacity sufficient to handle all the good hogs and mutton that may be offered and in addition thereto kill 1,000 beefs per day. But this is not all, negotiations have already been set on foot, that will, without a doubt be consummated in the near future by which at least two other similar institutions will also be located at the union stock yards in this city. These will not only treble the demand and capacity of the Fort Worth market but will give activity and competition enough to always insure good prices.

THE JOURNAL, while a Fort Worth institution, has never tried to boom or over-estimate the importance of this city. It has always felt that its first duty and its best efforts belonged to the live stock and agricultural interests of Texas, but now that the time is soon to come when the interests it represents and the city that has so liberally sustained it for thirteen long years are to be brought into such close relations, it feels that it may be justly pardoned for referring quite frequently and even in box car letters to the glad tidings that is so soon to make Fort Worth not only THE LIVE STOCK MARKET of the Southwest, but the biggest and best town in Texas.

The JOURNAL promises to keep up with the procession, and to furnish its readers a correct, reliable market report and all the live stock news from the Chicago of the Southwest. In the meantime it wants to again urge its

readers to plant hogs, improve their cattle and generally prepare for the good and prosperous era that is now dawning and will soon be on us.

Journal Office Moved.

As a matter of convenience it became necessary to bring the business and editorial department of the JOURNAL in closer proximity to the mechanical department. With this object in view the JOURNAL has fitted up elegant rooms over its printing establishment at 1008 Houston street, where the business office and editorial rooms will hereafter be located. Our friends are cordially invited to visit us at our new quarters.

Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Morton in the present administration of affairs of the national government, as the head of the department of agriculture, stands as the representative of the people; more emphatically than any, or even all of the other departments taken together. All the others are specialties; working along their respective lines for certain purposes, and when aggregated, round up into a most complete and successful form of a national government.

When these gentlemen meet around the council board of the great chief, the head of agriculture, being the youngest, will take rank below all the others, and yet without the aid of his corps, the battle for national life would not last a week. He is the commissary general for the whole force, and as such an officer his duties lie directly along the line of farm production. Gen. Rusk, who had hardly straightened out in the traces at the expiration of his term of office, appears to have had a lively appreciation of the work before him, and leaves this record:

"In order to fulfill its mission this department must be prepared to do with reference to agriculture all that our individual farmers are unable to do for themselves. * * * The work of the department must be broad enough to meet the wants of the entire country. Not only must the diseases of animals and plants and the ravages of their insect enemies be studied and investigated with a view to prevention or remedy, but the condition of soil and climate, rendering various sections specially adapted to this or that crop, must be thoroughly studied and understood. This department must be prepared to encourage agriculture on certain lines in certain sections which are especially adapted to them and, on the other hand, to discourage certain lines in other sections. Again, the farmer must always depend upon this department for information in regard to what may be termed the commercial side of agriculture, the condition of crops at home and abroad, the question of demand, and the question of the supply of all great staple crops, not only as to extent, but as to character. Only a thoughtful man, familiar with the conditions of agriculture in the country, can fully appreciate the vast breadth and scope of the work required to enable this department to adequately fulfill its mission."

Chas. W. Mutell, a prominent manufacturer of secret society goods, married, has eloped from Springfield, Mass., with Lella Wolstan, a pretty alto in the choir of his wife's church.

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

W. E. Cabb of Wichita Falls was in the city Thursday.

C. C. French returned this morning from Southern Texas.

Sam Davidson, of Henrietta, Texas, was in the city Wednesday.

Ikard Suggs, the well-known ranchman of Ryan, I. T., is in the city.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Tex., was in the city a day or two this week.

Ed Marron, a cattle buyer of Glendive, Mont., is here looking for 4000 two-year-old steers.

W. E. Briggs, of Waxahachie, cattle feeder, was in the city last Wednesday, looking for more cattle.

Jesse Evans of Kansas City is in the city. Mr. Evans is now shipping a string of cattle to his pastures in Kansas.

T. C. Hunt, an old-time cattleman from Ranger, Tex., is in the city, and as usual is looking out for a trade in cattle.

Florence Hall of Gainesville was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Hall has a big herd of cattle in the Indian Territory.

P. M. DeVitt of San Angelo, a large dealer in sheep, is in Fort Worth, and says he has decided to make this city his home.

J. W. Boyle of Fall City, Neb., after having sold quite a number of good Colorado mares, left for Denver, Thursday morning.

M. L. and S. M. Kell of Granbury were in the city Thursday and report crops and stock in good condition in Hood county.

T. C. Shoemaker from "anywhere," is in the city looking after business for Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co. whom he represents in Texas.

J. M. Edwards, a prosperous stock farmer of Smithfield, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Edwards is one of the JOURNAL's "stand-bys."

M. Hall of San Antonio passed through the city this week en route to Colorado City, where he will load 2000 cows for the Indian Territory.

W. D. Farris, formerly of Fort Worth; but now a ranchman of Baylor county, was in the city Wednesday and reports cattle in good condition.

Henry Stephens of Kansas City was in the city Thursday. Uncle Henry, like many others, is beginning to realize that this is a good time to buy.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. He said he just run down to see and learn what was going on among the cattlemen.

J. A. Kuykendall of Byse, Tex., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Kuykendall is a prosperous cattle feeder who has great faith in the future of the cattle business.

C. T. Herring, a successful cattleman from Navajoe, I. T., was in the city today and reports grass growing rapidly and cattle doing well. Mr. Herring is preparing for the boom. He wants 1000 good steers.

W. H. H. Larimer of the live stock commission firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford of Kansas City, was in the city Wednesday en route home from Southern Texas.

The JOURNAL office is now located up stairs over the printing office at 1008 Houston street. Remember the number and favor us with a call when you are in the city.

J. M. Daugherty, of Abilene, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle shipments which will begin in a few days.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, Tex., was in the city Thursday. Mr. Bell will have a big string of fine beeves for market this spring, for which he will no doubt obtain fancy prices.

The JOURNAL has a few of those World's Fair souvenir coins left. They can be had for \$1 each, or we will send one to any person who will get for us two new cash subscribers at \$1.50 each.

J. A. (Bud) Mathews, of Albany, was in the city a few days this week and left for his ranch Thursday. Mr. Mathews has recently sold a large string of steers to go to North Dakota.

H. M. Kidwell of Mineral Wells, Tex., was in the city Thursday. Mr. Kidwell is cashier of the Mineral Wells bank and is also largely interested in cattle. He, too, thinks cattle are now good property.

D. Waggoner and wife were in the city Wednesday. Mr. Waggoner is worth \$3,000,000, every dollar of which was made on cattle. His profits for the next few years will no doubt increase his wealth to \$5,000,000.

Col. J. W. Burgess, the Tarrant county breeder of pure-bred short horn and Hereford cattle, has a carload of extra good bulls for sale. Those wanting bulls should write or call on Col. Burgess. His postoffice is Fort Worth.

E. E. Bryan of Hill county, who owns a cattle ranch in Greer county, passed through Fort Worth en route to his ranch on Wednesday. He says grass is growing rapidly in Hill county, and live stock of all kinds are doing well.

R. N. Graham of Fort Worth, Tex., dealer in live stock, has just returned from the West, where he went on business in the cattle line. Rom says that while a rain would benefit the country, at the same time the cattle are doing well.

J. S. Grinnin of Terrell, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Grinnin has been breeding Hereford cattle for several years, but has retired from the business recently, having sold his entire herd to the Continental Cattle Co. of Dallas.

R. Holgate of Thrifty, Tex., was in the city Thursday. Mr. H. has just returned from the Indian Territory, where he succeeded in securing what grass he wanted. He will ship a good string of cows and steers to the Territory in a few days.

W. B. Slaughter, a well known cattleman, formerly of New Mexico, but now of Kansas City, has been in Fort Worth several days making arrangements to drive a herd of steers from his "rocking chair" range in the Panhandle to Montana.

L. L. Moore, the live stock and land broker of this city, is now with the JOURNAL and will in future devote his entire time to looking after the interest of the JOURNAL and the Texas Land and Live Stock agency. Any business entrusted to Mr. Moore for either of above concerns will secure prompt attention.

Mitchell

JEWELER

504 Main Street

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville was in the city Wednesday. "Uncle Bob" made a fortune in cattle and retired from the business ten years ago. The opportunities just now, however, are too inviting to be longer resisted. He is arranging to reinvest.

Col. John O. Talbert of this city returned from his Tom Green county ranch a few days ago. He says the country is in fairly good condition but is beginning to need rain. He thinks cattle have decreased fully 50 per cent in that section of country during the past two years.

W. H. Godair, senior member of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago and St. Louis, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Godair, in addition to handling a large and growing commission business from Texas, is also largely interested in the ranching business in this state.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Stonewall county, is in the city. There are not, Mr. Rayner says, half as many cattle in his section of the country as were there three years ago. Mr. Rayner attributes the heavy losses of the past few years to over-stocking the range, a misfortune that can not, for the want of cattle, occur again soon.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency have moved their office to 1008 Houston street, up-stairs, where they have splendid apartments and will be glad to meet their friends and customers. They have a long list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale; also ranches, wild lands, stock farms, etc. Buyers and sellers will do well to correspond with them.

M. P. Buel, of the live stock commission firm of Evans-Snyder-Buel-Co., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. This company are doing an immense business in Texas and Indian cattle. They express their selves as more than pleased with the result of last year's work. They are all good men, while their Texas representative, Col. Wm. Hunter, is regarded as the best in the business.

Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, who is at the head of the syndicate to whom the packing house plant and Union stock yards of this city were recently sold, left for the East Tuesday night. Mr. Simpson assures the JOURNAL that a large force of men will be put to work at once, enlarging and otherwise improving both the packing house and stock yards, and that by May 10 the new company will begin active operations and be ready to buy and kill all the good hogs and cattle they can get.

Messrs C. O. Hervey & Co., 612 Main St., are prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy job printing and those of our readers who are in need of anything in this line would do well to write them for estimates and samples of work. To stockmen and breeders who contemplate getting out circulars, pamphlets, or catalogues relative to their stock the JOURNAL especially recommends this popular firm. These gentlemen have in a very short time made a reputation that would be a credit to longer established and more pre-

tentious job printing houses, and the secret of their success is due to their thorough fitness and personal attention to all the details of their work. Remember them in placing your orders for printing if you wish first class work, promptly and neatly done.

W. L. Tamblin of Chicago, of the live stock commission firm of Scalling & Tamblin, who have houses in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and who have since its inception been actively connected with the live stock traffic of Texas, was here Monday. Mr. Tamblin was direct from Southern Texas, where he recently spent several weeks traveling over the country, visiting the different ranches and looking up the business generally. Mr. Tamblin did considerable traveling by private conveyance, and was therefore in good position to investigate closely the condition of the range, live stock, etc. He says the country generally is in good shape, but is beginning to need rain. Cattle are, however, in fine condition. He says he saw a large number of strictly fat grass cattle, good enough now to go direct to any market. A great many of these cattle are being shipped now. Mr. Tamblin, however, has advised his customers and friends to hold their cattle as long as it can be done without causing any shrinkage. He advises this course from the fact that he believes the market will continue to improve, and that those who ship in June will strike a better market than those who go earlier. Mr. Tamblin says it astonishing to note the rapidity with which Southern Texas is being depleted of cattle. Ranches that had tens of thousands a few years ago are now reduced to small herds. The reduction seems to have been general, but is more noticeable among stock cattle. Mr. Tamblin is thoroughly satisfied that at least in Texas there is sure to be a cattle famine.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas. Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

At the Ensor Institute on the corner of Third and Pecan streets, Fort Worth, Tex., they are treating a large number of patients for the liquor, morphine and tobacco habits with great success. They guarantee a cure in every case and make reasonable terms. P. L. HUGHES, Manager.

Those having red-polled 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. FORD DIX, 326 West Nueva Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Confederate War Journal.

The above named journal, illustrated, Vol. 1, No. 1, published at New York and Lexington, Ky., came to hand just on the eve of going to press. It appears to be bright in its make up and illustrations, interspersed with a good deal of statistics and war history.

SWINE.

The Poland-China Hog.

The Poland-China hog is one distinctively American. The best authorities give the origin of the breed in the Miami Valley, where climate, soil, water and feed seemed to be just right for the life and growth of swine. Here the hog could thrive on roots and nuts (mast) that nature supplied. As the country became more thickly settled and the demand for pork became greater, from the common hog that ranged the forest some of the more gressive raisers of swine began selecting the better animals for breeding purposes, and with crosses among these, came finally what is now known as the Poland-China hog. In the blood of the common hog of the Miami Valley and other crosses afterwards used to make the Poland-China hog, perhaps every breed of swine is represented.

The advancement in civilization and population, reduced the mast supplies of food, and corn becoming the great agent for the pork producer, the hog was necessarily confined to shorter ranges, and then to the field and fattening pen, so that in later years it was not so difficult for the swine breeders to step into line with breeders of the larger breeds of domestic live stock and form Record Associations whereby the purity of the breed then existing could be preserved and intelligently used in the advancement of the growth and fattening qualities of swine, until we find it almost perfection.

Since the establishment of the Poland-China Records this breed has, by careful selection and breeding changed from spotted to a solid black, with white feet and tail and stripe of white in face, from a hog, over-grown, ill-formed, soft and flabby in flesh, to yet a large one, but firm in flesh and in fat and well formed; from large unsightly ears to finely pointed ones; from one that came to maturity for the market at from two to three years old to one that is in prime at from nine to eighteen months of age; from a "common" hog to one that leads in popularity and numbers all other classes of swine in this country, and whose good qualities are making them in demand as breeders in other countries.

To maintain this most excellent breed in its purity and usefulness the greatest care should be used by breeders in selecting their breeding stock. Breeding animals should be large with well sprung ribs; wide and deep chest with large girth back of shoulders; hams thick and wide, extending well down the leg; legs straight and set well apart under the body; feet short and erect; back broad and straight; head short and wide with face smooth, slightly dishd and wide between the eyes; ears small, thin and soft.

The animals selected for breeding purposes should be one year old before mating to secure the best results as to stamina, thriftiness and growth, for while in some instances good results come from breeding animals of immature age, experience teaches that the breeding of animals too young largely destroys their usefulness for future breeding purposes, while from animals of mature age the best results may be expected for their natural period of usefulness.

Care and judgment in keeping and feeding are necessities for the advancement towards perfection of any domestic animal. Bone and muscle are increased by use and are diminished by disuse; forms change as nature requires modification. Thus the "razor back," long-legged for travel in seeking, and long-nouted for digging its food-mast and roots from the ground, is supplanted by the meat-legged and short-nosed Poland-China, that to thrive, must have its meals carefully prepared and regularly supplied, in a clean, wholesome manner and place.

To make bone, muscle, flesh and fat in the proper proportion requires great attention from the breeder who has in view a model hog and to which it is his aim to reach. The sow having re-

ceived her mate, must be kept in the best condition for farrowing strong and healthy young. The feed given to the sow in farrow will in a marked degree show in the offsprings. Oats then fed will give pigs carried by the dam, bone; good clover grass, flesh, and exercise of the dam will give them healthfulness and strength.

The Poland-China hog of to-day owes its popularity to the care that has been given its ancestors in later years. To keep him in the high place he holds in general esteem, the same and increased attention must be used in matters here mentioned.—Paper read before the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill., December 15, 1892, by John D. Waters, Mechanicsburg, Ill.

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

HORTICULTURE.

Fresh crisp vegetables from the early gardens are now in order.

When trees are badly affected with bark lice wash their trunks with a mixture of tobacco steeped in water until the water is strong, to which add an equal amount of strong soap suds.

The radish and strawberry has been with us for some time, now the peas, beans, other berries and melons are coming along nicely, and ere long the tables of the South will be laden with all the vegetables of the season. What a grand country this is of ours.

Whoever eats apples raw knows that much of the flavor is lost by peeling them. It is in the skin or so near it that the skin cannot be removed without losing it. Most housewives know that to cook apples by slicing without peeling procures a much richer flavor to the sauce.

In transferring from the hot house to the open air great care should be taken in preparing the beds for the reception of the plants. A warm, rich loam will be one of the requisites. Be certain to keep them well watered so as to keep them in full vigor of life and growth; the watering, in addition to furnishing the life-sap also closes up the ground around the roots and gives a firm setting.

I should regard the strawberry as most liable to failures of fruit, owing to the fact that it is in full leaf when it is planted, and is liable to be transplanted too deep, in which case the crown rots; or, on the other hand, not being planted deep enough, in which case the earth settles, leaving the part where the root connects with the stalk exposed, causing the plant to dry up and perish.

No one should have poor success in planting trees. Transplanting is not difficult as a rule, and, with careful handling, one in a thousand should not perish, except, possibly, the peach, which is considered the most easily affected by digging and removing of any fruit-bearing tree. With small fruits, such as the strawberry, black raspberry, etc., more skill is required in transplanting, and more failures must be expected.

All cuttings of small plants, like the strawberry, raspberry, etc., should never be approached close with the cultivator, especially the first few months after transplanting. The strawberry and raspberry are set only a few inches in the ground. If the cultivator is run close to them, going down two or three inches, as it often does, it must disturb the root in every instance. The plants should not run closer than six inches to these plants. The rest of the cultivation should be done with the hoe. Now comes another source of danger. The inexperienced man with

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Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

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THE VERY BEST.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
East Wing B. I. Life Bldg., Rm. 34, 35, 36 Delaware St.
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, English Branches, etc., at lowest rates. No vacations. Visit College or send for Free Catalogue.
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TREES PLANTS SEEDS
SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGE LOTS.
Baker Bros., Ft. Worth, Tex.

the hoe thinks he is not doing his work unless he digs several inches deep among the newly planted small stems, and this deep hoeing is fatal to the raspberry or strawberry. Only very shallow stirring should be given to these plants.

what Would You Do

If assayed by scientific men that the world would come to an end within the next twelve weeks? The long promised novel of Camille Flammarion, "Omega: The Last Days of the World," proves to be of thrilling interest. It is the conception of one of the world's most distinguished astronomers, worked out within the bounds of scientific possibility. While educating the reader in the most modern phase of science, it is as full of interesting surprises as The Arabian Nights Entertainment. The most interesting part of this wonderful novel is found in his description of the trepidation and expectation into which the people of the world are thrown. Imagine the condition of the stock exchange with a fact of such import staring them in the face. The opening chapter will be found in the April number of The Cosmopolitan magazine.

Probably no novel has ever been presented in an American magazine with such illustrations as accompany Flammarion's "Omega," which commences in the April Cosmopolitan. In the list of illustrators are to be found the names of Jean Paul Laurens, Rochegrosse, Chovin Vogel, O. Saurier, Gerardin and Meaulle.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, 51 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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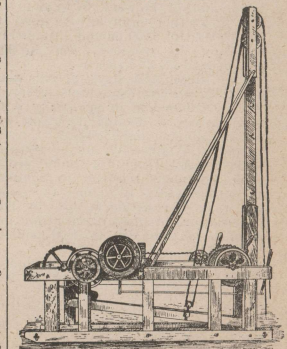
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HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by Miss FLORENCE A. MAR-
TIN, 152 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to
whom all communications should be ad-
dressed.]

Aspiration.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And from the summit round by round.
I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet,
By what we have mastered by greed and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morrow calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night
Our hearts are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings,
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way;
We may hope and aspire, and resolve and pray
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to the summit round by round.

—Dr. J. G. Holland.

These pleasant spring-like days are
an allurements to get one at work in the
garden and among flowers. The desire
to plant before Easter is almost irre-
sistible to us till, during our early
morning ride, when we discover the
heavy frost that still gives everything
a hoary appearance.

It is delightful to plant and cultivate,
but, O! it does hurt so, to have a late
cold spell kill our young plants.

"There will be plenty of fruit this
year," said a country friend to us the
other day when we were expatiating
upon our young orchard.

"Why, what makes you think so?
It is too early yet to make such a pre-
diction."

"All the trees bloomed in the dark
of the moon; it is a sign I have never
known to fail," answered our friend.
It is to be hoped this sign will be veri-
fied this year.

"Are you going to the World's fair?"
is the question propounded. A friend
from Chicago, who is in a position to
know, says everything is going to be
very expensive. The like has never
been known. Hotels and boarding
houses are going to "make rates" that
will debar all except those whose
purses are indeed plethoric from going.
It is said, too, that the railroads will
not put down the fare as was expected.
The writer's advice is: "Stay at home
with your family and enjoy what it
would cost to make the trip in good
solid comfort."

All the fashionable feminine world
was much exercised a short time since
over the announcement that the long
since discarded hoopskirt was likely to
be revived. Women and men regard
this appendage of woman's apparel
with holy horror. Yet, should fashion
decree the resurrection of the hoop-
skirt, not many of the gentler sex will
have the courage to say "I won't"
and stick to it. For my part, I wish
Sir Henry Ponsonby had been making
a speech or listening to Gladstone, in-
stead of rumaging among good old
Queen Victoria's playthings of sixty

years ago. Then, perhaps, he would
not have unearthed a numberless array
of dolls dressed in the exact styles of
the times by the little Duchess of
Kent.

Lagrippe has been abroad in the
land. It is no respecter of persons. It
comes to you without warning. An
awful aching and woe-begone feeling
takes possession of you. You have to
give up—no use trying not to. Some
say, "it is nothing more than an old-
fashioned cold." Be it so, but please let
us steer clear of the revival of these, if
we cannot of the hoop skirt.

In a short while the pickling and
preserving and canning season will be
upon us. Please, readers, one and all,
let us tell each other and help each
other all we can. Some may not need
any telling, may not want any better
way than you have, but the most of us
would like to know your method.
While talking upon the subject will
some one who has tried it tell us how
to can in cold water the green grapes—
post oak grapes—for pies, etc?

Evils of Gossip.

Can the evil wrought by gossip be
estimated? We think not. A wise wo-
man can scarcely say too little in com-
pany if the conversation trenches in the
least on scandal. Many a social
noble minded woman has been obliged
to withdraw herself from a neighbor-
hood intimacy which would have been
pleasant otherwise, because her re-
marks are returned by some idle tale-
bearer, so perverted as to make her
doubt the existence of a genuine friend-
ship, and accept loneliness for the sake
of the safety it brought.

You say we must talk "about some-
thing." Yes, and through that very
fact we see a remedy for the evil, to so
thoroughly interest ourselves in other
and better things that we find no
space to find for our neighbor's affairs.
Let us talk of our work, our homes, our
house-plants, our books or our babies.
Let us teach our eyes to find beauty
everywhere, while we blind them by
constant watchfulness to blemishes.
Never under any circumstance cast the
first stone. Then if an erring neigh-
bor goes down, you cannot blame your-
self for assisting the downfall.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

After the juice is squeezed from lem-
ons, the peels are useful to rub brass
with; dip in common salt, then brush
with dry bath brick.

Bags can be made from all sorts of
odds and ends for work, scraps, comb-
ings, shopping, etc. A laundry bag is
of brown linen and has on it the word
"laundry" outlined in gold silk. Yel-
low ribbons are used to draw it up by.
Drawn work is a pretty decoration for
these bags.

Wash zinc in a strong solution of
warm water and wash soda, or ammonia
and soap; afterwards, rub thoroughly
with a woolen cloth saturated in kero-
sene.

When you polish your stove, shave as
much hard soap as you use of the polish;
boil together in a little water, and
apply.

The following is recommended for
bleaching cotton goods:—To five pounds
of cloth, take twelve ounces of chloride
of lime, dissolve in a small quantity of
boiling water, and when cold strain off
into sufficient warm water to immerse
goods. First boil the goods in strong
suds; wring out and rinse. Put the
cloth in the above solution, let it re-
main ten or fifteen minutes, frequently
stirring; and rinse till clean.

A traveling case of brown linen bound
with ribbon, which has pockets or
places for comb, brush, pins or other
necessary toilet articles, can be made

The best

wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competi-
tors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion, and with one
of the following standard brands:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting
Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint
twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s 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 to us for a book containing informa-
tion that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
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very pretty with little trouble. The
pockets to slip the different articles in
are all featherstitched with silk.

Chandeliers and picture frames if
rubbed occasionally with oil of laven-
der will not be injured by flies.

Sweeping heavy velvet carpets with
salt cleans and keeps them from moths,
as particles of the salt remain in the
carpet and corners. Salt is not hurt-
ful, and has no disagreeable odor.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in
whiting, the brown discoloration may
be taken off of cups which have been
used for baking.

In making custards, pumpkin or lem-
on pie, it is better to partly bake the
crust before adding the mixture, that
it may not be absorbed by the paste.

At some hospitals almost the only
gargle for the throat is hot salt water.
Grained woods should be washed with
cold tea, and then, after being wiped
dry, rubbed with linseed oil.

A sack of the best salt standing
where there is a smell of fish or any
objectionable odor, will absorb the
flavor.

Oyster fritters—Take one egg, beat
thoroughly, add half a cup sour milk,
half a teaspoon soda, a pinch of salt
and flour enough to make a stiff batter,
add some oysters—we always prefer
the canned ones—about enough for one
or two oysters to a small spoonful of
batter; drop in hot lard and fry light
brown. Good for breakfast.

Soft gingerbread—Take one cup of
sugar, one of molasses, one of sour
milk, a lump of butter hardly as large
as an egg, a teaspoonful of soda, a table-
spoonful of cinnamon (I always use cin-
namon instead of ginger), add flour
enough to make a soft batter and bake
in a large dripping pan. Try it, and if
you have it just right for stiffness you
will be sure to make it again.

A good way to cook eggs—Leave a
good deal of grease in the skillet where
meat has been fried, have the eggs
broken in a dish, slip them in the skil-
let, salt and pepper them and cover
closely until cooked as hard as you like.
The top will be cooked all over without
the trouble of turning, and the dis-
agreeable odor of unturned eggs will be
avoided. MRS. A. M. MARRIOTT.

Many Persons are broken
down from overwork or household cares.
Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the
system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile,
and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put
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OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

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TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND
This Trade Mark is on the best
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DEHORN YOUR CATTLE.
LEAVITT'S
IMPROVED dehorning
clipper, with two shear-
any use. The invention of a practical veterina-
rian. Particulars sent free.
LEAVITT MFG. CO., Hammond, Ill.

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

The first thing to be done to restore
an orchard to productiveness after it
has ceased bearing is to manure heavily.
This is best done in the fall. Let it
lie on the surface all winter, and in
the spring plow lightly, just enough to
give a coating of soil to the manure.
Cultivate without cropping the next
season, and by fall the trees will be
filled with fruit buds. If too much
growth is made pinch back the leading
shoots.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The woolly sheep is perhaps the most profitable at the present. Can't say how it will be when wool gets on the free list.

The Merino crossed with the South-down or Cotswold makes a first-class all-round serviceable sheep, good for both wool and mutton. This style of breeding is rapidly forging to the front and destined to become very popular for this reason, that it is certain to be profitable.

This picture of the scrub sheep is by an expert in the Northwestern Farmer: It is usually an animal with a coarse, ungainly look, and in which the bones at the angular points are prominent, as at the shoulders and at the hook points. It is strong in the neck and coarse in the bone, long and somewhat drooping in the neck, light and narrow and high in the shoulders, uneven and sharp along the ridge of the back, flat in the ribs, light in the arm and thigh, high in the flanks and long in the legs. Such a sheep is incapable of producing good mutton on ordinary conditions.

The successful sheep grower, like all other successful business men, must carry into his avocation energy, industry and intelligence. By the latter is meant training, education, a keeping up, by reading, with what the balance of the world is doing and saying about sheep, and the product of the sheep, wool and mutton. He must know by education how to breed and handle his flocks for the greatest growth and greatest profit. This and much more will have to be done to, reader, who is termed a full-fledged success. And why not? This is one of the great industries of our globe. The wool crop alone of the past year was about 2,500,000,000 pounds, worth at least a half billion of dollars. Of this crop the United States took during the year 1892 about \$30,000,000 of foreign wool, to say nothing of the mutton that was imported by our people. Is not this a prize worth struggling for. Think of the money that is paid out by the mills of this country for an imported product that ought to be supplied from home flocks.

Why Your Lambs Die.

A friend whom I highly regard and who is a successful stockman met me on the street the other day with the complaint that his lambs had died, or were dying.

"We have had a hard winter," I told him. "Did you feed enough extra to supply the needed warmth as well as for the milk?"

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I fed well."

"Did you shelter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you water?"

"Yes," and his face fell and he added—"that is, as long as I could. There were some days I just couldn't."

"That was when you lost the lambs," I replied. In summer, on juicy grasses, it don't matter so much, but on dry feed they need it as much and as often as your horses or cows. How would the cows be affected by a week or so's neglect in this regard?"

"How did you do?" he asked.

"Hauled it! Hauled it twice a day, and they drank (600 ewes) twelve large barrels a day."

"It must have been tough some days," he remarked with a shrug of his shoulders, remembering the savage weather.

"I'll admit it was a little tough when the buckets would get to weigh twenty pounds with ice in a single day's dipping and there was so much else to do, but there's nothing worth having that doesn't take a big effort, and we have absolute faith in two things, viz:

1. If the ewe is properly and well fed, watered and provided for she will have a strong lamb and plenty of milk; and 2. If she has plenty of milk she will have the maternal instinct and motherly intelligence to take care of

the lamb when it is born and do a good job of raising it so that there will be far less trouble at last.

These rules are infallible with good healthy sheep, and so completely do we rely upon them that after closing the sheds at nightfall we did not enter them again until daylight, relying upon the ewes attending to the lambs.

They were born in the coldest time—from January 14 until February 16, from which period we can show 452 as fine lambs as we ever had. Some, of course, were lost, but there will be considerably over 500 lambs, and there was certainly no losses from lack of milk.—George W. Hamilton & Sons, in Fulton (Mo.) "Telegraph."

Beginning Wrong.

An individual has a desire to go into the sheep business and he knows nothing about it. He has money, lots of it, more money than he has experience in the sheep business. He is not contented with a few good sheep but must have a large flock or none. He does not believe in investing by halves. He buys a lot of sheep—five hundred or more—places them on his farms and begins the sheep business in earnest. He may or he may not feed plenty of the right kind of feed. If starvation does not attack the flock, scab does, and the flock owner is in deep sea as to the management of the disorder. He listens to all who offer advice till he is driven to sell at any price he can get. Of course he will be compelled to sell at a loss. He goes out of the sheep business in disgust. There are dark sides in all avocations in life, and to know how to steer clear of them is the art to be studied. It is safe to buy a few good sheep at a fair price of some reputable breeder whether you know anything about sheep or not. If you are adapted to the sheep business you will win. If you are not you have not much to lose and can go out without much loss.—Iowa Homestead.

Chicago Stockman: It is quite out of tune with past history of these yards to see six or eight men chaperoning one little drove of hogs. But, alas, that seems the only way for them to earn their salaries nowadays. There appears to be a faint streak of sadness in the above. The Stockman has allowed a slight glamour of gloominess to encloud its usual bold and fearless form. The JOURNAL can assure you that there is no reason for alarm. The shrinkage in hogs recovers more readily and rapidly than that of any other live stock. Before the close of the World's fair Chicago will have plenty of hogs to handle. Sure enough hogs with bristles on them. So cheer up, and hold yourself ready to put on brakes, for it is two to one that in a few months we'll be running too much to hog.

The Missouri Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' association will hold their meeting for 1893 at St. Louis fair grounds from October 2 to 7. They are offering purses that are liberal enough for comparatively new beginners. As a matter of course they can't be expected to put up the amount of money that some of the older associations East of them do. There is one thing that can be relied on when it comes to these gentlemen—that is, there is assured fair play.

Plant whatever crop you deem most necessary and profitable, but plant corn for a surplus for the pigs, and be certain to have the pigs to consume such surplus. You will find that the pigs and the surplus that keeps them fat and growing is a very important part of the crop about "hog-killing time."

Kerosene will take 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 the kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

While hogs and cattle appear to have a boom on, as to market prices, horses of all kind appear to be a little stagnant. This is decidedly so in the auction market for blooded stock. A large number of offerings in this line recently appear to have fallen quite below prices anticipated by those breeding them. There are several reasons for this. Prices have been for several years exorbitant, exceedingly so with specialties, excessive breeding in certain localities, too many of the inferior grade, and last, but not least, there has been growing up a feeling of distrust, as recently manifested at a certain sale attempted to be made at New York.

The best food for a mare in foal is oats, bran, some corn, a little oil cake, carrots, corn fodder and good hay in small quantities. Concentrated food is the best where there is a tendency to relaxation of the bowels. A large quantity of feed given at any time, in connection with vigorous exercise, is liable to bring a miscarriage; oats or flax straw in large quantities may produce diarrhea, and abortion may follow. Regular exercise and good, nourishing food in moderate quantities is always the sure road to success with a mare in foal. After the foal is up and around it should have a free operation of the bowels. If it should not you will notice that it is uneasy; it will switch its tail, draw up at the flanks, breathe short and staring more or less. It is time now to prepare an injection of slippery-elm water, flaxseed water, or even castile soap suds, and inject it into the bowels until the big bowels are emptied, to be repeated if found necessary. But don't resort to physic unless you are compelled. Better depend on laxative food for the dam than to derange the stomach of the little fellow by medicines that irritate.

New Racing Rules.

Following is a synopsis of the new rules adopted by the American Turf Congress:

Horses must be ridden out for second or third place under the same rules that govern first place; no one interested in the result of a race can act in any official capacity; no horse's name shall be changed after he once runs under a certain name; owners and horses shall be suspended for non-payment of forfeits; no person but the rider shall be permitted to strike a horse; abusive language by a starter or assistant prohibited; all jockeys must obtain a license from the Turf Congress, through the license committee; jockeys will not be permitted to have valets; jockeys will not be allowed to bet, except on horses they are riding; jockeys owning in whole or in part a race horse in training will not be permitted to ride horses other than their own; a person shall be ruled off who uses any injection of drugs or electrical, mechanical or other appliance other than the whip and spur for the purpose of stimulating the endurance or speed of a horse in a race; bets shall not be declared off because a horse that finished first carried more or a horse that ran unplaced carried less than its officially announced weight; when two or more horses, owned wholly or in part by the same

person or persons, start in a race, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse or entry in all pools, and when two or more horses so placed bet on them shall be paid as if the best placed one only had run, and the others coupled with him shall be treated as if they had not started, and horses finishing next after them shall be placed by the judges and the bets paid accordingly.

Good Advice Briefly Given.

It has been aptly said that the American people are subject to spasms. A drop in the wheat pit creates a panic and doubles up the whole speculative community; a few points off in the hog market causes a universal scramble to unload, and everybody wants to get out of the hog business. Cattle strike the bottom and the bulls go out of business and the calf crop is an entire failure. Everybody unloads, and some fine day the country awakes from its spasm of fright and finds hogs and cattle away out of sight, and the men who kept their heads and refused to have it because their neighbors insisted on indulging in the luxury because it was fashionable, and continued to breed hogs and cattle, they sold them at fabulous prices. This statement needs no other proof than the condition today of the hog and cattle market. The careful observer of the trotting-horse market for the past few years anticipated the spasm that is doubling up the market to-day and causing such a wild rush to unload.

The sale of Bell Boy for \$51,000, Axtell for \$105,000 and Arion for \$125,000, and the tremendous advance all along the line of service fees set the horse world crazy and created a regular South Sea Island bubble that had to burst. No condition of the trotting horse market could possibly sustain such tremendous prices. "The 'bike' sulky and mile tracks knocked the spots out of the good old-fashioned 2:30 performer, and the trotting world refused to do homage to our horse, however magnificent in size, conformation or breeding, unless he or his get could stop the watch below 2:20. This craze could not continue. It had to cease. It were far better if it had never existed. We are now rapidly going to the other extreme. The spasm is upon us and will probably run its course unless there is found in every community horsemen who are level headed enough to profit by the experience of the past in other lines of breeding and not sacrifice their stock, but continue to breed animals faultless in pedigree, conformation and size. For such there is always a market. Don't get panic-stricken.

The service fees of the past in many instances, were excessive, but there is great danger that they will now be reduced below the price at which first-class stallions can stand with any profit. Josh Billings said: "The time to be the most careful is when you have a hand full of trumps." The horse breeders of the country have more trumps and better ones than the breeders of any other line. Keep cool and play them carefully, and there will still be good money in the business. If breeders go crazy, have fits and sell out at any price because horses don't sell at combination sales, history will repeat itself, and when the market rights up some day else will make the money.—Western Horseman."

CATTLE.

In the early settlement of the United States it became apparent that it would be necessary to protect cattle from their owners; in other words the killing of cattle for beef would have to cease. History shows that in order to encourage the industry to the fullest possible extent, an order was passed forbidding the slaughter of any animal of the bovine kind, under penalty of death. Under this restriction the number of cattle increased to 30,000 in Virginia alone before the end of the year 1619.

Secretary Morton, who stands in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, councils for an industry second to none on this planet in its importance in affecting the weal or woe of a people, would do well to heed the solicitations of the cattleman who recently visited him asking his influence for the passage of the Vest bill. The demand for statistics and other information concerning live stock became so urgent that Senator Vest of Missouri introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau of statistics and information that would give to the farmers and others interested the exact information as to the number of live stock of all classes as well as the number at any time ready for the market.

The cattle market north of us appears to have waked up to the fact that it will require some money to handle many cattle this season. Hear the Montana Stock Journal. Our cattle brokers inform us that cattle buyers are complaining that they are unable to buy anything on account of the high prices asked by the owners. It is true that the owners of all classes of cattle are now holding at figures that, as compared with the prices asked and obtained during the past few years, are stiff, and this increase in the price of cattle is due to the conditions that prevail at the market centers. Cattle are bringing better prices than they have for years. Cattle are scarcer now than ever before. The demand is greater and the outlook is more encouraging than ever before, as indicated by the new packing house enterprises. All of these conditions have a tendency to make better prices for the cattle of the ranges and the country. So that it is only natural that those who have steers to sell for preparation for the markets should demand an advance in the price of last year and the year before. The conditions that obtain indicate the prospect of the beef business, and undoubtedly the rangemen and cattle breeders should share in the benefits of those who are only a little nearer the consumers in furnishing the meats demanded by the people.

Holstein-Friesians.

It would seem as if we have Holstein-Friesian breeders in this country who are afraid to put their cows to a public test at the World's fair. They are willing to throw away the greatest opportunity of our lives to establish the fact—and I know it is a fact—that the Holstein-Friesian is the best dairy cow in the world. There should not be a breeder of the black-and-whites in the United States who is not willing to jump at the opportunity to prove the superiority of our cattle. But I ought not to be expected that the few who will enter their cattle for the contest should pay all the expense and go to the trouble necessary to show the high merit of the Holstein-Friesians, for showing that merit will be to the pecuniary advantage of every Holstein-Friesian breeder.

Even the breeders who have been making false claims for their breeds, and now shrink from a contest that will show just what their animals are, will be benefited by the success of those who have cattle that will sustain the high claims of the breed. All Holstein-Friesian breeders should help pay the expense of making this contest. The

best dairy cow that the world ever saw would be in a pretty pickle, and so would her owner, if she was not led into this proposed contest. She could better afford to be beaten than never make the attempt to win.—[Black and White, in Farmers' Voice.

Cows With Blue Spectacles.

A remarkable story comes all the way from Moravia to the effect that all the cows in that part of the country are "humped in the rail fence corners, chewing their cuds, with great blue spectacles fastened before their eyes." It seems that the ground in that country has been covered with snow since the latter part of October. Nearly every day has been clear and cold, the reflection of the sunlight from the snow being very disastrous to the eyes of both man and beast. Thousands of cattle went entirely blind before the attention of the government director of agriculture was called to the fact. That gentlemen, Dr. Verincourt, recommended blue spectacle glasses, set in wooden or wire frames, and the result is that thousands of cattle are now roaming about over the Moravian pastures, looking as dignified as Boston "schoolmarm." It is further said that the entire blue glass supply of Vienna has been exhausted and the government has applied to Paris and London glass dealers for additional supplies.

This story, if true, (the JOURNAL don't vouch for it in its entirety), should call the attention of our breeders to the fact of our splendid location on the earth's surface for stock raising. We not only save the expense of furnishing blue spectacles for our cows to permeate over the prairie with, but don't really furnish them half enough rations at any time of the year. This last economy of ours will hardly bear bragging about, and it would be better all round, perhaps, if we could be reminded oftener that these animals have life and are susceptible of injury and suffering, and thereby entail a loss to the owners.

Cattle Too!

The chief end of man, agriculturally speaking, just now seems to be to get into the hog business. In the excitement characterizing the rapid rise in values of swine the Gazette begs to direct the attention of its readers to the undercurrent of strength in cattle. In summarizing the condition of affairs in the West one of our best informed correspondents does not hesitate to say that there is at the present moment a shortage of cattle "and we don't know it!"

Our reports show that good grade cows and heifers, as well as stock steers, are as a rule appreciably higher than a year ago, and at the yards the increasing strength of the market for extra steers as compared with mixed butchers' stuff must be encouraging to all feeders of good bullocks. The best cattle are now worth fully 50 cents per 100 more than a year ago. Breeders report a good inquiry for bulls, and all in all the outlook must be called decidedly encouraging.

From King Hog to King Steer may not be such a "far cry" as some people imagine.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Gazette, as usual, has it that no livestock industry can be superior to that of cattle-raising; that while hogs at the present prices have rather the call as an exceedingly popular market commodity, yet the well-fattened bullock still holds his own as a favorite the world over. The JOURNAL has no issue with the Gazette at this point, but, on the contrary, desires to emphasize the proposition. What our home readers should be brought to fully appreciate is that they are at the head of the class, in point of numbers, as meat-producers of the world; that is Texas furnishes more cattle for the market than any other named locality, but when it comes to quality, she is quite a distance from the lead. The big, fat bullocks, mentioned by the Gazette, is what you want, to put you in the proper place in the procession. You said in

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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.

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Pueblo Union Stock Yards,

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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

your recent conventions that the goal aimed at was nothing less than this: there is no reason why you should not go to work right away to put your house in order for this advance in breeding and farming your stock up to a higher plane than they have hitherto held.

Cattle Shipping.

Below will be found a proclamation from Gov. Osborne of Wyoming in regard to the shipment of cattle from the south, or rather from Texas, into said state of Wyoming. As it is of interest to our cattleman, the JOURNAL desires attention to it.

STATE OF WYOMING, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—The following regulations will govern the admission of Southern cattle during the year 1893:

1. All cattle coming in whole or in part from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, between the 31st day of March and the 1st day of November, must show by affidavit of two responsible parties, whose reliability shall be certified by the clerk of the county or district court: (a.) The name and postoffice address of the owner, consignor and consignee; (b.) The brand or brands of all said cattle; (c.) The county or counties in which said cattle have been held during the preceding ninety days, and the total number demanding entry.

2. Each trainload or herd, if driven, must be accompanied by a certified copy of the original affidavit.

Unless satisfactory proof is presented to the duly authorized inspector of the stock that such cattle have been for a continuous period of at least ninety days north or west of that portion of the country known as the infected district, described and bounded in regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by Hon J. M. Rusk, secretary of the United States department of agriculture, February 16, 1893, they will be deemed liable to contaminate native cattle by conveying Texas or splenic fever (so called) and will be denied admission into the state or quarantined at the expense and risk of the owner for ninety days; provided, however, that cattle which have been at least ninety days in the counties of Coke, Nolan,

Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox and Hardeman, in the State of Texas, may be moved by rail into the state of Wyoming under the following restrictions, viz.: 1. The cattle from said area shall be brought into the state only for slaughter or grazing and shall on no account be shipped from the state into any other state or territory of the United States before December 1, 1894. 2. That such cattle shall not be allowed in pens or on trails or ranges, that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to the Eastern markets before December 1, 1893, and that those two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact. 3. That all cars which have carried cattle from said area shall, upon unloading, at once be properly cleaned and disinfected.

4. All Southern cattle to be introduced into Wyoming must be inspected by a duly authorized inspector in the Southern pens where the shipments originate, or on the range adjacent thereto. Provided, however, that an additional inspection may be ordered within the boundary of Wyoming if the proper state officials have reason to believe that any inspection at the point of shipment has not been thorough, or that there is an attempt on the part of any mover of stock, either by false affidavit or otherwise, to avoid the necessary precautions for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle.

5. Points and places of inspection having been selected to suit the convenience of shippers and other movers of the stock in question and to facilitate and expedite the movement of all properly eligible cattle, a fee of 14 cents per head to defray expenses incident to all necessary inspection will be charged, which fee will be due and payable before certificate will be issued. On the date of the taking effect of this proclamation all previous proclamations concerning the quarantine of stock will stand revoked.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL] JOHN E. OSBORNE,
By the governor, Governor.
A. W. BARBER, Secretary of State.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30, 1893.

Receipts of cattle 1500. Natives strong to 10 cents higher; feeders firm; best cows steady; common ones 10 cents lower. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Five cars of Texas fed steers, weighing 1106 pounds average, sold to-day at \$4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 6200. Market 10 cents lower.
Sheep—Receipts, 1700. Market is strong.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., March 30. Cattle—Receipts, 2600; shipments, 2200. No good natives on sale. Texas cattle firm. Some fed steers, \$4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4800; shipments, 2600; common heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.20. Sheep—Receipts, 105. None shipped. No market for want of supplies.

Chicago Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., March 30. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 3000. Market active to steady and strong. Top steers, \$5.90 to \$6.05; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.05; others, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fat cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 7000. Market 20 to 25 cents lower. Common to good mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.05; prime, heavy and butchers' weights, \$7.10 to \$7.25; light, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Sheep—Receipts 8000, shipments 2000; market active and firm. Natives \$4 to \$5.40; clipped Texans \$3.90 to \$4.80; Westerns \$5.15 to \$5.70; lambs \$4.75 to \$6.50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—Wool, new clip from Illinois sold to-day at private figures; Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas 8 to 12 cents; Missouri 22 to 24 cents; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota 16 to 22 cents; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah 17 to 21 cents; tub washed choice 33 to 34 cents.

Souvenir Coins.

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

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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 27, 1893.

Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1417	1371
Calves and Yearlings.....	1659	1494
Hogs.....	1917	991
Sheep.....	732	732

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

Cows—Good milk cows, \$25 to \$35; good attractive springers, \$17.50 to \$25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 4 to 4 1/4c; common to fair per lb. gross, 3 to 3 1/2c.

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

The market continues to rule active and steady, and closed with few cattle, mostly poor stock of any class, left on hand. Fair to good cows and heifers, beefs, cows and yearlings are in demand. Hogs dull and weak. Good sheep firm and in fair request.

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 Lotta 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 \$1.30 each, or five new ones at \$1.50 each. Commence work at once. First come first served.

Do you want your cow to yield up all the milk she has in store? Then treat her like you would any other sensible animal, be kind, coax, flatter, keep her in a good humor, let her be eating while you are milking. You will find that she appreciates your attention and will respond as readily to favors shown and even more so than many bipeds you will meet during life.

Any person who pretends to breed live stock without a knowledge of stock farming, or a desire to acquire such knowledge had better be turned out of the synagogue at once, as he will certainly prove a failure, and an incubus upon the fraternity.

Sioux City Journal: The runt end of the winter season's hog supply is about all in. The hogs now coming to market are more matured than those received during January and February. Farmers are beginning to realize that they will have plenty of time to mature their hogs and still obtain the benefit of the high prices. Consignments of shoats and brood sows are generally from localities where the farmer saves \$5 a year in not taking a daily paper and loses \$25 to \$50 in the sale of their hogs. They economize at the spigot and waste at the bung hole.

No one should have poor success in planting trees. Transplanting is not difficult as a rule, and, with careful handling, one in a thousand should not perish, except, possibly, the peach, which is considered the most easily affected by digging and removing of any fruit-bearing tree. With small fruits, such as the strawberry, black raspberry, etc., more skill is required in transplanting, and more failures must be expected.

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Alfalfa, \$12.00 per 100 pounds.

Bermuda Grass, \$1.25 per lb.

Stroom Corn, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Stock Beets, 50c per lb.

Lintless Cotton Seed, \$1 per qt.

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Agents, or

H. C. TOWNSEND,

Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., March 28, 1893.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Owing to an absence to the Colorado immigration convention I did not write you last week. A party of gentlemen from Denver, Col., has purchased a large tract of land in Loving county, twenty miles northeast of Pecos and will settle a colony on it at an early day. This will be quite an acquisition to the Pecos country.

Crop prospects fine and a general improvement throughout the country. Stock doing fine, though we are needing rain. All the steers are sold in this section. Several large herds have passed Pecos for the Panhandle. Yours,
J. J. I.

Kansas City Letter.

Special to the Journal.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—The receipts of cattle for the seven days past on this market number 24,772 head, exceeding the corresponding week last year by 8078, and of pretty good average quality.

The year's increase to date over that of 1892 for the corresponding time amounts to 50,295 head, and 1227 head of calves above that of last year. It does not look like much of a shortage yet on this market, but this market is now better prepared to handle all classes than ever before, especially is this true of Texas cattle.

Monday the market for heavy shipping steers ruled weak and about 10c lower, while the tidy lightweight dressed beef steers sold readily at steady to strong prices as compared with Saturday.

Tuesday the market was off again on the heavy end; steady light.

To-day, Wednesday's receipts were 5278 head. There was a good active movement; prices ruling strong to 10c higher on heavy shipping steers and steady on dressed beef steers. Good to choice cows and heifers both light and heavy sold active and strong. Common and thin stuff a little dull and slow. Choice export steers, 1550 to 1600 pounds, bring \$5.55@5.70; good to choice shipping steers, 1450 to 1500, \$5.00@5.50; D. B. steers, 1250 to 1400, \$4.60@4.90; 950 to 1150, \$3.95@4.40. Fat cows and heifers bring \$3.25@3.75@3.95@4.25; common and canners, \$2 up to \$3.

The Texas and Indians coming this season so far have been pretty good. Ninety-four car loads were received in the Texas division last week and the latter half of the week, \$4 to \$4.40 was the prevailing figures for good to choice 900 to 1050 pound fed steers; middling to common, 850 to 900; pounds sold for \$3.15@3.85.

The three first days of this week eighty-seven car loads were received in the division and in sympathy with the natives a decline 15@20c was had for Monday and Tuesday.

To-day, Wednesday, under receipts of 38 carloads, some of them pretty good, but many medium to common they sold steady to strong for good, and weak for common; 950 to 1150 pound steers brought \$3.95@4.15; medium to common 850 to 1000 pounds, \$3.50@3.85.

Scarcely any cows offered; one bunch of 512 pound heifers brought \$2.80; 1022 pound stags, \$3.25.

The sheep market this week has been good for fat muttons and dull for thin sheep. No Texans on sale. Good to choice 75 to 80-pound Texas muttons would sell for \$4.25@4.50. Light muttons, \$3.50@4.25; stock, \$3.00@3.50 per hundred weight.

Hog market badly off. Tops, \$7.15; bulk, \$6.80@6.95, and a great many at 6.60 and below.

Bureau of Information.

"The Burlington" has recently established in a convenient quarter its elegant and commodious passenger sta-

tion at Chicago an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time-tables, and is known as the "bureau of information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply for information and receive a full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea board cities, and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the Burlington enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the bureau may be enjoyed all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future giving accurate information as to "How to Get to the World's Fair Grounds," "How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depot in Chicago, to impart all information to visitors.

Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's fair grounds without change or delay.

The Clifton Herd.

DALLAS, TEX., March 29, 1893.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

I send herewith our milk and butter records just published by Holstein association, showing the Clifton herd of Dallas, Tex., way to the front.

Texas can raise as fine record cattle as any other state in the Union.

Yours respectfully,

WM. E. HUGHES.

Name of Cow.	Years of Age.	Years of Record.	Average of Fat per day.	Gaining per day.	Butterfat per day.
Kassie.	5	606	8	28	12
Aaggie Diamond.	4	1069	6	34	4
Aaggie Henrietta.	4	1071	9	33	4
Aaggie Sadie Vale.	5	1069	6	31	6
Palesey 3d.	4	1069	6	31	6
Colantha 2d.	2	1060	7	30	13
Maxons Bonnie.	2	1069	6	30	10
Mignone 3d.	3	1069	6	30	10
Aaggie Idaline 7th.	4	1066	8	30	3
Lustre 2d.	8	1066	8	30	11
Naomie 3d.	3	1066	8	30	11
Gi's Aaggie.	4	1060	7	19	13
Bessie Artie 3d.	3	1063	8	18	13
Artie Evans Netherland.	3	1067	7	18	13
Kitty Clover.	3	1067	7	18	13
Maud Eibelberta.	3	1067	7	18	13
Cecelia Rooker.	3	1068	8	17	10
George 2d Aaggie.	4	1061	5	17	9
Shily 4th.	5	1068	8	17	3
Mercedes Jangle Milk.	3	1068	8	17	4
L'sommes Netherland.	4	1064	6	16	1
Bontschonk 2d.	5	1068	7	15	9
Telephone 3d.	3	1068	8	15	9
Lakeside Theo 3d.	3	1070	7	14	11
Jacoba Hartog T.	3	1070	7	14	5
Maxon's Klumnia.	3	1068	8	13	2
Myrtle Hug.	2	1067	7	13	2

The above record, with Col. Hughes' note, is given a place in our columns this week, not alone as an item of news to our readers, but with the hope that it may act as an incentive to many of them to go and do likewise.

What a splendid showing for Texas, and what a grand country it would make of her if she only had a few hundred such herds as "Clifton" within her limits.

Cattle and Mules for Sale.

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

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

The radish and strawberry has been with us for some time, now the peas, beans, other berries and melons are coming along nicely, and ere long the tables of the South will be loaded with all the vegetables of the season. What a grand country is this of ours.

Cattle Breeding and Raising

Being one of the chief industries of the state of Texas, and those interested therein having recently in their great convention declared it to be their intention to continue to advance until they have attained the highest possible ground known to their special branch, the JOURNAL will take great pleasure in the future as in the past in aiding them in their laudable efforts to do so. To do this the JOURNAL will not only give out the views, opinions and experience of its own staff, but shall collect from all sources acceptable the best thought on this line and give our readers the benefit of it. In making this effort suggestions and information from the great breeders of our country will be gladly received.

Rules for Tracklaying.

The question is often asked: "What are the rules for laying out mile and one-half mile tracks?" The following simple directions will be found useful: For a mile track draw a line through an oblong center 440 yards in length, setting a stake at each end. Then draw a line on either side of the first line, exactly parallel with and 417 feet 1 inch from it, setting stakes at either end of them. You will then have an oblong square 440 yards long and 834 feet 4 inches wide. At each end of these three lines you will now set stakes. Now fasten a cord or wire 417 feet 2 inches long to the center stake of your parallelogram, and then describe a half circle, driving stakes as often as you wish to set a fence post. When the circle is made at both ends of your parallelogram you will have two straight sides and two circles which measured three feet from the fence, will be exactly a mile. Two turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot.

A half-mile track: Draw two parallel lines 600 feet long and 452 feet 5 inches apart. Half way between the two parallel lines drive a stake, then loop a wire around the stake, long enough to reach to either side. Then make a true curve with the wire, putting down a stake as often as a fence post is needed. When this operation is finished at both ends of the 600-foot parallel lines the track is laid out. The inside fence will rest exactly on the line drawn, but the track must measure a half mile three feet from the fence. The turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot. The stretches may be anywhere from 45 to 60 feet.

The above mode of laying of a race track has been going the rounds of the press, and thinking it that it might be a matter of some interest to our readers on account of its simplicity a copy is made this week from the Horseman.

Indian Territory Pasture.

I have got first-class range, 1500 head of cattle; no better fattening range in the Chickasaw nation. Range under good three wire fence and fifteen miles northwest of Ardmore, I. T., on Caddo creek. Will take 1500 head through season or one year for \$1200, or 1200 for \$1000. Will relieve at cars and reload and keep up fence at my own expense, and will give party furnishing cattle the privilege of furnishing a man, and will mount and board him free of charge. Am not able to stock my pasture at present, consequently I can give some man a good deal for one or two years. Come and see me. Sam Brown, Newport, I. T.

Whoever eats apples raw knows that much of the flavor is lost by peeling them. It is in the skin or so near it that the skin cannot be removed without losing it. Most housewives know that to cook apples by slicing without peeling procures a much richer flavor to the sauce.

POULTRY.

Do you manage your poultry, as well as all other business, under a fixed system?

Fresh, pure water every day for the chickens will keep cholera and many other ailments from your hen-house door.

All fowls are more or less meat eaters, so during the winter when there are no bugs you will have to resort to the butcher's shop to supply their demands. If you want to keep them healthy and continue the egg supply while the cold weather lasts, meat, vegetables and sour stimulants, such as pepper, onions, etc., will have to be fed to them.

Plucking fowls is a tedious process. If there are any who want to operate without the aid of the scalding process let them do so, and when they are tired of that let them try the following improved method: Dip the fowls in cold water and let them drip; then apply finely pulverized rosin to the feathers, using a rubbing for convenience, then scald in the usual way. The rosin sticks the feathers together so that the pin feathers come out with the others, saving much trouble. Apply about half a teaspoonful of rosin to a fowl. Use the common, crude article; it is cheap stuff, and its cost is made up ten times over by the labor saved.—Poultry Monthly.

A Word More About Mating.

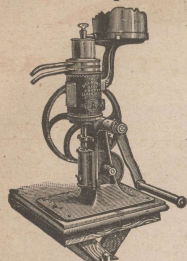
Make the fowls for hardiness. A weak fowl is invariably from a practical standpoint, an unprofitable fowl. The food it consumes goes largely to sustaining the fowl in its unequal conflict for life. Little strength is left over for production or reproduction. It cannot, like strong competitors, meet the difficulties of existence even-handed. It is out of relation with its environment, abnormal in its constitution and hence life is sustained only by greater efforts than is required by the strong fowl. It often succumbs in this struggle, but if it lingers long, still holding on to the thread of life, and succeeds in leaving any descendants, it leaves only weak ones, whose survival is doubtful in fact, and more doubtful in desirability.

Mate for easiness of keep. There are always some fowls that can be kept in good condition upon less grain than is required to keep others in a like condition. The digestion or disposition, or both are more perfect. The food eaten does more for the eater. Such fowls are more likely to bear fowls that can be kept cheaply than the kind more expensive to feed. Where many are kept, the small saving of each added together, will make not an inconsiderable sum; and such fowls are usually in much better health and therefore better fitted for the productive than those who eat much with comparatively little good unto themselves.

Mate for disposition. Breeders of Pit Games do this, only they call it courage. Now, disposition makes a deal of difference in the comfort of caring for a flock of fowls, and it is not without influence on the profits to be derived therefrom. A wild, scary lot of hens will break windows in the hen house, scale fences about their runs, smash eggs placed under them, trample upon and kill their chickens, create heat and bad blood in the owner's veins, and generally do lots of mischief. This wildness will be transmitted to their descendants and will be intensified in the young by the training of the parents; whereas a kind, gentle, courageous disposition will save all this trouble, loss and vexation.—Silas Bevan in Poultry Monthly.

Removal.—On and after April 1st the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure will have their office on the southeast corner Second and Houston streets, entrance on Second.

Don't YOU Need a "BABY" Cream Separator



If you have five or more cows, a "BABY" cannot but prove a most profitable and pleasing investment. Its use means more and better butter, more efficient milking, saving of time, labor and plant, and better satisfaction with dairying generally.

Send for new "BABY" catalogue, giving actual experience of well-known users and endorsement of highest dairy authorities in every section, styles, capacities, prices, and complete information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
GENERAL OFFICES:
74 Cortlandt St., New York.

DAIRY.

Mrs. D. B. North, who returned from a trip to Fortuna, in Humboldt county, was greatly pleased with that locality. Snow occasionally falls there, but only at intervals of two or three years, says the Oroville Register. There is rarely any frost or cold to damage fruit, but this is not the great industry there, for the people pay more attention to dairying than to any other pursuit. Creameries have sent many land owners into the dairying business, for they find that it pays regularly and better than almost any other pursuit. Fine fruit of nearly all kinds is grown, but each man who owns land appears to be devoting his time and attention to cows and butter-making. Land is as high as \$400 an acre for dairying purposes, and it appears to us that good land for grazing in Butte county will pay well for dairying purposes, when men in Humboldt can pay \$400 an acre and still make money.—Breeder's Gazette, Cal. California lands worth \$400 an acre for dairying purposes. Just think of it! Here is a comparatively new state, away over on our extreme western frontier that has risen up in its energy and enterprise and pressed to the front rank in one of the most refined and elevating branches of farm industry, to such an extent, and with such success, that her people are able and willing to pay \$400 an acre for land with which to carry it on. THE JOURNAL regrets to say that there are a number of acres of very superior lands in Texas, well adapted to dairying, that are not selling at this time for quite that much.

Short-Weight Butter.

The legislature has practically passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell short-weight rolls of butter. The measure narrowly escaped disaster in the senate, the argument being advanced that a farmer might become a criminal through the melting of an ounce from each roll while en route to market on a sultry day. It was pointed out, however, that the shortage, to be criminal, must be within the knowledge of the retailer, so the bill was ordered to engrossment. It is a deplorable fact that the practices which this measure is designed to prevent are engaged in by dealers, and that a good deal of short-weight butter is offered for sale in the San Francisco and other markets. When butter sells at retail for 70 and 80 cents a roll, the buyer feels that he has been grossly abused and cheated if he does not get full weight. The tendency is to throw discredit on the en-

tire business, and honest butter-makers, who are in the great majority, suffer with dishonest dealers. Except in cases of some makers and creameries that turn out brands of approved quality, the buying public is able to make little or no distinction between the various makes, and place all butter makers and dealers in the same category, so far as this particular practice is concerned. If a few deceivers, they think all are deceivers.

Dealers, not makers, are largely responsible for these discreditable methods. Butter is bought by weight and sold by the roll, so that the manufacturer gets exactly what he is supposed to get; and all the profits of stunted butter go to the dealer. It is a fact that creameries, dairymen and other makers are expected and even required to manufacture "two-pound" rolls weighing less than two pounds, or they may have difficulty in disposing of their product. It may happen, and we think does happen, that a 50-roll box will weigh more than ninety pounds. The maker therefore sells ninety pounds of butter at, say 25 cents per pound, receiving \$22.50. The salesman sells fifty rolls at 70 cents per roll, receiving \$35. He should get \$31.50, 35 cents per pound. He therefore has a legitimate profit of \$9; illegitimate, \$3.30, or \$12.50 in all. It is time this kind of business is stopped. We hope the new law will be enforced.

The above is from the Breeder's Gazette of California. The legislature of that progressive state has attempted to arrest a great evil, that is entirely too common in this goodly land of ours. This particular act appears to be aimed at dealers in butter; but it should be extended to all goods sold by weight, either at wholesale or retail. The producer who sells his goods in bulk, almost without an exception, gives good weight, cattle or hogs, by the head or carload, go over the scales with sentinels on either side to watch; there is any fraud it generally occurs between that period and the one when it reaches the consumer.

CROP TALK.

Much anxiety has been manifested by the dealers in grain to see the figures from the department of agriculture at Washington. It has been given to the public through the reports from the bureau, and shows that the total wheat crop on hand is less than it has been for the past ten years, and that in corn the amount has only been exceeded four times in ten years. A condensed statement from the Prairie Farmer shows:

The estimated proportion of wheat on hand is 26.2 per cent. on the last crop, the smallest per centage in ten years. The quantity on hand aggregates 135,000,000 bushels, 36,000,000 bushels less than last March and 23,000,000 more than the small crop of 1890. A large portion is found in states that do not spare a bushel for commercial distribution, only 34,000,000 in the principal spring wheat states, more than half of which is required for seed in the spring. Of the winter wheat states only Kansas and California have any considerable surplus available for commercial distribution.

The amount exported in twelve months is 191,000,000 bushels; required for consumption, 300,000,000; seed used, 54,000,000; visible stocks, 79,000,000; a total of 624,000,000, against an apparent supply of 729,000,000. There is therefore, an apparent excess of distribution from the last two crops of 31,000,000 bushels as compared with previous estimates, showing, if present estimates are correct, which cannot be positively assured, that the crops of 1891 and 1892 were underestimated by 2 or 3 per cent, which would be a close margin on the safe side. Little old wheat is reported on hand. The average weight of the crop per measured bushel, as calculated from returns of millers and state agents and correspondents, is 57.5 pounds, re-

THE ENSOR REMEDY FOR Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

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

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

Institute Cor. Third and Pecan Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

"Dot Leetle Frenchman"

Says to the Stockmen, give him

Your Hats to clean.

Your Hats to block.

Your Hats to dye black.

Your Hats to make new over again; and don't forget also to send your soiled Coats, Vests, Pants to be cleaned, repaired or relined, or to be dyed Black, Brown or Blue. It is the only house in the Southwest who dye ladies' dresses blue, black, brown, red, orange, or any shade they may desire. Work sent all over the state C. O. D. and relying 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.

ducing the estimated product to 494,000,000 commercial bushels.

The crop report for March of the department of agriculture relates to the distribution of corn and wheat and stock remaining on farms. It is not a census of individual holding of growers, but is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining, made by a board of correspondents in each county and also by an independent board reporting to the state agent. All grain, including any surplus of previous years, is included. These separate results are scrutinized, obvious errors and inconsistencies corrected, distances harmonized and ultimate statements tabulated by states to show both percentage and aggregate quantities.

The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 626,847,370 bushels, 38.5 per cent of the last product. This proportion has been exceeded in March four times in the last ten years, and the quantity has been exceeded five times. The consumption of eight months, 1,001,616,430 bushels, only exceeds that following the smaller crop of 1887 and 1890. The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond country lines is 277,379,000 bushels, or 17 per cent of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,345,445,000, or 82.6 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn average 2.27 cents, for unmerchantable 27.7 cents, making an aggregate of \$355,000,000, which exceeds the December valuation by \$13,000,000, averaging 40 cents per bushel.

The weekly report from Secretary Hester of the National cotton exchange at New Orleans shows the relative amount of cotton received so far of the crop of '92 as compared with the crops of the two preceding years, there being a shortage of nearly 40 per cent as compared with the crop of '91 and nearly 30 per cent below '90, as follows:

The total for the week is 44,116 bales less than the movement of March 4 to 10, inclusive, last year, and 29,195 less than during the same dates year before last. The deficit in amount brought into sight for the first ten days of March is 59,650 compared with the same time last year and 48,857 compared with the year before. This brings the total deficiency for 191 days of the season ending February 10, to 2,270,215 less than the movement for the same number of days last season, and 1,762,751 less than the season before. The total brought into sight during the last seven days has been 73,716, against 117,832 from March 4 to 10, inclusive, last year, and 102,911 the year before, while the aggregate for the first ten days of March is 107,754, against 164,404 and 153,611.

The total marketed from Sept. 1st to date is 5,851,143, against 8,121,359 and 7,613,884 for last year and the year before, respectively. From this time on last year the amount of cotton brought

into sight was 914,091 bales, and the year before last 1,038,703. In other words, after this date last year 10.12 per cent of the crop was marketed and the season before last 12 per cent.

The movement since Sept. 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 4,375,922, against 6,244,299 last year, and 5,961,186 the year before. Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 735,667, against 1,034,153 and 898,479. Interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year are 294,653, against 412,131 and 362,313. Southern mills taking 444,831, against 430,800 and 391,916. Northern spinners have taken during the last week 688 bales, less than last year, making a decrease in their takings of 356,879 for the season to date.

Foreign exports for the week have been 71,162 bales against 88,609 last year, making the total for the season 3,201,425, against 4,529,665 last year or a decrease of 1,428,240. The total takings of American mills—North, South and Canada—thus far for the season have been 1,882,994, against 2,223,449 last year. These include 1,414,697 by Northern spinners against 1,771,588 last year.

Stocks at seaport cities and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the week 38,326 bales against a decrease during the corresponding period of last year of 558, and are now 346,161 smaller than at this date 1892. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop the supply to date is 6,384,094 against 8,399,734 the same time last year.

Important Removal.

On and after April 1 the office of the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure will be located at the southeast corner of Second and Houston streets, Loyd building, with entrance on Second street, south side, between Main and Houston streets, where the doctors have secured the entire second floor with new and commodious offices for the accommodation of the large number of patients now under treatment, as their present quarters, being too high up and inadequate to accommodate their growing practice with comfort and ease. All incurers and patients are requested to call at their new office on and after Saturday next, where they will continue to treat with their usual success all manner of cancer, tumor, catarrh, eczema, piles, fistula and all malignant skin diseases.

DR. D. M. BYE COMBINATION OIL CURE, Southeast corner of Second and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

When trees are badly affected with bark lice wash their trunks with a mixture of tobacco steeped in water until the water is strong, to which add an equal amount of strong soap suds.

THEY WASH THEIR CLOTHES WITH CLAIR ETTE SOAP.

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Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco railroads to the livestock markets of the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling livestock and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in the state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Union wagon, "A" Grade \$32.
Grange wagon, "A" Grade \$40.
Alliance bicycle, "A" Grade \$10.50.

You should order no BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS or HARNESS from any one until you have seen our New Grand Catalogue for 1888, which is mailed free to any address. It shows over one hundred new styles, with prices of vehicles ranging from \$30 upward, and Harness from \$5 upward. Our goods are strictly hand-made and fully warranted for two years, and our Spiral Springs are warranted for 12 years. We are recognized manufacturers for the above organizations. Examine our mammoth display at the World's Fair, in Chicago. The only manufacturers in the world that sell their entire output direct to the consumer. Factory and Salesrooms: Cincinnati, O. Sycamore St. from Court to Canal St.

CANCER CURED.

By DR. J. W. HARWELL.

Office—306 1/2, Dolorosa street, opposite South-east hotel, up stairs, rooms 3 and 4, San Antonio, Tex.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers and all malignant sores and skin diseases without the knife or the loss of blood. Residence, 314 Devine street. Send for pamphlets of reference of cured.

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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the

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The greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all, also the only direct route to

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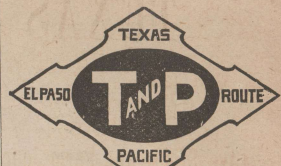
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STOCK FARMING.

Any person who pretends to breed live stock without a knowledge of stock farming, or a desire to acquire such knowledge had better be turned out of the synagogue at once, as he will certainly prove a failure, and an incubus upon the fraternity.

Stock farming is nothing more nor less than any other high style of farming. It simply means cultivation. Get the best quality of seed, weed out, prune properly, keep the crop growing by all proper nourishment and training, and soon as development has sufficiently taken place, have a proper regard for the rule which enforces the "survival of the fittest."

Under this heading comes one of the most important of the educational columns of the JOURNAL. Many of our readers will appreciate this fact, and it is to be hoped that they will, as convenient, send us their views on this important branch of home industry, so as to give their friends and neighbors who read our paper for information the benefit of their experience and advice. With the subject of stock farming comes every phase of treatment known in animal life, from the selection of the sire and dam clear through until the product has been marketed—from the Sultan to the buffalo; from the coop to the barn, embracing all kind of crops for feed. For the purpose of illustrating the almost unlimited range of the subject, a few clippings from that inimitable journal, The National Stockman and Farmer, are given below.

AN EASY MILKER.

Of two cows both equally good in other respects, always choose the easy milker. A few minutes saved every day in the time taken in milking counts up into hours at the end of the year. In a few years it amounts to days—and you have nothing to show for it.

UNDILUTED MILK FOR LAMBS.

I find that there is an impression among the farmers who have occasion to raise lambs by hand that it is important to add water to the milk, thinking that the milk is too strong. I used to do the same and lost all we tried to raise, but of late have given them the pure cow's milk and have been very successful. We are feeding four now and they are doing well.

PEAS FOR HOGS.

If you have any hogs try a few acres of peas. You will be surprised to see how hogs gain on peas. I only sow two bushels to the acre as early as the weather will permit, then turn in as soon as they begin to get hard, which is about the first of August. The hogs should have free access to water close by them. They will take care of themselves and be ready for market before the rush of corn fed hogs comes on the market. After the hogs have taken care of the peas I burn the vines. Then the ground is in excellent condition for a crop of wheat.

THE EARLY COLT.

It is the common belief with farmers that the colt should be foaled on grass. On most farms with the winter treatment that the mares have there is no doubt but what it would be best. This treatment while generally considered good in the way of feeding consists too much in dry food very rich in carbohydrates such as corn, timothy hay and corn fodder. While a mare will become high in flesh on this kind of feeding it is not the best for the growth of the embryo foal. Nor is it such as will produce milk of the proper kind for the young foal. The nutritive ratio of mares' milk is 1 to 2.8; that of corn 1 to 8; timothy hay 1 to 12. 7, corn fodder 1 to 14.

At once noticeable is the wide difference between the nutritive ratio of the milk and the foods that the mare usually has in the winter season.

It is conceded that the animal system cannot produce from a food a property that does not belong to that food. While these foods contain the proper

ties desired in the milk they are in too small quantities. The animal cannot consume enough of them to produce milk of the proper quality.

The farmer need not of necessity confine his brood mares to these foods. It is done rather from force of habit than calculation. With a ration of clover hay, bran and middlings, the mare has properties from which to grow the embryo foal and produce milk of proper quality. The nutritive ratio of clover hay is 1 to 5, with the per cent of albuminoids more than twice as great as that of timothy hay.

The nutritive ratio of wheat bran is 1 to 3.9, and as compared with corn has 33 1/2 greater amount of albuminoids, and as compared with corn fodder has four times the amount of albuminoids.

The nutritive ratio of middlings is 1 to 5.7, with a high per cent of albuminoids.

A comparison of the properties of these foods with those of fresh grass will show the farmer the possibilities of compounding a ration suitable for his mares while in winter quarters, and make it possible for a mare to produce a foal with the same safety as if foaled on grass. If there is no object of economy in the production of an early foal, the farmer will find it economical to feed his mares a variety of foods, that they may be able to bring strong, healthy foals.

On farms where colt growing is looked upon as one of the profits of the farm and the brood mares do the work of the farm it will be found very convenient to have the colts foaled in the stables before the heavy spring work commences. When the colts are foaled on the pastures the mares must be out of the teams for at least two weeks, and should be relieved from the heavy plowing for a longer period. When the colts are foaled in March, the mares have time to recuperate before the pressure of farm work comes on. In this case there is no cessation of work at the busiest time. The colts will have attained age sufficient to allow their being left in the stable, which is much better than to have them walking the fences after their dams or tied to the fence.

For the March colt the farmer wants a good warm stable or else he must expect to lose sleep caring for the youngster. Under any condition he will be accounted a better horseman if he "sleeps with one eye open." Sometimes a colt is weak and needs help to stand to suck. This help for two or three days will often save to the farmer a valuable animal. The early colt has always with us had the advantage of the late one. One month the start in the spring has seemed to give two months the advantage in going into winter quarters. This advantage is much more noticeable at breaking time, usually at three years old.

Sioux City Journal: The runt end of the winter season's hog supply is about all in. The hogs now coming to market are more matured than those received during January and February. Farmers are beginning to realize that they will have plenty of time to mature their hogs and still obtain the benefit of the high prices. Consignments of shoats and brood sows are generally from localities where the farmer saves \$5 a year in not taking a daily paper and loses \$25 to \$50 in the sale of their hogs. They economize at the spigot and waste at the bung-hole.

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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. 1896.

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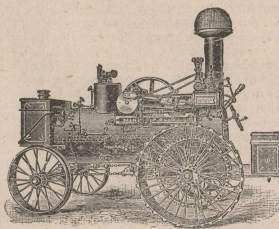
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9:45 a m	5:00 p m	Lve.....	New Orleans.....	Arr	10:55 a m	7:05 p m
7:30 p m	7:00 a m	Lve.....	Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p m	9:35 a m
11:15 p m	9:30 a m	Lve.....	Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
2:30 a m	11:37 a m	Arr.....	Brenham.....	Lve	4:52 p m	2:30 a m
8:20 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 v m
7:07 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....	Coriscane.....	Lve	11:48 a m	9:15 p m
10:25 a m	7:55 p m	Arr.....	Fort Worth.....	Lve	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:35 a m	6:40 p m	Arr.....	Dallas.....	Lve	9:35 a m	6:40 p m
12:10 p m	9:30 p m	Arr.....	Sherman.....	Lve	7:05 a m	3:35 p m
12:30 p m	9:30 p m	Arr.....	Denison.....	Lve	6:45 a m	3:30 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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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,469
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,000		
Sold to Feeders	213,922	4,390	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,550		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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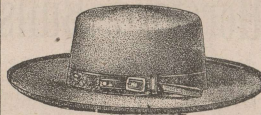
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