

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 52.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Every farmer must post himself on politics or his plowing will still leave him short.—Texas Farmer.

The less politics had on the farm the longer the rows and the better the stand.

If the manure is kept in compost heaps until thoroughly rotted and then spread as evenly as possible over young clover, it probably does land and crops more good than it can be used in any other way.

It takes a great deal more brain and brawn to make a first-class farmer than it does to make a first-class politician, to say nothing of the immense margin in his favor when it comes to integrity and uprightness of calling.

While this is an age of commercial fertilizers, the fact still stands approved that the manure of farm stock stands unequalled as a means of fertilizing the soil. The dairy farmer finds a profit above that obtained by feeding beef breeds, his returns are sooner got, and more constant. This is the case whether the farmer sells milk or patronizes a creamery or cheese factory, or manufactures his dairy products at home; but there is quite a difference in the relation to the farm which of these methods he adopts.

It is getting to be quite amusing to witness the editorial earnestness that pops up every week in many of our daily and weekly exchanges on the subject of cotton planting for the present year. There can be no doubt of the anxiety of these gentlemen on the question of acreage to be put in cotton; as to whether their protests will work a diminution in this direction is exceedingly doubtful. The fact is, the die is already cast, the number of acres has already been determined, and much of it seeded down.

A small piece of potato can nourish only one eye, and increasing number of eyes without increasing the size of the piece of potato is of no avail. The eyes at the seed end of the potato act as a single eye, and are as independent ones, capable of producing as many stocks as there are apparent eyes. There is more importance in the size in which the potatoes are cut than in the number of eyes to the piece. The tubers should be cut uniformly in about one, two or three ounces pieces. This may be done in almost entire disregard to the position of the eyes. It is uniformity of size in the pieces that produces the most uniform and best crop.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the agricultural college in Michigan, reports to the United States Department of agriculture that he found no benefit from planting the so-called Chapman honey plant by his bees. While they worked busily on it, the honey in the hives gained but little, though it had a long season. The Rocky Mountain bee plant—cleome—gave good results, but did not grow well, and a full stand of plants could not be procured at too plants could not be procured at too great an expense to pay in actual practice. Nor was there any special advantage in sowing rape. He found sweet clover one of the best honey plants, and advises sowing it in waste places to replace rag weed and other weeds, and cleome may also be used in the same way. He found more fruit to set where bees had access to the blossoms than where they were covered with quaze. It might be said with considerable truth that about one-half of all manure is wasted. The great body of waters which collects on the barn must run down to the eaves and drip upon the top of the manure heap, and as this water leaches down and runs away it carries the most valuable part of the manure with it. Tons of water fall upon it in this way every

winter, and the loss is tremendous. Manure is so valuable now that it is worth the trouble of carrying away from the eaves of the barn. Take it to some safe place and pile it compactly in a solid heap.

The American Cultivator says: Much of the prosperity of old-time farmers, and of new settlers on virgin soil even yet, was because so large a part of their work was and is devoted to making the farm better. On wild land something must always be done at first before it can be made productive. Then, too, there are houses and barns to be built, fruit trees to be planted, wells to be dug and fences put up. In all these ways the early settler finds a market for his labor, that while the soil remains fertile is paid for at good wages. But when fertility diminishes, these improvements no longer pay. In all the older sections of the country, and in some places at the West, land can now be bought of disgruntled owners for little more than the cost of the improvements made, often for less than such cost. There is naturally much more caution in these days about improving farms. It comes from previous mistakes in making improvements that did not pay, and is not always a wise caution. What is needed is a closer discrimination as to the character and productiveness of improvements. Some not only do not bring money to the farmer but subject him to an annual bill of expense. In constructing a new house, for example, many a man has found too late that not only did the house cost more than it should, but the expense of furnishing it and the style of living that it pre-supposed was all equally disproportioned to the farm income. We do not say aught against farmers building fine houses, but they should follow rather than precede the improvements in the farm itself, which will produce the income to make them justifiable.

Texas Statistical Agent.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following letter addressed by Secretary Morton to Senator Coke explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1893.—Hon. Richard Coke, Waco, Tex.—Dear Sir: The office of the state statistical agent for Texas will be vacant on the first day of April next. It is important for the reputation of your state that the person selected for this position should have enough of state pride to thoroughly and efficiently perform the duties which it imposes. His reports to this department will give good or bad reputation to the fertility of your magnificent commonwealth and establish its productive capacity for good or ill, both as to cotton and cereals. His duties will also probably include the cattle and sheep interests and he will if it can be made practical, be expected to make monthly statements as to the

condition and number of cattle and sheep in Texas.

J. R. Dodge, statistician for many years of this department, writes me this day as follows: "The system of state statistical agencies was established for the unification, or at least closer agreement, of national and state crop reporting methods and results. Wherever state departments or boards of agriculture had in operation statistical systems, the design was to appoint as the agent of this department the responsible state officer charged with such work. In other states, three-fourths of all, where such work has never been inaugurated, it has been the purpose of the department to appoint the person of the greatest experience and aptitude for statistical work."

"Another purpose is to furnish from independent sources two consolidations of the monthly returns, for unification and corroboration of results, that discrepancies may be apparent at the instant of revision by the statistician and promptly investigated and harmonized. It is in the interest of avoidance of grave errors and tends to greater accuracy of results."

These agents have also proved valuable in special local investigations, aside from regular monthly inquiries. They are not individually of equal value, and the less efficient are not so much depended on as our regular county correspondents. The most efficient usually agree quite nearly with the returns tabulated in this office.

They are lieutenants of the statistician each for his own state, both for purposes of unification and original investigation.

In view of the foregoing the peculiar qualifications, the education and the adaptability of any citizen for the office of state statistician is easily discernible.

Hoping that an efficient man for the position may very soon be agreed upon and recommended, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. STERLING MORTON, Sec'y.

During the recent visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria in Switzerland, they were taking some refreshments at a confectioner's in Montreux, where the Empress took such a fancy to the Scotch "short bread" that she asked for the recipe. At first the confectioner hesitated to supply the information, but when he learned that her Majesty was not likely to establish a rival shop he consented.

AT A COUNTRY INN.—Traveler: Here, landlord, what's the matter with your dog? I have driven him away a score of times, but he always comes back again and sits up close to my chair, watching every mouthful I eat. Do turn him out and let me have my

The residence of Mrs. Lacy, in Corsicana, used as a boarding house, was destroyed by fire with all its contents on the night of April 8. Loss \$2500.

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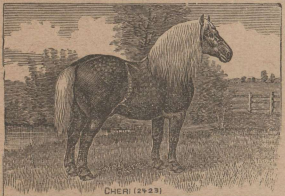


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A new lot of **PERCHERON** and **COACH** horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of **REGISTERED PERCHERON** and **COACH** stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. Those wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

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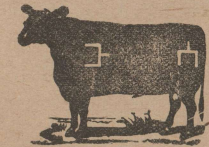
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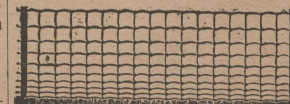
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FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, April 12, 1893.

There being no court in session or other gathering of importance within my territory, that I could reach in time to make acquaintances and do business, I stayed at home this week, but have picked up several items that may be of interest to the readers.

One of the largest cattle shippers in the whole country came up from Alice Wednesday, where he has been making preparations to drive two very large herds of cattle from that little town, or near there, to Colorado City. To a man up a tree it looks like a peculiar move, when there is a splendidly equipped railroad at hand, and stockmen are guessing why he drives when he could save time and trouble by shipping. He undoubtedly means it, as he has 100 saddle horses and other necessities for the trip already bought. The herds are to start sometime in May. Will not give his name, as the boys will be sure to guy him.

Pat Whelan, the popular sheriff and prominent stockman of Nueces county, came up Wednesday, bringing Mrs. Whelan, who is in delicate health, for medical treatment. Mr. Whelan says the lower country, down where his ranch is, is in fine condition and cattle fat; that although it is dry "sorter" they are not yet suffering. He returned to Corpus Friday.

W. L. McCaully of Maverick, Runnels county, came in Thursday and left Friday to receive and ship 1500 cows and 75 bulls of the Greenwood cattle from Comstock. These are cattle that were contracted for in the first part of February by Harris Bros. & Childers of San Angelo, and were sold to Mr. McCaully for \$8.50 for cows and bulls. They will be shipped to Ponca, I. T.

W. A. Pettus, one of the wealthiest as well as the shrewdest stockmen of the Goliad country, came up Thursday and did the proper thing by bringing Mrs. Pettus with him to enjoy a change of life for a few days. Mr. Pettus says stock in his section continue to improve in flesh and prices, notwithstanding the dry weather.

R. H. Harris of Harris Bros. & Childers arrived here Thursday night from San Angelo and left Friday morning for Comstock to be on hand and deliver cattle before mentioned to Mr. McCaully. He says they are needing rain in his country, and he is beginning to get uneasy. Low prices do not scare him, but dry weather does.

Will McDonald of McDonald Bros., this city, general hustlers, returned last Wednesday from quite an extended trip down in the lower country, even taking in "the sand." Reports country generally in a fine condition, and although needing rain somewhat, still is not as dry as San Antonio and neighborhood. He says cattle between Alice and Corpus Christi are very fleshy, and he saw some that were big and fat, especially the Driskill steers, which he says are fine, and delights a man's heart to look at.

D. R. Cochran, a venerable dealer

in live stock, was over from San Marcos Friday and Saturday looking for a pair of good mules to buy and found them. He paid \$240 for them but got what he wanted. Mr. Cochran says his country is in a flourishing state; they need rain some for small grain but corn is all up, a good stand and been worked over and farmers are now turning their attention to the cotton, which is coming up nicely and they think there is moisture enough in the ground to bring it all up to a nice even stand.

C. W. McGehee of Weatherford, who sells out as many mules as anybody in a season, after spending a day here left for the lower country Saturday to ship out some young mules he has at Pettus and vicinity; says it is rather dry up in his country and if it does not rain pretty soon the fruit crop will be cut short.

Refugio county was well represented here last Saturday, two of her leading citizens and prominent stockmen, J. F. Linney and C. H. (Beany) Heard being here. Mr. Heard returned to his home in the rushing little town of Refugio Sunday, and Mr. Linney, who is on the still hunt for some fat cattle, left same day for Houston. Mr. Linney says the dry weather is not so noticeable in and around his town, but after getting fifteen or twenty miles away vegetation gave abundant evidence of needed rain.

W. B. Mitchell, from Marfa, struck the city Sunday morning on his return from the Territory, where he had been with a shipment of cattle, but not his own. He left here Sunday night for San Marcos, where he will spend a couple of days with his parents and then return to his ranch in Presidio county. Bert says the Territory, where he was, looks mighty fine now though the people were complaining of dry weather, but they "kick" anyhow, he says, if they go two weeks without rain.

W. G. Moore was seen here Sunday; did not get to interview him, but he looked like he came in with cattle, and I guess he did, as he does not come down to the city for fun alone.

Mr. Shropshire came in Sunday night from his home in Columbus, via Austin, and left Monday morning for Encinal to deliver 2000 steers, two-year-olds, he sold to E. B. Carver of Fort Worth just after, or rather during, the convention in Austin. Says people down in his "neck of the woods" are glad they own cattle, despite the threatened drouth, and are not willing to turn them loose at drouth prices, but want and will get what they are worth. Mr. Shropshire is as tall, slender and pleasant as ever.

S. H. Nelson of Kansas City was here Monday and says he has been making Houston his headquarters for a couple of weeks shipping out some of his stuff over the Santa Fe. It is dry down there.

S. H. Barton of Del Rio has been here for several days, and has been looking around at small pastures near town with a view of either buying or leasing. He will start a fine horse ranch if he finds a place to suit him, and will open sale stables in this city for the disposition only of the trotters and runners he raises himself.

J. A. Dewees, familiarly known as

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.

Del, another Del Rio citizen and prominent cattleman is in the city, and says it is a little dryer out there now than it was a week ago and will get still dryer if it does not rain soon.

G. W. Hitchings, a well fixed stockman of Cestoheva, Karnes county, Tex., is in the city looking after his landed interests in this county. He says he is dry in his section also, and this is now beginning to be the cry from all directions.

Sol West has just returned from his extensive ranch in Live Oak county, and brings a good report. He says it is not dry in his community; that grass is green and good; everything lovely, and stock either fat or fast getting so.

J. T. Blank of Reedville, Tex., and T. H. Ellison of El Reno, I. T., arrived Tuesday noon from Uvalde, where they have been shipping cattle out to the Territory, and say they are thin and some of them are bound to die, but they will make up this loss on those that live. They left the same night for their respective homes.

In this issue of the JOURNAL can be found the business cards of several of San Antonio's professional men, who want a share of the stockmen's patronage, and ask for it through the proper medium and deserve it for asking for it. When you visit the city patronize the men who advertise in your paper. The new cards this week are those of Dr. T. J. Largen, physician and surgeon, Dr. C. E. Tinkham, dentist, and Dr. R. E. Moss, eye, ear, throat and nose. Look them up.

R. C. Hotheim, the enterprising dealer in buggies, carriages and wagons, farming implements, fence wire and all kinds of water supply material, places his card in this issue of the JOURNAL also.

Sales From Clifton Prize Herd.

Col. W. E. Hughes, the owner of the Clifton prize herd, has lately made the following sales:

To T. D. Elliott, of Dallas, the grand young bull Kitty Clover 3rds Nierop; to J. W. Lowery, of Chatfield, Texas, the grand cow Klimenta No. 4149 Holstein-Friesian herd book. This cow is not only registered, but she is on the advanced registry; to J. D. Roberts, of Chatfield, Texas, the young heifer Clothides Lightsome; to J. F. Sherts, of Chatfield, the heifer Jewels Trixie Spaanz; to J. M. Wommack, of Marietta, Texas, the young bull Aleo Netherlands Clothide and the heifer "Jewels Etiole"; to H. B. Patterson, of Snyder, Texas, the young bull M. Bonneys Jewel 2nd and the heifer Clothides Aggie Patsey; to W. M. McCamey, of Dallas county, the grand young bull M. Klimenta Jewel; and to Dr. D. S. Relyea, of Ladonia, Texas, the young bull Mignone 2nds Jewel and the young cow Patsey.

These are all grand animals and from advanced registry stock.

It will thus be seen that the demand in Texas for high-bred cattle is increasing and that Texas can soon boast of her hundreds of thoroughbred stock farms.

This is—A couple of flashes from the JOURNAL's great head-light and the dissolving views are on—the distribution of the herd begins—showing, selling, shipping shouts the happy employees at Clifton Stock Farm.

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

WOOL!

DR. C. E. TINKHAM,

DENTIST.

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

Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.

—AND—

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the

Great Panhandle Country of Texas,

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

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and all Pacific Coast points. We take you right to the health resorts of Colorado. See for copy of our Summerlands.

For full information address

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G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.

N. S. DAVIS,
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For rates, maps, time tables and all information apply to any agent of the company.

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Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Fort Worth, Tex. Tyler, Tex.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, April 14, 1893.

No. 52.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural
subjects and local stock and crop news so-
solicited, the judgment of the editors being the
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tion.

The label on the paper will show the date to
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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 impor-
tant.

Address all communications to

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

The naval parade will commence im-
mediately after the arrival of the
"Harvey" at Dallas.

* A LARGE portion of the United States
was visited by the storms of Tuesday
night last, resulting in the destruction of
life and property to a considerable
extent.

The eclipse of the sun, the naval pa-
rade, and the opening of the World's
fair will all be visible to the naked eye,
provided you are at the proper place
at the proper time.

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

Cotton Surplus.

Senator George of Mississippi dur-
ing the last congress was commissioned
by the United States senate to inquire
into the cause of the depression of the
price of cotton. After several months
of earnest effort he has arrived at cer-
tain conclusions, which he gives forth
in the form of an address to the cotton
growers of the South.

Divested of a few preliminary re-

marks, the address comes down to the old
hackneyed phrase of "over-pro-
duction." The astonishing part of this
proceeding is, that the United States
senate, with Senator George as prin-
cipal actor, should enter upon an ex-
amination of this kind. The Missis-
sippi senator is not only a safe, sound
statesman, but a jurist of a high order,
as well as an all-round business man;
and yet, under some strange influence,
he has been led into the investigation
of a question which had but one solu-
tion, and that solution an axiom of
ages.

The senate having seen proper to
take action in this matter has com-
mitted itself to the cotton grower, and
relief will be expected at their hands.
The JOURNAL serves notice on that
august body now that nothing under
\$60 per bale will be satisfactory.

Southern Governors.

The chiefs of the executive depart-
ments of the Southern States are now
in convention at Richmond, Va., for
the purpose of consultation and to de-
vise some plan, if possible, for the peo-
pling and building up of the South. The
Southern states want immigration, at
the same time they want the right kind
of immigrants; they want capital, but
the capital that will tend most largely
to the development of the country is
the kind most desirable.

The South is largely an agricultural
country, and it is the vacant lands
susceptible of being farmed that should
first be occupied; and all those who
come with this object in view, will be
met with a hearty welcome; at the same
time, the doors stand wide open to re-
ceive the artisan, the professional, in
fact, laborers in all the industries of
life who seek to better their own con-
dition and the condition of the state
that gives them citizenship. To all
such "the latch-string will never have
its end in."

The country well understands the
want of capital, especially in the mat-
ter of building up manufactories to
take her productions of forests, field,
flocks, etc., and convert them into
commodities for home use, as well as
for commerce. Capitalists who love to
hear the whirl of the wheels, set in
motion by their own investments,
would find "a union of hearts and a
union of hands" to welcome and to aid
them in the good work.

These gentlemen that are to meet at
Richmond will be there for business;
they have no axes political or other-
wise to grind. They are broadminded
and comprehensive in this matter and
can be relied upon to do all that lies
within their power to advance the in-
terests of their much-loved Southland.

The JOURNAL hopes and believes
much good will be the result.

Dairying.

What is the matter with Fort Worth
and many other parts of Texas that
creameries and dairying are not found
among our industries? Here is an op-
portunity to engage not only in a
profitable business, but one that is in-
teresting and progressive.

The JOURNAL is induced to discuss
this question for at least two reasons.
The first may involve a small amount
of selfishness in this: We are in receipt
quite often of offers to place in our ad-
vertising lists good paying "ads" by
the manufacturers of and dealers in the
most improved goods used in this line
of industry, provided any such are in
operation in our section of country, and
a likelihood of sales being made. This
proviso knocks us out, and the object
in part is to get relief from this em-
bargo.

But, by far the most important is, an
advance in the development of a branch
of stock farming that is of the highest
importance to a complete success in
any agricultural portion of our domain.

No success, in any avocation of life,
is complete until you have drawn from it
all it is capable of rendering; so farm-
ing is not what it should be, so long as
there is any part of it neglected.

Calf bearing for the beef market is
only one of the functions of a well-
regulated cow. As a milk, butter and
cheese producer she is a much more
important factor in the economy of the
family and of the world.

Dairying of a high order can be put
in operation at a very small cost. And
if necessary, co-operation in each neigh-
borhood could be had so as to render
the cost a mere trifle to each. A few
hundred dollars for buildings and plant,
a collection of good milk cows on each
of the farms, and the thing is accom-
plished.

As to the value of these establish-
ments, not alone as producers of a class
of goods which enter daily the homes
of all the people, but also as one of the
forces that goes to the enhancement of
realty values. In illustration of this
the JOURNAL desires to call the atten-
tion of its readers to an extract from
the Arcata Union (Cal.), as follows:

"On a former occasion mention was
made in the Union of the increase in
the value of farming land on Arcata
bottom since the building of our cream-
ery. Not only has land appreciated,
but a disposition is showing itself
among owners to hold. Some of our
farmers have been experimenting
and making figures on what can be re-
alized out of each acre of ground when
applied strictly to dairying. One of
these, J. S. Seely, an intelligent, close-
calculating farmer, informs us that he
has tried all kinds of methods to make
his farm pay, and found nothing that
gave such satisfactory results as dairying.
One of the beauties of this system
of conducting the farm is that so
close an estimate to the income may be
made as to leave no room for miscalcu-
lating the balance sheet at the end of
the year.

When a man puts his farm into hay,
grain, peas, or potatoes, or some of all
these, he can make no such nice figures.
He cannot tell when the blight will
strike his potatoes, or what they will
bring if they escape the blight. The
chances of spoiled hay, black barley,
damaged oats and musty peas stare him
in the face from time he begins until
the end of his harvest. Another great
consideration is that clover is the only
plant that will cause the Canada thistle
to hide its head, and if the yellow fields
now visible to the west of Arcata were
in clover, the view would be more
cheerful and the owners better re-
warded."

The Beef Outlook.

Our Canadian namesake published at
Toronto, Canada, has an encouraging
word to the cattlemen, in which we
heartily join, on the beef outlook.

The outlook for beef is by no means
unpromising. From various quarters
in the United States comes the report
of a shortage of beef cattle, due, in a
great measure, to the unprecedented
rushing on to the market last year of
unfinished animals, whose owners con-
sidered the price of corn too high to
justify the feeding of it to them.

Owing to the high price of pork, too,
many feeders have devoted themselves
to the feeding of swine, as being at
present more profitable than cattle.
Most of the ranches are also carrying
more cattle than formerly, and it is
only a question of time when the last
ranch will disappear. According to
the report of the United States depart-
ment of agriculture, there is a de-
crease in round numbers of 1,700,000
head of steers and young cattle in com-
parison with the same period last year,
and from the reports from Chicago we
find that the number of cattle received
at the stockyards from the first of the
year up to date are 36,724 less than dur-
ing the same period in 1892; and, at the
same time, a large bulk of the offerings
are of a very inferior quality.

Coming to the English market for
our cattle, which is the point to which
our shippers and feeders are paying
most attention at present, we find the
British government inclined to weaken
from the position that they have held,
and that, too, in spite of the strenuous
pressure being put on them by breed-
ers and feeders, in England especially,
to retain the restrictions now in force
with regard to our cattle. A late dis-
patch from Great Britain quotes Mr.
Gardner as saying that the first few
cargoes of Canadian cattle that arrive
in Great Britain are to be slaughtered
at the port of landing and their lungs
examined, and that if no disease is dis-
covered amongst them it is probable
that the restrictions will be entirely re-
moved at an early date. This will be
welcome news to many, both buyers and
feeders, as we are confident that an im-
partial examination will reveal the
freedom of our cattle from the un-
warranted imputation of disease.

If any proof were wanting of the
healthy state of the cattle comprising
the two cargoes which were condemned
by the English inspectors last fall it is
furnished by an influential member of
the deputation of stock feeders and
others from Scotland who waited on
Mr. Gardner some little time ago. Mr.
Gardner had claimed great credit for
his department for having in twenty-
four hours hunted down all the cattle,
1200 in number, composing these two
cargoes. This member, however, told
Mr. Gardner at a private interview
that if all concerned were guaranteed
indemnity he could be shown a great
many of the condemned Canadian cat-
tle which were still alive and healthy,
the owners having substituted Irish
cattle for them when the officers came
to slaughter them.

To this deputation Mr. Gardner made
the statement that he hoped to remove
the restrictions at an early date.

Taken on the whole, while we do not
look for anything like a boom in beef,
still the outlook for good cattle seems
promising, and we would advise farm-
ers to raise some of their best calves
this season, so as to have stock to meet
the coming demand for good beef cat-
tle.

A New York Herald special states
that there was no assault on the Amer-
ican consulate in Peru as telegraphed
to this country and for which our gov-
ernment demanded an apology. It
was an attack by the anti-Masonic ele-
ment in La Paz on a Masonic temple
which was destroyed.

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.

Garland Odom of Ballinger was here Monday.

W. A. Briggs, of Waxahachie, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

Col. J. L. L. McCall of Weatherford, Tex., was in the city Wednesday.

H. B. Spaulding, Muscogee, I. T., was in the city a few days this week.

R. B. Armentrout, a cattle raiser of San Saba county, was in the city this week.

Ed East, the well-known cattle ranchman of Archer county, was in the city to-day.

J. P. Spear of Quanah, Tex., a successful cattle raiser, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Judge H. H. Campbell, a well known cattle ranchman of Motley county, was in the city to-day.

H. M. Stonebraker of Stillwater, Okla., was in the city Tuesday, looking out for a deal in cattle.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, Tex., one of the successful beef feeders of Texas, was in the city Thursday.

W. H. Suively of Quanah, Tex., spent several days in the city this week, mixing with cattle dealers.

Ed Rannell of Midland, Tex., manager of the Nels Morris ranch north of Midland, was in the city Thursday.

D. D. Swearingen, a prominent cattle dealer of Quanah, Tex., sojourned in Fort Worth a few days this week.

O. H. Nelson of Kansas City, well and favorably known throughout Texas by cattlemen, was in the city to-day.

Shed Williams, Paris, Tex., offers to sell cheap a very desirable stallion. For particulars see his "ad" elsewhere.

N. C. Williams of Thrifty, Brown county, Tex., was in the city Tuesday, and went south to ship out a string of cattle.

J. C. Avery of Barstow, Tex., was in the city Tuesday, and reports cattle as doing well, but a good rain would be a blessing.

W. R. Moore of Fort Worth returned from Liberty, Tex., Thursday, after having shipped some fat cattle to the Eastern markets.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Hall county, Tex., was in the city Thursday and left on the Fort Worth and Denver north bound for his home.

William Harrell of Amorilla, Tex., has been in the city several days. Will is always ready to sell or buy cattle, and is on the move constantly.

Lock Box 44, Mexia, Tex., offers for sale some steers and sheep in this issue. Look up his ad and write him. It may prove a bargain for you.

A. J. Brown, of Wo-Wo-Ka, Seminole reservation, was in the city Tuesday, and went south to ship a string of cattle to his ranch in the Territory.

The St. Louis Commission company are agents for the celebrated Cannon's

Liquid Sheep Dip, said to be the best in the market. Read ad on sheep and wool page.

Dr. F. M. Chandler of Rogers, Bell county, will sell twenty fine young graded Jersey cows at \$25 each. They are fine milkers and a big bargain. Write him.

Col. Tom Allen, representing the Kansas City Stock Yards, was in the city Thursday. Col. Allen never forgets to put in a lick for the company he represents.

L. W. Christian of Weatherford, Tex., owner of a fine cattle ranch in Parker county, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Christian will not handle any cattle but the best.

G. W. Barefoot of Montague county, representing C. C. Dally, livestock commission merchant of St. Louis, Mo., was in the city yesterday looking after business for his house.

W. B. Slaughter of the Rocking Chair ranch, has been in the city several days this week, preparing to start his herds (several thousand) of cattle to the Northwestern ranges.

J. W. Gibson of the Indian Territory was in the city yesterday. Mr. Gibson has brought several thousand cattle to carry to the Indian Territory to fatten for this year's market.

Gid Rowden of Caldwell, Kan., successful cattle ranchman, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by his partner, Mr. W. T. Quinlin of Kansas City Union Stock association.

J. Baker, Jr., of Slater, Mo., passed through the city Wednesday en route to Western Texas, to attend to shipping of several thousand steers to his pastures in Kansas and Missouri.

Dr. F. M. Chandler, Rogers, Tex., wishes to sell some Jersey milk cows. If you wish to procure one or more of these valuable animals, you may strike a bargain by addressing him. See ad.

G. W. Witt of Eddy, N. M., passed through the city Wednesday en route to his home. Mr. Witt took with him thirty head of fine Jersey cattle as a nucleus to build up a fine herd of Jersey cattle.

H. M. Allen, one of the successful cattle buyers from Nebraska, is in the city. Mr. Allen generally buys several thousand steers in Texas every year to ship to his range in Montana to mature for market.

W. L. Gatlin, a prominent cattle dealer of Abilene, Tex., passed through Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to his pastures in the Indian Territory, where he will put several thousand cattle on grass.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Tex., owner of several thousand head of cattle, passed through Fort Worth on Thursday en route to Amorilla, Tex., to look after the starting of 4000 or 5000 steers to his Montana ranch.

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

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, is with us this week. Mr. Loving came in Tuesday from his home at Jacksboro, and is here to open and put in operation right away, his office at the Hendricks building, where he will be pleased to meet his friends at all times.

W. G. Peter of the live stock commission of James H. Campbell Company

You have noticed

that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

Strictly Pure White Lead.

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well.

Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they are standard and well known—established by the test of years:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

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

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

of Chicago, after sojourning with the cattle men of Texas for several weeks, left here Thursday for Chicago and will go straight to work selling cattle at the Chicago yards. "Billy" is hard to head off, when it comes to selling steers.

J. M. Dougherty of Abilene, Tex., passed through the city Tuesday and took the Fort Worth and Denver railroad to look at his cattle now ranging in Stonewall and adjoining counties. Mr. Dougherty shipped a good string of cattle from Quanah to the Indian Territory on Thursday and will go to Brownwood to-day to ship out another big bunch to grass in the Territory.

D. W. Godwin, the well-known cattleman of this city, has bought the livery outfit of J. P. Woods. Mr. Godwin has owned the building for a number of years, and is now owner and proprietor of the entire outfit and establishment. Mr. Godwin is personally popular and obliging and is also an experienced liveryman. Those who may favor Mr. Godwin with their patronage may rely on getting value received from him with kind, courteous treatment. Remember the place, corner Third and Throckmorton streets.

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.

Fence Cutting in Delta County.

COOPER, Delta Co., Tex., April 10.—The wire fence around the pasture of J. M. Braddock, in the southwest part of this county, was cut a few nights ago by some unknown parties. The fence is reported to have been cut between every post in some places. On the streets here Braddock, on being dunned by a neighbor on an account, accused the dummer of being the person who cut his fence, which came near resulting in a difficulty.—Dallas News.

Official notice has been issued of the annual meeting of the American Jersey cattle club which will be held on Wednesday, May 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Big Cattle Deals.

Shackelford county seems to be "taking the cake" in cattle trades this year. Recently we made note of a big 4000 head deal that the Crosby Cattle Company and Bright and Richards Cattle Company made with Webb & Hill, and since that time Webb & Hill have made several large trades.

The bought from E. P. Davis of Throckmorton county 2000 to 2500 head of two, three and four year old steers, large part of them being high graded Herefords. E. P. Davis has one of the finest stocks in Northwest Texas and Webb & Hill are to be congratulated on securing such a fine bunch of steers. The Weatherford oil mills bought from Webb & Hill 2000 head of the well known S. M. Swenson & Sons three-year-old steers, all in one mark and brand and all high grades. The oil mills will feed these steers at their mills at Weatherford. They bought through the same parties last year the Swenson steers and they proved such fine feeders that they decided to buy them again. We understand that these steers brought the highest price of any steers that have been sold this year. Reports from Shackelford county state that all classes of steers are in demand, especially feeders.

The total eclipse of the sun of April 16th will be one of the largest of the century, maximum duration of totality of four minutes and forty-six seconds. The totality commences in the Southern Pacific, enters Chili in twenty-nine degrees south latitude, passes north-easterly across South America and the Atlantic, enters Africa in fourteen degrees north latitude, and leaves the earth in the interior of Northern Africa. Astronomers from many nations will observe the sight.

In the management of an apple orchard pruning is essential. All the weak shoots, those which seem to suffer from overbearing, or from any other cause, should be carefully cut out every year. Again, wherever the branches are likely to be thick and struggle with each other for light, they should also be thinned.

SWINE.

There is one thing certain, the meat producers are not on the "mourner's bench" at present. On the contrary, they look as if the call and election business was all settled, and that the pyrotechnics had just as well be turned on.

The JOURNAL will publish in this number a remedy for hog cholera; and as it is from a reliable source it would be well, perhaps, if our hog raisers would make a note of it for future use. It might be well to use it as a preventive right along.

There is some difference of opinion as to what effect this week's drop in hog prices will have on the marketing for the next fortnight. There is an opinion among many that the break has scared farmers into seeking an immediate market for their porkers, hence they look for big runs next week. Others contend that the break will tend to reduce the runs at all markets, and they expect to see very light receipts for some days to come.

The man who does not by hook or crook save his pigs this spring, provided he has the good fortune to have any in the first place, is surely a clump. There should not, however, be any hook or crook about it; the pigs should be saved by dint of good common sense precautions having been taken for their welfare. Everybody should know by this time that there are no strings attached to the weather, and it certainly cannot have escaped the notice of hog men that the average sow is always ready to suspend the action of the law of nature for at least a reasonable time, that is to crown her labors with maternity, provided that in so doing she can accommodate herself to a howling blizzard. Let your lamps be trimmed and burning.—[Nebraska Farmer.

Cudahy and 87 Hogs.

"I would a good deal rather pack hogs at 4c than 7c," said Michael Cudahy Tuesday, "but I don't see where we are going to get them. My theory is that the packing for the season from March 1 to November 1 will be about 1,000,000 short of last year. I don't know but that the shortage will be larger. It will be that I think, at any rate. Of course the receipts will increase as we approach fall. Stocks of provisions are going to be very light. They are decreasing now. The south is going to put in a great deal of cotton, and whenever they plant a big area of cotton they must have a good deal of pork. It is a dear article, but there will be a large demand for it. The World's fair, with its enormous increase in travel, will, I believe, increase the demand for hams. We are paying about 7c for hogs now. I do not expect to buy them any cheaper than 7c. I have an idea that the hog situation will not be normal until about next Christmas."—[Drover's Journal.

Keep the Sows Tame.

Make friends with the sows so that you can go into the pen at any time without disturbing them; this is an important item in pig growing. Sows rarely require any help when farrowing, but they seem to choose the coldest nights to bring the little pigs into the world, and it may be necessary to take the pigs away as fast as they come and carry them to a warmer place or else to see that they are kept covered with litter. In either case if the sow is wild there is danger of loss and it is much better to have the confidence of the sow so that she won't mind your presence.

To show how a good sow manages: I once had a sow that always had big litters and never killed a pig; one time she made a nest in a hole she had rooted in her yard, and in this nest she farrowed fourteen pigs. I was standing by the pen watching her lying

there with the pigs packed around her and wondering how I could get her to change her dangerous position for one where the pigs wouldn't run so much risk of being killed. While I stood there the sow got up to turn around and its on her other side so as to give the pigs a chance at the fresh lunch counter. As soon as she stood up, the pigs—most of them—rolled into the bottom of the nest, the sides of which were so steep that they couldn't climb out. The sow turned around cautiously, and seeing the pigs at the bottom of the nest, quietly rolled them out, then lay down and the pigs packed around her as before. I said, "Old lady, I guess you will take care not to hurt any of your pigs, so I will let you alone." And she got along all right and raised every pig.—Exchange.

A Hog Cholera Remedy.

Dr. T. J. Dodge of Hamilton, Ill., writes as follows on the subject of hog cholera:

Mr. Editor—As the price of hogs is sufficiently high to pay the farmer to use every means of protecting them from the ravages of the cholera, I deem it my duty to give to the public, free, my recipe for the cure of what is termed hog cholera. I have used this remedy for thirty-three years, and raised hogs all the time, both here and on my ranch in Nebraska, and never lost a hog. Have experimented by picking one well hog with a lot of sick ones and keeping it well by the use of this remedy. You will confer a great blessing on the farmers of this country by publishing this recipe in full in your valuable paper. I am now engaged in other business, and have been for sixteen years, and am willing to let others prosper by the long years of experience of mine with a remedy I discovered myself for the cure of this disease.

The prescription and directions for use are as follows:

Arsenic, one-half pound; cape aloes, one-half pound; black antimony, one ounce. Grind and mix well the remedy before using.

The following are the directions for use:

1. Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from the well ones and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight small ones in each pen.
2. Feed nothing but dry feed, but no water only the slop containing the remedy until cured.
3. When hogs refuse to eat turn them on their backs and with a long handled spoon put the dry medicine down their throats.
4. Dose for large hogs, one teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day and repeat the dose until cured. Shoats or pigs one-half the amount.
5. As a preventive one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat. I can place one well hog in a pen with one hundred sick ones and with this remedy keep him well.
6. Let no other stock but hogs have access to this remedy, as it is to them a deadly poison.

Dr. Dodge adds that for many years he sold the remedy for \$5 and treated thousands of hogs at the rate of \$1 per head, paying the owner 10 cents a pound for all that died after the treatment began.—Iowa Homestead.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
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HORTICULTURE.

Fruits and flowers to the front.

Cucumbers, canteloups and coupons is the crop of the early gardener.

Some of the finest strawberries are produced on the light sandy land, and without mulching as a protection in winter. Plants grown in sandy soil are not so easily thrown out and injured by the frost as are those grown on heavy clay soils.

Of currents the Red Dutch and White Dutch have no superior for family use, though Moor's Ruby is very good. The Cherry Fay and Versailles are much alike, and all of large size and quite productive, but the white grape is the most popular of the white varieties for market, being very productive.

In the management of an apple orchard pruning is essential. All the weak shoots, those which seem to suffer from overbearing, or from any other cause, should be carefully cut out every year. Again, wherever the branches are likely to be thick and struggle with each other for light, they should also be thinned.

A perfectly healthy apple tree should be so managed with the pruning knife that every branch should have a fair chance to have its leaves fairly well exposed to the light. A large quantity of half-shaped and half-starved leaves on a tree is not so beneficial as where the tree has a chance for the full development of every leaf.

It will be many years in this country before any practical scheme of planting forest trees will be adopted. So long as an acre of forest can be bought at the present low prevailing prices, it will be impossible for any forestry expert, however enthusiastic, to show remunerative investment in the artificial planting of trees.

The station at Lansing, Mich., sent out a fruit report in December, giving the results of their experiment with fruits. They tested 150 varieties of strawberries, and decide upon the following as a list for family garden: Alpha, Beder, Wood, Cumberland, Parker Earle, Gundy, for market, Crescent, Enhance, Bubach, Parker Earle, Warfield. They are named in the order of their ripening.

Souvenir Coins.

The JOURNAL has a few of those

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

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by Miss FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 122 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

AFTER LIFE.

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

Some hope to "touch the vanished hand,"

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

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

M. M., we extend to you a cordial greeting, and an invitation to come again.

We shall indeed be glad to hear from you upon "other subjects," and trust you will fulfill all the promises made in private note.

Yes, indeed, we gladly give space to your articles, and while it is too late this year to make use of Easter dolls, they are so unique and quaint looking the directions for making them are published in hopes of benefiting and amusing an Easter-observing people next year.

Your private note causes responsive chords in my own heart to vibrate. There are not many whose heart strings have not been touched by the same pangs. As I write these words the vision of a bright and loved boy—now two years and angel—comes before me as vividly as though he was here in reality. None but those who have felt the same keen heart cutting sorrow can truly enter into another's suffering. It is hard to take an optimistic view of such afflictions and think "All things happen for the best."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Miss Florence Martin, Editress Household Department.

I read every issue of the JOURNAL with interest, and have long wished to contribute something to this department, but through fear of inability to put my thoughts in an acceptable form have refrained from doing so till now. There are many subjects on which I wish to write, but for the present will confine myself to the tobacco-cigarette habit, as indulged in by small boys.

Mothers, inform yourselves of the injury done by the use of this pernicious weed, then say "by the help of God I will begin to teach my boys as soon as they are capable of understanding."

I say children, for there are women and young girls dying from the injury wrought by the use of snuff.

If your boys are large, reason with them, try to get them to give it up. Some of you will say, "Oh, his father uses it, and I cannot tell him not to do what his father does." How many of us have heard good men say, "I wish I had never contracted the habit. I think we could help the cause along by

collecting evidence from such men, and let each of us send in the number of persons who have expressed themselves against the use of tobacco.

I WILL NEVER CHEW TOBACCO.

"I will never chew tobacco,"

Says little Robert Reed,

"I will never put it in my mouth;

It is a filthy weed.

Now there is dirty Jerry Jones,

As dirty as a pig

He smokes at nine years old

And thinks it makes him big.

He puffs along the open street

As if he had no shame;

He sits beside the tavern door

And there he does the same.

It drains the pockets,

Scents the clothes,

And makes a chimney

Of the nose."

Mathis, Tex.

M. M.

Mothers and Older Sisters:

Let us try to make the little ones in our homes just as happy as we can through simple and inexpensive means. Easter eggs furnish a great deal of pleasure to the little ones. With the Diamond dyes that are to be had in so many different colors, at so little cost, one can color the eggs with very little trouble.

After they are colored paint a spray of flowers or write an appropriate motto or simply put the initials of the recipient on each egg.

Then for very small children I break a small hole in each end of the eggs by striking them with the sharp point of scissors, then empty by blowing in one end. It is easily done. When emptied of their contents they can be kept for years.

Take a pin, a straw or anything, mark mouth, eyes and nose on one side of the egg; have tissue paper and paste ready; cut a round piece, crumpled in your fingers, open half and paste on the upper end of egg to form a cap, let the cap puff up a good deal. Now put a stick in the hole at the bottom of the egg and tie tissue paper around what would be the neck, you can use any kind or color of paper and make a variety of Easter dolls that will delight the little ones and amuse you at once. I hope you get the idea from this poor description. M. M.

Women Want Praise.

Dorothy Maddox in Philadelphia Enquirer

What need to tell a woman honestly in love that she must put her best foot forward before the man who admires her? She is going to do this every time without anybody's interference.

When I hear that a wife is losing interest in this kind of thing then I know that it is because somebody is losing interest in her. Half of the common-place looking women that one meets with in the journey through life are commonplace because they have no incentive to be anything else. Once upon a time some one was on the lookout for this charm and that, and then how easy it was to accomplish wonders in the way of a toilet, even though purse strings were not very long nor face nor figure up to the mark.

Why, half the dowdy wives in the country can trace their neglect of the toilet to the day—yes, the hour—when it dawned upon them that the one man in the world for them had somehow drifted from under their influence and in his indifference no longer appreciated their pathetic desire to please. It is a question with me what punishment will be meted out to the husband who goes about with his vision in an eclipse so far as the good looks of his spouse is concerned. He is deserving of the fate that is sure to overtake him, that of having a spiritless woman at the head of his house.

Compliments: Why they are as necessary to a woman's well being as sunshine to flowers. Not fulsome flattery that carries no meaning with it, but gracious little remarks, showing that the man who utters them recognizes the fact that heaven has blessed him with a sweet, wholesome being, who cultivates for his sake, and his alone, the niceties of existence.

Oh, if I could only convince the men

of the power they hold over the feminine world. If they would only realize how much a softly uttered criticism which reveals approval means to the poor soul heart hungry for a word of praise more words of the sort would be spoken.

I shall never forget what a dear old lady once said to me when complimenting her on her exquisite methods, so seldom practical excepting by more youthful members of society. "My dear child, I had a husband who never left me in the morning without cultivating some pleasant remark about my dainty morning toilet. He took especial pains to notice all my small efforts in the way of cultivating comeliness. After a time these ways grew to be second nature, and I did in time from forget what at first was merely inspired for love's sweet sake."

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

DAIRY.

Does your dairy pay? If not, what is the reason? If you don't know, find out, then make it pay or give it up.

If your cows are a success for dairy purposes, write to the JOURNAL and tell how the thing is done, so that the balance of the world may be benefited by your experience.

If your dairy cows are not good ones, go to work right away and weed them out; and then, as opportunity offers, stock up with something better. It is a waste of time and energy to handle anything that is not remunerative.

It has been reported from the Household Department that there is a certain species of the biped, whose pocket can be reached more successfully through the medium of the stomach than by any other avenue. This maxim is no less true when applied to the milk. Keep her eating and you will give her in a good humor, and she will keep all she has.

Do you prepare during the proper season suitable forage to carry your cows through the winter and away along into the spring? If you have not done so in the past don't neglect it in the future. Now is the time to carry out. Arrange your farming so that you can fill your barn with good, sound hay and other feed crops, so that these dumb creatures who are dependent upon your bounty may "laugh and grow fat," be the weather what it may.

Palestine Dairying.

A traveler thus writes to an exchange: "One of the oddest things encountered in Palestine is a woman at the churn. The churn of this region was once animated, having been a goat in its earlier days. Now the goat has vanished from it, flesh and bone, for the table of the epicure, and the good wife hangs up to a spike on the ceiling his skin by the neck and pours into the uncanny vessel her wooden trays of milk. Then she churns by seizing the ghostly thing by the dropsical hind legs and swinging it half around her and back

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, warm skim-milk for feeding purposes, saving of ice, time, labor and plant, and better satisfaction with dairying generally. Send for new "BABY" catalogue giving actual experiences of well-known users and endorsement of highest dairy authorities in every section, styles, capacities, prices, and complete information.

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again in tiresome oscillation, as monotonous as any old wooden churn in a Yankee kitchen. When the butter "sets" she rests her weary arms and rejoices, and then she carefully unites the hind foot which has served for a handle, and draws out the buttermilk, afterwards removing the butter by way of the slitted brisket. This seems to be the universal churn of the Orient. Whose milk is it? A goat's probably. A sheep's perhaps. A camel's occasionally. I am tired of sheep's milk, goat's cheese and camel's butter, and when I get home shall hug the first cow I see."—Dairy England.

Root and Branch,

the poison in your blood, however it may have come or whatever shape it may be taking, is cleared away by Doctor Pierce's Medical Discovery. It's a remedy that routes every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and invigorates the whole system. Salt-rheum, Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands and the worst Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

Unlike the ordinary Spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round and in all cases, it is guaranteed, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

Isn't it safer to say that no other blood-purifier can be "just as good?" If it were, wouldn't it be said so?

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

SHEEP AND WOOL.

If the ewe refuses to own her lamb, tie her up, or, what is better, put her in a stall, feed and water regularly for a day or two, until she recovers from her exhaustion, keep the lamb with her, and she will resume her maternal functions.

There is quick money in the early lamb that is forced. Special care and attention for three months, so as to bring him into market in April or May, weighing from forty to sixty pounds, will often bring more money than if kept in the ordinary way through a long, hot summer.

The following clipping is from a Wyoming paper and shows that the breeders are not frantic about selling their flocks: Hon. Wm. Daley was offered this week, by a Platte Valley sheep man, \$3.50 per head for his band of 5600 sheep. Mr. Daley refused the offer. The writer so far has seen the best in several years for sheep and flock-owners are very much encouraged. The wool clip of 1893 will be the largest in the history of the country. Cattle-men, also, are looking forward to a prosperous year and there is a good demand at stiff prices. The winter range is good and cattlemen will come out in the spring with their herds in excellent shape. We will venture the assertion that the year 1893 will be one of general prosperity.

The remedy for scab in sheep most recommended by Prof. McClure, who is the author of several well known veterinary works, consists of, for 100 sheep, two pounds powdered arsenious acid, ten pounds sulphate of zinc, mix in sixty gallons of water and boil until reduced to twenty gallons; then add water to bring up to sixty gallons again; have tub or trough which will hold enough of the liquid to immerse the sheep, all but the head, and allow it to remain long enough for the mixture to penetrate to the skin, when stand it in another tub and press all the liquor out of the wool as well as may be done with the hands, so that it may be returned to the dripping trough. After the dripping put the sheep in an airy pen, where there is no food they can eat, and keep them there until the wool is perfectly dry, as the danger of poisoning arises from their eating food upon which the arsenic drops, or getting it in the mouth or nostrils while being dripped.

John M. Stahl writes the "Country Gentleman" in regard to sheep in his locality as follows: Sheep command a better price than do any other farm animals. A month ago I started out to buy one hundred good, young ewes, but found prices so high that I have not bought yet. I can see no profit to the buyer in the prices asked. It is really hard to get good ewes not too old, and the farmers hold them at prices higher than the Chicago market justifies. It would be the cheapest for me to buy the ewes I want in Chicago, and when one comes to buy good, young ewes there he finds them scarce and high-priced. Now, few men wish to sell sheep and many wish to buy them. I presume the sheep industry is recovering from its depression. It is about time for sheep to boom. There is an ebb and flow, a fever and ague, in farming. Each line of farming experiences a succession of depression and prosperity. Sheep are on the up grade, and I find it a good rule to buy when everybody wishes to sell, and to refrain from buying when every one wishes to buy. I may not buy my ewes at all, and also may miss a fine opportunity for profit.

Notwithstanding the great attractiveness of sheep husbandry on the free lands of the new West; the increase of flocks in forty years was not equal to the growth of population. Hence it ap-

pears that the mutton requirements of the people of the United States were sufficient during all that period to absorb the surplus increase of sheep. The number of sheep in the whole United States in 1850 was 21,723,220 and the population of the nation was 23,191,876.

In 1890 the total number of sheep was 44,336,072 and the population of the nation was 62,622,250. It must be borne in mind that when live sheep are unprofitable men do not abandon them like an unproductive farm or an insolvent mill or a worn-out piece of machinery. They convert the sheep into mutton, and the tendency of sheep to increase is so great that the number taken for mutton each year must have been fully 50 per cent of the total existing flocks of the United States. Even in the "pinney woods" regions of the South, where the razor back hogs vie with vultures, foxes and dogs in welcoming the bleat of a new-born lamb as a call to a feast, the owners save from 40 to 70 per cent of lambs.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Additional Prizes at the World's Fair.

In order to mark their appreciation of the large and increasing patronage accorded them, and desiring to help make the sheep-breeders' portion of the World's fair a grand success, the proprietors of the Cooper sheep dip have decided to give the following prizes for sheep and wool:

\$30 silver cup for rams winning the sweepstake premiums in each of the following classes: Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford and Hampshire.

\$30 silver cup for ewes winning the sweepstake premiums in each of the following classes: Merino (A), Merino (B), Delane Merino, Dorset Horn, Cheviot and French Merino.

\$100 silver cup for winner of the sweepstake premium in the fat stock exhibit.

\$100 silver cup for best pen of five range ewes bred on range by exhibitor west of the Mississippi river. No limit as to breed or age. Best carcass and fleece combined to rule. In other respects official regulations to govern.

\$100 silver cup for best fleece of range wool grown by exhibitor west of the Mississippi river. Official judges to decide and official regulations to govern.

The Wool Clip of 1893.

There are numerous predictions of a slump in wool values with the marketing of the clip of 1893. The leading reasons assigned are the influence of probable tariff legislation, which, if raised, will keep manufacturers from investing except in a hand-to-mouth way to supply their immediate wants; that growers, fearing the effect of tariff revision, will rush their wool into market, thus adding the depressing influence of heavy "visible" supplies. The estimate of the department of agriculture showing an increase of sheep is also cited.

Those who do not expect a heavy decline in values argue that a year or more must elapse before any tariff reduction can take effect. Here is a considerable period in which manufacturers must have wool if they continue in business, and their orders will force them into the market for liberal quantities. The normal market factors of supply and demand are favorable. The year opened with the stocks of wool in the country lower than for a number of years, and there has been a steady and heavy decrease since, until the markets are almost bare of some lines. There is no old wool in the country to come forward. Foreign markets are higher, and recent purchases for America are reported light.

The above is a general statement of the most important influences which will effect the coming clip. As to their probable effect, each should endeavor to judge for himself. Certainly not for many years, if ever before, has the future of wool seemed so uncertain as now.—National Stockman.

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

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

All blooded mares should be bred so as to bring the foal as early in the year as possible, as the ages of foals start with the commencement of the calendar year, either for the show ring or race track.

The horse race will be, as usual, the great attraction at our fairs this fall. Now we admire a good trotter as much as anyone can, but we would like to see more attention paid to the classes of horses which it will pay a farmer to breed and to own.

If your horse has any disposition to tender feet or is liable to contraction of the heels he should be stood upon an earthen floor when in the stall, and this should be moistened often enough to prevent it from becoming hard. When possible pull off his shoes and turn him out to pasture.

If you have common mares and think you must breed them in order to make them pay their way it will be better to rear mules. These will sell if they are sound and strong, even if of no particular type and at prices which will pay better for the care and feed required than would be the case with a horse. Fewer horses and better ones, and more mules in the place of the common ones would put our horse breeding industry on a much more profitable basis.

Feeding is an item of great importance in the care of horses, but, as every farmer has satisfied himself in regard to the best and most proper method, it will be unnecessary to treat of it at length. Be sure to avoid musty feed of whatever kind, whether hay, straw, corn or grain. It is dear at any price, and should never be fed to a horse. Give only good, sweet hay or fodder, and clean, sifted grain. It is an excellent plan to cut hay and mix it with corn chops or bran.

The working capacity of the horse depends not a little upon the harness he wears. If his collar is ill fitting, producing galls, he will not pull as steadily and squarely as if he had whole shoulders, and the pain affecting first the nervous organization, leads to general derangement, and the animal becomes incapable of doing full work. One should not buy a collar without first fitting it to the horse. Take the horse with you to the harness shop. No two horses have shoulders exactly alike; in fact, the two shoulders of the same horse are not exactly alike. Hence it is by no means chance if a decent fit is obtained without having the horse along.

Box stalls for cattle and horses are cheap luxuries and indispensable necessities. They permit the animal to choose its position and change it at pleasure. To thrive well they must be at ease. Comfort is essential to health and well doing. Healthy development comes from freedom, not constraint. Young animals, cramped and confined, never attain the highest symmetry, strength and vitality. Box stalls and open yards are necessary for growing animals, and very beneficial to those

which are grown. Box stalls at night and the freedom of the yards by day, when cattle can be comfortable there, add much to their thrift and enjoyment. Air and exercise can never be dispensed with, either by man or brute, without serious detriment.

Some writers claim that perseverance is as necessary in horse breeding as it is with the saints. There is no doubt that if you succeed to any great extent, it must be by continued application. It matters not what the object sought may be—as a matter of course there should be an object—start on that line with the best you can get and stick to it. No crossing; there is such a thing as heredity; the offspring will carry the traits of the ancestors. If you have an amiable fast trotting mare with a long line of ancestry with these qualities, mate her with a horse of like breeding, and the "got" will most likely be an advance in these beyond either sire or dam. Continue in this way, holding on to the fittest, and success is bound to follow.

Dash racing has proved itself thoroughly with the gallopers, and it will do the same with the trotters. Almost every Eastern horse paper contains some correspondence on the subject, and the weight of evidence is so overwhelmingly in favor of this kind of racing that it is only a question of a short time when the greater part of our trotting meetings will be composed of such races. One of the greatest benefits from racing of this sort will be the necessary development of pure-gaited and quick-starting capacity, the ability to get under way at a pure and square trot, and to get to top speed in a twinkling, combined with the gameness necessary to carry such a high rate of speed to the wire. Then breaking will become deservedly unpopular, as there will not be the time required for resting of this description; the development of pure trotting speed, which will not be hammered out of the trotters in the everlasting work required to stay them up under the present fool system of all-day contests, will make a mistake in gait fatal, and that is what it ought to be. Too many races have been won by the horse that gave the best exhibition of sky-rocket tactics and the recovery therefrom than by the purest trotter.—Exchange

The number of sheep east of the Mississippi river in 1850 was 20,095,661, and west of the Mississippi river 1,627,559. Forty years later (1890) the number of sheep east of the Mississippi river was 16,988,441, and west of same river was 27,347,631. The money value of the sheep east of the river to-day is greater than it was in 1890, though much less in number.

Don't buy a buck because he is represented as having some fine blood in his veins, and very cheap at \$8; you will very likely be disappointed. When you want to make a purchase of this kind, first determine what breed you prefer, then look out for the best; get a registered one if possible, as this is the best guarantee for pure breeding that can be obtained.

The buyers complain that there is just a little too much hogghishness manifest in the market.

CATTLE.

The cattle are coming, so is the spring grass. The ranchmen are leaning away back in their rocking chairs.

The market reports are highly relished by the cattlemen, in fact they are rolling them under their tongues as a sweet morsel.

One of the large cows in the Guernsey barn at Jackson Park dropped a bull calf Monday, March 20, which weighed 108 pounds before it had sucked. This is undoubtedly a big one for a Guernsey.

In feeding steers, keep them so separated that they can be put in this way they will improve more rapidly than if so situated as to annoy each other.

When you commence to fatten, proceed with the work as rapidly as possible. Don't overfeed, but they should have as much as they can digest. You will find it more economical and a quicker return on the investment.

Circular No. 7 of the American Short Horn Breeders' association, containing a synopsis of the business transactions for the year 1892, as well as the by-laws, rules of entry, etc., is on our desk. Thanks.

It appears from the American short-horn breeders association report that the top price received during the past year in this line of breeding was from a sale of thirty-eight head averaging 1816 pounds, which sold for \$7 per hundred. One "old-time" Christmas steer weighing 2940 pounds sold for \$6 per hundred.

It appears from the published report that the prices of the short-horns have increased during the past year over that of the year before. The highest price realized for an individual during the year was that of the bull New Year's Gift, 57,796, sold at public auction, March 3, 1892, by her majesty, Queen Victoria, for the sum of one thousand guineas.

A Hint to Stockmen.

It is a matter of much interest to the stock-raisers of New Mexico that Fort Worth is growing into such prominence as to soon justify for it the claim of being the third largest packing city in the Union. The purchase of the large packing plant there by New England capitalists is a long step toward reaching this position. New Mexico already has pretty good facilities for sending its cattle to the Fort Worth market by rail, and can well afford to encourage shipments to that point. Fort Worth's location, as regards the great range district, and its close connection by rail with Velasco, Galveston and other gulf ports, gives it a commanding influence; besides it is more than probable that New Mexico's railroad facilities in that direction will be materially improved during the next few years.—New Mexican.

Early Maturity—Sire and Dam.

Jersey Bulletin: In the proceedings of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, held in Chicago last November, it is reported that: "Thirty-three animals have been recorded whose dams were under two years of age at birth of calf. Of this number seven were from dams twenty months old or under when calf was dropped. Twenty-seven animals have been recorded whose sires were under one year old when used. Of this number, nine were from sires ten months old or under at the time of service."

As the Aberdeen-Angus is a purely beef breed and the end aimed at by many who handle the breed is to secure the earliest possible maturity of the animals, this baby breeding of baby animals may be a wise policy.

Where, however, the object is to se-

cure a cow of strong constitution that shall be able to do first-class dairy work for a long series of years, in the meanwhile breeding strong, healthy calves, baby breeding can not be advised.

At what age it is best to begin using a bull will depend largely upon the individual animal. A table of the ages at which the most noted sires have gotten their best calves would be full of interest as well as instruction to breeders. It is only by a careful study of such tables that we can ever arrive at anything like a correct knowledge of many laws of breeding.

Shorthorn Sales.

The recent sales of Shorthorns at Dexter Park, Chicago, at auction, failed to some extent in being satisfactory in prices to those who had put their cattle on the market. The Breeder's Gazette says that some of the offerings were out of condition. The sale was as follows:

N. P. Clarke & Co. of Minnesota sold nineteen head which averaged \$105.26, two Duchesses selling at \$300 each and one Oxford at \$160.

The lot of ten head sold by I. Barr & Sons of Iowa averaged \$74.50 per head. The Forbes Bros., Illinois, lot of nine averaged \$105.55, all being bulls.

Moffatt & Bro., Paw Paw, Mich., sold their entire herd, the thirty-five cows and helpers, averaging \$100 per head. The bulls were a poor lot and averaged \$60.

Col. T. S. Moberley, Richmond, Ky., had fifteen head in the sale and the average was \$118. His second Duke of Forest Grove sold for \$400 to G. W. Kennedy of Douglas, Ill.

Mr. Bals and J. D. Spahr of this state had a few in the sale which averaged respectively \$46 and \$55 per head.

The weather was very unfavorable during the week of these sales, which militated against the attendance, which was small.

No Steers Bought.

Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

In an interview with William Courtney as to what the probabilities for the purchase of southern steers now are, he stated:

"So far, the prospects do not seem to indicate any extensive purchases by Montana buyers or northern cattlemen, owing to the fact that cattlemen are feeling discouraged at the probable losses on the range during the past winter, and to the fact that southern cattle are held at an advance of from \$1 to \$2 per head. The prices asked for Northern Texas and New Mexico two-year-old steers, delivered in Montana is \$20 per head, and for three \$24. At these figures our cattlemen can not see any money in steers, and do not care to purchase and run the heavy risks."

Asked if he thought the cattlemen were justified in feeling discouraged at what the results of the winter may have been, he replied:

"I think they are. I have had considerable experience in this country, dating back to the sixties, and the winter has been abnormally cold. Last night my thermometer registered 10 degrees below—this is abnormal. Without running very far back my memorandum book, in which I have for years kept the minimum temperature, will show that this is a very unusual winter. The 15th day of March; on the corresponding date in '89 it was 50 above; in '90, 28 above; in '91, 19 above; in '92, 30 above. The average temperature being 32 above, making a difference of 42 degrees colder this season than the average on the same day for the past four years."

A great amount of snow has fallen, and during the middle of the day the snows thaw to freeze or crust at night, and this process repeated night after night has put a crust on the snow through which the cattle cannot get to the feed, so the cattle must die. The ranges on Tongue river, Powder river, Rosebud and Stinking Water are unusually favored, because of the very

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light snowfall, but from Mingsville east and in Northern Dakota they have yet a foot of snow on the ground and have experienced very cold weather. Over in the Fort Benton region, on the Milk river and the Missouri, where Kile & Slaughter, Frank Bloom and others put in trail cattle late, the loss has been from fifteen to seventy-five per cent. Throughout the Northwestern ranges the snows have been heavy and have been crusted, and the losses cannot help but be large.

"I think the experiment of driving yearlings and two-year-old steers from the south and turning them loose on the northern ranges in September will, in the light of experience, prove to be disastrous.

"I think the cattlemen are justified in taking the gloomy view they do of the probable results of this very long and wearing winter on range herds."

The Cattle Traffic.

Notwithstanding the fact that the home market for cattle is more active than it has been for years, the demand greater and prices better, yet the number of sales made at the recent cattlemen's convention was a great disappointment to many, especially to those who had cattle for sale. In this, and also in the last issue of the Journal quite a number of sales are reported, yet there are a large number of ranchmen who have cattle for sale who have not been able to make sales.

On the other hand there are still quite a number of buyers who have been unable to find what they wanted on satisfactory terms. The fact that there are plenty of both buyers and sellers who have as yet been unable to buy or sell, makes it quite evident that something is wrong somewhere. The buyers either want cattle for less than they are worth, or the sellers are ask-

ing too much for their stock they are offering, or both.

The fact that the best bred herds in the Panhandle have found ready buyers at from \$18 to \$20 for their two-year-old steers, and could readily sell their yearlings at from \$12 to \$14, proves conclusively that there is a good demand at satisfactory prices for well-bred cattle.

The fact is it is not the ranchman with the well bred herd that has been unable to sell at prices entirely satisfactory to both buyer and seller, but it is as a rule the owner of scrub cattle who is trying to put them off at the same price as graded stock; that is now muttering with disappointment. Those who insist on having top prices must, if they would succeed, produce the class of cattle the buyers want; but if they persist in raising scrubs they must be content with scrub prices.

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

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

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

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., April 13.

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 4,000. Market slow and weak. Choice steers, \$5.25@5.65; medium, \$4.85@5.15; others, \$4.25@4.75; stock steers, \$2.50@2.90; fat cows and heifers, \$2.90@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 9,000. Market active, 10c higher. Mixed porkers, \$6.90@7.10; light and heavy, \$7.15@7.25; light, \$6.90@7.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 800. Market steady. Natives, \$4.50@4.75; mixed, \$5.00@5.50; Westerns, \$5.25@5.60.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 13.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 400. Market slow; no good natives on sale. Fed Texas steers \$3.25@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 400. Market 5c@10c higher. Heavy, \$6.70@7.10; mixed, \$6.50@7.00; light, \$6.60@6.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,
April 13, 1893.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Market steady for steers and cows. Feeders dull, 5 to 10c lower. Texas steers dull and weak. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.65@4.85; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.55@4.50; cows and heifers, \$1.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.37.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800 head; shipments, 2,000 head. Market active, and opened 5 to 10c higher and closed 10 to 20c higher; all grades, \$5.15@6.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market steady and unchanged.

Special Texas Report.

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., April 13.—There were no fresh receipts of Texas cattle to-day official. Wednesday 2050 head; to-day's market was steady; seven loads of left-over steers, averaging 924@1180 pounds, selling at \$4.10@4.40. There were four car loads at the latter price with two loads of 1155 lbs. steers at \$4.55; yearlings, 429 lbs., \$2.30. The average prices were the same as Tuesday a

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week ago. The general canning demand has been very weak, but was stronger to-day. Closing quotations, gross: Cows, \$1.40@1.60; fed heifers, \$2.75@3.50; grass steers, \$2.50@3.40; fed steers, \$3.50@4.55; calves, \$2@4.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 13.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL—Cattle receipts to-day eighty cars. Market slow and shade lower. Sales included for C. W. and J. H. Kelly, Wolfe City, twenty-one 1044 pounds@3.80; twenty-three steers 931 pounds@3.60.

F. J. Lorie, Hillsboro, 21 bulls, 1120 pounds, at \$2.45; 50 steers, \$72 pounds, \$3.70; 18 mixed, 700 lbs., \$3.19; stags, 1015 pounds, \$2.87.

W. T. George, Wolfe City, 23 steers, 954 pounds, \$3.55; 29 heifers, 636 pounds, \$3.20; 23 steers, 986 pounds, \$3.55; 24 steers, 925 pounds, \$3.55; 26 steers, 826 pounds, \$3.30.

R. H. Rabb, 18 steers, 948 lbs, \$3.50; 19 steers, 1233 lbs, \$3.02.

I. M. Johnson, one car of 45 cows and heifers, 665 lbs, \$2.

KANSAS CITY, MO.,
April 13, 1893.

Special Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Twenty-six cars Texas steers; part good, mostly common dull. Best sold steady to weak at opening; others closed 5 to 10c lower; ten cars unsold. Fourteen cars fair grass cows, first of season, sold fairly well.

Steer sales, 25, 1050 lbs., \$4.10; 80, 809 lbs., \$3.90; 21, 1040 lbs., \$3.70; 27, 902 lbs., \$3.20.

J. H. Tuttle & Co., Mineo, I. T., sold 25 steers, 985 lbs., \$4.10.

R. Gillett, Gonzales, Tex., 96 steers, 926 lbs., \$3.42.

R. J. Barnett, Gonzales, Tex., 27 steers, 845 lbs., \$3.50.

E. Lasater, Corpus Christi, 63 refrigerator steers, 1060 lbs., \$3.35; 338 cows, 787 lbs., \$2.30, and 27 cows, 787 lbs., \$2.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1893.

Receipts	Sales	On Hand
Beef cattle	1453	1408
Calves and Yearlings	1034	1802
Hogs	884	650
Sheep	845	406

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat fed beefs, 34@44c; good, fat grass beefs, per lb. gross, 34@34c; common to fair beefs, 2@3c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2@3c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@16; good fat calves, per head, \$8@10; common to fair calves, per head, \$6@7.50; good fat yearlings, per head, \$11@14; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$7@10.

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

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 62@7c; common to fair per lb gross, 56@6c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb, gross, 44@46c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.50.

There is no material change in the condition of the market. At close few good beef cattle and calves left on hand. The supply left over consists mostly of poor and rough old heaves and cows. Good heaves, cows and heifers steady and fairly active. Calves in demand. Hogs dull and weak. Good sheep firm.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 11.—Monday there were only 709 Texas cattle, and to-day about eighty carloads arrived. The market to-day was more active and values ruled stronger. Poor to fancy fed Texans, \$3.40@5.10; poor to grass steers, \$2.60@3.25; cows, \$2.00@3.00; bulls, \$1.75@2.65.

D. C. Pryor was here from Brinkley, Ark., with three cars of nice fed Texas steers. Eighteen head, 1376 pounds, sold at \$5.10; 18 head, 1256 pounds, \$4.75, and 18 head, 1184 pounds, \$4.50.

Since the quarantine division opened this year, February 15, there have been 45,322 Texas cattle received in that division. Of that number, 8656 arrived last week, being the largest week's run this year to date. Receipts during the previous week were only 4217 head, and during the corresponding week last year there were only 3653 cattle.

The total run of Texas cattle for the year so far foots up about 63,000, against 22,500 the same time last year, and 7500 the corresponding time in 1891.

The Texas cattle market last week tapered down about 15@20c but latterly the tendency has been upward and to-day prices were not much different from the prices of a week ago.

The best fed Texas cattle sold to-day at \$5.10. A week ago the top was \$5.05, and these prices were the highest of the year except a lot of good ones that sold some six months ago at \$6.00.

They say it is about time for the fed cattle to stop running. One would judge so if the reports about the shortage of the Texas crop are to be verified.

Texas calves are coming more or less fresh, and until right lately have sold very well. To-day, however, prices were 50c to \$1 per 100 pounds lower than last week in sympathy with the break in native calves.



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Said the Owl

to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet; The moon is a quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of

Hires' Root Beer.

A Delicious, Temperance, Thirst-quenching, Health-Giving Drink. Good for any time of year.

A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get Hires'.

Calves from the Illinois and Wisconsin dairy districts had been selling so high that unusual numbers were attracted to the market, and the demand was over supplied.

Receipts of cattle thus far this year exhibit 75,000 decrease compared with a year ago, and 27,900 increase compared with two years ago. Receipts of hogs thus far this year have decreased nearly 1,000,000 compared with a year ago and nearly 1,500,000 compared with two years ago. Sheep increased 149,400 compared with a year ago and 63,000 compared with two years ago.

The London cattle market is on the up grade, and well-posted people say as it is just between the end of stall-fed cattle and the beginning of grass cattle over there, the market for the next sixty days may be expected to be good for good cattle.

Barney Gatewood of Ennis marketed a lot of eighty hogs which averaged 180 pounds and sold at \$6.90.

The general hog market lately danced upward 75 cents in two or three days, fancy hogs reaching \$7.55 and selling at \$7.50 to-day, but the market to-day closed off fully 25 cents, owing to increased receipts.

A. C. HOLLIWELL.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE WEST.

Pecos to Have a Sanitarium and a \$20,000 Hotel—Other News.

PECOS, TEX., April 10, 1893.

Editor Journal.

Mr. Combs & Groesbeck of California have purchased 40,000 acres of land in Loving county, twenty-five miles northeast of Pecos, and will settle a colony on the land this year. A New York doctor will build a sanitarium at Pecos this year, and \$20,000 hotel will be built in the near future. It is now very dry and stock are suffering on account of salty water, and I learn that some herds that are driving to the Panhandle have met with serious losses on the river between here and Stockton. Away from the river stock are doing well.

Pecos is still improving. The Pecos Valley bank will be completed soon and is an ornament to the town, being built of Pecos red sandstone.

Fine stock is still coming into the valley, and especially fine horses.

An immigration convention will meet on the 11th at Colorado City, and grand results are expected for the visit. The papers will give you particulars.

Callahan County.

BAIRD, TEX., April 8, '93.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The past week has been the warmest first week in April we have ever known in these parts. It is also pretty dry with us; wheat and oats suffering some for rain; grass fairly good, but needing rain to make it boom. Cattle shipping is now the order of the day; some to market, but mostly to the Territory and other northern ranges. There is some trading in cattle and horses, but most of the big deals have been made are now being consummated by delivery and shipment of stock.

Baird is still booming, the six or eight brick front stores are about completed, and with several nice, new dwellings make us a little proud. The Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias will build a two-story stone store and lodge, but soon. The "Putnam Sun," a new weekly paper made its debut this week, T. A. Jackson as editor in chief. Putnam is a good town of 500 souls situated on the railroad twelve miles east from Baird in a fine section of country and is destined to become a solid town of considerable importance in the near future. We are glad to welcome the "Sun" as an important factor to its future prosperity.

Judge I. M. Onins died very suddenly at his home—the college—at Bell Plain, in this county, on the 4th instant of congestion. He was up and attending to business until 7 o'clock p. m. and died at 9 o'clock p. m. Judge Onins was one of our best citizens, a thorough going business man and a cultured Christian gentleman and his death was a terrible shock to our people.

District court will convene at Baird on the 10th instant. The docket is a light one and court will probably not hold more than two weeks.

More trades in land, horses and cattle were made this week by our firm than usual, and we are very hopeful of an extraordinary good year for everybody in this section.

WEBB & WEBB, real estate dealers.

CANNON'S LIQUID DIP.

Non-Poisons—Cheapest and Best in the Market.

Now is the time for sheep owners to think about dipping their fleeces, as shearing will soon be on them, and the application of a good dip on the sheep immediately after shearing, and on the early lambs, will prove a great advantage—guarding against disease and

improving the quality of the wool produced.

We desire to call your attention to the famous Cannon's Dip, manufactured by B. Cannon & Co., limited, London, England, having gained the highest awards and medals at:

Edinboro Exhibition, 1890.
Kimberly Exhibition, 1892.
California State Fair, 1892.

Never beaten in any competition! Our prices are lower than others, and we offer a better article. No poison! No sulphur!

One gallon of dip, making 80 to 100 gallons of wash, sufficient for 80 to 100 sheep, according to size of sheep and length of wool at the time, \$1.50.

ST. LOUIS COMMISSION COMPANY, General agents for Cannon's Liquid Dip. Cannon's Dead Shot for Hog Cholera, Cannon's Liniment, Cannon's Disinfectant.

Cattle Sales.

The cattle receipts at Chicago last week were 56,000. Of this number about 9000 or 16 per cent were from Texas; while last year, same date, the receipts were much less, with more cattle in sight. This condition of things is, perhaps, the result of feeding during the past winter to a much greater extent than heretofore. Of them there was a lot of ninety-two head of superior finish, averaging 1340 pounds that brought \$5.05; being the best Texas cattle of the season, save a fancy drove sold in January for \$6.00.

This early movement had for its inspiration, not only the fact noted above (of more feeders ready this year for the market than previously) but the further incentive, which occasionally—when the moon is in the right phase—to a certain extent, influences the action of the cattlemen; the price was a dollar per hundred weight better than it was a year ago.

There is one consolation for those who had no part in these early shipments and sales, there will be more room when they do get there; and the value of their checks will show no diminution on account of those that have gone before. This is one time that the early bird will not get all the worm.

Beef Cattle.

Horses work on the farm and elsewhere, produce colts and are valuable as a marketable commodity; sheep are good for wool and mutton; poultry for eggs and meat; but beef cattle are for beef and beef only. They produce but one crop, and that crop is when they are slaughtered. Being a single purpose animal, the breeders should use every effort to obtain the best for that specialty.

Go through the list carefully, and after satisfying yourself as to the best breed for beef cattle, settle down on this, and at every opportunity gather them in, gradually clearing out all others until you have grown your herd down to a straight full blooded line of cattle that you have confidence in when you offer them in the market.

The JOURNAL is apprised of the fact that some of our breeders will hesitate, declaring that it will require an immense bank backing to follow its advice in this style of breeding. There will be no attempt on our part to disguise the fact that it will require both time and money to effect the change desired; but being confident that the cattlemen of Texas at the end of this season will have a surplus of each, we

don't hesitate to urge them to action on the line indicated.

In addition there is a loyalty due by them to the course marked out by their recent conventions in declaring that the live stock breeders of Texas were progressive and intended to progress.

ALL ABOUT THE ROAD.

The Railway That is a Grand Success.

The Right-of-Way All Secured—All Aboard

Let None Be Left Behind.

Notes of Interest.

The Rock Island railroad that has been so much talked of recently is about secured, but it is not of that road we wish to speak, but of a road that is already built, and is a success, and that has been and will be as much or more discussed than any other road. This road is a different kind of a road, and at the terminus good health and consequently happiness is found. This is the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil road, which is a standard gauge and track ballast, trains vestibuled; schedule fast trains, regular and no mistake, let it be remembered, and that the oil cure has placed not less than 400 people on this road and landed many of them at their terminus, "good health," at the other end, inside of the last four months. Those that were afflicted with cancer, tumor, ulcer, catarrh, piles, fistula and all skin and womb diseases, and there are some who have traveled this road and are ready and willing to testify to the merits of the Combination Oil road; Dr. Bye, the only discoverer and inventor of this justly celebrated cure, wishes to inform the afflicted and the public in general that there is but one office of the Oil Cure in the South, and that is in Fort Worth, Loyd building, southeast corner of Houston and Second streets. Write them for particulars, or if you are not yourself afflicted with any of the various ailments that they can cure, cut this out and send it to some friend or acquaintance who is, and thereby save some one from long suffering, enduring torture and an early grave. There has been some so-called doctors advertising in some of the local papers of an oil-cure they had discovered for malignant diseases, and would like to mislead the public that they are in some manner connected with Dr. Bye; but let it be distinctly understood they are not in any way connected with the Combination Oil Cure, and are infringers and imitators, and Dr. Bye promises to do all in his power in a legal way to stop these impostors from further imposition upon the public. These fellows only remain in one place a brief space of time, and then hide themselves to new fields of labor to fatten and feed upon a credulous and afflicted people. If these so-called M. D.'s with their letters of recommendation and bank references can work such wonderful cures as they claim, why do they not produce one they have cured and show some fruit of their miraculous labor? Why do they open in a new field every three or four months? But let the public abide a little; both the law and time will fully expose such unscrupulous and unethical practitioners.

DR. D. M. BYE,
Combination Oil Cure, Loyd Building,
Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

328 W. Nueva street,
San Antonio, Tex.

POULTRY.

Keep the hen house clean if you want your poultry to keep healthy. Whitewash and sprinkle lime all through, keep fresh water and plenty of feed, and success is assured.

Water should be furnished regularly to poultry and in such a manner as to prevent them from getting their feet in it; they are filthy in their habits, and if they can get their feet in the water they render it filthy and unfit for use; disease and death are pretty certain to follow.

Keep your hens busy, and to this end furnish them with plenty of work to do. A large run with trash and straw for scratching and hunting will greatly encourage them in acquiring industrious habits. Have a nice cool shade for them to retire to where they can at noon to wallow and rest from their labors during the heat of the day.

One of the reasons why hens lay more eggs in summer than in winter is because in the warm season they are dependent upon themselves. They can not eat so fast as they always do when fed by hand. Having food in large quantities placed before them, they gorge themselves until digestion is injured. In the field they pick here an insect, there a seed, and again a worm. Thus at no time do they have a chance to glut themselves.

Yards for keeping your different breeds separate are of importance. Place your posts—4x4 inches—8 feet apart, have at the bottom two boards 1x12 inches, put on wire netting 4 feet wide so as to make your fence 6 feet high. Having the first two feet at the bottom close will prevent the cocks fighting through the fence to the injury and damage of their combs, as well as avoid other trouble that will ensue from having them continually pecking at each other. In addition the whole family will be more content and do better work, where they are shut off from the view of their neighbors. Not unlike a certain animal known to the anthropologist, they are more contented with the ordinary labors of life when the gay plumage of those around them is kept out of view.

Cheap Henhouse.

What can you suggest as to shape and style of a comfortable and reasonable cheap henhouse?

Answer.—Ten feet wide, eight feet high in front, six feet at the back; pens ten feet wide; any length of house wanted. Use the windows for ventilators and you can place them high enough to allow a small, low, open shed to built along the front. Place the roosting poles over a platform eighteen inches from the floor; line the house and fasten paper on securely with lath.

What would you suggest for the roof? Is there anything better than shingles?

Answer.—Tarred paper is cheaper if you know how to put it on properly. There is nothing equal to shingles, aside from the cost.

I had planned to build my house 14 or 16 feet wide, double-boarded and lined between.

Answer.—No use to double-board when lining paper is used; and 12 feet is as wide as pens should be made, unless a half-way is made, which I consider an unnecessary expense.—Orange County Farmer.

It has been reported from the Household Department that there is a certain species of the biped, whose pocket can be reached more successfully through the medium of the stomach than by any other avenue. This maxim is no less true when applied to the milker. Keep her eating and you will keep her in a good humor, and she will give all she has.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The decisions of the United States courts in regard to strikes and strikers are being discussed, pro. and. con., by congress and the press.

The United States government proposes to take a hand in the Choctaw war. This is well; the idea of a people located in our midst engaging in the destruction of life, liberty and property without any authority or law is intolerable.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mexico is advancing, and it looks as if there is to be another great republic in the new world. The Mexicans are even doing away with bull fighting, which has been dearer to them than our horse racing and baseball have been to us.

It is reported that a gentleman in Nevada had a valuable relic in his possession in the way of a watch, having the date of 1321 engraved on it. The rare value consists in its being in existence nearly 300 years before the earliest pocket time-piece known to history (1494.)

Kansas City Times: Yesterday was Arbor day. In fifty years hundreds of grateful people will sit in the shade of the trees planted and bless the memory of Uncle Julius Sterling Morton, now secretary of agriculture and founder, away back in 1872, of that worthy plan by which millions of trees have been set out and made to grow in the right places.

This office is in receipt of the fifth annual report of the Texas agricultural experiment station. In it are found suggestive reports from the bureaus of chemistry, veterinary horticulture and meteorology. From same station comes also bulletin No. 25, "Texas Soils," "A Study of Chemical Composition." All of these are interesting subjects for study, reflection and action by the people.

Birmingham Age-Herald: The United States purchased Alaska of Russia with the understanding that all the rights of Russia in the Behring sea should go with the purchase. The object of the Behring sea arbitration court, now in session in Paris, is simply to determine what rights Russia had. At the present writing the developments have been adverse to the United States.

The champion liar has been discovered at last, says an exchange. He resides at Fergus Falls, Minn., and is connected with the editorial staff of the Journal of that place. A recent issue of that paper says that a farmer of that place raised 1000 bushels of popcorn this year and stored it in a barn. The corn caught fire, the corn began to pop, and filled a ten-acre field. An old mare in a neighboring pasture had defective eyesight, saw the corn, thought it was snow, and lay down and froze to death.

A wearing away of a monster cataract would, of course, necessarily leave high walls or "bluffs" on either side. These are the well known features of the father of meandering streams. It would seem according to this theory that the St. Anthony Falls constitute the remnant of what was once the most stupendous cataract in the world. Geologists estimate that it has taken the river 400,000 years to carve out the mighty ditch through which it now flows.

Boston Journal: Labor organizations will observe with interest that the application of this principle, or more strictly that defined by Judge Billings in his New Orleans decision, declaring a strike illegal as a restraint of trade, is enforced by Judge White at Pittsburgh against a combination of capitalists. The proceedings of the Pittsburgh builders' exchange are declared illegal on this ground. The principle is af-

firmed that no man has a right to say to another workman that he must not work for a certain man, and that employers have no right to form combinations for the restraint of trade. That maintains the equities on both sides.

The Pueblo Union Stock Yard company, at Pueblo, Col., have recently added greatly to their facilities for handling stock; especially is this so in the yards for Southern live stock. With full railroad connections and other equipments and appliances of the first order, prepares them for all emergencies.

Chicago News-Record: It follows that if the subordinate railway employee is a public servant, his superior must also be a public servant. And if the law can reach one it can reach the other. And, too, if their relations with the public are matters for statutory regulation their relations with each other may also be adjusted by the law and in the courts. The decision of Judge Ricks may be bad for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a body; but it is not necessarily bad for the engineer individually and for the cause of labor.

Giant Peppermint Tree.

Of the eucalyptus, which is a native of Australia and Tasmania, about 140 species have been described. These are usually named according to the nature of their bark, which they shed instead of their leaves. The giant eucalyptus (eucalyptus amygdalina), called also the peppermint tree, is pronounced by a recent writer to be one of the most remarkable and important of all the plants in the whole creation.

In its full development in mountain ravines it probably represents the tallest of all trees. It often exceeds 400 feet in height and a specimen at the foot of Mount Baw Baw, Victoria, reaches 471 feet. A specimen is known near Mount Wellington, Tasmania, which is 130 feet in circumference at the base, while within a square mile are not less than 100 trees at least 40 feet in circumference. The giant eucalyptus takes foremost rank as a hard wood tree of rapid growth, and in the yield of volatile oil by its foliage it is unsurpassed.

This species supplies most of the oil of commerce. Much of the oil, however, is credited to the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum tree, which grows more readily abroad, and during the last twenty years has become famed in warm climates on account of its influence in subduing malarial fever. The eucalyptus oil is fatal to bacteria and all micro-organisms. Flesh of all kinds is as well preserved by it as by creosote, and it may be used in dressing gangrene.

The Mississippi River Over 400,000 Years Old.

Did you ever figure on what was the probable condition of the great Mississippi river 10,000 or 100,000 years ago? Scientists suggest that the erosion of its bed was accomplished by a mighty cataract, which began farth down the river, probably at the Gulf, and by gradual retrogression, dug out the valley-like gorge through which it now flows. That this theory is tenable may be inferred from the high, wall-like bluffs, features so characteristic of the upper part of its course.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Special Correspondence.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, April 12.—The close of last week was very dull for Texas cattle, but Monday morning the market opened bright and active, with 29 loads of fair to very good steers in the Southern yards. All were easily sold at strong to higher prices, some dealers thinking the advance 10c.

Among the lot, E. B. Johnson of Norman, I. T., sold 138 fine steers, aver-

aging 1174 pounds, at \$4.35. The prevailing price was \$4.10. T. S. Hubbard of Greenville, Tex., 39, 1119, at \$4.10, and 52, 881, at \$3.80. J. D. and J. M. Browde of St. Joseph, Tex., sold 39, 1065, at \$4.10, and 47, 999, at \$4.10. R. J. Love, Purcell, I. T., sold 54, 1085, at \$4.00. Below these the range was \$3.60 to \$3.85, and one little lot of grass steers brought \$2.60. Tuesday's receipts were 13 cars, mostly ordinary stock. Demand was still strong, trade active and prices fully steady to strong. Smith and Tuttle of Minco, I. T., sold 201 corn fed Indian Territory steers, average 1005 lbs., at \$3.95, and the top price was \$4 for 44 averaging 998 lbs. belonging to O. L. Forester of Sanger, Tex. The low price was \$3.50 for a small lot. A nice bunch of 107 corn fed heifers averaging 931 lbs. sold at \$3.75. These were Northern wintered. To-day there were only eight loads in the Texas division. They were fairly good steers. The market was slow and steady to 10 cents lower. J. P. Bailey, I. T., sold 25 average 970 lbs. at \$4.10; another lot of 21 average 1129 lbs. at \$4.10; 64 average 991 to 1076 lbs. at \$3.90; and 23 average 914 at \$3.40. Ives & Doyle, Wellington, Kan., sold through the Fish-Kick-Co., 193 fine corn fed Panhandle steers average 1325 lbs. at \$4.55; these were 5 to 10 cents lower. The run has been light, but good quality. There were no cows to mention, south of the quarantine line. The market all through has been favorable, the only weakness being shown to-day in the face of heavy receipts and lower prices in Chicago, and native cattle plentiful and lower here.

On Monday there were 3200, Tuesday 5460 and to-day 6200 native cattle received. A great proportion were steers of fair to very good quality. The best steers here for months were sold to-day at \$5.50. The market has been active and firm all week, except the dullness and possibly 10c decline on undesirable steers to-day, and yet all sold. Prime steers are quotable at \$5.25/5.50; good to choice, \$4.50/5.20; common, \$4.40 and down, very few being sold for less than \$4.00. Feeding cattle are in demand, active and firm right along.

Receipts of hogs have been moderate all the week, and yesterday, and to-day they were heavy. The quality is good, and has been improving. The market took an upward turn, and has been jumping 10c to 20c at a time, and yesterday it was 60c to 75c higher than a week ago, and the top was \$6.95. They were off 10c to 20c this afternoon, and the bulk sold for \$6.50 to \$6.65. Extreme range, \$6.00/6.95.

The sheep market was in good condition. There were 2700 here to-day. The quality was excellent and the demand was strong, with sales active. Prices have remained steady to strong all the week, and are 25c to 35c higher.

The last sales were 15 lambs, 84 pounds, \$6.00; 432 New Mexican wool muttens, 97 pound, \$5.25; 494 wethers, 79 pounds, \$5.15; 284 muttens, 85 pounds, \$4.60, and 210 shorn muttens, 73 pounds, \$4.40.

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, April 12.

Special Correspondence.

The market for Texas and Indian cattle opened on Monday dull, slow and a shade lower. Receipts consisted principally of fair to good grass cattle with a few cars of good medium fed steers and bulls. Sales included for R. W. Rogers & Co. of Floresville, 23 head of 982-pound steers at \$3.70; for J. H. McCarthy, Little Rock, Ark., 124 head of 742-pound steers at \$3.40; for Hume Bros., Catulla, 25 steers, 929 pounds at \$3.40; for S. V. Edwards & Co., Cotulla, 37 cows and heifers, 862

pounds average, at \$2.50; for Edwards & Moss, Cotulla, 18 head mixed 696 pounds average, at \$2.60; for J. L. Rutledge, 27 cows, 670 pounds average at \$2; for A. West, Brownwood, 23 steers, 766 pounds average, at \$3.20, also 26 steers 778 pounds at \$3.20; for T. J. Buckley, Encinal, 147 head of 923-pound steers at \$3.25; for J. Cotulla, 26 steers 923 pounds average, at \$3.50; 26 cows and heifers, 745 pounds, at \$2.25; 27 cows, 733 pounds average, at \$2.25, and for S. V. Edwards of Cotulla, 33 cows, 710 pounds average, at \$2.50.

Tuesday the market was barely steady, to 10 cents lower than on Monday. The receipts amounted to eighty cars, and included from common grassers to choice fed cattle. Among the sales were for K. D. Orr of Terrell, 28 head of choice two-year-old steers, 1037 pounds average, at \$4.50; for A. J. Walcott, Waxahachie, 20 steers, 1110 pounds average, \$4.25; for H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, 24 head of 1005-pound steers, \$4.15; for A. M. Cartney of Waxahachie, 20 head of 988-pound steers, at \$4.10; for H. E. Pannell of Kaufman, 23 steers, 765 pounds average, at \$3; for A. G. Pannell of Kaufman, 39 steers, 691 pounds average, at \$3; also 21 head of 852-pound steers at \$3.25 for Day & Miller of Gainesville; 21 steers, 975 pounds average, at \$3.80, for C. E. Smith of Gainesville; 20 steers, 920 pounds, at \$3.80, for T. A. Coleman, Encinal; 29 cows, 808 pounds, at \$2.85 for R. H. Harris, Gainesville; 44 head of 1006 pound steers, at \$3.90 for M. Chisholm & Co., San Antonio, 47 steers, 981 pounds average, at \$3.25; for Dick Chisholm, Terrell, 42 steers, 1075 pounds average, at \$4.15; for Walling Bros., Hillsboro, 22 head, 1047 pound steers, at \$3.90; also 22 head of 1033 pound steers at \$3.90; for J. M. Batchelor of Lancaster, 24 steers, 887 pounds, at \$3.80; 19 steers, 1001 pounds average, at \$4.00; for J. E. Davis, Italy, 17 head of 632 pound cows and heifers, at \$2.40; for W. H. Taylor, Dallas, 23 steers, 964 pounds average, \$3.90, also 20 steers, 1160 pounds, \$4.20; D. L. Cunningham of Weatherford, 49 head of 932 pound steers, at \$3.65; for R. B. Whisenant of Allen, 19 steers, 1077 pounds average, at \$4.10; for C. H. Brown of McKinney, 41 head of 989-pound steers, at \$3.90.

Wednesday the market was lightly supplied, only 40 cars being registered in the Texas and Indian division. Trading was slow, and the general market was 5 to 10c lower than on Tuesday. The offerings were principally medium and inferior grades. Sales included for W. D. Holman of Hutto, 19 steers, 1061 pounds average, at \$4; for P. J. Gill of Bastrop, 47 head of 814-pound steers at \$3.15; also 83 head of 1015-pound steers at \$3.55; for J. H. Saul of Cotulla, 24 steers, 870 pounds average, at \$3; for Nat Holman, LaGrange, 90 steers, 969 lbs., average, \$3.55, and 23 steers, 1015 lbs., average, \$3.65; for H. E. Ritchie, Pearsall, 30 cows, 742 lbs., average, \$2; for Western Union Beef Co. of Uvalde, 80 cows, 750 lbs., \$2.15, also 11 steers, 976 lbs., \$2.50 and 8 stags, 947 lbs., \$1.75; for R. B. Whisenant of Allen 24 head of 911-lb. steers, \$3.75; for J. W. Whisenant of Allen 19 cows and heifers, 690 lbs., \$2; for M. Half & Bro., San Antonio, 24 steers, 876 lbs. at \$2.50; also 90 head of 667 lb. cows at \$2.00 for T. T. Moore, Rogers; 17 cows, 784 lbs., at \$2.40 for J. C. Page of Abilene; 28 cows, 758 lbs., at \$2.50 for Willard & SoRelle, Valley Mills; 18 head of 948-lb steers at \$3.60; also 20 steers, 961 lbs average, at \$3.80.

The market for Texas sheep was 25 cents lower than last Wednesday, but demand good. Those on sale were: For Kearney & Richardson, Encinal, 419 head of fall clipped grassers, 86 lbs average, at \$4.75; also 2184 head, 75 lbs average, at \$4.45; for Asher Richardson, 420 head of 86-lb, fall-clipped grassers at \$4.75; for John Stribling of Marble Falls, 608 head of 78-lb grassers at \$4.70.



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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 railways 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.

\$1.50 for the Journal One Year.



J. J. INGE. G. W. PHILLIPS.

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Southern Pacific,

(Atlantic System.)

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

N. Y., T. & M. AND

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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, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

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H. A. JONES, G. F. Agt., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. Houston.
F. VOBLER, L. S. Agt., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex.

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L. S. THORNE,
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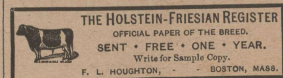
J. M. REGAN, 411 Houston Street.

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Attended to.

CANCER CURED.

By DR. J. W. HARWELL.

Office—306 1/2 Dolorosa street, opposite South-end hotel, upstairs, rooms 2 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.



The Best Advertising Medium.

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

STOCK FARMING.

Columbian Specials for Shorthorns.

Thinking it would be of interest to some of the readers of the JOURNAL who are stock farmers to see the premiums that are to be offered at the World's fair by the Shorthorn Breeder's association, independent of the premiums or medals that may be awarded by the fair committee, a plan has been given in our columns to the same.

Owners of cows that may be selected for that test will be put to no expense for transportation, feed, or the necessary care of the cows from the time they leave their owner's premises until they return, but they will be entitled to all prizes that may be awarded—medals from the Columbian exposition and cash prizes from this association. Competition open to the world. Cows for tests Nos. 1 and 2 must be upon the grounds at such time as the commissioner may designate prior May 1, 1893. They should be tested, however, before April 20, as that is the date that entries will close for those two tests. Those for test No. 3 should be tested prior to August 29, 1893, and those for test No. 4 should be tested prior to September 20, 1893.

BREEDING CLASSES.
As some changes have been made in the prize list we give it entire. The entries will close on June 15 for cattle exhibited from the United States and Canada, and for other countries July 1, 1893. The date fixed for the exhibit of cattle is from Monday, Aug. 21 to Sept. 21 (cattle received three days before Aug. 21). Ages of cattle will be computed to Monday, Sept. 11, 1893.

The following amounts will be added to the regular prizes offered by the Columbian exposition:

Breed test No. 1, from May 11 to May 26, inclusive, the cheesemaking, first, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$40; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$10.

Breed test No. 2, from May 31 to August 28, inclusive, for butter making, loss and gain of weight and cost of maintenance all considered. Prizes same as in No. 1.

Breed test No. 3, from August 29 to September 27, inclusive, for butter production only. Prizes same as in No. 1.

Breed test No. 4, from September 28 to October 4, inclusive, for test of heifers under three years old, for butter making, loss and gain of weight and cost of maintenance all considered. Prizes same as in No. 1.

Grand sweepstakes—In each of the foregoing tests, if won by a Shorthorn over all breeds, \$250.

Bull and cows, three-year-old and over class, each—First, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$40; fourth, \$30. Two-year-old class, each—First, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$40; fourth, \$30. Yearling class, each—First, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$40; fourth, \$30. Calf under one year, each—First, \$80; second, \$60; fourth, \$30. Sweepstakes, each \$50.

Herd, bull two years old or over, cow three years old or over, heifer two years old, heifer one year old, and heifer calf under one year—First, \$200; second, \$150; third, \$100; fourth, \$50.

Herd under two years, bred by exhibitor—First, \$200; second, \$150; third, \$100; fourth, \$50.

Four animals of either sex, the get of one sire—First, \$200; second, \$150; third, \$100; fourth, \$50.

Two animals of either sex, the produce of one cow—First, \$160; second, \$80; third, \$40; fourth, \$20.

Sweepstakes—beef breeds—Bull three years old or over, bull two years old, bull one year old, and bull calf, if won by Shorthorns, each \$50. Cow three years old or over, heifer two years old; heifer one year old, and heifer calf under one year, if won by Shorthorns, each \$50.

General purpose breeds—Same clas-

sification and prizes, if won by Shorthorns, each \$50.

Herds (open to all general purpose breeds,) if won by Shorthorns: consisting of one bull two years old or over, one cow three years old or over, one heifer two years old and under three, one heifer one year old and under two, one heifer one year old—First, \$350; second, \$250; third, \$200; fourth, \$150.

Young herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under two years old, bred by exhibitor—First, \$200; second \$150, third, \$100, fourth \$50.

Grand sweepstakes—beef herd (graded by age), same number and ages as in Shorthorns—First, \$500; second, \$300; third, \$200; fourth, \$100.

Young herd, same number and ages as in Shorthorn herds, if won by Shorthorns—First, \$300; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50.

Special class—work oxen—Pair of oxen to be shown under yoke (without regard to age), if won by Shorthorns—First, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20.

FAT STOCK.

Shorthorns—Steer of spayed heifer, two years and under three—First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$10. One year and under two—First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$10. Under one year—First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$10.

Sweepstakes limited to first premium animal in each ring, \$50.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Breeds and grades by ages—If won by Shorthorns (competition limited to first-premium animals in classes), steer or spayed heifer, two years and under three, \$50. One year and under two, \$50. Under one year, \$50.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

If won by Shorthorns (competition limited to sweepstakes animals in classes), best steer or spayed heifer, \$100.

Herds—Shorthorn herd, to consist of steer or spayed heifer, two years and under three, steer or spayed heifer one year and under two, steer or spayed heifer under one year, \$50.

Sweepstakes herd—If won by Shorthorns (competition limited to premium herds in classes), \$200.

Special class, scale test—Heaviest steer (without regard to age), if won by Shorthorns, first, \$50; second, \$35.

It should be expressly understood that these prizes are paid by this association independent of the cash prizes and medals offered for Shorthorns by the Columbian exposition, but awards will follow the decisions made by the jury selected by the Columbian exposition. J. H. PICKRELL, Secretary.

World's Fair Visitor.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMS' CONDITION POWDERS

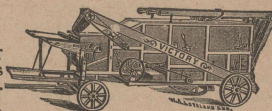
Take the lead of all condition powders now on the market for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Fowls. No farmer should be without it; it will pay for itself in one case of Cholera among your Chickens. For Hog Cholera it is a specific. Will fatten horses, cattle and other animals in remarkable short time.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

H. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

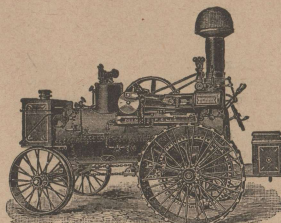
Wholesale Drugists, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE VICTORY SEPARATOR

has no equal for rapid threshing separating and cleaning all kinds of grain, flax and Timothy. Seven sizes from 28 in. cylinder and 42 in. rear, to 40 in. cylinder, 62 in. rear.



THE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTION ENGINE



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

Manufactured by

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TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

TAPE-WORM

Expelled alive in 10 to 20 minutes with head, or no charge. Send 5c. stamp for circular. Dr. M. Noy Smith, Specialist, 121 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

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

STRONGEST

—OF THE—

REGULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

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

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Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

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(LIMITED.)

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Present Capacity of Yards:

10,000 CATTLE,
30,000 HORSES,
6,000 SHEEP,
500 HORSES.

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,
General Manager.

RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

This statement is now repeated by thousands who have purchased

BRITT'S AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.

SAFETY
GUARANTEED

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

HE CANNOT BREATHE, AND MUST STOP.

SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT.

Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven

with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses

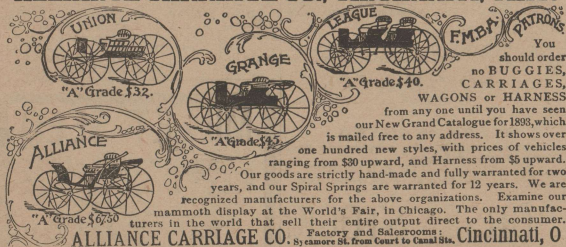
men could not hold with the old style bits.

Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials

of the truly marvellous work this bit has done.

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PATRONS

"A" Grade \$32.
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"A" Grade \$32.
"A" Grade \$32.

You should order no BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS or HARNESS from any one until you have seen our New Grand Catalogue for 1893, 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.

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9:45 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Lve.....	New Orleans.....	Arr	10:55 a.m.	7:35 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Lve.....	Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
11:10 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	Lve.....	Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p.m.	5:35 a.m.
2:20 a.m.	11:37 a.m.	Arr.....	Brenham.....	Lve	4:55 p.m.	2:20 a.m.
8:20 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	Arr.....	Austin.....	Lve	1:25 p.m.	8:20 a.m.
2:15 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	Arr.....	Llano.....	Lve	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
7:40 a.m.	3:55 p.m.	Arr.....	Waco.....	Lve	12:35 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
7:07 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	Arr.....	Corriscana.....	Lve	11:48 a.m.	9:15 p.m.
10:20 a.m.	7:55 p.m.	Arr.....	Fort Worth.....	Lve	8:30 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	Arr.....	Dallas.....	Lve	9:35 a.m.	6:40 p.m.
12:10 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	Arr.....	Sherman.....	Lve	7:05 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	Arr.....	Denison.....	Lve	6:45 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
6:40 a.m.	4:30 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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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 400 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,368	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	757,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,953	4,590	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	445,501	588,883	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

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