

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

NO. 4.

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Most of the farms in Texas need rain.

Don't allow your farm work to crowd you; and it won't if you keep up with it.

Don't be afraid of getting your soil too rich; the cultivation will be easier in rich soil if there was no other advantage.

Some farmers think that certain products can be purchased in market cheaper than they can afford to raise them; keeping accounts with each crop would soon determine this.

In Middle and Southern Texas roasting ears can be had three or four months continuously during the year; by planting in February and March for the first crop, and then at intervals of from ten to fifteen days.

Roots Cleanings says: I am painfully conscious that many men who have land enough to keep half a dozen men at work the year round think it the safest to do what they can with their own hands, and let the rest go.

Surely the bulletins ought to be written for the mass of farmers, gardeners, etc., not to show the writer's familiarity with hard technical words and terms which only special students understand without looking them up in dictionaries or encyclopedias.

Theophilus Eaton exclaims: "What a sign to have on our farms. 'Farming for fun,' or 'gardening for fun?' yet as we look around the country at many of our farms and gardens we find this sign, although not hung up, lying all around the house and barn. Let us be ready to answer this question. 'What are you gardening for? Does it pay?'"

The fertility of the soil of Nicaragua is unexcelled. The land will grow almost everything, coffee, cocoa, sugar cane and tobacco. Corn, rye and wheat do well without much labor. Vegetables and tropical fruits are luxuriantly abundant. Cattle raising is being carried on extensively, but coffee raising is the main industry, and there are now five million coffee trees under cultivation. This is encouraged by the government paying a premium of 5 cents for each tree planted in numbers of not less than 5000, half the premium being paid when the trees are two years old, and the remainder when they begin to yield.—Mexican Financier.

Two Crops a Year.

Albert Pease in the Maine Farmer says: "Our seasons, short as they are, will admit of the raising of two crops in a season from the same ground." He thus doubles his crop without increasing his acreage. He uses rye, peas, turnips, barley, millet and clover. He has succeeded well with peas and oats. India wheat and also pole beans, which he sows broadcast and cuts green, when the pods are just beginning to turn. This makes a rich feed. I also find that the system has become fairly popular with the best farmers all through New England and even at the West.

Farmers are beginning to find that the value of land depends upon its being constantly active, constantly in use, and that on the whole, a dollar's worth of crops costs less raised on a small area than on a large one.

Those who have never experimented in the use of green crops for summer feeding should resolve to do so this season, and most of those who have can well afford to plan an increase in this department of their farm operations. A little more intelligent push is what is needed on a great many farms.

Phones for Farmers.

An Iowa electrician has been studying the telephone problem, and has

figured out what may happen when the patent on the telephone runs out. "Just suppose," said he, "that you could buy a telephone for about what it is worth—from \$2.50 to \$3. You live on a farm near Epworth. You set the phone prepared with a ground wire and then hitch the machine to the top wire of your barbed wire fence running toward a wire already running through the country. If there are intervening farms, they too can attach until the line is reached, when the connections are made, and with a code of signals the system is perfect.

Of course some pains must be taken to see that the fence wire is not grounded, but that would be easy. In this manner on the farms the system might be extended all over the country at comparatively no cost." He continued: "Inside of five years the increase in the use of this useful instrument will be doubled a hundred times, and the simplicity of methods that will be used in bringing it about will be the most astonishing part."—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Farm Debt.

How shall the farmer heavily in debt begin to improve his farm? He will not at once expend large sums of borrowed money in putting up expensive buildings and fences. These he can probably better do without than he can many other things that cost less money. He may and should spend part of what he can get in manure, and another part in tile for draining, using his own labor in times when other work does not press to dig the ditches and place the tile. Hard work as this is, in no way we know can a man drill into himself a greater love for his farm than by working to under-drain it.

The rule of nature always is that we love most what we have sacrificed most for. Whatever may be thought of the Henry George theory denying the title to land bought with money, there ought to be no question as to the title of the farmer who has taken wet land and has reclaimed it by thorough under-drainage by his own labor. And such a farmer not only acquires thus a love for the land he tills, but it is also the best way to make sure that he can keep it if he wishes to do so. Of the thousands of abandoned farms in the older states comparatively few have been well drained.

The money expended on them was put where it did much less for farm productiveness. Judicious planting of fruit trees and properly caring for them until they come into bearing is another safe way to improve land. It is not enough alone, for the fruit trees must be well cared for and manured. Unless this is done the fruit trees will entail loss rather than profit. Most farmers under-estimate when planting trees the labor and manure they will require. Hence, they plant too many. Fewer trees, better cared for, and more money invested in the best stock, is the best condition for the farmer heavily in debt.—Exchange.

DAIRY.

If the cow is abused she will not "give down" her milk to her abuser. It is a matter of business policy, to say the least, to treat the cow well. A noted dairyman says a man should be on intimate relations with his cows, and know his individual cows as he knows his own family.

The president of the New York Dairyman's association says that good butter cannot be made from cream a week old, even if it is kept at a low temperature. Three days is long enough to keep it. "It should be churned just as soon as it has become slightly acid, and has a smooth, glossy, satiny appearance."

Hot, suffocating weather is depressing dairy interests in many ways, and a hot wave is especially dreaded by manufacturers. On the farm the cows give less milk, for they are lolling in the shade instead of grazing, and it requires the utmost vigilance and care to keep the milk sweet and untainted for twelve hours. The advantage of the shade trees and plenty of pure water in the pasture becomes very great in torrid weather for the comfort of the animals and the perpetuation of a normal quality and quantity of milk.

The season is at hand when the fresh young grass will show itself above the ground, and in a few weeks thereafter the milk flow will be enhanced and the butter increase be such as to make the dairyman wonder where he is going to send it, and at what price find a market. May we suggest that butter well made, salted and packed, so as to have the vessel impervious to the air and then buried in the soil or where it can remain at an even temperature, will turn out better six months afterward than when fresh made, and when prices are higher and the demand much greater. The crock or crocks must be buried beyond reach of summer heat, or where the temperature will be even at all times.

Why Churning is Hard.

Nine times out of ten the reason the churn does not churn in winter, says Professor Henry, is because the cows have been in milk a long time and give a milk which is somewhat viscous. Owing to this viscosity or stickiness it would seem that the fat globules are not able to clear themselves and cohere to other and larger butter globules. The best way to remedy this difficulty is to have part of the cows fresh in the fall, in which case the difficulty usually disappears. If milk is set in deep cans pour in one-fifth of the bulk of warm water at time of setting; perhaps this will even help in the shallow pan setting. Since the cream from shallow pan setting is very thick, try diluting it with water, and also use a little salt at churning time.

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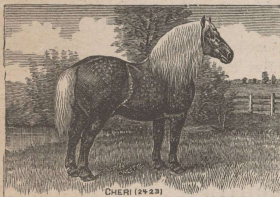
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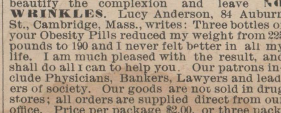
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FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, May 10, 1893.

The fair at Taylor has come and gone and as a race horse meeting it was a grand success, but as a fair and exhibition of the products of the country it was a dismal failure. I hate to have to say this, but am here to state facts which it is to be hoped will strike home to the managers and prevent them from making a regular racing association out of it, which will be of little benefit to the county, whereas a good fair, such as the Williamson county people can have, would be of incalculable benefit, not only in stimulating the inhabitants to greater exertions so as to excel their neighbors, but also in advertising the county, was treated so exceedingly well by everyone in Taylor, big, little, old and young, men and women that it seems ingratitude for me to say anything against the fair, but facts are facts, and the fair, as a fair, was a failure. What a pity, too, knowing, as I do, the amount of truly fine stock in the county, that none of it was on exhibition. The people say all the money was in large purses and hung up for the fast horses, and none, or very little, not enough to be an inducement to prepare and exhibit, was given to this or that fine animal.

There was more of a show in the hog department than any other, still there were only two breeds on the ground, and neither of them had any competition.

G. E. King, proprietor of the Turkey Creek farm, was there in all his glory with nine pens of fine registered Poland China hogs, which he does not, but ought, to advertise in the JOURNAL. They were beauties.

Harwood & LeBaron were on hand with four pens of registered Berkshires from the Riverside dairy farm. If the Poland Chinas had any advantage of the Berkshires I failed to see it.

One pen of Poland China gilts were to be seen also that belonged to J. P. H. Tabor of Georgetown.

This constituted the sum total of the hog show.

The cattle exhibit was very light. Two yearling Devon bulls, thoroughbreds, shown by D. A. Frame of Williamson county, and sold to T. U. Pettus of Goliad county at \$75 each, were the only representatives of that breed.

One registered Jersey cow, Belga, belonging to C. H. Booth of Taylor, and one Jersey cow and calf shown by J. E. Thompson of Taylor, were all that were there.

M. R. Kennedy of Taylor showed one two-year-old pure blood Hereford bull and a registered Hereford cow and calf, and Rhome & Powell of Rhome. Wise county, showed one full blood registered cow. Am not much on the white faces, but these almost converted me. They were certainly good to look at.

Dr. J. W. Percy of Hutto had on exhibition one grade Holstein heifer, twenty-three months old, that gives three and a half gallons of milk per day, which yields one and two-fifths pounds of butter, and one grade Holstein heifer with calf, two years and nine months old, gives five gallons of milk and makes two pounds of butter a day. Dr. Percy had his cows standing in Mr. Jackson's patent cow stalls, and sold the calf to Mr. Jackson for \$50.

There was also one pure blood, regis-

tered Holstein cow on exhibition. The owner could not be found.

One pen of sheep constituted the entire exhibit in that line.

The poultry show was very light, there being only a few pens, half a dozen or so.

The horse show was quite as incomplete as the other departments.

However, everything there was taken to the arena and competed for the premiums, principally against itself, in which case it invariably came off with the blue ribbon. I depended on the secretary to give or send me a list of the animals that took premiums, but so far he has not shown up, so that feature will have to be omitted, though I was anxious to give them.

W. W. Jones shipped four trains of fat cattle, Ed Lassater three and C. H. Burns one, from Beville to market last week, says William Rigland, who returned from there Sunday. He further says that cattle shippers are keeping the Aransas Pass road hot, the way they are firing them over the rails.

Alex Stirling came in from the Morris ranch in Kinney county Monday, spent Tuesday in the city and left again for the ranch on Wednesday. Says it is still dry in his county, and rain or no rain is getting to be a serious question with his people.

Sol and Ike West and John Bennett, all of this city, returned from their ranches in the lower country Sunday. They had been delivering some calves. Say that although they never knew before what this new kind of a fly was they know now, and that they are very bad down there and keep the cattle moving all the time, staying with them by night and by day.

J. D. Houston, one of Gonzales county's most prominent cowmen, was among his friends here Tuesday.

C. F. Adams, a well-to-do and jolly young sheepman of Sonora, came in from his ranch Monday night where he went with a shipment of sheep. Says he sold one double-deck there at a fair price, but sent the balance on to Chicago and came home. He left Tuesday evening for his home via Kerrville over the Aransas Pass.

Collin Campbell, formerly a big ranchman of Karnes county, and still owns considerable property there, but who now makes his home in Saxton's River, Vt., is down on a visit at his ranch, and made a flying business trip to the metropolis Monday, returning to his ranch Tuesday, says the country around him is all right now that there has been lots of rain. Mr. Campbell expects to return to his Northern home the last of this month, and will go in high spirits because of leaving this country in such fine condition.

Ed Corkill came up Monday and went back Tuesday. He says it was still dry when he left home, El Sordo ranch.

Webb Sullivan, a wealthy cattleman of Pescadito, Tex., took the train for home Tuesday from Beville, where he had been on a visit to a sister. Says unless it has rained at his ranch since last Thursday, when he left, that it is exceedingly dry, although the grass is very fair and stock in fine condition. F. O. Skidmore rode on the train from Beville to Skidmore Tuesday, and was feeling in the finest of spirits on account of the recent splendid rains that have fallen in that section.

Green Davidson of Victoria went down here Friday to Kennedy, where he met Al McFadden, and they both went out in the country about twenty miles on the still hunt for some fat cattle. On his return Davidson will proceed to the Grove ranch to receive the steers bought of Capt. John I. Dix and ship them from Alice to market.

Capt. Dix went down from Beville to Alice Tuesday and says he has just gotten back from the Oakville country, where they have had a magnificent run, the best of the year. He says the Live Oak county people are getting progressive and are preparing to bridge the important creeks and Nueces river in three places in their county. Says there were seven men, representing as

WOOL!

JESSE T. BAKER, Pres.

St. Louis Commission Co.,

317 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.

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

WOOL!

many different bridge companies, there hunting jobs the morning he left.

Another San Antonio business card appears in this issue of the JOURNAL. Adolph Dreiss, the enterprising proprietor of the Alamo drug store, solicits the patronage of the stockmen and farmers, and makes a specialty of mail and express orders. Mr. Dreiss puts up a screw-worm liniment that is unexcelled. It is quick and effective. The writer has used it, and cheerfully recommends it. One order sent to Mr. Dreiss will be certain to be followed by others.

Appeal to the Cattlemen.

ALBANY, TEX., May 9, 1893.

To the Cattlemen of Texas.

On behalf of the distressed family of Mart B. Owens, a victim of the late Cisco cyclone, I appeal to you for aid and assistance to relieve their sufferings and wants, with the hope that liberal responses will be the result of these lines.

The day following the disaster I took the opportunity to visit Cisco for the purpose of acquainting myself with the terrible condition of affairs. The scene that I beheld was indescribable. I visited the spot that Mart Owens once called his home. All that remained to tell the tale of woe was three feet of a rock chimney, the stone steps in the terrace, one chair in the back yard, and barely enough lumber to build a hen coop. Furniture, bedding and clothing all gone. A vacant lot remains as the silent witness who speaks in unmistakable words of the distress that befell the unfortunate ones.

Not far from this scene I beheld another more pitiable. Mart Owens lay dying, one sweet little girl by his side with her head mashed in, a son fourteen years old, dead near by; a helpless wife with an injured back close by. Six other children, all more or less injured and crippled, with arms and legs broken, magnified the picture of distress.

Mart looked about him and in feeble tones gently spoke: "I would help this if I could, but I don't know as I want to. I'll not be here to care for them." One son, being absent on a round-up, escaped injury.

A few days later Mart Owens and his two children lay in one grave, still in the cold embrace of death.

He had seen better days; he was an old-time cattleman, and as such merited the respect of a large number of acquaintances and friends. Adversity had overtaken him, and while fortune no longer smiled upon him, his credit was unimpaired, and had he lived he would have been able to regain his vanished fortune. Those of us upon whom prosperity has smiled should not be reluctant in opening our purses and assisting the destitute widow and helpless orphans, whose bitter wail and deep anguish imploringly cry to our merciful Father for aid and comfort.

Mart Owens left no life insurance or other property; all that he left in the way of wealth to his family was a clean record. Mart has "turned over" his last "herd," and gone to meet Abraham, Isaac and Jacob at the last grand "round-up," from whence no herder has ever returned to camp. Friends, we have only a temporary lease on our "herds" and will soon be called to "ally them out" to the giver of all good, who will select another "herder" to take our place.

Mart Owens was the only cattleman

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST.

5114 E. Houston street.

DR. H. M. HUNTER. DR. S. S. THOMPSON.
DRS. HUNTER & THOMPSON.

DENTISTS,

293 West Side Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

DR. ROBERT E. MOSS,

EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE.

Office 293 Alamo Plaza, up-stairs.

T. J. LARGEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Soledad Block, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

CALLAWAY'S GALLERY—Cabinet size Photographs \$5 per dozen. You cannot get better work in the city. 513 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

ADOLPH DREISS,

ALAMO DRUG STORE,

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mail and express orders a specialty. Write for bottle of best Screw Worm Liniment.

Have You Seen COLUMBIA?

It is the new high-class Magazine

At half the price Of the old monthlies. Each number complete in itself, Contains
A Striking Novelette,
Good Short Stories,
Travel Articles,
And interesting miscellany.
15 cents per copy.
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Send ten cents for sample copy to Columbia Magazine Co., Troy, Ohio. Liberal Terms to Agents.

in Cisco and seems to have been the worst sufferer. The people of Cisco who had anything left did all in their power to relieve the suffering. The people of Texas have responded nobly for the general good, but it is our duty to help the Owens' family. The cattleman of this state have kind hearts and will sympathize with the distressed widow and helpless orphans of a brother cattleman.

In addition to the contributions already made, we cheerfully subscribe for the benefit of the Owens family the sum of \$100, and trust that our action will be emulated by the cattlemen of Texas. Funds subscribed may be paid to the order of the undersigned at the First National Bank of Albany, Tex., and will be devoted to the noble cause mentioned above. Statements of the amounts subscribed will be duly acknowledged to the subscribers through the public press. Let us then, one and all, do by Mart Owens what we would have him do by us. Trusting for early responses, truly yours,

GEORGE T. REYNOLDS,
Pres't First National Bank, Albany, Tex.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 14.

Fort Worth, Friday, May 12, 1893.

No. 4.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.

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

All subscriptions will be discontinued at the
expiration of the time paid for.

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

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

Correspondence on live stock and agricultural
subjects and local stock and crop news so-
lited, the judgment of the editors being the
SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publi-
cation.

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

Correspondents must not expect us to ac-
knowledge the receipt of letters containing re-
mittances for subscriptions. The receipt of the
JOURNAL is a sufficient notification that the
money has been received.

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

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

In corresponding with any of the
JOURNAL advertisers, mention of
where you saw the ad might result fa-
vorably to all parties.

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

LOOK over our advertising columns
and see if you don't find what you want,
then write the advertiser and tell him
where you saw it; this is the sure way
to get the best.

THE St. Louis Commission Company
send out this week a circular of infor-
mation which is highly appreciated at
this office. This company are general
commission merchants at St. Louis,
with eyes wide open on wool as a
specialty.

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 coun-
try. In this way you will materially
aid us in distributing information from
all sections. Don't say that you "can't
write for the papers;" this is writing
for the people, so send them along and
they will be prepared for the press and
sent out to the people.

Poultry Paper.

"Our Chickens" from Black Jack
Grove, Texas, comes to us with its sec-

ond or May number in such a bright,
cheery, chirping mood, as to leave no
doubt but what it is from a healthy
brood of high style, finely bred birds.
May its cackle and crow be heard in
every barnyard in the land.

Polled Angus Cattle.

Inquiries at this office by parties
wanting to purchase Polled Angus
cattle cannot be satisfactorily answered,
as there are none of this breed in our
advertising list.

Stock Show.

The Childress Index has a notice of
a live stock show to take place on the
6th of May at that place. Had this
come to the JOURNAL in time we would
have gladly published it for the benefit
of our readers, and thereby, perhaps,
would have been of some service to the
exhibitors and Childress also.

Stock Farming.

Isaac Lang of Graham, Young
county, was a very agreeable caller at
the JOURNAL office this week. Mr.
Lang is working along the proper line
in his stock farming, gathering in the
best to be had and then keeping them
up to a high standard point. Keep an
eye to the windward and watch him
make the landing.

Tour of Observation.

To the World's Fair, Chicago, for
workingmen. The Dundee Weekly
News (Scotland), under the direction of
Mr. D. C. Thomson, is organizing a
party of Scottish and English workmen
to visit the World's Fair and other
places in the United States, as shown
from a summary given by that great
journal as follows:

"Summed up in a few words, the ex-
position includes a visit to Chicago ex-
position, all traveling expenses paid by
sea and land, visits to seats of great
American industries, excursions to
Niagara and other places of interest,
allowance for wages where necessary,
£500 insurance against accident the
whole time."

THE Drovers' Telegram of Kansas
City gives following receipts of last
week, compared with same week in
previous years:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1893	27,600	44,300	17,900
1892	18,342	45,832	10,290
1891	15,617	47,716	5,947
1890	31,791	58,707	9,603

The Chicago Congresses.

From the notices given out there will
be held at Chicago during the next six
months anywhere from fifty to one
hundred congresses.

There will be congresses of men,
congresses of women and congresses of
children. Congresses unlimited and of
every variety. There will be a meet-
ing together of professionals of every
class, without regard to race, color or
previous condition, in fact every or-
ganization of every kind will hold its
congress; at which time and place
every subject from the protoplasm up
to the grandest thing under the sun—
the Columbian exhibit—will be full dis-
cussed. It looks like the schoolmaster
is to be abroad at Chicago this summer.

Crowding the Market.

Last week the JOURNAL called atten-
tion to the fact that Texas cattle, as
soon as they were ready would be taken
from the pastures, rushed in and offered
for sale. This, as usual, will produce a
glut in the market. The supply will
be greater than the demand and a col-
lapse in prices will certainly follow.
The supply and demand maxim in
trade has been so often demonstrated
by the cattlemen, as to its influence on
prices, that they, at least, should not
be skeptical as to the result, and as to
its influence in their business.

The question is, how is this to be
avoided? And it is a puzzler.

Texas has about 7,000,000 head of
cattle, and sends to the beef market
annually about as many as any three
states in the Union. At the same
time, while nearly all the other beef
furnishing states are able to distribute
theirs through the year, the mass of
the Texas beeves go on the market so
nearly together as to produce a sur-
plus at the yards, and inevitably a
shrinkage in values.

These thoughts are thrown out with-
out any remedial suggestions, for the
reason that, at the present there is
none to offer. Hoping, however, that
the matter will be thought over, and
that some plan or plans will be so far
matured in the interval between now
and the meeting of the great conven-
tions, that the same may be submitted
at that time for full discussion.

Mart Owens.

In another column will be found an
appeal signed by George T. Reynolds,
president of the First National bank at
Albany, Tex., calling on the cattlemen
of Texas to make such contributions as
they may feel disposed to offer for the
relief and assistance of the bereaved
and afflicted widow of the deceased
Mark Owens and his fatherless children.
The statement of Colonel Reynolds in
regard to this sad bereavement is full
and complete, and addresses itself to
the hearts of not only the cattlemen,
but to sympathetic humanity wherever
it may be found. There is nothing to
be added to this tragic story.

Mart was known to all of us as an
upright, kind hearted friend and citi-
zen. He may have failed to make a
great success of life in the accumula-
tion of the goods of this world, but in
life and in death the great and noble
qualities of heart and mind came forth
with a lustre and warmth that the
touch and glitter of gold can never
give.

Mart is gone, and with him went
some of those dear little ones that
made life so sweet to him here. In
looking around on the scene where lay
his dead and dying his last words were,
"I couldn't help it," and realizing
the condition that some were going
with him and some remaining with
the crippled mother he intimated that
it was probably best as it was.

While we mourn the loss of this
good man, we should not be unmindful
that an afflicted family has been left

behind, whose condition appeals di-
rectly to every heart and home in this
land. Were it Mart such a call would
get part of his last dollar. Such a
charity emulates that which comes
to us, from above, it is twice blessed; it
blesses him that gives and him that
takes.

Contributions sent to George T. Rey-
nolds, president of the bank at Albany,
Tex., or to the LIVE STOCK AND FARM
JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Tex., will be
promptly forwarded.

Mind the Little Things.

A young artist once called upon Mr.
Audubon, the great student of birds to
show him some drawings and paint-
ings. Mr. Audubon was much inter-
ested, and after examining the work of
the artist, said: "Like it very much,
but it is a little deficient in details.
You have painted the legs of this bird
nicely, except in one respect. The
scales are exact in shape and color, but
you have not arranged correctly as to
numbers." "I never thought of that,"
said the young artist. "Quite likely,"
said Audubon. Now, upon this upper
ridge of the partridge's leg there are
just so many scales. You have too
many. Nature does her work per-
fectly. Examine the legs of a thousand
partridges and you will see that the
scales are the same in number. All
partridges are made alike." The les-
son shows how Audubon became great
—by patient study in small things.

Something We Should Know.

By Mrs. S. R. Jenkins: To kill
moths in carpet without removing the
carpet, lay a cloth wrung from pure
water on the infested parts and press
with a hot iron.

Stove polish mixed with turpentine
gives a very fine polish. The turpen-
tine preserves the stove better than
any other mixing fluid. Before put-
ting stoves and pipes away rub with
linseed oil or kerosene oil to prevent
their rusting. To mend cracks in
stoves use a cement made of salt, sifted
wood or coal ashes and water. Clean
the mica in stoves with diluted vinegar.
Flies will not injure glass frames if they
are washed with water in which a few
onions have been boiled.

This Week at Four Markets.

Receipts at the four leading Western
markets this week, with comparisons,
were:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	61,300	104,600	70,500
Kansas City	27,600	44,300	17,900
Omaha	15,300	27,400	3,500
St. Louis	9,800	27,000	19,000
Total	114,000	203,300	110,900
Previous week	123,500	249,300	100,400
Cor. week 1892	109,300	242,000	62,500
Cor. week 1891	79,000	232,900	58,300
Cor. week 1890	125,300	235,000	56,600

An Easy Argument.

"Mother," said Miss Hilda, "do you
think Fritz ought to lounge in that
handsome chair?"

"Certainly not, Fritz," said his
mother reprovingly, "you might break
it."

"If it's strong enough to hold Hilda
and Mr. Leiper," argued Fritz, as he
slowly slid down, "it ought to be strong
enough to hold a little boy like me?"—
Floh.

It may take sixty-eight measure-
ments to constitute a beautiful woman,
but one span about the waist makes a
happy man.—New York Herald.

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

W. H. Doss of Coleman, Texas, is in the city.

W. W. Johnson of Strawn, Tex., is in the city to-day.

John J. Smyth of Itaska, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

O. H. Nelson of Kansas City, Mo., was in the city Thursday.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, Tex., was in the city on Wednesday.

W. L. Aldwell, a cattle dealer of San Angelo, is in the city to-day.

George Simmons of Weatherford, was in the city Tuesday, on cattle business.

Sam White of Quanah, Tex., passed through the city to-day on his way to his home.

L. W. Christian, a well known cattle ranchman of Parker county, Texas, was in the city Tuesday.

Tom Wagoner, a prominent cattle dealer, whose ranches are on Red river, was in the city Tuesday.

Arch Tandy of Haskell City, Tex., a successful banker and cattle dealer, was in the city Wednesday.

W. P. and P. C. Harmison of Denton county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, mixing with the cattle dealers.

C. W. Word of Wichita Falls, Tex., was in the city yesterday, en route to his home, from Southern Texas.

J. W. Gibson of Wagoner, I. T., was in the city several days this week looking after his cattle shipments to the I. T.

Tom C. Shoemaker, representing the live stock commission for Goddard, Harding & Co., was in the city Wednesday.

S. J. Blocker of San Angelo, Tex., was in the city yesterday and left for Tom Greene county, where he has a cattle ranch.

W. T. Ball of Bowie, Tex., passed through the city on Wednesday en route south to look after some shipments of cattle.

T. D. Woody, solicitor for the live stock commission firm of Gregory & Hasting of Chicago and St. Louis, was in the city Wednesday.

T. J. McCarty of Strawn, Texas, was in the city this week with his arm in a sling, a horse having fallen with him, causing a fracture of his wrist.

T. F. (Frank) Smith of Crockett, Tex., whose ranch is in Archer county, Tex., passed through the city on Tuesday on his way to Archer county.

Capt. S. B. Burnett of the famous 6666 ranch in the Indian Territory, after sojourning in Fort Worth for a few days, left for his ranch Tuesday.

G. W. Miller of Winfield, Kansas, is in the city to-day en route to his pastures in Hill county, where he is now feeding several thousand aged steers.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, Tex., passed through Fort Worth on Tuesday en

route to his Territory pastures where he has several thousand head of bees on grass.

The Willard Remedy company of Boston, have an advertisement in this issue which may prove very interesting to some of our readers. Look it up and write them.

W. M. McCarty a prominent cattle dealer of Comanche county, Texas, was in Fort Worth a day or two this week looking after his cattle shipments to the Indian Territory.

T. L. Allen, agent for the Kansas City stock yards company, has been in Fort Worth for several days past and left for Southern Texas yesterday to look after some cattle shipments.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, Tex., one of the successful steer feeders of Texas, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. McFarland is now finishing off 1200 head of fine steers for the market.

Campbell Brown, successful and reliable live stock breeder, of Spring Hill, Tenn., announces elsewhere in this issue his twentieth annual sale, to take place Wednesday, May 31. Catalogue furnished on application.

C. W. Barney of Denver, Colorado, whose card as a live stock broker will be found in another column of the *JOURNAL*, is an all-around lively live stock man. His motto is to live and let live, as shown by his rate of commission charges.

Charles Coppinger of Fort Worth, owner of a fine ranch in Scurry county, Texas, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Panhandle City, where he will deliver about 3000 head of two-year-old steers to go to the north part of Montana.

C. O. Hervey & Co., the expert job printers, whose office is at 612 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, are at the head of the business when it comes to printing. They turn out, with neatness and dispatch, all classes of work, from a 2x4 dodger to a finely bound book. If you want anything in their line write them.

Market Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9.—Receipts of Texas cattle last week were 7201 head against 904 head a year ago and 7800 during the corresponding week of 1891. The serious washouts on the railroads all over the southwest have greatly interfered with the receipts of Texas cattle. Many have arrived several days behind time.

The opening of the World's fair increases the local consumption demand very greatly, although the condition of the meat trade in the East and across the water is not what it ought to be.

Fancy 1500 to 1600 pound native beefs sold at \$5.80@6.35.

Fancy hogs sold at \$7.75@8.00.

Extra Western sheep, \$6.00.

Prime lambs, \$7.25.

The light receipts of last week kept the market for Texas cattle in pretty good shape. This week, however, values opened weaker, and to-day sales were generally about 20c below the best prices of last Friday. The quality of the cattle has been good, the offerings being largely of fed cattle. Not the best fed cattle but a good showing of pretty good to choice fed cattle from day to day. On several days lately there was a break in prices on fed cattle and no change on the grassy canning grades. The unprecedented condition of the native cow market was largely responsible for this. The latter has lately declined 25@40c from the fancy figures of a week ago.

However, the fed Texas steers meet a good demand and sell quite well in sympathy with the light native beefs which generally out-sell the extremely

THE ENSOR REMEDY

Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

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

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

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

Mitchell

JEWELER

504 Main Street

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

The Dog Was Not Touched.

In a parlor car on an Eastern train sat a richly dressed young woman, tenderly holding a small poodle. "Madam," said the conductor, as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog in this car. It's against the rules." "I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will disturb no one." "That makes no difference," said the conductor; "I couldn't allow my own dog here. Dogs must ride in the baggage car. I'll fasten him all right for you—" "Don't touch my dog, sir," said the young woman, excitedly; "I will trust him to no one!" and with indignant tread she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog and returned. About fifty miles further on, when the conductor came along she asked him, "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?" "I am very sorry," said the conductor, politely, "but you tied him to a trunk, and he was thrown off with it at the last station."—Chicago News.

A dairyman in testing his cows, in New York, disposed of a considerable percentage, selling the inferior ones, and of those that remained the yield was doubled the first year.

Cut Up.

There was a man in our town,
And wondrous wise was he;
And with an ax and many whacks,
He once cut down a tree.
And, when he saw the tree was down,
With all his might and main
He straightaway took another ax
And cut it up again.
—Indianapolis Journal.

The wisest man must in a thousand times be once mistaken; the most foolish in a thousand times be once right.

Souvenir Coins.

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

"That air is very familiar," said the musician, as a gust of wind took his hat away.—Lampoon.

"Does Hutton always tell his wife everything?" "Yes." "She doesn't seem to repeat it." "No; because she talks so blamed much that she never hears what he says."—Inter Ocean.

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The Best Advertising Medium.

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

Pasturage.

I have splendid pasturage in the Territory for 10,000 cattle at 80c and less per head. If interested, write to Ford Dix, Southern hotel, San Antonio, Tex.

SWINE.

Hogs 10 to 15c off at the close of last week's market.

Hogs going to market now are reported good. Seventy-five is about an average carload.

The United States department of agriculture gives Texas 2,334,458 head of hogs, with an average value of \$3.86 per head, and a total value of \$9,049,608.

Do you raise any pumpkins for your hogs? If not, now is a good time to start. Pigs, shoats, the whole family revel when they strike the inside of a good juicy pumpkin.

Feed your sows, and in that way you feed your pigs. Don't, however, rely on the sow to feed them too long. Leave them to eat with the dam, which can be readily done by giving wheat, cracked corn or cooked food, where they can get at it easily.

It will be well to examine the stock journals when you want to purchase fine hogs for breeding purposes. Any one having stock that is not worth advertising generally has them on hand, and should be allowed to keep them. The man who has a good thing for sale wants all the world to know it, and is not afraid of competition.

Money comes to most men a good deal like milk from a porcine teat. We are all after it much like a litter of healthy pigs. It comes slow at first and we watch each other out of one eye or both to see that we get a fair chance. It comes fast after awhile to the pig that holds on, while the little chap that let go to get a better teat gets left. There is nothing like getting a good teat and holding on till the rush of milk comes. Even titman, or the little fellow that has the last teat, had better hold on and try for a better teat at the next meal. There is hope even for the titman if he has plenty of sand.—Kansas Live Stock Indicator.

A Safe Pig Pen.

A brood sow requires a specially arranged pen for the safety of the young pigs. It should be at least eight feet square, and have safeguards around the sides so that the little pigs may escape under them when the sow lies down, and avoid being crushed, as many are, for want of this guard. It consists of a board fitted to the side of the pen at right angles thereto, and eight inches from the floor, supported by upright pieces at distances of two or three feet. The feed trough should be built close to the floor so that no spaces may be left for the pigs to crawl in and get fast. The trough should be shallow, so that the pigs may not get in and be drowned. A second apartment should be provided, so that one of them may be kept clean, which the sow will be careful to observe, for a pig is a cleanly animal when the facilities for cleanliness are afforded.—[Exchange.]

Breeding Sows.

A sow that is a good breeder should be kept for several years, or until she forms some bad habit, of which unruliness and eating her young are the two that give most trouble. When the sow gets her full growth her litters will be larger, healthier and more uniform, often without a single titman. In the first litter especially, if the sow be a young one, there will be two and sometimes as many as three pigs that are either dead at birth or are so undersized that they are not worth raising. A three or four year old sow, farrowing two litters of pigs a year will often give more profit than an average cow, and not cost so much to keep nor so much labor to care for.

The chief care with a breeding sow after she gets her growth is not to let her get too fat. She will have an enor-

mous appetite, but it should not be satisfied except when she is suckling her young, with the coarsest food. Skimmed milk is good, but not too much of it. With this mix bran or fine middlings, and then let the bulk of the feed be roots, beets or mangels in winter, and a run in the apple orchard or a clover lot in summer. If allowed to run in pasture one or two seasons old sows become breachy, breaking through fences and gates, and going where they please. That is the fault for which most of them have to be fattened.—American Cultivator.

How Hogs are Fed in Great Britain.

In Great Britain the most striking, if not the most important, change indicated by the returns of 1892 is the great reduction in the stock of live hogs. The decrease in the totals in Great Britain is over a million head. The shortage in Ireland is estimated at 1,200,000 head. The abnormally high price of bacon and pork, as contrasted with other meats, will, it is thought, greatly stimulate hog breeding. It is a most noteworthy fact, well worth the consideration of American farmers, that the hog products that command the highest price in the English markets come from countries that are not noted for the production of corn, viz.: England, Ireland and Denmark. The quality and consequence of the high price of England, Ireland and Denmark bacon is due, first, to the feeding of the hog, and second, to the manner of curing.

The finest quality of bacon is produced by feeding barley, rye, wheat, peas, boiled potatoes, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey. The hogs should range in weight from 180 to 220 pounds and should be long and lean, with well developed hams, thick, straight bellies, and the fat on the back should not exceed one and one-half inches in thickness. The shoulders, sides and hams are cured in one piece. The over-fat corn-fed hog does not make the finest bacon and does not bring the highest price. By attention to these requisites the Danish farmers have increased their sales of bacon in England from 4,000,000 pounds in 1881 to about 200,000,000 pounds in 1892, and the price has steadily increased. The bacon hog is best produced in conjunction with the dairy.—Exchange.

HORTICULTURE.

Melt together three parts of beeswax, same of rosin, two of tallow, for a limbing-grafting wax.

Set your strawberry plants in the spring if you want a crop of berries. You will find that the yield is better than from those set in the fall.

Watch the young trees: don't allow them to take on any superfluous growth. Allow nothing to remain that you don't wish to retain. Use the knife.

A census of the great trees of California, the "giant redwoods" reveals the fact that there are 2675 of them left, the average diameter of the lot being thirty-three feet.

A new Hampshire fruit grower who has tested 300 varieties of strawberries advises setting out the following: Haverland, Warfield No. 1, Warfield No. 2, Eureka, Bubah No. 5, Boynton, Enhance, Katie, Novett's Early, Lida and Ontario.

It is quite essential that the fruit grower of to-day should have some means of cold storage, for it is only through such methods of preserving his fruit for certain markets that he can hope to reap the highest prices. If properly stored in a cool place the loss from shrinkage and rotting fruit will be comparatively small. With the planting of an orchard, then, of any size there should also be the erection of some cold storage house. To build such a place will not be very expensive, and after the first outlay of

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco



"Great Bull Movement."

Made a record long years ago, which has never been beaten or approached. It has not to-day, a good second in popularity. Its peculiar and uniform excellence pleases the men of to-day as it did their fathers before them. Sold wherever tobacco is smoked.

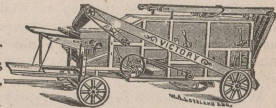
BULL DURHAM

is a mild and pleasant stimulant which quiets the nerves and in no way excites or deranges the system. In this respect it is distinctive. It gives the most solid comfort with no unpleasant effects. Made only by

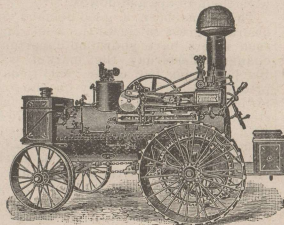
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THE VICTORY SEPARATOR

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

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Write for catalogue.

STRATTON & WHITE, General Agents,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



This Trade Mark is on the best
WATERPROOF COAT
in the World!

Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

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

The Farmer's Garden.

Seventy-five per cent of those who fail in farming have no garden. The most successful farmers have the best gardens. There is no part of the farm that pays a better profit and they know it.

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, 132 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

I AM CONTENT.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

They say my life is ebbing fast!
I'm growing weaker day by day;
That this bright sun may be my last;
I've nothing now but this to say,
I am content.

If by God's grace I might have stayed
To see my "three score years and ten,"

Fulfilled the plans which I have laid
For life and love (as might have been),

I might have strayed so far from Him,
In some unknown, forbidden track,
That blind I might have been with sin,
Nor heed the voice which called me back.

I am content.

Yet life and love are sweet to me,
And sometimes while I'm lying here,
I feel how sweet 'twould be to see—
To only see another year.

Yet God knows best; if to fulfill
His plans for me 'tis best to go
Thus soon from earth, that 'tis His will,
'Tis sweet to feel, to think and know,
I am content.

The little flower upon the hills,
Which lives its life in one short hour,
Its mission just as truly fills
As strongest oak in forest bower.
So, if my life is short, 'tis sweet;
'Tis sweet because love makes it so;
And when God calls it is but meet
That I be ready then to go.
I am content.

A friend who knew we had designs on Chicago writes: "Do not come till June or July. There is not near everything here that will be on exhibition by that time. We spent a day on the grounds before the fair opened. There was so much to be seen we did not go in a single building. We thought it immense then. Now since it is opened it is grander. Words fall so far short that the idea of the magnificence one wishes to convey is so vague that the best way is 'come and see for yourself and keep your mouth shut.'"

"Every one who can possibly do so ought to see this great exposition." A more recent letter from the same party says: "Everybody seems to and expect to make a fortune during the next six months. Mrs. Young's boarders, where I am, are all preparing to leave her. But where are they going? Some of them have been with her seventeen years, but they cannot stand the 'rise.' We have been paying her \$7 each per week. She is now asking \$10 and \$12 a day for rooms, and she expects to get it too. I shall return to Texas to stay till after the fair, when the craze for charging such exorbitant prices will have passed."

It is very good, of course, for one who has plenty of money to pay these fancy prices for a suite of rooms, but there are places to be had for one-fifth of the prices quoted above. One need not care to pay for the use of mahogany and marble-top furniture, for the room will only be occupied a very small portion of the time. Not many of us can afford to go if all charge alike, but fortunately there is a "betwixt and between."

Mrs. Womack of Grand Prairie tells us how to can the mustang or post oak grapes in cold water. These grapes make most beautiful jelly and splendid marmalade. Jelly can be made after the seeds are well grown. The mustang grapes are just right now for canning, marmalade and preserves. Mrs. Womack says: "Pick the grapes from the stems, put in jars or bottles and fill with cold rain water, then seal them up and that is all you have to do. I never heat them. In making preserves use one pound of sugar to one pound of grapes. Port oak grapes are the better, but they are so scarce I use the mustang. Mrs. Womack has practiced this way of canning grapes for several years and reports it an entire success, having lost only one jar, which, perhaps, was not securely sealed."

Certainly this is worth knowing and will be of value to those who do not know the "cold water method." It is very little trouble, and they come in so handy for pies and sauce at a season when it is hard to vary a meal. Dewberries, too, are so plentiful this year that we who can should lay up a store of those also for the winter season.

M. N. wants to know what ails her chickens. They droop and mope for days; their combs turn pale, then assume an almost purple hue, and finally they die. She states they are in good condition, that is, fat; after they commence to droop all food is refused.

This query of M. N.'s suggests it would be a good thing to establish a "want-to-know" column for the good of our readers. So, "ask and ye shall receive."

The Kind of Woman to Know.

The woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induce others to do so. She sees a good reason for all the unwelcome events which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant, an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor inflections of everyday life have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love light is still in her eyes, whether the day be dark or bright. It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The crossbred baby reaches out its arms to her, and is comforted. Old people and strangers always ask the way of her in the crowded street. She has a good word to say for the man or woman who is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's mistake, and condones every fault. She might not serve with acceptance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know. —[Harper's Bazar.]

George D. Prentice once wrote: "It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a mere bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that all the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty presented to our view are taken from us leaving the thousands of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? There is a realm where the

builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

The best Strictly Pure White Lead

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

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

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

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

St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.

rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which now pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence."

In old age one sees further and clearer than younger people do. It is like living on a hill-top, from which the ups and downs of life appear in their just proportions, and every way one looks one beholds, as it were, the "crooked made straight and the rough places, plain."—Miss Mulock.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The skin of a boiled egg is an excellent remedy for a boil. Carefully peel it, wet and apply to the boil. It draws out the matter and will relieve soreness.

Pickles in glass—If you wish to keep pickles in your glass fruit-jars, rub the insides of the metal caps with lard. The cans with caps lined with porcelain are much to be preferred for all purposes.

Stamping Powder.—Prussian blue, one ounce; rosin, two ounces; gum arabic, one-half ounce; mix and pulverize; for white powder for stamping, one ounce dry white lead, two ounces rosin, one-half ounce gum arabic; one-quarter ounce nitrate silver.

Bottled Green Cucumbers.—Let small green cucumbers stand two days in a brine that was poured over them hot. Drain, wipe and put in jars, pouring over them a spiced vinegar, made by adding one tablespoonful of celery seed, mustard seed and pepper corns, one pod of red pepper, a little ginger and horse-radish root, and two pounds of brown sugar to three quarts of vinegar. Heat the vinegar and spices on three consecutive mornings, cover with horse-radish or grape leaves, a plate, and weight, and in a week they will be delicious.

A housewife whose canned fruits are of the first quality allow me to share with the Household her methods with cherries, berries, etc. The vessels for cooling them are granite-ware, or flat stoneware jars. She likes several of these in use at once, as a large quantity of fruit cooked in one vessel does not yield the best results. Use just enough water to prevent the fruit from scorching, until the juice is drawn out by heat. After cooking thoroughly, add sufficient sugar, boil for one or two minutes only then fill your jars. The



I KEEP COOL

inside, outside, and all the way thru by drinking

HIRES' ROOT BEER

This great Temperance drink is as healthful, as it is pleasant.

long cooking together of acid and sugar produces grape sugar, changes the delicious flavor fruit to a "strong" taste.

The Sign Rider.

The Lampasas Leader will soon mention the publication of a serial entitled "The Sign Rider," which continues about five months, and is a present ranch life in Texas in a never before undertaken. It is a story with a happy moral, and delinates a pursuit and a life consequent upon both of which are fast passing and will soon be known only in his story and in song. Were the without thrilling incident, hair-bread escapes and blood-curdling horrors would not be true to the life on frontier of Texas.

The story is written by the author several popular novels, who has his personal experience in ranch life in Texas.

The Leader is published at Lampasas Springs, Texas. Subscription price \$1.50 a year in advance.

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

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., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic oap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

If you are tired at the start, let sheep alone.

Luck won't do to rely on in the sheep business.

If you think sheep will start good, and remain so on their own motion, you are mistaken.

Texas has 4,334,551 head of sheep, with an average value of \$1.60 per head and a total valuation of \$6,924,445.

Good intentions, unaided by effort, are about as worthless on the sheep ranch as they are on the "mourner's bench."

Sheep are not rooters, and the root-hog-or-die system of economy in sheep raising soon reduces the flock to a standard of no meat and very little wool.

All the mountain sheep in Colorado are owned by the state and carefully protected. The penalty of slaying a mountain sheep in Colorado is ten years in the penitentiary. This is probably the severest game law on the statute books of any state, but it is occasionally violated.—Ex.

Central Wyoming sheepmen held a meeting at Gasper to arrange about shearing. Owners of 400,000 head of sheep were present. Two hundred and fifty thousand will be sheared there, 60,000 at Douglas and 40,000 at Lusk. The rest will be sheared at private pens and at Rawlins.—Ex.

Defer for the present any effort to get up a religious revival, when you come across a man that is raving and swearing about the loss of sheep killed by some neighbor's sneak-thief "yaller dog." From a theological standpoint he may be tainted with vice, but a jury of sheepmen will render a verdict of justifiable violation of one of the rules established by the decalogue.

Ex-Governor Glick of Kansas has made a start with sheep and his plan is to have them raise fleeces of from seven to eight pounds of wool and make a carcass of from 175 to 200 pounds for mutton. He says that heretofore the sheep industry in Atchison county has been seriously hampered by the wolves, and he advocates a heavy bounty on wolf scalps. He is confident that there is good money in the sheep husbandry in Kansas if properly handled, paying due attention to the mutton product as well as the wool.—Exchange.

Professor Shaw describes the scrub sheep as follows: "It is a sheep with a coarse ungainly look, and in which the bones in the angular points are prominent, as at the shoulders. It is strong in the head and coarse in the bone; long and somewhat drooping; light and narrow and somewhat high in the shoulders; sharp and uneven along the ridge of the back; drooping in the rump; narrow and not deep in the chest; slack in the crops; light in heart girth; flat in the ribs; light in the arm and thighs; high in the flank, and long in the legs."

Sheep husbandry and wool production will be an important occupation in this country for generations to come, either by itself or in connection with general agriculture, whatever the tariff policy of the United States may be. The style of sheep husbandry may change somewhat, from free wool, but it is bound to play an important part in the vocation of the farmer. The merino sheep is but a pioneer sheep at the best, and is always succeeded by the mutton sheep with the advance of the higher forms of agriculture which accompany the progress of population. In a thickly settled locality no farmer can afford to raise Merino sheep in preference to mutton sheep. These

conditions affecting sheep husbandry are disturbed by the tariff policies of the government.—Journal of Commerce.

Resuming my connection with the Telegraph as a correspondent after fifteen years, I still entertain the same views of the importance of farmers keeping a few sheep according to the size of their farms. By keeping them on the improved land, about four to the acre, for two years, on a run-out mowing field, throwing on a thin sowing of grass seed each spring, a good yield of grass will be the result. One of our best farmers has adopted this method for several years, with the best results, and at this writing has several hundred sheep.—Germantown Telegraph.

Those who claimed three months ago that the number of sheep fed in the country would fall short of the average for the past two or three years have been convinced that their opinions were decidedly wrong. The supply for the first four months of the year will be something like 875,000 head, a monthly average of nearly 220,000 head. So far this year the gain in sheep compared with last year is about 175,000, which is equal to a good month's receipts. If the year 1893 don't show a surprising increase compared with other years then the indications of the first four months are not a reliable index.

The editors are agreed in their belief in the importance of the sheep industry, and its value to farmers. We feel that many could add to their profits and improve their farms by keeping a flock of sheep. * * * Many pastures will grow better all the time if sheep are kept in them. We hope to see sheep-raising increase in New England, and are ready to give it all possible encouragement. * * * Mr. E. F. Bowditch of Framingham is making sheep farming pay a handsome percentage on his investment. He realizes the average price of \$7 a head for his lambs. The income in wool and lambs from his 900 sheep is \$4940.—New England Farmer.

Money in Sheep.

A noted agricultural writer, Galen Wilson, has compiled the findings of the agricultural press on this subject of money in sheep. He says: "There is wisdom in a multiplicity of counsel." All the best agricultural papers in the United States and Canada concur in the text that there is "Money in Sheep," and then presents the following extracts:

Sheep are the poor man's best friends.—Tennessee Farmer.

There is profit in raising sheep for mutton alone. The wool is all additional profit.—Farm an home.

Sheep are at the front as revenue producers on the ordinary farm.—Orange Judd Farmer.

All farmers could keep some sheep to their gain.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

The sheep never dies in debt. There is wool enough on its hide to pay funeral expenses.—New York Tribune.

A good sheep will give its owner \$1.50 per year in wool, and if she raises a lamb the farmer will, on an average, get \$3.50 for it. This makes an income of \$5 per head, and no kind of stock farming pays anywhere near so well for the capital and labor invested. * * * More sheep for wool and mutton combined. * * * Last year Samuel Terry had thirty-two ewes and raised from them fifty-one lambs, which he sold at \$5 per head. This, with the wool, made him a very neat income from his stock. He considers his sheep more profitable than any of his other stock.—Mirror and Farmer.

If the dairy cow gets in a low condition, future as well as present profits will be reduced.

The dairy cow and the beef cow are two distinct families. In breeding don't get them mixed.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The farm horse should not be shod unless the wall is worn so short that the sole is wearing away.

Keep your horse's feet rasped and don't allow them to become ragged and uneven. In this way you will always have them in proper shape for shoeing when necessary.

Always have the shoe fit the foot and not the foot fit the shoe. This rule strictly followed will save the burning of the hoof which is injurious and entirely unnecessary.

The trotter as a light harness horse, comes first, and when the farmer is so situated as to be able to enjoy this luxury it is the proper thing for him to breed some for his own use, being careful at all times not to let the mania of fast horses get away with him; don't lose sight of what is best for the farm.

The Western Agriculturist says: If farmers who have horses to sell would put them in good order, even well fattened, they will sell better; then curry them up sleek and clean, trim off the shaggy hair on the legs, then they will sell better. We see so many thin, rough-looking horses sold that should have been put in better condition, and the buyers would pay more for them.

The real enemy of the horse is not cold, but dampness; and against that he is to be defended at all points. If a horse begins to cough, let him be put in the sunniest, driest part of the stable, and he will recover the sooner even though his new situation be much cooler than the old one. Dogs in damp kennels always have rheumatism, and horses have even less affinity than dogs for dampness.

Glanders in Horses.

Some days ago a letter from a correspondent at Coryell was received, describing a disease that had made its appearance in that vicinity among the horses in a very malignant form. Fearing that it might be glanders, as suggested by our correspondent, Mr. George Carruthers, his letter was immediately forwarded to the veterinary surgeon at the A. and M. college. The JOURNAL acknowledges with thanks the prompt response of Dr. M. Francis, which is given below, together with an epitome of the symptoms as contained in the bulletin mentioned therein. These speak for themselves:

COLLEGE STATION, May 6, 1893.
To Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The inclosed letter certainly describes the disease called glanders, and to save a long letter in reply I send you bulletin of the Ala. Exp. station, and I believe a reprint of it will be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL. Since that bulletin was printed a reliable discovery has been made. It is this: It has been found that the "green" of glanders produces a chemical substance called "mallein." This when properly prepared and a small

portion of it is injected under the skin of a horse affected with the disease produces a rise in the temperature of 3 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit.

The same treatment has no effect on a sound animal, thus being a very valuable agent in doubtful cases. I have tried it in thirteen cases in the last nine months, and the results were positive. I cannot urge too strongly that every horse or mule affected should be killed at once. Nothing has been discovered that will cure the disease.

I am yours,
W. M. FRANCIS,
Veterinary Surgeon Agricultural and Mechanical College.

1. Nasal glanders is recognized chiefly by the ulcers on the visible lining membrane of the nose. The ulcers are generally accompanied by a nasal discharge, and by a small, hard, deep-seated swelling under the lower jaw, high up near the throat, under the base of the tongue; this swelling, or enlarged lymphatic gland, rarely suppurates or discharges pus.

2. Farcy glanders is manifested by the presence of hard buds or buttons and ulcers or chancres, found most frequently on the inside of the thigh, or on the inside or outside of the hind leg below the hock joint, but may occur on any part of the surface of the body.

3. Pulmonary glanders manifests itself by dry, rough coat, indigestion, emaciation, and by that irregular breathing exhibited in a horse with the heaves ("Bellows"). But a case of pulmonary glanders can not be diagnosed with certainty until the suspected animal dies or communicates the disease to another horse or mule, or glanders becomes apparent in one or both of the other forms of the disease.

4. Any one, or any two or all three of the foregoing forms of glanders may appear in a single animal.

5. Glanders in any or all of its forms is caused by a plant parasite—the bacillus mallei.

6. The germs or microbes are transmitted from the diseased to the healthy animal by direct or immediate contact of the healthy with the diseased; or by the healthy horses or mules coming in contact with the virus, the nasal discharge, in watering troughs, buckets, mangers and stalls, infected by a glandered animal.

7. Man may become inoculated in sores or broken places in the skin and thus contract glanders. This occurs not infrequently with men who carelessly handle glandered animals.

8. All animals afflicted with glanders should be destroyed and their carcasses should be deeply buried in some out of the way place. Never throw the carcass of any animal in the river to breed disease and filth.

9. Disinfect thoroughly all infected stables, watering troughs, buckets, harness, stable utensils, etc.

10. Strictly and completely quarantine or isolate all exposed or suspected animals until certain that they are, or are not, glandered.

The Danish dairymen have concluded not to exhibit a model dairy at the World's fair for the reason that they do not want the American dairymen and those of other nations to catch on to their style of butter-making.

Grecian history is a poem, Latin history a picture, modern history a chronicle.—Chateaubriand.

CATTLE.

Report has it that thousands of cattle perished in the recent cold spell in North Dakota.

The loss of calves by wolves in Montana so far this season is put down at 25 per cent. Why don't the state get up a bounty law for the scalps of these destroyers of stock?

The estimates are that as much as 2000 head of cattle per day will be required, above the ordinary consumption, to feed the visitors to Chicago during the World's fair with fresh beef.

Lusk (Wyo.) Herald: Ranchmen coming in say they never saw as many calves on the range this time of year as there are now. They say where a bunch of cattle is found nearly all the cows seem to have calves. One cause of the large calf crop is that the winter has been exceedingly mild and wolves are not so destructive and plenty as they used to be.

The Western Agriculturist recently sent out the following inquiries to cattlemen in Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota: 1. Will the recent advance in prices of cattle be permanent? 2. Are prices likely to still further advance? 3. Has the advance in the price of beef cattle increased the demand for pure bred stock? The answers published were unanimously in the affirmative.

Texas cattlemen ought to be well satisfied with the prices they are receiving this year. Cattle which have been marketed this season that possessed a fairly good finish sold at good prices and well up to similar weights of native cattle. Texas stockmen seem to be catching the idea at last that it pays to get steers well matured and in good marketable condition before sending them to market and expecting a good price. Few cattle and better quality should be their motto.—Exchange.

Wall Takes Hold.

John Wall to-day assumed the duties of live stock inspector at the stock yards, succeeding John McDonald, who has held the place for several years past. Mr. Wall is an experienced stockman and is eminently qualified to fill the place.

Texas Cattle Shippers.

Herbert Holloway, state veterinarian of Montana has issued an order stating that all cattle holding certificates of health issued by the Colorado authorities will be admitted into Montana without further inspection. To entitle the Texas shipper to this certificate he will have to comply with the Colorado regulations; a full synopsis of which we reproduce, hoping that every shipper will preserve a copy for future reference.

1. All cattle coming in whole or in part from south of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, between the last day of March and the first day of November, must show by affidavit of two responsible parties, whose reliability shall be certified to by the clerk of a county or a district court. Name and postoffice address of the owner, consignee and consignee; the brand or brands on all of said cattle; the county or counties in which said cattle have been held during the preceding ninety days, and the total number demanding entry.

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

3. Unless satisfactory proof is presented to the state veterinary sanitary board of Colorado, or their duly authorized inspectors, that the cattle have been at least ninety days north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north lati-

tude, or west of a line drawn as below, such cattle will be deemed liable to convey Texas or splenic fever, and will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner for a period not exceeding ninety days.

The above mentioned fever line shall commence at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos, state of Texas, on the Rio Grande river; then following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southwest corner of Reeves county; then following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly, following the said Pecos river, to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Mitchell county, and thence northerly along the western boundaries of Nolan and Fisher counties to the southern boundary of Kent county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Kent county to the southwestern corner of Stonewall county, thence northerly along the western boundary of Stonewall county to the southeastern corner of Dickens county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Stonewall county to the southwestern corner of Knox county; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Knox and Hardeman counties to the Red River; thence northwesterly following the Red river to its point of intersection with the one hundredth meridian of longitude.

But it is expressly provided that cattle coming from the counties of Coke, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox and Hardeman, state of Texas, which has been at least ninety days in said counties, will be admitted to Colorado by rail if they have complied with the above regulations first and second, and with the further regulations that cattle from said area shall go into said states only for slaughter or grazing, and shall on no account be shipped from said states into any other state or territory of the United States before the first day of December, 1893.

4. Under a supplemental order of Secretary Morton of the department of agriculture, of March 13, 1893, cattle which have been since January 1, 1893, in the counties of Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Jones and Pecos, state of Texas, and have not come into contact with any cattle brought from other counties in the above-mentioned infested district since that date will be admitted by rail into Colorado if they have complied with the above regulations; and also provided: That a permit shall first be obtained from the secretary of agriculture for such movement. The application for said permit must state the name of the county in which said cattle are located, the name of the owner of said cattle, the number of cattle to be moved, and the route over which said cattle are to be transported. The said permit shall be forwarded to the inspector of the department station at Kansas City, Mo., who will detail an officer to inspect said cattle and ascertain whether they are entitled to be shipped under the provisions of this order, and who, upon finding that the same are so entitled, will countersign said permit and supervise the shipment of cattle to the point of shipment.

5. All Southern cattle to be moved by rail into and through Colorado will be inspected before entering the state. They will be inspected before loading if sufficient notice is given to the state veterinary surgeon, otherwise they will be required to be unloaded at Folsom on the line of the Union Pacific railroad, or Raton, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

6. Cattle coming by rail will be required to cross the state line at or near

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,
Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.
Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited, market reports free. P. O. box 558.

A. P. NORMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

STOCK YARDS. GALVESTON, TEXAS

S. F. JONES. L. A. ALLEN. T. J. EAMAN. WIT ADAMS.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Rooms 249, 250, 251 Stock Exchange.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Correspondence and consignments solicited. Good sales, prompt returns, ample capital. Twenty years' active experience. Market reports free. Advances made on Southern cattle moving North for pasturage.

C. F. MORSE, President.

T. R. JONES, General Manager

Pueblo Union Stock Yards,
PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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

C. C. DALY & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill. and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

S. W. THAYER, President. H. O. HOUGH, Secretary. D. C. HOUGH, Treasurer. A. J. THAYER, Vice-President. C. W. CARL, Superintendent.

Hough-Carr Commission Co.,
(CAPITAL UNLIMITED.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

References—Bankers National Bank, Chicago; Drovers National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

HENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

STOCK LANDING, P. O. BOX, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

\$1.50 for the Journal One Year.

the Point of Rocks, and will be inspected at that place.

7. To defray the expenses of inspection a fee of 14 cents per head will be charged, payable before a certificate of health is issued.

Shipment of Herefords.

TERRELL, Kaufman Co., Tex., May 3.—The Continental land and cattle company of Dallas to-day shipped to Seymour, Texas, 300 head of Herefords, which the company recently purchased of Maj. J. S. Grinnan of this city.

Cattle and Hog Shipments.

TERRELL, Kaufman Co., Tex., May 3.—W. J. Newcomb yesterday shipped one carload of beef cattle to Marshall, and J. S. Grinnan shipped one carload of hogs to the Dallas packery.

Below will be found a tabulated statement of the number of cattle in the world according to the grand divisions of the earth:

Countries.	Cattle.
Europe.....	97,000,000
Asia.....	70,000,000
North America.....	55,000,000
South America.....	58,000,000
Australia.....	9,250,000
New South Wales.....	2,046,340
Total.....	291,296,340

A wholesale system of cattle stealing has been discovered in Texas, near the Mexico line. A number of men went into that section about two years ago and purchased ranches. They then made themselves acquainted with the brands of cattlemen on the opposite side of the river in Mexico. The identical brands or others bearing such a

close resemblance that they could be changed easily were then registered in the Texas counties. The thieves were then ready for business, and since time are alleged to have stolen thousands of head of cattle from the Mexican ranches and smuggled them into Texas. As the brands were the same it was impossible for the owners to claim the property. The thieves had become so bold that the cattle inspectors were afraid to do their duty, and Col. R. M. Moore, special agent of the treasury department, was sent to investigate matters. Several of the guilty parties were apprehended and will have to defend themselves before the Federal grand jury at San Antonio.—Field and Farm.

A dairyman in testing his cows, in New York, disposed of a considerable percentage, selling the inferior ones, and of those that remained the yield was doubled the first year.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. F. CHURCH & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

W. & T. W. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. 50c per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 11.

Cattle—Receipts, 2900 head Market steady to easier. Fair native steer, \$3.00@4.00; good Texas steers, \$3.10@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 7400 head. Market 10c lower. Heavy, \$7.30@7.60; light, \$7.15@7.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700 head. Market steady and unchanged.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 11.

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Cattle—Receipts, 50 cars. Market steady.

Donahue, Whittaker & Co., Marlin, 20 steers, 124 pounds, \$5.20; 4 steers, \$9.75; 34 steers, \$3.40.

W. J. Turner, Ballinger, 33 steers, 899 pounds, \$3.85.

Donaho & Criswell, Marlin, 4 steers, 940 pounds, \$3.70.

I. J. Buckley, Enclinal, 8 steers, 948 pounds, \$3.15; 18 cows, 750, \$2.50.

A. J. Culpepper, Pearsall, 62 steers, 760 pounds, \$3.25; 27 cows, \$4.00.

Sheep—Steady. Isaac Hart, Shoford, sixty ewes, 70 pounds, \$3.62; 39 feeders, 70 pounds, \$3.25.

M. Turner, Junction City, 91 83 pounds, 4c.

Chicago Live Stock.

10, ILL., May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000. Market steady. One steer, \$6.00; best medium, \$5.25; others, \$4.25@4.85; fed \$3.75@4.50; grass Texans, \$3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000. Market steady. Rough and mixed, \$7.25@7.75; \$7.65@8.00; light, \$7.50@7.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady. Clipped Texans, \$3.00@4.00; and Western clipped, \$5.00@5.50; \$5.50@5.65; lambs, \$5.25@5.50.

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The largest, exclusively live stock commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the company.

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UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.
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W. H. HUNTER, Gen'l Agt.
Port Worth, Tex. P. O. box 140.

\$200,000

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

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Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Want

PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,

FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,

FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,

RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,

We Will Furnish IT.

Write to the

Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co.,

Kansas City Stock Yards

CONNUBIAL JOKES.

lbs; cows, fed, \$2.00@2.90; bulls, \$2.25@2.85.

Texas sheep are 75c to \$1 lower than ten days ago. A large number of Texas sheep sold to-day for feeders at prices ranging from \$3.00@3.80; shorn Texas muttons, 85 to 92 lbs, \$4.50@5.10.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2400; market, slow and steady. Range steers, \$2.30@4.40; shipping steers, \$4.45@4.65; native cows, \$1.90@4.45; butchers', \$4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.10; bulls and mixed, \$2.50@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,500; market, 10c lower. Bulk sales, \$7.30@7.35; heavy, \$7.20@7.40; pigs, \$6.30@7.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 1750 head; shipments, none; market, 5 to 10c higher. Wool muttons, \$5.25@5.55.

STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., May 11, 1893.
Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts, 9 loads common to good Texas cattle; market dull, 10 to 15 cents lower. Sales of corn-fed steers, 22 1107 lbs, \$4.30; 21 steers, 1109 lbs, \$4.05; 23 steers, 983 lbs, \$3.95; 73 steers, 1003 lbs, \$3.85; 24 steers, 1007 lbs, \$3.75.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 8.—The receipts of fair to good beef cattle is only moderate, but the run of calves and yearlings for several days has been heavy. Good beefs, cows and heifers steady and in fair demand. Calves and yearlings are lower and quotations weak. Poor stock hard to sell. Good corn-fed hogs firm and in fair demand. Sheep not wanted. Quotations are unreliable.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand
Beef cattle	1355	1272	231
Calves and Yearlings	2928	2191	860
Hogs	301	453	343
Sheep	501	519	418

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat fed beefs, \$3@4.40; good, fat grass beefs, per lb. gross, \$3@3.85; common to fair beefs, 2@3c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 3@3.40; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@15; good fat calves, per head, \$7.50@9; common to fair calves, per head, \$5@7; good fat yearlings, per head, \$9@11; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$6@8.

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

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 64@66c; common to fair per lb. gross, 54@6c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb. gross, 4@4.40; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.25.

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The lively passenger: Yes, there's nothing like pugilism for developing muscle and endurance. By the way, are you interested in such matters? The solemn passenger: I am a professional boxer. Here's my card. The lively passenger (reading card): "M. Balmer, Undertaker."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

I love the acquaintance of young people because, in the first place, I don't like to think myself growing old. In the next place, young acquaintances must last longest, if they do last; and then young men have more virtue than old men; they have more generous sentiments in every respect.—Johnson.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Dry and Fly.

CHILDRESS, TEX., May 8, 1893.
Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

It is still dry in this section. This drouth probably extends from here to the Pecos. Work practically suspended, though some stockmen are making their deliveries under difficulties. The South American fly, described by the JOURNAL, has made its appearance in this country, but they do not appear in great numbers and do not bother cattle to any great extent. Cattlemen feel a great deal of interest in this new pest, and would like for the JOURNAL to keep them posted. It has been stated that this fly is so numerous in Kansas and the Indian Territory that the steers will not fatten this year there.

A good, general rain all over the Panhandle last night. Plenty of stock water and grass will come quick.

Yours truly, C. E. BROWN.

Chicago Market Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., May 8. }
Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

On Wednesday prices of all grades of Texas cattle reached the highest point so far this year.

On Tuesday and Wednesday we sold heavy fat grass Texas canning steers as high as \$3.70 and \$3.75, and choice fat heavy grass dressed beef Texas steers at \$4.25.

When we reached these figures buyers "called a halt" and emphatically and unanimously declared that they would "force a decline." The result is prices have eased off 15 to 20 cents per 100 on all grades during the past two days.

We quote grassers as follows: Cows, \$2.40@2.85; bulls and stags, \$2.40@2.70; steers, \$3.25@4.10.

We look for liberal runs of grass cattle soon. If they come, depression in prices will follow.

At Western points receipts indicate a rather liberal run here next week, but we hope to hold prices on a paying and satisfactory basis to owners, regardless of big runs.

Sheep sales heaviest on record; sellers demoralized; all kinds 50 cents per hundred weight lower this week.

Texas veal calves scarce. We quote common to good heavy \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred weight; common to good light weights, \$3.25 to \$4.50 per hundred weight. Extra choice fat light weights would sell higher.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Campbell on Coyotes.

To the Journal.

Did you see an article in the Stockman of San Antonio some two or three weeks ago about "Campbell's sure death to coyotes?"

I am very anxious that you take it up in your paper and keep working at it, as I am thoroughly satisfied that we can accomplish something by that means.

I went out to Campbell's ranch and made thorough investigation of it, and there is no doubt at all in my mind but what this disease can be propagated very readily. Yours very truly,

DR. J. B. TAYLOR.

The writer has noticed the article in the "Stockman" and comments in other papers on the subject of "Campbell's Sure Death to Coyotes," and intended noticing it this week.

The JOURNAL has a very high regard for Dr. Taylor's opinion as to the propagation of this cutaneous disease, and there is no denying the fact that among dogs it is quite contagious. But is it not a little strange that the wolf or coyote, whose habits are so similar to that of the dog, and certainly are no

more cleanly, subject equally with the dog to the attack of the microbe or other pest, should have escaped all these years? Would it not be more reasonable to suppose that they are subject to these diseases and that nature has provided them with a remedy?

The mange is not incurable. On the contrary it yields very readily to treatment and has ceased to be attended with fatal results.

While anxious to see this vicious animal destroyed, the JOURNAL is a little skeptical as to the efficiency of Mr. Campbell's scheme.

Market Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9.—Although the total receipts of cattle continue to show a decrease compared with a year ago, Texas receipts are on the increase and so far this season have surpassed all other years by long odds. Last week's run of cattle consisted of 60,900 head, of which 7201, or about 12 per cent, were from Texas. This has been about the average proportion since the season opened, and if it continues throughout the year the receipts of Texas cattle will show a surprising increase. We think, however, that as soon as the feed steers are marketed that supplies will be about the same as other years. A year ago last week only 904 Texas cattle were received, though for the same week in 1891, 7300 were sent in.

The market during the past week has been on the down grade, the decline being especially pronounced on the good to choice fed cattle, which are now selling 25c lower than a week ago. These cattle, of course, compete sharply with medium natives and sympathize with them in ups and downs.

There has been a good demand for desirable grass cattle all the week, and such steers have shown no important change. Yesterday the market was 10c lower on fed cattle, but to-day prices ruled about steady on the following basis: Good to choice fed steers, \$4.50@4.75; poor to fair, \$3.75@4.25; good grassers, \$3.50@4.00; medium, \$3.25@3.50; cows and bulls, \$2.50@3.00. There is not likely to be much change in prices for the next few days.

Sheep—Once more the record for sheep receipts for the week has been broken. Last week 69,966 head arrived and sellers hope it will be many weeks before so many come again. The supplies were largely from Texas and hence the decline was heaviest on this kind. The market broke about 50 cents on all grades of Texas sheep and was decidedly dull.

The outlook is not promising; too many common and inferior sheep are coming which are only fit for feeders, and should be kept at home. More than 75,000 Texas sheep have arrived at this market in the past two weeks, a supply never before equaled. We quote good to choice Texas wethers \$4.50@5; medium, \$4.25@4.50, and inferior down to \$2.50, with many common at \$3.25 @4.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
KANSAS CITY, MO., May 10, 1893. }
Special Correspondence.

Receipts of native cattle were moderate on Monday and they were mostly light and medium steers. Choice and fancy heavy-weights were scarce. The demand for steers was a trifle limited also, with buyers rather indifferent and wanting to shade previous prices. Figures had to be changed in many cases, and were from steady to 10c lower, heavy steers making nearly all the decline and being slower than others; however 15@25c covered the decline from the high point of last week. On Tuesday over 6000 cattle poured

into the yards, the larger part of them steers. The quality was good to firm in many instances. The tone of the market was good. Handy light cattle were active and strong; medium cattle were steady, but heavy steers were slow and weak in some cases. There were some 500 to 550 steers on the market, but were unsold. A lot of fine steers weighing 1476 pounds brought \$5.30 and many sales were at \$5 and upwards with the majority of sales at \$4.60 to \$4.90 and scarcely any below \$4.

To-day there were 8000 cattle in the yards and trading proved exceedingly dull before the market closed. Steers as a rule were lighter than on Tuesday, yet they were good. Large strings of Colorado and New Mexico cattle were among them. Like the several days just past the handy light steers were in greatest demand, but it was impossible for sellers to make the great supply go with any rapidity, even by making concessions, and numbers were unsold. Light steers were fairly steady to 10c lower, and heavy ones 10@25c lower. Owners would not take the bids for fine steers, and \$4.90 for 1379 pound steers was top for full loads. Prices for 900 to 1300 pound steers were \$4.50@4.85. All through the week cows have not been over plentiful. The quality was fair to good. Values have held up well, and have been firm for the best grades until yesterday and to-day, when there was some weakness shown. Common and medium cows declined 5 @10c to day, and it looks like killers are determined to have lower prices on cows along with steers.

Spayed heifers sold for \$4.55 yesterday, and \$4.50@4.40 is a fair price for really fancy cows and heifers yet. Choice ones sell for \$4.40, and good from \$3 to \$3.90.

Hogs' prices are 30c higher than a week ago, having reached \$7.60 yesterday. To-day there was a heavy run, and 11,200 good to choice hogs were in the pens. There was a decline of 5c to 10c at one time to day, but the close was strong, with the pens cleaned. Extreme range of sales were \$7 to \$7.55, and bulk \$7.40 to \$7.50.

On Monday 7500 sheep came, the largest receipts of the season, and as predicted the extreme high prices could not continue. There was a drop of 25c to 10c, and common sheep were very dull. Sales were 102, 94 pounds, \$4.15; 100, 93 pounds, \$5.50; 200 mixed, 68 pounds, \$5; 239 shorn, 99 pounds, \$4.80; 219 shorn, 54 pounds, \$4.75; 242 shorn, 97 pounds, \$4.74; 1519 Texas shorn, 79 pounds, \$4.50; 36 Texas shorn, 70 pounds, \$3.50.

To-day there was scarcely any on the market, and prices were unchanged.

The trade in Texas cattle has been less interesting this week than for a few weeks past from the fact there were only sixty-seven cars here. The quality was fairly good and prices have held steadier than on natives. The last of the week there was a little drop of 10c, but all this week desirable steers were unchanged, though slow at times. Monday's sales were 80 meal fed, 1115 lbs, \$4.55; 21 meal, 1090, \$4.30; 66 meal, 987, \$4.20; 49 corn, 1038, \$4.15; 20 corn, 1090, \$4.15; 25 corn, 906, \$4.43; 955, \$3.90; 23, 901, \$3.70; 20 cotton seed, 793, \$4.86 cotton seed, 589, \$4.73 cotton seed, 896, \$4; 45 Ind., \$4.12. Tuesday's sales were 44, 113, \$4.30; 20, 910, \$4.25; 106, 913, \$4.12; 22, 933, \$4.31; cows, 657, \$2.50; 10 canners, 686, \$2. To-day's sales were 111 corn fed, 1249, \$4.65; 69 corn, 1081, \$4.50; 152 corn and range, 930, \$4.15; 117 grass cows, 673, \$2.00.

WOOD.

Wool Growers Convention.

Rice, Tex., May 8, 1893.
To the Wool Growers of Texas.

I have called a meeting of the Wool Growers' association to meet in San Antonio the first Tuesday in June.

All who wish to keep up the Wool Growers' association or reorganize the same and attend the meetings will please drop me a card to that effect by the first mail.

L. B. HAYNIE,
President Wool Association.

POULTRY.

Train your hens to watch the market.

It would be well if farmers would eat more eggs and less of the fat meats. It would promote digestion and health.

Gloves of chicken skin were in vogue in the early part of the Seventeenth century. These were used at night to give the hand whiteness and delicacy. —Exchange.

The cock may not intend to turn out himself immediately after ringing his "rising bell," but this press of the button is intended, perhaps, to put the machinery in motion at some other point.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer writes as follows about his goose:

I am a reader of your valuable paper and see some boasting by your readers of their prolific sows. I would like to hear something about geese. I have a goose that commenced to lay the 15th of March, 1892, and she laid 34 eggs up to April 11, and out of 34 eggs 6 had double yolks. Then she did not lay any more for fifteen days, when she commenced again and laid 10 more eggs in twelve days. We set 15 eggs from her and raised 12 geese, which are laying now, and the old goose is laying just the same as she did last year, except she has not laid any double yolk eggs yet. I would like to know if any of your readers can beat this for a goose.

Biddy Takes the Cake.

Our sheep breeders point with pride to the fact that the sheep is a double geared animal, so far as profit is concerned, and that either the lamb or the wool, on the pelt or off it, will pay for its annual keep. The advocates of the "granger's cow" says here is milk every day if you want it, whether for butter or cheese, and a calf once a year. Horsemen point to the brood mare that will work her way and give the colt as clear profit. Biddy, however, beats them all.

First, there are eggs fresh and bright, cash any day in the year; young chickens when she gets tired and needs a couple of month's vacation; chickens, which in from three to five months are a cash crop, for which the world will pay a good price; then manure fit to grow premium crops of corn, and lastly, the body of the hen itself, a valuable product after yielding three distinct profits. A double purpose animal is a good thing, but Biddy doubles the double purpose, and cackles, as she has clearly a right to do.—Poultry Keeper.

Buying and Growing the Food.

As long as grain can be produced in the West cheaper than in this section, it will not pay our farmers to grow special foods for poultry. It is more profitable to sell poultry and eggs and buy food than to grow the grains under competition. There are some foods, however, that cannot easily be procured, but can be grown on small plots. This applies particularly to green food.

Where fowls are confined in yards, as is sometimes necessary on small farms that are highly cultivated, the green food may be varied and consist largely of the wastes from the garden; but if such food is not convenient, a small patch of kale, sweet corn or millet may be grown, to be cut when young and green, which will be highly relished. Green food is intended more for a change of diet than for its actual food value, as it is composed mostly of water; but it is very necessary during the warm season. If the birds are on a range, the growing of green food will be unnecessary, for the hens can select the foods preferred from many kinds. —Exchange.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

A Postal Relic of Bygone Days.
At a banquet of California pioneers held in Boston on the 22d ult., a letter envelope was shown, which was sent from Mount Vernon, Iowa, (in pioneer times), bearing this inscription:
Cornelius Sprowles, a Web-foot Scrub,
To whom this letter wants to go,
Is chopping Cord-wood for his Grub,
At Silver City, Idaho

Tell your Landress to use
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It is the proper thing, ye know
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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

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STOCK FARMING.

If you farm for your stock you will have stock for your farm.

Will your colt crop hay you? If not keep at work at it until it does.

As a rule no one thing will pay continuously as well on the farm as a combination.

Naturally we expect to find pretty much everything on exhibition at the World's fair, yet some things will be missing. Western Plowman enumerates several such things, among which are "a professional politician who does not want office," and "a progressive farmer who does not take a farm paper." Surely the latter will not be seen, for no such person exists, can't exist, in fact, is an utter impossibility.

Canadian exporters are having more or less trouble in getting transportation this season. The quarantine restriction recently placed on cattle shipped from Canadian ports has given steamships a chance to raise their rates, as it practically blocks out competition from American steamers. Three of the leading lines of Canadian boats have put their price at 60 shillings when 40 is considered a fair price. As a result exporters have not engaged any space with them, but seemed disposed to patronize outside lines when the rate is reasonable. Unless the traffic becomes unusually heavy it looks as if the combination to squeeze an exorbitant rate out of the shippers would result in a failure. So long as the British markets are low as compared with American there is not likely to be any excessive shipping, and although the big Canadian steamship lines practically have a corner on the business, the chances are that they will not make a fortune out of it this year.

The National Stockman and Farmer in reply to a correspondent, who asks about a way to get rid of "grubs in the back" of his cattle, says:

There is no remedy now but to let the warbles come out, as to apply anything severe enough to kill the grubs might lay out the animals as well. These grubs are the developing warble fly.

This is not very good advice. It is comparatively easy, and very much better, to destroy the warbles before they hatch. This can be done, and is best done, by squeezing them out and killing them. This is little trouble if the animal is tied up. Place the fingers each side of the warble, lift the skin a little, and press steadily. The warble will be squeezed out through its breathing hole. We took out about a hundred, in this way, from a bull I purchased this winter. The warbles can be killed also by stopping their breathing hole with a little tar or grease; but it is simpler and better to squeeze them out, and the animal is relieved more quickly from the irritation caused by the grub—Farmers' Home.

For cow peas the ground should be plowed after corn planting and made as fine as possible. At the experiment stations the planting is done in June. Use the harrow liberally. Plan about half as far apart as corn rows and about two and a half inches deep in this climate; use a bushel of seed to the acre. They are ripe enough to cut for feed in from fifty to seventy days—they are then about half ripe. Cut and cure like clover. All kinds of stock are fond of them, and they are rich in nutriment, but if fed unmixd with grass be sparing at first until the cattle become accustomed to them. They can be threshed like other grain, except if intended for seed, a machine breaks them too much.—Coleman's Rural World.

The JOURNAL suggests for the Gulf states that peas be planted on the ground from which the oats are cut in

June by sowing broadcast, plowed in shallow and harrowed off. As soon as the first peas begin to ripen cut with a mower, and as they cure rake into windrows.

To Sow Clover Seed.

As to the best time to sow clover seed opinions differ. Some sow very early, while others defer sowing until the weather is settled. The best time for those without experience is to follow the practice of their neighbors and then, year by year, make experiments to see if their practice is the best for their locality. But the most important point is to be sure to sow it and sow enough of it. Those who do not grow winter grain can sow it with the spring grain, or even sow it alone if the soil is in good tilth and comparatively free from weeds. The man who has a big mow full of nicely cured clover hay and plenty of corn, is the most independent of any when cow feed is high priced, for he need buy but little.

ENSLIAGE.

Some Results of Experiments by the Cornell Station

Ensilage fed with hay to lambs gave equally as good results as where all hay had been fed, and the ensilage had the advantage of being the cheaper food, four pounds of ensilage being equivalent to one pound of hay.

Lambs fed on ensilage drank less water than lambs fed wholly on dry food, but the lambs fed ensilage consumed more water in the food and the water drank than those fed dry food.

Where the nitrogenous and carbonaceous rations were compared as food for lambs, the individuals of the lot of lambs receiving the nitrogenous ration made a more uniform gain in live weight than the lot fed a carbonaceous ration.

Results have not been uniform as regards the growth of pigs where carbonaceous and nitrogenous rations have been compared. In one experiment there was no marked difference in the chemical composition of the meat. The results from another experiment showed a marked difference in the gain in live weight and also a great difference in the relative proportion of fat and lean meat.

Ruling Regarding Live Stock Importations.

Importers of live stock will no doubt be pleased to learn of the modifications pertaining to the importations that have been made by Secretary Morton of the department at Washington.

The reader will remember that Secretary Rusk ruled that every animal in order to be passed through the ports of entry free of duty must have been recorded in a regularly established record book for the breed to which it belonged, its sire and dam recorded, and in addition thereto not less than four top-crossed or recorded sires on the side of the dam. It is generally admitted that there is no absolutely fixed data or rules by which an animal may be termed pure bred other than those of common consent or the established whereby individual animal may be eligible to registry in a record of its adoption.

In view of these facts we believe that the ruling of the department under Secretary Rusk might have been more considerable and more in accord with the views of the foreign breeder, that establishes by consent the lines of blood and the distance from an original ancestor necessary for qualification pertaining to registry in order to be termed pure bred.

The ruling of Secretary Morton is much less stringent, as it requires but two recorded ancestors on the side of the dam and adds but one on that of the sire. In other words the pedigree of the animal need not trace back its breeding beyond that of its grand sires and dams. This new ruling of Secretary Morton's we think is more in rapport with the views of the breeders of

Great Britain and those of the continent, and will be hailed with great delight and much satisfaction by the American importer.—Kansas Farmer.

The annual meeting of the stockmen of Montana was held at Miles City last week. Reports from the ranges were conflicting, estimating losses of cattle from merely nominal to upwards of sixty per cent. Grass is very backward. The sentiment seemed to be that not many southern steers would be brought up for summer pasturing in Montana this season, 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 a head. The price asked for northern Texas and New Mexico two-year-old steers, delivered in Montana, is \$20 a head, and for three, \$24. At these figures cattlemen cannot see any money in steers, and do not care to purchase and run heavy risks.—Field and Farm.

There are signs of better times in the sky for the cattlemen if what many men in the trade think is true. The increased consumption of fresh meat during the World's fair season; the remarkable shortage of marketable hogs during the summer, and an apparent increase in the cattle supply compared with a year ago, all lead to the opinion that beef products will go higher. The amount of female stock that has been marketed this spring is likely to produce a shortage in the coming crop, so the outlook for the next few years for a good, active demand for fat steers seems very promising. The fact that a strong demand for feeders prevails and that dealers are willing to pay pretty stiff prices is a good assurance that they have much confidence in future prices.—Ex.

There is encouragement for cattle growers in the development of the export trade. In the calendar year of 1892 the number of live cattle sent over the water was 380,361, and the average value at the port of exportation was \$90.56 per head. The year previous the exports were 329,607, and the value \$85.80 per head. It is believed the increase will be greater in 1894 than it was last year, unless checked by some governmental action in the interest of the British cattle growers. The prices are not likely to be less.—Ex.

Easy to take—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest, best. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, constipation, indigestion, sick and bilious headaches and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action these little pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

Everything catarrhal in its nature, catarrh itself and all the troubles that come from catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.

Merino Sheep For Sale.

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

Many Persons are broken

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

The Yearling Colt.

If you stint your colt your horse will always show it. See that colts do not get infested with lice or worms, and if they do, take speedy steps to rid them of their parasites, for until you do they will never thrive. For worms in colts a good home remedy is turpentine. It should be mixed with a little milk or beaten eggs and given when the bowels have been opened by a dose of oil. Turpentine is poisonous in large doses.

During the long winter there is nothing to wear down the colt's feet, and toward's spring the toes have grown very long and should be trimmed off with a pair of sharp pinchers. If nothing else is at hand a sharp chisel and mallet will do. Neglect of this matter is a frequent cause of ringbones and other deformities.

The colt is now a yearling, and if he is a male the question arises what is the proper age for castration. My practice is to advise the castration of all colts not intended for breeding at a year old. In some parts of the world the practice is to castrate the sucking foals, but apart from the fact that many sucking colts testicles are not detachable; there are cases of scrotal hernia—in other words, cases where part of the bowels occupies the sac along with the testicles—and these it would be imprudent to touch until at least a year old, when the development of the colt has probably effected a cure. As for leaving the colt until he is two years old, I do not see any advantage to compensate for the annoyance that most entire colts give between one and two years old. There is a popular idea that it will thicken the neck and improve the carriage of the head, but I think it is a fallacy and have seen no cases to support the theory.

As for the proper time for the operation, there is no doubt colts do better after it when they are on grass, so it is well to have it done not earlier than the middle of May. But with reasonable care the operation can be safely performed at any time of the year. Regarding the manner of it there are many modes of operating—some good and some bad—but with a skillful operator a bad method sometimes produces good results, and I would advise the selection of a good operator and to leave the result to him. The loss from the operation, if well done, is very slight, and the colt will seldom show any bad effects from it.—F. Torrance, V. S.

World's Fair Visitors.

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

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General Passenger Agent, Cotton Belt Route.

The soul, by an instinct stronger than reason, ever associates beauty with truth.—Tuckerman.

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

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Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,
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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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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	313,623	4,200	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,551	588,163	48,289		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE,

General Manager,

H. P. CHILD,

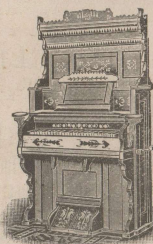
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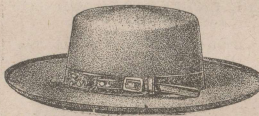
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