

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 14.

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NO. 7.

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Land too rough for cultivation should either be seeded with good grasses for sheep pasture or planted with timber or fruit trees. There is comparatively little land which we are warranted in permitting to remain absolutely idle.

The planting of a large acreage in a slipshod manner never gives as good return as the planting and cultivating half that area with greater care. The cost of production increases as the area is increased from which the product is obtained.

We are again approaching the season for agricultural fairs. Why can not the managers of these institutions make an effort this year to have more of an agricultural display and less horse racing? It would be for the good of agriculture.

One of the points which all agricultural education tends to impress on the mind of the student is the need of thoroughness in all the operations of soil cultivation. This may be attained without the instruction of the schools, but in whatever way it is attained, when carried into practice it is bound to make the successful farmer.

The aim of the agricultural fair should always be to educate and stimulate the farmer toward a higher standard. As it is now, too much money is wasted on matters which do not contribute at all toward this end. We should have a reform in this, and the managers of our fairs have it in their own hands to accomplish it.

In some regions where grain had formerly been grown to the exclusion of almost everything else, farmers for the past year or two have been trying a mixed agriculture. The results have been so good that they will not soon return to the old methods. This item contains a suggestion that might well be followed by many men in many places.

The value of the rotation of crops is that it enables us to keep up and increase the fertility of the soil. Practically there is no such thing as wearing out the soil, but it may be reduced so that cultivation will no longer be profitable. Rotation is one of the best means for preventing this, and do not forget that in rotation clover is the sheet anchor.

One of the most common mistakes made in stacking straw is that the foundation is made too large, and, in consequence, the stack is not properly topped out. The use of the stackers has been the cause of putting the boys to stacking the straw and the men to getting the grain to the machine, and while the boys may work well enough and do the best they can, they are without proper experience in stacking straw, and the consequence is, to some extent, a failure.

The crow is not always the enemy farmers have become accustomed to thinking him. It is the old story of give a dog a bad name. It is true that the crows will pull up a good deal of corn if they have the chance, but they also destroy a good many insects which, if left alone, would do much injury. A good way to save both the corn and the crows is to tar the former before planting. Then when the crows come they will pull up a few grains and taste it, and then leave the field in disgust.

There is always this advantage in straw: What cannot be used to good advantage in feeding can be used for

bedding, and in this way be converted into a good fertilizer. Stacking it up carelessly and allowing it to rot down is procuring very little value for it, but if used as bedding so as to absorb the liquid voidings, it makes a valuable fertilizer. Alone it contains but a small proportionate amount of plant food, but if properly used as an absorbent it makes one of the best which can be on the farm.

Feeding and irrigation are two great arts appertenant to that greatest, most diversified and fundamental art of all farming, for it is both science and art, and its literature is growing to be a wondrous library. It is man's sovereign occupation, worthy of our greatest minds, itself being the nursery of our greatest intellects. Of old it was the constant employment of "the kings and awful fathers of mankind," and indeed, our greatest minds after long, diversified experience and profoundest observation, have ever turned to that subject as the one most worthy of consideration.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for potatoes. They can be applied broadcast over the surface when there is a full supply, or they can be applied in the hill with benefit. When this plan is followed it is well to prepare the soil to a proper tilth for the seed—work out the rows, running the furrows reasonably deep, and then drop the ashes where they are wanted; by using a garden trowel they can be stirred into the soil and the seed dropped upon them and covered. This plan places the fertilizer directly where it is needed, and where it can be used by the growing plants.

Speaking about the probabilities of the yield of wheat the current year, the Cincinnati Price Current is of the opinion that while it may be accepted that the possibilities of the season admit of a total yield of 440,000,000 bushels, it is more likely that it will not exceed 425,000,000 bushels. The almost unvarying approximate correctness of our contemporary's advance estimates for a number of years past gives to these figures a great deal of value as standing for the measure of wheat production, for the season from this time on must be phenomenally favorable if it shall prove to have been wide of the mark in its calculations.

The value of land for farming purposes must always depend largely upon its nearness to market. The increase of railways has brought for these staple grain products western farms almost as near to market as those of the east. Not nearly so much progress has been made in improving the country roads, and so simplifying the matter of getting to the home markets. The need for good roads becomes more pressing as the farming of the country is intensified, each acre producing more each year than was formerly thought possible. A market gardener or small fruit grower can not well afford to be over a few miles from market unless he has roads that are good at all seasons of the year. A piece of bad road, especially if it be a hill, lessens the value of land lying further away, and the better the land the greater will be this difference in price. It is this that makes it so difficult to

improve some land. Roads are so poor or the distance to market is so great that the owners know the marketing facilities will not warrant any great effort in that direction.

The new secretary of agriculture, Mr. Morton, in a newspaper interview recently discussed the decline in the profits of agriculture, giving several reasons therefor. After blaming it to some extent upon financial legislation, etc., the secretary assigned as the principal cause the homestead law of 1866, the result of which was to open up immense areas of productive land, increasing the available acreage of agricultural production in a proportion with which the growth of population has by no means kept pace. He also blames the improvements in farming implements, which have greatly increased the productiveness of agriculture, with having more or less to do with the decline in its profits. Whether he is correct or not in assigning to these two things the principal responsibility for the decline in agricultural profits, it is certain that the country will never be able to get rid of the fact that this increased area and all this vast quantity of improved machinery are here to stay, and that agriculture must be made to pay with their presence and with the probability of something of an increase in both if it is made to pay at all.

Figures won't lie, they say, and what they say may be true for aught we know. Suppose we look at two or three statements on the current inventory figures of both magnitude and moment. It is stated for example that we lose \$250,000,000 a year in the United States by fires; that is to say, so much in value goes up in smoke and is absolutely irrecoverable. Then it is said the farmers of America lose a like amount by having poor, bad or indifferent roads. This is not as easily demonstrated as the other, and yet careful computation and close figuring by competent men addicted to such things have enabled them to reach that conclusion. Again, it is stated with all the positiveness of a matter of certainty that over \$200,000,000 worth of farm products are destroyed by insects annually in the United States—insects incident to the orchard, the growing grain and grass, to garden vegetables and to foliage of every character. Surely these are large figures and whilst not of unquestioned accuracy, doubtless approximate the truth and indicate where the profit goes to, or why it doesn't reach the farmer's pocket. And what more shall we say illustrative of the farmer's losses? That his stock die of disease; his sheep are killed by dogs; cyclones and floods, storm and hail destroy his buildings and crops, and frost and drouth materially help to diminish the net gain of his every year's labor. And yet he is enterprising and hopeful, for every year he plows and plants and confidently awaits the coming harvest just as though these calamitous circumstances never reached him.

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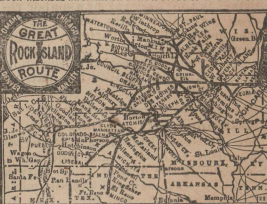
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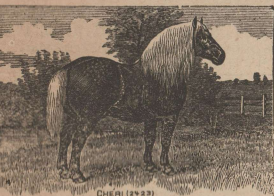
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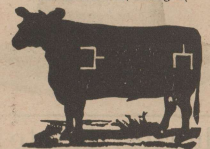
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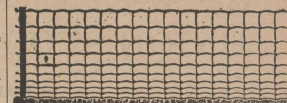
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FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 31.—Thursday morning I took the Aransas Pass train bound for the lower country, and my first stop was made at Runge, where I was somewhat surprised as it was my first visit there and I was not prepared to see evidences of so much business in that small town, of which very little is heard. The large and select stocks of goods in the various houses, and especially those of Reiffert & Tips, A. F. Deitz & Co., Otto Kraeger and Tips & Herberger plainly indicated that the town is backed by the country in a substantial manner. The Bailey hotel also showed that it received considerable patronage, and it is undoubtedly the place to stop when visiting Runge.

The country between Kenedy and Runge is a rolling, open mesquite one; not thick brush and by no means bald prairie, and every foot tillable. Some splendid large fields were noticed recently opened up and grubbed, ready for planting but not cultivated this year on account of rain coming too late to enable the owners to break it up. One man, P. P. Butler, said if it rained at the proper time he would break his two or three hundred acres up in September, sow it to some small grain and in the spring turn it under and plant in corn and cotton.

Mr. Butler was in Runge Thursday from his ranch, about seven miles out. Mr. Butler reports everything flourishing in his neighborhood. Says there were a few grasshoppers last year and this year there are a great many; in fact, he says they are here in alarming numbers. Mr. Butler also says that this new fly has "got him guessing" whether they are here to stay or not.

G. Tips and A. Meyer, both prominent stockmen at Runge and deeply interested in the industry, joined in the guessing and quite a discussion followed as to what brought the flies here, how long they are going to stay and how much damage they are going to do. The conclusion arrived at is that they are migratory and will have to be endured for awhile, when they will depart of themselves.

A. F. Wood, shipper and general stockman of Runge, says his last shipment did him no good, but he is ready to try it again.

Milam Harper, one of Runge's most prosperous stockmen, is worrying some over the "third party flies," and like everyone else, is unable to account for them; says, though, they are worse on the prairies than in the brush.

W. L. Rudd, the ex-captain of the rangers, but now a prosperous stock farmer of Karnes county, was in Runge Friday, on his way to the city, but as he got in just a few minutes before the writer left, no interview was had.

A. W. Talk and John Lyons, stockmen of Runge, quit talking cattle long enough to go fishing Thursday. They returned Friday, having had splendid luck—in getting good wet and covered with mud. Very few fish were on the string.

Mr. Talk says the young bulls he bought at Taylor are doing nicely and fast becoming acquainted in his pasture. In this connection there is a joke on Mr. Talk. He went up to Taylor, bought a lot of young bulls, paying Williamson county prices for them, shipped them home, and in the lot was one raised in Goliad county by W. A. Pettus and sold to a Taylor man, and Mr. Pettus raises better every year. Why will people go away for truck when they can get as good or better at home?

S. O. Porter of Pettus, Milam and Tom Pettus of the Charco settlement

and W. J. Porter of the Runge suburbs, were in the little town Friday. Tom says his two little registered Devon bulls, bought at the Taylor fair, have taken to their new home "like young ducks to water," and are doing nicely.

S. W. Barber went down to Runge Friday and then out to the Pettus ranches with Tom and Milam. Another beef deal is probably on the tapis as the gentlemen who nabbed the buyer Barber have about 500 good ones and for sale.

From Runge to Yorktown the country is a bald, open, rolling prairie, with lots of cattle and horses in the different pastures, and looked to be in first-class condition. That is certainly a beautiful stretch of country. At Yorktown one enters the post oak and live oak country, through which he rides for several miles, and again comes out on a piece of two or three miles of lovely prairie country, then again goes into the timber, through which he rides to Cuero.

It goes without saying that I stopped at the Hotel Muti, where my treatment was and the accommodations are all that could be desired.

A. Burns, stockman of DeWitt county, was in Cuero Friday, and from him and W. A. Blackwell the following pointers concerning the movement of cattle were obtained: A. Burns himself shipped one car to Chicago and delivered to G. Schrade two cars of four sold to him about one month ago at \$35 per head. Mr. Schrade resold these two cars to J. R. Bell. These were corn-fed and very nice. W. A. Blackwell shipped three loads, two loads or forty-eight head of which he bought of Joe Barfield at \$27.75. Mr. Barfield had bought of Robert and William Miller 100 head at \$24.50, and the two loads sold to Mr. Blackwell were the first cut of the 100 head.

V. Weldon shipped four cars from Yorktown and three cars from Cuero, and all this shipping, trading, selling and re-selling occurred in the Cuero pens on Thursday.

W. A. Blackwell, a very successful all-round stockman of Cuero, says there will be a large crop of calves this year, and thinks stockmen will not sell them this year, as they have been in the habit of doing, but will hold on account of the general improvement in prices of cattle, the undoubted shortage and the abundance of grass and water now on the range and good prospects for more. He also thinks prices will hold up because people will not be forced to sell either for want of grass or money, as the good prices paid for stuff early in the season enabled most men to meet their obligations and restored confidence in others.

From H. Runge & Co., big merchants, bankers and stockmen of Cuero, it was learned that a rustling farmer near town had planted five acres of cotton for the first time, and a few days ago exhibited a stalk in town with a number of large, well formed bolls on it.

J. J. Sumners, a well to do stockman of Yorktown, returned home last week from a trip out in Live Oak and San Patricio counties, where he has been looking after his interests. He bought about 100 head of steers to finish in his pasture out there, in which he already had some 450 head. He got all he wanted. He was in Cuero Saturday where the writer met him.

W. B. Blocker finished shipping two trains of cattle Friday from Austin, and Saturday went to Cuero and out to the Bennett Bros. ranch to receive and ship out a train of steers bought of them by Sansom & Blocker. The buyers saved until June 1 to ship out 1000 head more bought of the same parties.

R. M. Bennett was in Cuero Saturday to take Mr. Blocker out to the ranch.

T. A. Graves, an ex-merchant and an exceedingly pleasant man to meet, is gradually becoming a stockman, having sold out his business. He has a nice little herd of thirteen fullblood Jerseys, and had quite a number of grades, but has sold them all out. Mr. Graves

says he prefers to buy acclimated stock and pay more for it than to run any risks on acclimating. He has been in the mercantile business for twenty years and does not know how he is going to like the stock business, but thinks he will, as he loves to handle and work stock. Says he has a nice little farm near town and may feed some the coming winter, but is green concerning stock, but, as a progressive man should, takes the Jersey Bulletin to keep posted on his pet breed and the JOURNAL for general information on other points. Mr. Graves will take in the World's fair next month.

T. M. Walker, a genial and prosperous stockman of Gonzales, and one of the most pleasant of my new acquaintances, arrived in Cuero Saturday morning from his home, and says he still has a few over 300 head of his corn-fed steers on hand. He also says he has two neighbors, E. W. Withers and Dubose Bros., who should take the JOURNAL and keep up with the procession. Mr. Walker returned home Sunday morning.

William and G. W. Thomas, two entering stock farmers of the Cuero neighborhood, were in town Saturday and made an all-round trade by which G. W. starts into the horse business. William sold, or rather traded, him a half-breed stallion for horses, mares, mules, steers and oxen to the amount of about \$450. William says he thinks present prospects make everyone feel good, for he knows it does him.

G. Lackey owns about 150 acres of land on the Southern Pacific road, near town, just south of the shipping pens, and contemplates building some feeding pens there. Says the number of cattle that will be fed at Cuero the coming winter will largely depend upon what they can be bought for and the price of feed stuff, but he thinks there will be fed the coming year than last.

Charles Smith, a prominent young ranchman, was in Cuero Saturday. Says he has about as many sheep as cattle. He is a firm believer in the scalp law, but does not believe that J. M. Campbell's plan is practicable, because wolves, unless confined, will not be thrown in close contact enough to impart any disease and that range animals in Texas, especially undomesticated ones, are astonishingly non-susceptible to contagious diseases. Thinks that cattlemen should be as deeply interested in the scalp law as sheepmen, for the reason that if coyotes are allowed to exist they will gradually wipe out the sheep industry and men will replace with cattle, thus increasing the number and bringing down the prices, which are already low enough; whereas, if coyotes are the ones wiped out and sheep allowed to thrive men will remain in the business, and both industries, cattle and sheep, will become remunerative. Mr. Smith's ideas are not far wrong.

D. G. Baker, another young cowman of Cuero, has some cattle there to ship out some time between the 1st and 20th of June, but says he wants to get down about Alice around about the 15th, as there will be some cattle coming in there at which he wants "a whack."

Milam Gill and Curtis Herring, prominent stockmen of Live Oak county, arrived at Cuero Friday and spent Saturday examining bridges. They are commissioners of their county and have received bids on bridges to be constructed there, but are unwilling to award contracts without first investigating and finding out how to do the proper thing. They left Sunday, but Mr. Gill will visit his old home in Fort Bend county before returning home.

V. Weldon, a wealthy stock dealer of Cuero, was interviewed. He says his country is fast changing from a stock to a stock-farming country. He has always preached to his neighbors about feeding and the result is that this year about three times as many cattle were fed as last, and next year everybody who possibly can will feed. Feeding can not help but be successful with all the advantages of this place; of climate, cotton, products raised and secured at

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J. H. BELL,
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Will buy and sell horses and stock, cattle, horses and mules.
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home, sorghum, of which two good crops can be cut each year, and corn, although it cannot be raised probably quite so cheaply as in Kansas, but then it takes only half as much to produce the same effect here as there. With all these advantages why can not beef feeding be successfully done here. He says he has made between \$8000 and \$10,000 on his operations this year.

Sunday noon I left and found a rolling post oak, timbered country between Cuero and Yoakum, although some prairie is crossed. There are quite a number of fine looking farms on the route, and as Yoakum is approached the houses and farms become more numerous. In that thriving new town the Eureka hotel takes the lead, and by the fare and care of the guests closes a mortgage on them and brings them back when they again visit the town.

H. H. Moore, a well-fixed stockman of the Yoakum neighborhood, passed through town on his way to Terryville, prospecting for a few steers. Mr. Moore says he rough fed eighty head of good steers through the winter, and by this time they would all have been in fine fix had it not been for flies, which, he says, are rather on the increase with him, instead of decrease. They never have until recently worked on horse stock, but they are at it now.

George Douglass and D. P. Smith, stockmen of Yoakum, have quit the business for the present, having sold out last week their entire herd of 4800 stock cattle to Robert Martin of Sweet Home and W. P. Rogers of Halleatsville, for the fabulous price of \$12.50 per head all round. The above item was obtained from Dr. A. L. O'Brien of Yoakum.

The third party fly seems to be the one topic of conversation in that country. Dr. J. A. Youngs, one of Yoakum's prominent physicians and stockmen, says his observation has taught him that the flies are much worse on colored (black) cattle than on any others, that you may ride around his pastures and not find a fly on the

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

DONT' fail to carefully read and study the JOURNAL'S market letters and telegraphic reports. They are fresh and thoroughly reliable.

THE JOURNAL will take it as an especial favor if its readers who have wives, daughters or lady relatives or friends, will call their attention to the household, horticulture, poultry and dairy departments. These are all of especial interest and value to the ladies, especially the wives of stockmen and farmers. It is the intention of the publishers to make the JOURNAL a household and family paper as well as an agricultural and live stock journal.

THE extent and value of our export meat and cattle trade is not generally understood. Last year England paid us \$30,000,000 for live cattle and sheep, and twice that for meats of various kinds. To fill this demand requires the very best stock, the improved breeds properly finished. When we add to this fact that we are getting educated up to better meats at home, and that the production of the great ranches is being steadily curtailed as the land is cut up into farms, it will be seen that the outlook for the small stock grower is not an unpromising one.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that is said pro and con on the subject of the probability of an outbreak of cholera in this country in the opening season, the best medical authorities evidently incline to the belief that such a scourge is most likely to materialize. The well-posted physician who does not believe that cholera germs are lurking in some of our large cities is, if we mistake not, rather exceptional. Under the circumstances the one thing to do is to see that all premises, both in city and country, are kept scrupulously clean. Cholera has no enemy equal to cleanliness, and can be fought in no way half as successfully as it can be forestalled. Heading off cholera is much more feasible and much more successful than to attempt to fight it when it has once appeared.

THE editor of the JOURNAL, who has on account of pressure of other business matters been taking a lay off for the past few weeks, is again at his desk, and will in the future give his

time and personal attention to the editorial work of this paper. This announcement is not intended to convey the idea that any special improvement will be made in the paper, or that the readers have sustained any loss in the past by the temporary absence of the writer; the contents of the paper will enable the readers to be the best judges as to this. It is quite sufficient for present purposes to say that the editor and founder of the JOURNAL has again resumed the editorial work, and will in future be found at his post, battling honestly and industriously for the live stock and agricultural interests of Texas, and will spare no effort or labor to make the JOURNAL a welcome and useful visitor to its readers and friends.

Souvenir Coins.

The JOURNAL still has a few of these World's fair souvenir coins for which it paid one dollar each. One of these will be mailed post paid to any one who will send us two cash subscribers at \$1.50 each. They are rare beauties and will no doubt be in great demand in the near future.

The "Horn" Fly.

News comes from all parts of the country that the little black fly that made its appearance for the first time in this country last year is again abroad in the land, and in some localities are more plentiful and therefore more damaging than last year. They are certainly a great pest, one that may prove a greater curse than has yet been dreamed of. The JOURNAL, however, hopes that these heretofore unknown visitors may soon run their course and disappear as suddenly as they came.

Wool Grower's Convention.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the sheepmen of all Texas, including those who are even indirectly interested, will attend the convention called to meet in San Antonio next Tuesday. The sheepmen of the state should by all means organize for their mutual protection and benefit. There never was a time when organization and co-operation was as important and as essential as it is just now. By all means the San Antonio meeting should be largely attended; every wool grower should not only attend but take an active part in the deliberations.

Free Trip to the World's Fair.

THE JOURNAL will furnish transportation free from any railroad station in Texas to the World's fair and return to any party who will get up a club of thirty cash subscribers to the JOURNAL at \$1.50 each. For a club of fifty we will give a round trip ticket and \$15 in cash. This is a good opportunity for anyone who will devote a few days time to canvassing to visit the greatest show on earth free.

To anyone who will get up a club of 100 subscribers at \$1.50 each we will furnish transportation for the round trip and pay a cash premium of \$50. Who will be the first one to accept this offer?

Home Markets.

It is indeed gratifying to the JOURNAL, and is no doubt a source of great gratification to the stockmen and farmers of Texas generally, to know that Texas is soon to have, right here in Fort Worth, a live stock market second to none, as to prices, (shrinkage and freights considered) in the United States.

An army of men are now hard at work extending and improving the stock yards. The hotel is being worked over and made more inviting and better. The packing house is being greatly enlarged and otherwise improved, in fact everything that money freely expended can do is being done to make Fort Worth, which is already the live stock center, also the live stock market of the Southwest.

Arrangements have already been made for regular buyers on the Fort Worth market from all the other market centers until such time as they can erect plants at this place; the big packery concerns of Kansas City and Chicago will have regular buyers on the Fort Worth market. In addition to these there will be a large number of speculators who will be regular buyers on the Fort Worth yards. Last, but by no means least, will be the local buyers for the Fort Worth packing company, who will take regularly 600 cattle, 2000 hogs and a proportionate number of sheep each day. With this regular demand and with the competition above referred to shippers may rely on always getting top prices on the Fort Worth market.

Another advantage offered by Fort Worth is the easy outlets to the other markets. If the shipper is not satisfied with the prices offered here, he has not only the markets of the world open to him, but will have the privilege of through rates to any and all of them. Geographically, the location could not be better. The new company announces that they will be ready for business July 1st, after which the JOURNAL feels safe in venturing the opinion that all Texas will feel proud of her "home market."

Sure Death to Coyotes.

From various sources the JOURNAL learns with deep regret that many of its friends in Southwestern Texas have put on their "war paint" and are now "laying" for the JOURNAL because it ventured to doubt the efficacy of Col. J. M. Campbell's remedy for disposing of wolves.

Among the "small fry" that have recently unloaded themselves is the Del Rio Record, which, under the above heading in its last issue, proceeds to do the JOURNAL up as follows:

Speaking of Mr. Campbell's idea for exterminating coyotes by mange contagion, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, says that it "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, are subject equally with the dog to the attack of the mange 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 con-

trary, 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."

The above "argument," if it might be called such, comes with very bad grace from a paper depending so largely upon the wool industry for its support. It seems that such a paper would be eager to foster and encourage any well directed effort to exterminate the sheep's natural enemy.

The opinion quoted above strikes us as being quite silly for a grown-up man to advance, and it only betrays the ignorance of the writer and the meagerness of his reading. He goes out into the range of possibility for objections to urge against the feasibility of the plan, when every well informed sheep owner, or any one else who reads the papers, knows that the "scheme" is no longer an experiment, but a well demonstrated success. Mr. Campbell refused to permit even his home paper to mention the matter until success had been fully assured. Even at this early date, and from the few diseased animals turned loose by Mr. Campbell the effects are being demonstrated seventy-five miles from his ranch. This writer noticed an item in last week's Devil's River News where a young wolf literally covered with the parasite was caught in a trap. So prolific is the acari that one of them will subsist on a single hair and raise a numerous progeny. The barest contact is sufficient for contagion, or if a healthy animal lies down in a spot formerly occupied by one infected the work is accomplished.

The JOURNAL writer "reasons" that since the coyote has escaped all these years nature must have provided him a remedy for this disease. With the same course of "reasoning," the deduction would be natural that the American people are foolish to guard against the introduction of cholera on this continent. We have escaped all these years, why not forever? Admitting, however, that there is a little thought behind the JOURNAL'S words, the fact that nature has not provided the wolf a remedy for mange is proven by the almost total destruction of the pest in the "Shoe-string district" of Texas by reason of having acquired the infection from natural conditions.

The wise JOURNAL man says mange "yields readily to treatment, and has ceased to be attended with fatal results." The Record is under the impression that the curative agents known to materia medica are all domestic. When will the coyotes obtain this domestic treatment? The JOURNAL will no doubt explain that he will go to the drug store and get a bottle of mercurial ointment and a bar of castle soap. Several of the coyotes caged by Mr. Campbell died of the disease and one dog as well.

The JOURNAL shouldn't let its "skepticism" run away with its sound judgment.

The JOURNAL regrets that its innocent skepticism should have displeased the Record or anyone else, and more especially its good friend, Col. Campbell. The facts are that the article in question was written by a "sub" who was furnishing copy temporarily, who did not in all matters reflect the sentiments of the paper. The JOURNAL is prepared to indorse Col. Campbell in all he says, and does, and now that the colonel claims to have tried and fully proven the efficiency of the mange contagion as "sure death to coyotes," the JOURNAL is not ready to indorse it, but WILL SWEAR TO IT, and strongly urges its readers to try it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

Charley Coon of Weatherford was here Wednesday night.

T. J. Atkinson, the Henrietta cattleman, was in the city yesterday.

George C. Gray, the Midland cattleman, went to Amarillo Tuesday.

Wash Fields, a well-to-do cattleman of Dallas, was in the Fort yesterday.

C. L. Kendall of Quanah, Tex., was in the city Thursday on cattle business.

J. Polk Spear, Quanah, Tex., passed through the city yesterday, en route home.

A. W. Hudson, the well-known ranchman of Colorado City, was in the Fort yesterday.

Allen Heard, a well-to-do cattleman of Midland, was here Tuesday, en route to Amarillo.

A. A. Chapman, a banker, cattleman and enterprising citizen of Dublin, was here Thursday.

S. J. Blocker, the well-known Tom Green county cattleman, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

Alvis Belcher came down from Henrietta Wednesday. He reports everything prosperous in his section.

C. T. Herring of Vernon, Tex., was in the city Wednesday, on his way home from a business trip out West.

J. V. Stokes, a prominent young stockman of Midland, familiarly known as "Rodgers," was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

C. G. French of this city, who now represents the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., came up from San Antonio a few days ago.

Sid Webb of Bellevue, Tex., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Webb is one of the successful cattle dealers of Texas.

The largest retail stationery and printing house in the state is C. O. Hervey & Co., 612 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

J. T. Beal of Colorado City came down Tuesday and left for Amarillo Wednesday. He says cattle on his range are doing nicely.

Gov. H. A. Stearns of Pawtucket, R. I., was in Fort Worth Monday. Gov. Stearns owns a large cattle ranch in New Mexico.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth has returned to the city from a trip around to his several pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. yesterday sold two trainloads of Southern Texas grasshoppers at \$3.50/23.55 average, respectively, at St. Louis.

A J. & F. M. Lacey of Sweetwater, Tex., recently sold 2000 two-year-old steers at Amarillo to a Denver party. The price paid was \$14.

J. C. Loving, manager of the Cattle Raisers' association, returned Wednesday from a trip to Childress in the interest of the association.

Col. Wells of the "Five Wells ranch," on the Staked Plains, is in the city.

He reports everything in a flourishing condition in that section.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, Tex., one of the successful cattle feeders of Texas, was in the city yesterday, mixing with the cattle dealers.

T. J. McCarty of Ranger, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to his pastures in the Indian Territory, where he has 1000 beeves on grass.

Sid Webb of Bellevue, Tex., had 100 head of Texas steers on the St. Louis market Wednesday. They weighed 1080 pounds average and brought \$4.45.

W. R. McEntyre, who lives at the head of navigation on the Trinity, but ranches in Tom Green county, was a visitor at the live stock center yesterday.

F. M. Weaver, formerly of Sulphur Springs, has permanently located in Fort Worth. Mr. Weaver is one of the successful cattle feeders and dealers of Texas.

Gen. R. S. Benson of Midland, owner of the famous "TX" herd, was here Tuesday, en route to Amarillo, where he goes to attend to the delivery of a lot of young steers.

Eugene W. Miller, the successful cattle feeder of Aledo, will ship nine cars of his cotton seed and cotton seed meal cattle to-morrow. They will go to R. Strahorn & Co. of Chicago.

C. W. Simpson, who is now in charge of the work at the stockyards and packing house, is a bright, active, thorough-going young man, who seems to fully understand the work in hand.

A. B. Robertson, the Colorado City cattleman, has bought and shipped to market over 20,000 sheep this spring. Mr. Robertson seems to be equally successful handling both sheep and cattle.

J. B. Slaughter and Gus O'Keefe of Colorado City passed through Fort Worth yesterday, returning from Amarillo, where they recently delivered a big lot of young steers sold to Northern rangemen.

J. M. Daugherty, the Abilene cattle dealer, is in the city. Mr. Daugherty is pasturing several thousand cattle in the Indian Territory. He also owns several large range herds in Texas and New Mexico.

W. R. Moore of this city came down from Ardmore Monday. Messrs. Moore and Burnett of this city and W. B. Worsham and Sam Davidson of Henrietta are building a cotton seed oil mill at Ardmore, I. T.

Charley Coppinger of Scurry county spent the week in Fort Worth. He has recently returned from Amarillo where he delivered 2000 two-year-old steers sold to John S. Andrews for the Prouty live stock company of Dakota.

Col. H. Milne, a prominent and well-to-do stockman of Roscoe, N. M., passed through Fort Worth en route to Channing, where he expects to meet a herd of young steers that are being trailed across the country from his New Mexico range.

J. B. Wilson, the Dallas cattleman, had a fancy load of 1000 pound steers on the St. Louis market Tuesday. They sold at \$5. He also had one cow in the lot that weighed 1380 pounds, and brought \$4.45 per hundred. Good Texans are all right.

Thayer Bros. & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, have their advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This firm succeeds the Hough-Carr Commission Co. and is one of the strongest and most reliable

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

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Mail orders receive prompt attention.

NOTES AND NEWS.

concerns in the business. S. W. Thayer, who will have charge of the cattle department, is regarded as one of the best cattle salesmen on the Chicago stock yards.

"Pat Stephens arrived to-day from San Angelo, Tex., with a train of cattle. He is a veteran cattle drover, having had charge of many a herd from Texas to Montana in the great days of the cattle trail." So says the National Live Stock Reporter.

George R. Stearns of Augusta, Ga., who is largely interested in the "M. I. L." cattle company of New Mexico, stopped off Monday in Fort Worth on his return from the ranch. Mr. Stearns reports the range and cattle in New Mexico as in fairly good condition.

Zack Mulhall, a prominent cattleman of Oklahoma, was here Wednesday. Mr. Mulhall is being prominently mentioned in connection with the office of United States marshal of Oklahoma Territory. No better man could be selected. The JOURNAL hopes he will get it.

Dr. J. T. Stephens of Mansfield, who, in addition to attending to a large medical practice, also finds time to successfully manage a large cattle business, was in Fort Worth yesterday. The doctor says the new importation of flies are becoming very troublesome in his locality.

John S. Andrews, the well known cattle dealer of this city, returned from Kansas City a few days ago. Mr. Andrews feels very hopeful as to the future of the cattle market. He says he will not be in any hurry about shipping out the 900 cotton seed steers on his Hill county pasture.

John O. Ford, a business man, banker and prominent citizen of Pecos, Tex., is visiting relatives and friends in Fort Worth. Mr. Ford was part owner of the JOURNAL and was actively connected with its publication six or eight years ago. He is one of the few men who, having had a taste of "high life," afterwards condescends to engage in the banking business.

F. M. Long of Sweetwater, one of the best and most popular cattlemen in Texas, was seriously, and possibly fatally injured last Saturday at Amarillo by coming in contact with a railroad engine. It seems that Mr. Long undertook to cross the railroad track in front of a passenger train and was struck by the engine. The JOURNAL and his many other friends trust that he may recover.

Childress county seems to be coming to the front in the way of fine stock, as may be seen from the following, which we clip from the Childress County Index: The Hereford Grove stock farm is one of the paying institutions of this county. The herd numbers about 200, and all are fine animals. The value placed on this farm is \$20,000.

Within the past week wheat has reached a lower point in speculative centers than at any time for some months, in spite of the unfavorable reports from the growing crops. There is never wanting a reason for depression in wheat, and just now the special reason offered is the continued flurry in financial circles. Other grains are sharing to a greater or less extent the depression growing out of these uncertainties, but wheat, as usual, has the brunt of unfavorable conditions to bear.

The standing of the United States among the nations of the world in the matter of cereal production is nicely brought out by a comparison of the yields of some of our individual states with those of foreign countries. Last year, for instance, the United Kingdom produced, all told, several million bushels less of wheat than was grown in the state of Kansas alone. The foreigner who sees and takes in the full measure of such statements as this can understand just what is meant when our people make the claim that they are able to feed the civilized world.

The canning industry has risen to its present importance in the United States and Canada wholly within the last fifty years. The beginning was made in 1848, says the American Grocer, by H. W. Crosby, then steward of Lafayette college, Eaton, Pa., who put up for the trade a few tomatoes in tin cans, using an ordinary iron sink for a bath, and having no other facilities than that afforded by a kitchen. There are are now well-equipped factories in nearly every state in the Union, and there is scarcely a product of land or sea that is not preserved in air-tight cans; while through improvement in methods and machinery the price of tomatoes has dropped from 50c per can in 1848 to an average of 7c for the past seven years.

The Kansas Farmer says: It is interesting to note the varied steps by which the price of cattle is gradually pushed upward. No matter how large the supply of meat for dressed beef

SWINE.

Let the hogs have access to wood ashes. They will prevent worms.

A New York farmer says an acre of Hubbard squash will fatten ten hogs more than an acre of corn.

A hog raiser of experience says he believes a brood sow reaches her limit of usefulness at the age of seven years.

The best protection against swine diseases is general cleanliness and plenty of wholesome food in variety suited to the hog's nature.

Corn is a necessary factor in feeding and fattening hogs on any extensive scale. But the trouble is some farmers think it the only necessary factor instead of being merely one of many.

The boar does not require rich food, nor should he ever be allowed to get very fat. Kept merely in good condition, he will be in best form both to keep in health and to perform good service.

For using up what would otherwise be the waste products of the farm, a few pigs will at least rival the fowls in value. Every small dairy farm or market garden should keep some for this purpose alone.

Lay your plans now for next season. Do it by selecting for your next brood sows the best pigs from the best early litters, seeing to it that they are also the progeny of sows which are good mothers and milkers.

French farmers are usually good farmers, and their methods are always the most practical. Just now they are giving renewed attention to swine growing, and are demanding the breeds which will mature quickly.

Hogs that are well fed are never difficult to control. But a hungry hog is a harder animal to keep within bounds than a breachy bull, and unless they have plenty of water you can hardly build a fence that is hog-proof.

Many hogs that should have been kept upon the farm for breeding have been sold off under the stimulus of high prices, and many farmers are now regretting their action. A level head is needed when prices are running up or down at an unusual rate.

A knowledge of how to feed hogs for the market does not wholly qualify a man to set up as a breeder. Yet many farmers seem to think that it does and go to such to procure their breeding stock instead of to the man who makes breeding his business and study.

Hog growers are getting away from the practice of using only young sows for breeding. This is a move in the right direction. When you get a sow it is a wise practice to keep her as long as she will bring a good litter of pigs. The young sow is always an uncertain element.

There should be no trouble about securing a good variety of feed for the hogs. Besides corn there are many things adapted to their use which every farmer can easily produce. Bran slops, roots, silage and green food of every description can be made available in their feeding.

It does not seem that farmers exercise the care that they should in buying and selecting breeding stock. Perhaps this is because not so much money is involved as in buying a good bull or stallion. Yet the same care in selecting a good boar would have a proportionate influence upon the result.

A coarse-boned animal is not adapted to the most profitable early feeding. A

certain maturity is necessary before proper symmetry of form will be secured, and it will require at least a year to turn him off in good shape. A fine-boned animal is what you want for making eight or nine-months hogs.

Give the pigs the range of the orchard. Almost as soon as the fruit has set the imperfect ones commence to fall. An examination will show that the great majority of these have been stung by an insect. Most of them contain larvae, which, if allowed to lie undisturbed, will produce a brood of insects which will work injury to succeeding crops. If the pigs are about they will eat this fruit as soon as it falls, and so destroy these enemies.

We believe that the farmers who make hog growing most profitable will always be found to manage so that their sows shall produce two litters of pigs each year. One litter should come the first of April or thereabouts, the other the last of September or the first of October. For these latter there should be a good pen to sleep in, a good, clean feeding floor, and plenty of good, rich slops and a little corn. With these the fall pig will get a fair start before Christmas, and if it does this will be in a fair way to pay profit.

Feed regularly, have certain and set times and let nothing keep you from feeding at those times. Regularity and punctuality are the keys to success in business, and this is also true of the farmer and pig feeder. Feed liberally, but this does not mean to feed wastefully. There are millions of dollars lost annually in the United States by wasteful feeding. When fattening pigs, make them eat all they will. You cannot make them eat more by keeping corn laying before them all the time, and they will not do as well as when fed only what they will eat up clean. What is usually wasted, if saved, would make a handsome profit.

HORTICULTURE.

Young trees, like young stock, require attention.

The successful fruit grower is a man who is not afraid of looking after the details of his business.

There is no better fertilizer for the garden or for small fruits than hen manure mixed with twice as much dry earth.

The apple tree should be fed if fruit is expected. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with the kind of fertilizer needed.

The marketing of the product is the most important part of fruit growing for profit. Almost any good farmer or gardener can produce fruit to a fair amount, but not all of them can handle it after it is grown so as to leave a profit. Careful picking and handling, clean, stout packages and a near-by market are the three desirable things. If you can accomplish these they will go a long way toward assuring your profit.

English apple buyers do not accept the fruit on the appearance of the top row in packages, but one barrel of each lot on sale is emptied on a platform in plain sight of purchasers. This circumvents tricky apple packers to some extent, and it is a practice which might be adopted with profit by American fruit buyers everywhere. The man who packs the top row to deceive the buyer is a fraud, and cannot be too soon fully exposed.

With the cheapening of the construction of green houses the question of prolonging our growing season of vegetables annually interests a larger class of agriculturists. To make the most profit out of his business, the market

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gardener must not depend entirely upon the good growing weather which nature gives to us, but it is essential that he should grow his vegetables when the weather outside is freezing. It is the present century which has witnessed the evolution of the greenhouse, and as it comes to be more general use winter gardening in the colder states compete more successfully with the Southern climates.

When we have a crop that will pay something with the very minimum of labor and expense bestowed on it, we may be pretty sure that added expense will give added profit. No matter how poor, comparatively speaking, the orchard may be, very few farmers would be willing to quite give it up, and there is no other one thing about the farm that will so help its selling value. Because so many farmers habitually neglect their orchards, and so produce only inferior fruit, the profit in good fruit is continually becoming better. All of which seems to us sufficient argument for the better treatment of our trees and for an earnest and sustained effort toward better orchard methods than most farmers now practice.

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Hard to Beat.

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

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HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by MISS FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 159 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

A good whitewash is prepared as follows: Take six quarts of nice lime, slack it with boiling water, then cover it till it cools a little, and strain it; add then a quarter of a pound of alum, burnt and powdered, one pound of sugar, three pints of rice flour boiled to a thin paste with water, and a pound of clean glue dissolved. When all these ingredients are well mixed, add five gallons of hot water. If this whitewash is applied to outside buildings while it is hot, it will last for a long time; it may be cooled. A little of oil of turpentine as large as a hickory nut is said to give a buff shade. A certain proportion of salt is ordinarily added to common whitewash to make it stick, but salt is not used in this rule, other ingredients taking its place.

A physician lately said: "Most persons eat four times as much as they should." The proportion seemed pretty large, but an eminent British physician of a former generation said almost the same thing—that a fourth of what we eat goes to sustain life, while three-fourths go to imperil it. Another physician wittily remarked that most people dig their own graves with their teeth. The foundation of the habit of over-eating is apt to be laid in childhood and youth, since the stomach then seems able to bear almost anything. There would be little danger of eating too much if the food were always plain and simple; in that case the natural appetite would be a safe and sufficient guide. The trouble is that the natural appetite is too often spoiled by cakes, pies, condiments and highly-seasoned food.

A life insurance company, whose advice under the circumstances may be taken as sincere, tells its clients that the golden rule in cold weather is to keep the extremities warm. The first and most important rule for the carrying out of this idea is never to be tightly shod. Boots or shoes that fit closely prevent the free circulation of the blood by pressure; but when they do not embrace the foot too firmly, the space left between the shoe and the stocking has a good supply of warm air. The second rule is never to sit in damp shoes. It is often supposed that unless shoes are positively wet it is unnecessary to change them while the feet are at rest. This is a great mistake, for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole in its evaporation it absorbs the heat from the foot, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. This can easily be proved by trying the experiment of neglecting the rule. The feet will be found cold and damp after a few minutes, although on taking off the shoe and examining it it will appear to be quite dry.

Remove the bread from the pans as soon as baked, and place the loaves where the air can circulate freely around them, thus allowing the gas which has formed, but is no longer needed, to escape. An old wire window-screen, too small for modern windows, with cleats on the ends to keep them two or three inches from the table, will answer as well as a cooler. Many use a sieve, but that is too small, and leaves the mark of the larger cross wires on the loaf. Never leave the loaves on the table to sweat and absorb the odor of the wood, and do not cover them if you want the crust crisp.

To give bread that soft, tender, waterlike consistency, wrap it in several thicknesses of bread cloth. When cold, remove the cloth, as that absorbs the moisture and gives the bread an unpleasant taste and odor. Place the

loaves in a stone jar or tin box well covered and carefully cleansed from crumbs and stale bread. Scald and wipe dry every two or three days. A yard and a half square of coarse table linen will answer for a bread cloth. Keep a good supply of these in order that they may always be sweet and clean, and never use them for other purposes.

There is one sin which seems to me is everywhere, and by everybody is underestimated and quite too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and we see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably every one in the room, or the car, or the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which most probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest. If one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are born to trouble as sparks fly upward. But even to the sparks flying upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.

The liver is a hard-worked organ, and generally it does its work well. It is the largest gland in the body, and is mainly concerned with the functions of digestion and nutrition, though it has other important duties. So varied and complex is its work that most people think they are safe and justified in ascribing a majority of the minor ills from which they suffer to a disordered liver. In this way it is a much-maligned organ, and it is wholly innocent. Actual disease of the liver is a serious matter, but it is comparatively infrequent, and never exists alone.

In this paper we are only considering those functional derangements which are popularly supposed to be the cause, and to explain the indefinite, indefinable sensation which we experience when we get out of sorts. If we do not feel happy, if we worry and grumble, if we are torpid, if the days seem dreary and long, if the weather is bad, if things go awry, it is always the liver which is at fault. It is generally "sluggish," and many and divers are the popular medicaments to stimulate it to the satisfactory discharge of its duties.

A very common cause of a touch of the liver is over-eating (a vice more general than, and almost as reprehensible as, over-drinking). We eat generally out of all proportion to our work or to our needs, and take insufficient exercise, by means of which our tissue changes become indolent and incomplete. Deleterious products become stored up in our system, and we make the liver the scapegoat. Another cause is over-drinking, actual disease following the frequent congestion of the liver due to habitual over-indulgence in alcohol. The occupation may be of too sedentary a character, and may predispose to liver derangement. But even admitting that in a large number of cases a trivial irregularity in function can be proved against the liver, there is a large number of other causes which produce apparently the same symptoms.

It is better to be silent than to say unwise or unkind things.

Do not boast of birth, wealth, influential friends or bodily prowess.

Look at those who address you; but

in speaking to others do not stare at them.

Remember that a servant is a man or a woman, and will appreciate treatment as such.

A compliment, to be appreciated by any sensible person, must be prompted by sincerity.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire, unless there is danger before him.

Never enter an apartment occupied by another person, except the common rooms of a dwelling, without knocking.

Ladies should pass through a door first, but a gentleman is to precede in going up stairs.

Do not constantly refer to experiences or honorable positions which may have been enjoyed.

Always give preference to elders, visitors, those of superior position and those who are weak or ill.

Do not deprecate the gift which you give, nor laud immoderately that which is received; in each case it is the sentiment which prompts the offering that is vastly more precious than what is offered.

A gentleman never indulges in winks or grimaces when talking with another; does not talk "shop" or business outside of business hours; never laughs at his own jokes, or at coarseness, profanity or indelicacy from others; never intentionally wounds the feelings of another, or brings a blush to the cheek of modesty.

If everybody could tell everybody else all the convenient little "make-shifts" which she has originated or in some way learned of another, what a multitude of little cares and worries would be removed from the housekeeper's burdens!

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

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

World's Fair Visitors.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

Allow the setting hens full rights to their nests.

The young chickens need a nice dry and airy coop.

The poultry must have shade of some kind in the summer.

If fowls are compelled to scratch for grain they are not apt to get too fat.

A grassy run for chickens is better than confining them to close quarters.

If there is a surplus of chickens and the price is reasonable they should be sold.

If the turkeys are fed regularly they will be much more likely to come home at night.

Why not sell eggs by weight? Then there would be some inducement to grow large eggs.

Remember that fowls have no teeth, and see that they get grit of some kind to grind their food.

One breed of poultry is all that is usually needed on the farm. If a good one and properly cared for, it will pay as well as several varieties.

Interest the boy and girl in poultry by giving them a part of the profits. They will see that the eggs are promptly gathered, and will feed the chickens without grumbling.

The one great cause of the loss of so many young chickens is lice. These vermin prey on the young things, sucking their vitality out of them. When reduced by weakness the chickens fall easy victims to gapes and cold weather. Keep the chickens and houses free from lice, and few little ones will be lost from other diseases. Wash the roosts and houses with kerosene oil. Sprinkle tobacco dust in the nests and amongst the feathers of the setting hens. Grease the heads of the young chicks and under the wings with a drop of pure lard and dust them as they feather with tobacco dust. These remedies are death to lice and life to chickens.

The greatest exterminator of lice is dust—common, every day dust. It fills up the breathing apparatus of the louse, and brings his career to an abrupt conclusion. It matters little whether the dust is flour of sulphur or common sifted ashes or road dust or any other dust that is dust enough to get to the right place in sufficient quantities. Let the fowls revel in the dust; furnish it in sufficient amount and keep it where it will always be dry and handy. You will find they are not averse to using it, and you will be pleased with the result. If a bird of yours is being slowly killed by lice (as many are) fill her feathers full of dust down to the skin, nothing is surer.

Several correspondents have asked for the best way to preserve eggs for winter use and for market. The very best way yet known is to pack small end down, in dry salt, and keep in a dry, cool place, the cooler the better, provided the temperature does not get down to the freezing point. The salt used is the kind called "coarse fine," used in boxes, barrels, jars, kegs, or anything else clean and handy may be used to pack the eggs in. Salt enough must be used to keep the eggs from touching each other or the sides of the package. The same salt can be used year after year. The packages need not be turned. I have, says a correspondent, kept eggs thus packed from the middle of April until the middle of the following October in a cellar where the temperature ranged from 50 to 60 degrees, and they were all good when the time was up.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Texas sheep were reported 10 cents lower in St. Louis Monday.

It is the sign of a careless shepherd to have hurry wool to carry to market and there get "docked" five cents a pound in consequence.

Texas has sent and is sending an unusually large number of sheep to market this season, and best of all they are bringing good prices and making plenty of money.

The sheep in the world largely outnumber the horses, cattle and hogs combined. The number is estimated at 534,848,924; hogs, 106,969,784; cattle, 367,424,468; horses, 59,427,658. The United States has over 47,000,000.

Sheep delight in hilly pastures, and the protection afforded by sheltering the animals from the piercing winds is no small feature of their adaptability to this industry. Visit your flocks on any windy day and you will surely find them on the leeward side of some friendly hill, should they have access to one.

It is said sheep raisers in France are returning to merinos on the ground that mutton sells for the same price regardless of breeds, and the merinos make the best wool. That may be true in France and to a certain extent it is true in this country, but the facts in the case so far as mutton is concerned would seem to be all the other way in England.

A meeting of the National Wool Growers' association will be held in Chicago, October 5, for the purpose of discussing and recommending measures for the best interests of the flockmaster. No meetings of this association have been held before for several years, but it is thought that now, on the eve of probable tariff changes, an expression of sentiment from so representative a body of men may be of some weight in influencing legislation.

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

The New Mexico Stock Grower says: The unsettled feeling over the uncertainty of the wool market has caused the price of wool to drop materially in New Mexico, but good mutton sheep still hold their own, and there seems to be no probability that it will be otherwise for some time to come. It is impossible to foretell the effect of an extra session of congress would be on the sheep raisers, because no one can say what will be the outcome of such a session, but pretty certain it is that until it is held and over with there will not be very heavy competition for the new clip, and consequently prices will be very unsettled and unsatisfactory for several months yet.

The Wool and Hide Shipper has evidently been out on the range quite recently. It says: "One cannot travel over and through the great sheep range sections of the United States without being impressed with the marvelously small cost of growing sheep and wool there. Pasturage is perpetual on lands that cost practically nothing. Great flocks, numbering from one to several thousand each are seen, with from one to three men and two to five

collie dogs in charge, and that is all the labor employed during the entire year, except at lambing and shearing time. On some of the Northern ranges some wild hay is put up, at a cost of about 1.50 cents a ton, to be used in emergencies, but the emergencies rarely put in an appearance."

The good qualities of wool are thus described by the Montana Stockman: Strength is one of the main essentials of wool, so that it will make a strong yarn. When it is stated that an ordinary fleece of eight pounds is spun until it reaches several miles in length, the value of strength is evident. Combined with the qualities of length and strength fineness is desirable, and the grades are fine, medium and coarse, according to the size of the fibre. Formerly the fine wool, even if it was short, brought the highest price, but now it is the wool that possesses as its distinctive merit the best combination of length, strength and fineness.

The wool that does this is known as medium combing, and just such wool is produced by the judicious blending of the Merino and the so-called mutton breeds. In fact, recent changes in the wool market have made the wool from mutton breeds sell as high and, in many instances, higher than that produced by sheep specially bred for their wool.

The influences surrounding the wool clip of 1893 at its outset are very peculiar. Material changes in the tariff are generally anticipated, and this at an earlier date than was expected a few months ago, for general credence is given to the statement that an extra session of congress will be called this fall. Add to the uncertainties of legislation the feeling of disquiet which has existed in the money market in the East for some time, and it will be seen that manufacturers find a pretext to move with even unusual caution in laying in their supplies. This is being felt in the market thus early. Although but a comparatively small amount of wool has been offered, and the stocks held over were very light, yet the market is reported as rather heavy, with merely a hand-to-mouth demand from consumers. The brighter features of the situation are the strong markets abroad, with accompanying higher prices, the belief that the orders of manufacturers will force them to take a fair amount of wool, and the possibility of legislation being delayed until the clip has all been marketed.

Wool Grower's Convention.

Col. L. B. Haynie, president of the Texas Wool Growers' association, has called a meeting of the sheepmen of Texas to convene in the city of San Antonio next Tuesday, the 6th.

The importance of thorough organization on the part of the wool growers of Texas and of the entire country generally was never more apparent than now. The wool industry is being threatened with legislation, both state and national, inimical to its interest, legislation which, if not prevented or at least greatly modified, means at least millions of dollars "out of pocket" to wool growers. Will the sheepmen of Texas organize and make a united effort to protect their property, their industry and their rights, or will they continue to allow this important matter to go by default as they have done in the past? Their action next Tuesday will virtually answer these important questions.

If the San Antonio meeting is poorly attended, if the sheepmen of Texas further signify their want of interest by remaining away, it will be equivalent to a complete surrender to the "free wool" idea, and admission to the enemy that the fight is "theirs."

The JOURNAL will watch the coming convention as well as all subsequent efforts at organization on the part of the sheepmen with much interest, and hopes the present move will result in again thoroughly uniting and organizing the wool growers of Texas.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Farmers should keep only their very best mares for breeding purposes and then breed only the very best, purebred, recorded sires, of draft or coach horses. And the same rule will apply to the kind or light harness horses, and with the mares as well. There will be common ones enough then to supply the market with that class. It does not cost any more to raise a good colt than a cheap one, one that will sell for double the price in the market without waiting for or hunting a buyer.

The hull of the oat gives this grain more bulk in proportion to its weight than any other, and this is one reason why this is the best feed for horses. Another quite as important reason is that the kind of nutriment it contains gives strength rather than flesh, but whole oats are not perfectly digested, and to give the most feeding value they should be ground with equal bulk of corn and fed with cut, moistened hay. This is the standard for working horses among good feeders. This combination is quickly eaten and easily and thoroughly digested, and teams can be kept at hard work upon it for weeks and then be in better condition than when they began.

As a rule we should try to follow nature as far as we can consistently with changed conditions of our domesticated animals. All animals that eat grass feed with the mouth near the ground and the organs are adapted to swallow with the head in that position, also the same position in drinking, but how is it in our stables? Is there any one stable that makes any pretensions to this order of nature unless a trough gets broken down? What is the remedy? Put the trough down in the bottom of the manger and let a board or two run up, making the width of the trough. This will keep the hay from getting in the trough and will also keep the horse from wasting the grain; he will keep his head over the trough.

The breeding of coach horses would afford a profitable opening to a good many more men than are now engaged in the business. These horses have been increasing in popularity ever since their first introduction from Europe, about sixteen years ago, and they bid fair to hold their own for the future. At our leading fairs they are secured a wider field every year, and are shown successfully as all-work horses, as well as for distinctive coach uses. They produce admirable crosses upon our native and trotting bred mares, making thus valuable carriage horses, while the mares make the best of farm teams. The Cleveland Bay stands at the head of this class, and one attempting to produce coachers should procure the best stallion of this breed that can be had.

Overdone.

N. J. Shepherd, in the Journal of Agriculture, says:

It seems hard for the average farmer to understand that the breeding and raising of the common class of horses

is overdone. And because they do not understand or realize this, a large class are still following up the business, mating a mare that under the most favorable conditions, could hardly be expected to bring a marketable colt, and then mating her to a stallion that, all things considered, is very little better. The following up of this plan has filled the market to overflowing with a class of horses that, while good enough of their kind, are not what is wanted in market.

As with other classes of stock the market for horses has undergone a change, and while several years ago a young horse that was sound and broke to work would sell readily at a fair price. Now only the better class of horses are in demand. Good, heavy draft animals, good carriage or road horses and good saddle horses are wanted and sell at good prices. Of course at the start it costs a little more for service to breed a mare to a horse that will be reasonably sure of getting a marketable colt than to a cheap stallion; but this is all the saving. The value of pasturage and of feed during growth and the time required to care for is the same, and when ready for market outside of the first difference in the cost of service is about the only difference in the cost of the colts when they are ready to market. The difference in their value commences when they are foaled, increases considerably when they are weaned and gradually gets farther apart as they approach maturity. With the additional difference that one is marketable at any time while the other is hard to sell at any price.

With all farm products there is one thing that should not be overlooked, and that is when the product is in demand it is easy to sell at a good price. Often the customer will hunt up the owner, but if the product is something either in kind or quality with which the market is overstocked the consumer or purchaser has the advantage and will be in a much better position to make prices.

It is rarely good economy to increase production with an overstocked market. Because you have the mares and it costs but little for service is hardly sufficient reason for continuing to breed and raise horses that are hard to sell when they are sufficiently matured to market. In many cases it will be better to save the cost of the service at the start, as counting a fair price for pasturage and feed during growth the animal will but bring an amount when matured to pay the cost, but even considering a profit, now is the time to consider this and determine what to do. The better plan generally is to either raise a good grade of horses or none at all.

A scanty grass pasturage in summer and a steady diet of hay through the cold season, though they will keep body and hide together on a cow and cause her to yield as much milk as a goat, will not in this climate render her profitable. Hay and grass are all right so far as they go, but in a cow's stomach they do not reach far enough.

A word or nod from the good has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch.

CATTLE.

Texas cattle are now bringing one dollar per hundred pounds more than they brought one year ago, and but for the stringency and uncertainty in money matters the market would now be fully 50 cents higher than it is.

Cattle will be cattle in the near future, but it will be the improved, sleek fat ones that will bring top prices and make the most money. The people want the very best and won't be satisfied with anything short of it, even at reduced figures.

The "fly pest" and the financial troubles are something that could not be foreseen or taken into consideration, but notwithstanding these unexpected drawbacks, the market on cattle is gradually but surely advancing, and all the JOURNAL'S predictions are materializing.

The breeding of extra good cattle is very important now with the steady advance of dairy and beef products. Two or three farmers, each with but a half dozen cows, can to much better advantage own an extra bull jointly than to each use a poor sire "saved from the grade calves."

Cattlemen are requested to closely watch and read our market letters and telegraphic reports. These letters and telegrams are sent by expert market reporters who thoroughly and fully understand their business. The reports, may therefore, be relied on as being absolutely correct.

Notwithstanding the fact that the present financial troubles are forcing thousands of cattle on the market that otherwise would not have gone for some time, yet the runs are light and prices good. Twelve months from now such cattle as the tops that have gone from Texas this year will bring 64 cents, provided there are then any of that class left.

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

The famous cows of the Jersey islands are largely fed on parsnips. It is the staple root, and makes a sweet, high-colored butter. It is quite possible that the feeding of parsnips, together with the mild climate of the Jersey islands, are largely contributory to the good qualities of Jersey cows as milk and butter producers. The mild climate conduces to early breeding, and this makes cows of the heifers at a very early age, thus also reducing their size. This also cultivates the tendency to produce milk rather than flesh or fat.

Exports of live cattle have so far shown up much lighter this year than in the corresponding time a year ago, and those most conversant with the condition of the foreign live stock trade are of the opinion that some measure of decrease will continue throughout the entire year. When it is remembered that foreign regulations affecting the admission of American cattle have all the time been against us for a number of years, it would seem that our export trade in live cattle has been of larger dimensions than would naturally have been expected, and the shortage now taking place is not to be wondered at under the circumstances.

The Cheyenne Stock Journal reports the arrival of the following shipments of Texas cattle: Reynolds Bros., 260 steers, Seymour, to Orin Junction; Reynolds Bros., 535 steers, Seymour, to

Orin Junction; Reynolds, 102 steers, Goodnight, to Orin Junction; J. A. Matthews, 480 steers, Seymour, to Orin Junction; Stewart & Reynolds, 628 steers, Seymour, to Orin Junction; Jno. Muir, 576 steers, Quanah, to Orin Junction; Stewart & Reynolds, 520 steers, Seymour, to Orin Junction; Western Union Beef Co., 3784 steers, Amarillo, to Orin Junction; W. M. Hurst, 469 steers, Magdalena, N. M., to Orin Junction; W. D. Driskill, 1009 steers, Amarillo, to Orin Junction; Bloom Cattle Co., 1021 steers, Clayton, N. M., to Orin Junction.

The Cattle Raisers' Association. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, which now has its headquarters at rooms 420 and 421 Hendricks building, this city, is doing a much larger, more extensive and better business than ever before. It now includes in its membership a large percentage of the leading ranchmen of Southern, Western and Northern Texas; also of New Mexico and the Indian Territory. They have expert inspectors at all the principal shipping points, at all the markets of any importance; in fact, the outlets are all so closely guarded that it is now almost impossible for anyone, honest or dishonest, to handle cattle belonging to members of this association. Through the efforts of this association quite a number of convictions have recently been secured, while many other cases of theft are being vigorously prosecuted, which will certainly terminate in sending several more of these troublesome characters "over the road."

The cattlemen seem now to fully realize the importance of keeping up this organization, and are now giving it almost a united support. Those who have not heretofore affiliated are now rapidly becoming members and availing themselves of the protection thus offered. The association has now been in successful operation seventeen years. It is therefore no longer an experiment, its practicability and usefulness has been fully proven by the test of years. It is therefore entitled to the confidence and support of the cattlemen of all Texas, and the JOURNAL sincerely hopes that we will continue to help themselves aloof, but trusts that those who are not already members will send in their applications at once. By united and thorough organization the stockmen can supply themselves with better and more complete protection than can in any other way be attained. A visit to the office of the association and an investigation of its work and methods will convince those who longer doubt its utility.

Pure Blood Urgently Demanded.

There never was a time in the history of the cattle industry of this continent when the necessity of improving our stock was so apparent as now, and yet no systematic effort is being put forth in this direction. During the past three years the sales of pedigree cattle have hung fire. The efforts made to dispose of their surplus stock by even the most careful breeders have been failures, and many a fine cow or heifer has found her way to the shambles when the scrubs of the farm were calling out for an infusion of pure blood. Not one tribe in particular of the bovine race has suffered, but all of the beef breeds have fallen into disgrace when placed under the hammer. The triumphs of a Bates, the victories of a McCombie, the wonderful sweetness of the "white faces," have been buried beneath the avalanche of depression. One herd after another is broken up, goes to pieces like a ship on the rocks, and disappears from view. To men standing in the stockyards day after day, watching the flood of poor cattle placed in pens, the question arises, What does it all mean? Is there any balm in Gilead? Or has the salt lost its savor? It would seem so.

We can excuse the ordinary farmer,

Why?

lead are "just as good" as Strictly Pure White Lead, why are all the adulterated white leads always branded Pure, or

Strictly Pure White Lead?

This Barytes is a heavy white powder (ground stone), having the appearance of white lead, worthless as a paint, costing only about a cent a pound, and is only used to cheapen the mixture.

What shoddy is to cloth, Barytes is to paint. Be careful to use only old and standard brands of white lead.

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are strictly pure, "Old Dutch" process brands, established by a lifetime of use. For colors use National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors with Strictly Pure White Lead.

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Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. 185 New Exchange 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, Chisago, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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busy with his work, caring little for the lectures of the professor or for the host of agricultural tinkers who flourish in every country; but when he forgets that blood will tell, that the foundation of improvement in his herd lies in the science of the breeder who has built up the great tribes of beef cattle, then we can neither forgive nor forget.

The American farmer has to face the world when he markets his produce. We raise more beef than we can consume, and our surplus finds a market in the shape of our export beefs forwarded alive, our dressed meats that are shipped in the quarter, or the millions of pounds of common stuff that are consigned in the can * * * Australia, South America and the continent of Europe, send their surplus to the wharves of Liverpool, the meat markets of London. There, in a fair field with no favor, we have to face the outpourings of countries whose national resources are only second to our own. If we want to hold our supremacy in those markets we must be up and doing.

It can only be obtained from the fountain springs of pedigree. Individual breeders may carry their ideas of breeding too far. They may infuse strains of blood too closely. They may err in their choice of sires. In fact, there are a hundred and one things open to criticism when we come to look into the methods of our growers of fine stock; but the main principle, the end reached, is all right. Their aim is the improvement of the bovine race. To give inspiration to those men we need more attendance at the sale ring, more encouragement to the auctioneer. We do not want any more booms or by-bidding, but we want a solid, steady demand for the bulls from the steer-raisers. They will benefit greatly and the producer of pedigreed stock will get some reward for his patience and perseverance. By this means we shall have something better to offer than our neighbors, and will be in a position to face the competition which year by year grows upon us as avenues of trade are thrown wider open by the aid of steam and electricity.—Live Stock Report.

One great essential is lacking—qual-

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

off colors, but go to a black animal and you will find it covered.

Upon taking the road again, I had a pleasant ride through a rolling prairie country, thickly studded with nice appearing farm houses and well cultivated fields, to Dilworth; a distance of about twenty-two miles, where the timber was again entered and ridden through to Gonzales, where J. A. Thomas, of the Thomas House, took care of me, which he knows so well how to do. Try him once and you will again, as the rooms are cool, well furnished and comfortable, and the table is laid with the very best the market affords, which is good.

From Gonzales home over the fast-going and smooth-running Southern Pacific.

Nat and Dan Lewis shipped out a trainload of fat heaves last Thursday, and William Ragland, the hustler, went out to see it well done and do business for his company.

Guy Borden, one of San Antonio's prominent stock shippers, went down to Floresville Thursday, where he was met by John G. Doweas and taken out to the ranch. Mr. Borden went to look at the heaves—we may now look for a trade.

H. W. Rogers, another of San Antonio's live shippers, went down to Brackenridge Thursday to take a look at the heaves bought of F. Ray, and see how soon they can be shipped out. They were due to go June 1, but as they are not yet in condition Mr. Rogers says he will have to put up some more "stuff" to have them held a while longer.

Henry Shiner, a ranchman of note, also left Thursday on his way to Shiner, where he has extensive farm interests, to look after them and to see at the prospects for good crops are. This communication is growing too lengthy and will be continued in next issue of the JOURNAL.

Woolgrowers' Convention.

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. HAYNE,
President Wool Association.

Hogs are often considered the lazy man's stock, because they will shift for themselves and do well in spite of neglect. But give them good care and they will always do still better.

CAPITAL



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MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June 1.
Special to the Journal.

Cattle receipts, 1900, of which forty cars were Texans.

Market strong on every thing.

Light but choice native steers sold at \$4.50@4.75. Fair but good Texas steers sold at from \$3.50@4.

Among the representative sales of Texas cattle to-day were Newcomb & Hudson of Alice, 118 cows, 706 pounds, 62 steers, 83; D. C. Hill, Pilot Point, 21 steers, 1040 pounds, \$3.80; Nail & Morgan, Durant, 23 steers, 1026 pounds, \$3.75; 108 steers, 760 pounds, \$3.15; Guy Borden, San Antonio, 74 steers, \$3.40; J. W. Field, McKinney, 107 steers, 494 pounds, \$3.70; W. S. Hale, San Antonio, 52 steers, 868 pounds, \$3.30.

Sheep—Market a shade lower, demand good. M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo, sold 1108 clipped grassers, 80 pounds average, at \$4.

Hogs—Receipts, 4300; shipments, 2800. Market active and stronger. Heavy, \$6.85@7.10; mixed, \$6.60@7.00. Light, \$6.70@7.05.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
June 1, 1893.

Special to the Journal.

Total receipts of cattle to-day are 2000, among which were fourteen cars of Texas steers and eight loads of cows. Best natives are selling at from \$4 to \$5.75. The receipts of Texans were mostly common. The market was active and strong; 10 cents higher for best, others steady.

Seventy-five Texas steers, 1020 pounds average, sold at \$4 per 100 pounds; 159, averaging 802 pounds, at \$3.25; 20 heifers, 730 pounds, at \$2.85; 27 heifers, 662 pounds, at \$2.75; 44 Indian cows, 699 pounds, at \$3; 45 Indian cows, 733 pounds, \$3; 38 cows, 636 pounds, at \$2.90; 82 cows, 677 pounds, at \$2.10; 72 calves at \$7 per head; 49 calves at \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

Hogs—Receipts, 6200; shipments, 200.

Market opened weak, closed stronger; bulk, \$6.75@6.90; heavies, \$6.70@6.95; packers, \$6.80@6.95; mixed, \$6.65@6.85; light, \$6.35@6.75; Yorkers, \$6.80@6.85; pigs, \$5@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, none. Market steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1893.
Special to the Journal.

There were 4756 Texas cattle on Wednesday's market.

Receipts of Texans to-day, 1800.

Wednesday's market was 5c to 10c lower on good and 10c to 15c lower on commons.

To-day's market was slow but steady. A lot of 275 grassers, weighing 856 pounds, sold at \$3.80. No choice fed cattle offered. Quality poor.

The market has declined for the week 20c on good and 30c to 40c on common stuff.

Wool Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—Wool—Receipts, 213,800; shipments, 297,300; market easier, 1c lower. Medium Missouri and Illinois, 18½@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 17@18c.

Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, 8@12c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@18c.

Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@18c; choice tub washed, 29c.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 1.—Market closed quiet and unchanged.

Grade	Twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	15 @17	17 @18 ½	
Medium	16 @18	17 ½ @19	
Spring	17 @19	18 ½ @20	
Fine	13 @15	15 @16 ½	
Medium	14 @16	16 @17	
Mexican improved	12 @13 ½	13 @14 ½	
Mexican carpet	11 ½ @12 ½	11 ½ @12 ½	

BOSTON, MASS., June 1.—Demand for wool moderate. Ohio fleeces nominal, 27¢@28¢ for X and XX and above, and 26¢ for under. Michigan 24¢@25¢, Ohio 29¢. Unwashed combing wool 21¼ quarter and three-eighths blood, 21¢@22¢ for graded spot. Territory wools quiet; 50¢@52¢ for fine, 50¢ for fine medium and 47¢@48¢ for medium. Texas 16¢@18¢, California 15¢@17¢. Pulled wool dull, 38¢@38¢. Australian wools firm and in fair demand. Foreign carpet wools steady. Sales for the week, 1,300,000 pounds.

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



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To reduce your weight SURELY use Willard's Obesity Pills and lose 15 pounds a month. No injury to the health. No interference with business or pleasure. NO STARVING. They build up and improve the general health, beautify the complexion and leave NO WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 84 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: Three bottles of your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 225 pounds to 150 and I never felt better in all my life. I am much pleased with the result, and shall do all I can to help you. Our patrons include Physicians, Bankers, Lawyers and leaders of society. Our goods are not sold in drug stores; all orders are supplied direct from our office. Price per package \$2.00, or three packages for \$5.00, by mail prepaid. Particulars (sealed) 4 cts. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

WILLARD REMEDY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 29.—The market closed with few beef cattle left on hand, but with a full supply of yearlings. Good heaves, fat cows and heifers are steady, active and in demand. Calves active and firm. Yearlings and thin beef cattle weak and slow sale. Hogs in heavy supply. Good, corn-fed stock firm. Sheep in full supply and the market is quiet.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1415	1886	369
Calves and Yearlings	1915	1586	325
Hogs	801	685	757
Sheep	1230	840	380

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat fed heaves, 3¼@4¼; good, fat grass heaves, per lb. gross, 3¼@3½; common to fair heaves, 2¢@3¢; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 3¢@3½; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@15; good fat calves, per head, \$8@10; common to fair calves, per head, \$5@7; good fat yearlings, per head, \$10@12; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$6@8.50.

Cows—Good milk cows, \$30@35; common to fair, \$15.00@20; attractive springers, \$17.50@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 6¼@7¼; common to fair per lb. gross, 5¢@6¢.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb. gross, 4¢@4½; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.25.

The best and safest breeding stock is always that which is in the prime of life. Men who observe this fact when breeding other classes of stock very often overlook it when breeding hogs.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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Wish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis Market Letter.
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
May 31, 1893.

Special Correspondence.

The close of last week found the market for Texas and Indian cattle in a better condition than for several weeks. The supply was moderate, and consisted principally of grassers and medium fed cattle. The demand was good, and all cattle of fair to medium good quality found ready sale at prices ranging from 15¢@25¢ higher than at the opening of the week.

On Saturday Anderson, Furnish & Co., Spofford, sold 173 cows, 940 pounds average, at \$2.70, and 138 steers, 947 pounds, at \$3.60.

W. H. Caldwell, Austin, 108 steers, 1025 pounds, at \$4.10.

R. T. Hill, Austin, 56 steers, 1062 pounds average, at \$4.30.

On Monday of this week the receipts amounted to about sixty cars and consisted mainly of grass cattle. The market was dull, slow and 10 to 15 cents lower than at the close of last week, but everything on sale was disposed of. Sales included for:

E. Stevens, Yoakum, 22 steers, 1112 pounds average, at \$4.15.

Oliver & Lewis, Groesbeck, 20 steers, 1033 pounds, at \$3.80; 52 steers, 856 pounds, at \$3.70.

Guy Barden, Karnes, 23 steers, 1028 pounds, at \$3.75; 23 steers, 1047 pounds, at \$3.70, and 23 steers, 986 pounds, at \$3.65.

J. E. Barrow, Thornton, 32 cows, 767 pounds, at \$2.65; 16 steers, 913 pounds, at \$3.25, and 20 steers, 1054 pounds, at \$3.70.

L. N. Roark, Thornton, 25 steers, 788 pounds, at \$3.30.

Borden & David, Beeville, 26 cows, 771 pounds, at \$2.60; 25 steers, 913 pounds, at \$3.65; 49 yearlings, 394 pounds, at \$2.40, and 40 heifers, 488 pounds, at \$2.50.

A. J. Dunham, Sabinal, 32 heifers, 577 pounds, at \$2.25, and 25 steers, 774 pounds, at \$2.75.

C. W. Cox, Pearsall, 19 steers, 956 pounds, at \$3.15.

G. W. Weaver, Groesbeck, 58 steers, 944 pounds, at \$3.40.

R. G. Almond, Driscoll, 45 steers, 986 pounds, at \$3.65.

W. J. Miller, Pettus, 21 bulls, 1079 pounds, at \$2.40.

Predley & Wright, Blooming Grove, 23 cows, 822 pounds, at \$2.80.

R. King, Driscoll, 49 steers, 843 pounds, at \$3.27; 27 cows, 611 pounds, at \$2.25; 37 heifers, 475 pounds, at \$2.15.

Stephenson & Stevens, Thornton, 91 cows and heifers, 625 pounds, at \$2.40; 15 bulls and stags, 894 pounds, at \$2.45.

A. Baron, Yorktown, 24 steers, 888 pounds, at \$3.40.

To-day the receipts were more liberal than for some time, 232 cars being on sale. The market was steady for good to choice grades, but slow and 10 to 15 cents lower on the common and medium cattle. The quality of the offerings consisted principally of grassers and medium fed cattle and a few cars of good fed cattle.

J. B. Wilson, Dallas, had in 21 choice fed steers, 1010 pounds average, which sold at \$5, the highest price for Texas cattle on this market so far this year.

Sidney Webb, Bellevue, 100 head of 1069-pound steers, at \$4.45; 43 steers, 974 pounds, at \$4.15.

J. M. Dabie, Cotulla, 123 steers, 935 pounds, at \$3.55; 101 steers, 939 pounds, at \$3.55, and 147 steers, 965 pounds, at \$3.55.

N. J. Jones, Bellville, 20 steers, 1058 pounds, at \$4.30.

D. B. Sloan, Hillsboro, 21 steers, 1060 pounds, at \$4.20.

G. E. M. Ball, Gainesville, 111 steers, 1045 pounds, at \$4.15.

J. T. Spears, Ennis, 25 steers, 858 pounds, at \$3.70.

W. D. Holman, Hutto, 18 steers, 1194 pounds, at \$4; 20 steers, 1133 pounds, at

\$4.10, and 35 cows and heifers, 589 pounds, at \$2.25.

Johnson & Watson, Waxahachie, 45 steers, 988 pounds, at \$3.80.

F. A. Heap, 18 steers, 1040 pounds, at \$4.20.

W. Z. Sessions, Karnes, 50 steers, 926 pounds, at \$3.65.

Donaho & Co., Marlin, 54 cows, 745 pounds, at \$3.42.

W. A. Oatman, Austin, 87 steers, 1192 pounds, at \$4.10.

East & McMurtry, Beaver, 24 steers, 1023 pounds, at \$4.10.

R. H. Rabb, Thorndale, 79 steers, 764 pounds, at \$2.75.

J. W. Walters, Marlin, 24 steers, 811 pounds, at \$2.85.

M. S. Scott, Thorndale, 37 mixed, 574 pounds, at \$2.20.

G. G. and J. L. White, Abbott, 23 cows, 704 pounds, at \$2.25.

S. H. Scott, Thorndale, 28 steers, 797 pounds, at \$3.

H. Y. Fuchs, Burton, 26 steers, 820 pounds, at \$3.37.

Ben Hackett, Fort Worth, 28 cows, 337 pounds, at \$2.70.

A. S. Whitener, Burton, 18 steers, 1066 pounds, at \$3.85.

Peck Bros, Rockwall, 26 steers, 839 pounds, at \$3.50, and 26 steers, 841 pounds, at \$3.50.

J. V. Kennedy, Mer Rouge, La., 34 mixed, 926 pounds, at \$2.25.

McIntyre & Eads, Floresville, Tex., 26 steers, 820 pounds, at \$2.90.

Spohn Bros., Encinal, 27 cows, 667 pounds, at \$3.

The bulk of the good fed steers sold at \$4 to \$5, the common and medium fed steers at \$3.65 to \$4. One choice 1210-pound fed cow sold at \$4.76 and another 1380 pounds at \$4.50.

The bulk of the best grass steers went at \$3.25 to \$3.65, the common to fair grades at \$2.75 to \$3.25, the cows, bulls, stags, yearlings and mixed stuff found sale at \$1.70 to \$2.90.

There was quite a decline in hogs last week and at the close the market was 40 to 50c lower than at the opening. This week started out well, and on Monday an advance of 10c was gained, but to-day it was lost and the market closed dull and weak, especially on the common light mixed and half fat grades. Too many hogs of this kind are coming to market, and while they have been selling fairly well it was on account of the scarcity of better grades, but speculators have got tired of filling up on this class of stuff and then having to hold it for several days before being able to get rid of it, and packers and butchers do not want it at any price.

The quotations at the close to-day was about as follows: Butcher and best packing grades, \$7.20@7.25; fair to good packers, \$6.90@7.15; fair to good mixed, \$6.80@7.10; inferior light mixed, \$6.00@6.75; pigs, culls and common grades of all kinds, \$3.50 @5.75.

The sheep market is 10¢@20c lower than last week, but the demand is good for fair to medium muttons, and this class have no trouble in finding sale. The receipts have been very liberal, but a good many were not offered for sale here. Sales to-day were for:

A. Hopewell, Ballinger, 1030 head of 81-pound clipped grassers, at \$4.

John Lovelady, Ballinger, 263 head of good clipped, 91-pound muttons, at \$4.45.

M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo, 847 head of clipped 80-pound grassers, at \$4.

The quality of the sheep now coming to market is not so good as those received two or three weeks ago.

E. S. MCINTYRE.

From Childress County.

CHILDRESS, TEX., May 27.—Plenty of rain once more, and while the Panhandle cannot claim to be exactly on top this year, yet she bids fair to come up along near the front in the way of crops, stock, etc.

Childress county has only been devoting attention to stock farming some two or three years, and yet we have

made rapid advancements in that direction.

We had a horse show in Childress a few weeks ago. There were some twenty to thirty head entered, and we are glad to know that some of the stock on exhibition would have done credit to even the blue grass regions of Kentucky. One eleven-month-old colt tipped the beam at something over 800 pounds; not a bad showing for a colt whose mother did constant work on the farm the year around.

Owing to the severe drouths during the early spring our wheat crop will be light, and some of our farmers are cutting their entire crops with a view to making hay and contemplate feeding it to stock next winter, believing, as we do, that it does not pay to thresh a light crop of wheat and then sell at the ruinous low price of wheat when we can put it into good stock and make it net us \$1 per bushel or more.

The present good season almost insures us a good crop of corn, millet, cane, etc.

Our cattlemen are actively at work now. We learn there have been 175 cars of cattle shipped out from Childress this week, and still they go. These are mostly steers from year olds up, going out to the northern and western range.

Success to the JOURNAL.

RUSTLER.

Chicago Market Letter.

UNITED STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., May 30.

Special Correspondence.

The Texas cattle market last week closed very strong, and nearly or quite as high as any time this year. Monday, with liberal receipts of all kinds of cattle, prices ruled 10c lower. To-day the market went off 10¢@15c more, and prices were about 25c lower than at the high points Monday.

Receipts were 3008 head, and to-day's run was about 1800 head. Last week's receipts footed up about 10,600, against 10,436 the previous week, and 7078 a year ago.

This week's cattle market opened a little on the downward grade, with 18,000 in the pens. Beef cattle averaging 940 and 1020 pounds sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60, and \$4.65@5.25. Sixty-three head of 1584-pound Kansas steers sold at \$3, and ten loads of 1407 and 1555-pound steers sold at \$5.75@5.85. A four load bunch of 1272-pound steers sold at \$5.55, and 1190-pound steers at \$4.25. A three load bunch of 916-pound Kansas steers sold at \$4.80; some 1302-pound natives at \$4.65, and 1483-pound Florados at \$5.40. Distillery steers, 1191 and 1352 pounds, sold at \$4.80@5.35, and "stall" bulls, 1490 and 1512 pounds, at \$3.80@3.85. Texas cattle sold at \$2.20@3.25 for stags, bulls, cows and heifers, and \$3.40@4.40 for 724 and 1045-pound steers. Fifty-eight head of 812-pound spayed Texas heifers sold at \$4.30, and a load of 148-pound Texas calves at \$5.

Native cows sold largely at \$2.90@3.65. Stock cattle sold at \$3.65@4.50; bulk, \$4@4.25.

To-day sales of Texas cattle included 616 and 621-pound cows at \$2.50@2.75, grass steers, 800 to 1000 pounds, \$2.90@3.70; fed steers, 963 pounds, \$4.25; calves, 107 pounds, \$5.85 per hundred. Some 118-pound bulls sold at \$2.85, and fed stags, 1014 pounds, sold at \$3.05.

The decline in the sheep market at the close of last week has been all regained. Texas sheep sold as follows: Common 70 to 80 pounds, \$4.60; good to choice 82 to 95 pounds, \$4.90@5.

Chicago receipts for the year to May 27, as compared with last year, showed a decrease of 109,225 cattle, 1,276,151 hogs, and an increase of 279,137 sheep.

As compared with 1891, receipts show a gain of 61,248 cattle, a loss of 1,656,902 hogs and a gain of 179,613 sheep.

It is expected that the year's receipts of cattle will show a decrease of a quarter to half a million. If so, prices need not be low.

The G. H. Hammond meat concern is now on a paying basis. The first year

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after the sale to the English syndicate things looked pretty rocky.

Eastern buyers are beginning to take an interest in the sheep market once more, after a vacation of about a year. The dressed meat men are in the mutton business in a way that means a revolution in the trade within a few years.

"Doc" Wood is back from a four month's tour of Europe.

J. R. Rush of Pittsburg says the Lancaster county cattle crop is about out, the distilleries will empty in a couple of weeks, and the East will have to look to the West for supplies of cattle.

A Shorthorn-Devon steer eight years old, weighing about 5000 pounds, and a pure white 2780-pound Norman gelding are among the curiosities at the stockyards. The horse stands 21 hands high and the steer 19 hands. The steer is supposed to be the largest in the country, and his owner, W. W. Crandall of Crandall, Kan., is here to challenge the world on three points: Weight, style and color. He values him at \$1 per pound, or \$5000.

Sixty-three 1584-pound Kansas steers sold in Chicago Monday at \$6. A year ago "top" cattle sold at \$4.60 and two years ago at \$6.25.

Prime 1030 pound cornfed steers sold at \$5, and rough fat 1400-pound cattle sold at \$4.60. Oh, yes, blood does tell.

Hogs, \$6.90@7.40, being 30 to 50c lower than a week ago, but \$2.25@2.35 higher than a year ago.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

may be in the refrigerator of the packers, unless there is full supply of suitable cattle, it must in time be exhausted. Rather than put up prices at the yards packers withdraw their supplies of dressed beef from minor points. These points must then be supplied by butchers; these butchers must be supplied from the yards, and the result is an advance in the grade of cattle that are used for dress beef. When the supply of dressed and export beef falls short, the price abroad advances and this must again be supplied by live export cattle which in turn advances the price of this class of cattle at the yards. When packers are short of dressed beef they compete with feeders in the yards. This accounts for the sharp competition there has been on cattle suitable for feeding on the farms. During the past week packers in Kansas City have been compelled to go one step lower, and even take stockers to meet the demand of their customers for dressed beef.

Up to this date the attendance at the Columbian exposition has been somewhat disappointing to the management. It was apparently confidently counted on that from the start there would be such a rush of business as would be extremely difficult to take care of. People, though, are starting into attendance very moderately and in a way which shows that there is a general prevalence of decided deliberation about it. Two or three things are contributing to bringing about this condition. The first is the knowledge everywhere that the exposition is not, in fact, nearly ready for such visitors as want to see everything in shape. Another is that a very large percentage of the people are holding off to see how the Sunday opening question shall have been decided, much of the religious element rightly thinking that the commission is manifesting very bad faith in trying to open the doors of the show on Sunday in spite of the national grant given on the condition of its remaining closed. Another matter standing in the way of heavy attendance at the start is the general newspaper report of extortion in the windy city at every point. These various things, however, are in a fair way of being adjusted, and one of these days the show may enjoy something like the patronage expected.

Assignment of C. C. Daly & Co.

The National Live Stock Reporter makes the following announcement: This morning the firm of C. C. Daly & Co., of the National stockyards, made an assignment to Mr. C. M. Keys as assignee. The liabilities are all known and amount to \$29,000. The assets in real estate, notes and good collateral amount to about \$45,000. The assets being largely real estate, will require some time to realize upon, but it is estimated that all creditors will be paid in full. Mr. C. C. Daly, sole representative of the firm, has been in the live stock commission business for twenty years. The firm owes no money to any shippers of stock, and any stock on the road consigned to the firm will be fully protected. The assignment was unexpected, and caused many expressions of regret from friends and competitors. Mr. Daly had offers of assistance, and could have continued in business had he not fully determined to make the assignment.

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Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

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Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent.

Yours truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo., May 31, 1903.
Special Correspondence.

The market for Texas and Indian cattle in the Kansas City stockyards has been specially good this week and fully up to the high time of the season, for good stock and common grassy cattle have been only slightly depressed.

Receipts for the three days were 200 cars, mostly steers of fair to good quality. A few lots were very fine Indian steers, and today there were some quite common and thin cattle in the lot. On Monday the market was dull and much lower in sympathy with the big decline in natives, but the reaction of 10 cents yesterday and the strong to 10 cents higher feeling to-day brings figures to the top again for good to choice animals, with all in the yards sold and the outlook good.

Sales on Monday were: 21 steers, 1079 pounds, at \$4.30; 91, 1030, \$4.10; 42, 1006, \$4; 50, 1008, \$3.90; 51, 1078, \$3.90; 50, 949, \$3.75; 22, 1008, \$3.80; 32, 1076, \$3.75; 25, 899, \$3.60; 22, 1010, \$3.60; 47, 844, \$3.50; 45, 1015, \$3.50; 26, 818, \$3.40; 67, 882, \$3.40; 22, 810, \$3.25; 53, 890, \$3.25; 75, 973, \$3.10; 27, 900, \$3; 28 cows, 715, \$3.10; 20, \$33, \$2.75; 20, 679, \$2.60; 33, 740, \$2.60; 90, 675, \$2.50; 32, 830, \$1.90.

Tuesday Greer, Mills & Co. sold for W. H. Featherstone, Addington, I. T., 20 steers, 1131 pounds, at \$4.55; 52 steers, 1112 pounds, \$4.35; 53 steers, 1097 pounds, \$4.35, and for W. E. Washington, Marietta, I. T., 70 grass cows, 564 pounds, for \$2.85; 59 cows, 708 pounds, \$2.85, and 37 cows, 526 pounds, \$2.85.

The Fish-Keck Co. sold for J. H. & E. H. Bounds, Sherman, 184 steers, 1150 pounds, at \$4.50. Other sales were 53 steers, 1084 pounds, \$4; 37 steers, 1007 pounds, \$4; 25 steers, 936 pounds, \$3.85; 49 steers, 1077 pounds, \$3.70; 19 steers, 852 pounds, \$3.45; 36 steers, 877 pounds, \$3; 66 cows, 755

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pounds, \$2.70; 50 cows, 722 pounds, \$2.40.

To-day Cassidy Bros. sold for J. L. Harris, Fort Worth, Tex., 56 corn-fed steers, 1326 pounds, at \$4.85; 37 steers, 1241 pounds, at \$4.25; for J. H. Tuttle & Bro., Minco, I. T., 118 steers, 1020 pounds, at \$4.15; 25 steers, 988 pounds, at \$3.80; for J. P. Graham, Indian Territory, 28 steers, 924 pounds, at \$4.

The Fish-Keck Co. sold for T. E. Thompson, Bailey, I. T., 128 steers, 943 pounds, at \$3.80; for D. W. Light, Pleasant Point, Tex., 113 steers, 1005 pounds, at \$4.40; for J. R. and W. B. Graham, Bailey, I. T., 33 cows, 727 pounds, at \$2.75; 27 cows, 711 pounds, at \$2.75; for others, 92 steers, 1112 pounds, at \$3.85; 51 steers, 1021 pounds, \$3.65.

The Campbell Commission Co. sold for G. W. Bryson, Gainesville, 153 steers, 880 pounds, at \$3.65, and for F. M. Douglas, Gainesville, 27 grass mixed, 774 pounds, \$2.50.

Scaling & Tamblin sold 236 common grass steers, 871 pounds, at \$3, and 137 common grass steers, 940 pounds, \$2.90. Other sales were 62 steers, 1005 pounds, at \$3.85; 23 mixed grass, 862 pounds, at \$2.75, and 33 grass cows, 727 pounds, at \$2.75.

Since the last letter the quality of

native steers coming to this market has been very good. Possibly the number of choice plain, not fancy, heavy steers here has not been so large in the same length of time within a year. Receipts, however, were moderate at the close of the week, and there were two days of sharp advances when the highest point of the season was reached and fat plain 1168 steers sold for \$5.75 per hundred and light cattle correspondingly high.

Hogs have been abundant and of good quality generally, and the market is declining because consumers' wants are limited by prevailing high prices of the hog product. The market closed dull to-day after a loss of 5 to 20 cents, the extreme range of prices being \$5 to \$7.10 and bulk of sales \$6.75 to \$7.

Receipts of sheep are heavy to-day; 4000 came. They are mostly from Texas now. The market has held right up steady to strong, with instances of higher prices for the week past and good muttons and lambs are in active demand. Common grades and feeders are a trifle dull. Sales to-day were 58 lambs, \$4 pounds, \$5.25; 14 lambs, 48 pounds, \$4.90; 457 lambs, 93 pounds, \$4.85; 202 yearlings, 64 pounds, \$4.70; 800 Texans, 88 pounds, \$4.60, 134 Texans, 70 pounds, \$3.75.



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STOCK FARMING.

Little things in agriculture represent the difference between profit and loss—a few more bushels of corn an acre, a little heavier yield of butter a cow, a little faster gaining of flesh on the fattening cattle—and all these can be procured by proper care.

A good cistern, made with a filter and large enough to hold all the water that falls from the barn, is the safest and surest dependence that you can have for water for your stock. It will be pure and of the right temperature for use summer and winter.

It is not advisable to allow feed to go to waste, but it can hardly be considered good economy to seriously injure a good meadow to save a small amount of grass. When the weather is such that grass makes a good start to grow after hay harvest, it can often be pastured and a considerable amount of good feed be procured, but care should be taken not to pasture too close or to continue too long.

Where much bran is used, it will usually be found economical to buy it in the summer for fall and winter use. It is generally lower at this season and, as millers want all their spare room for the storage of grain, they will make some concession for the sake of getting the bran out of the way. Farmers who have a place to put it can often save much more than the interest on the investment by buying early, instead of waiting until they are just ready to use it.

Live stock breeding has been the key to agricultural prosperity in all countries the world over. The better the stock the greater the prosperity. How this comes about may be easily figured. Every pure bred bull, buck or boar will increase the value of each animal produced from two to ten dollars—sometimes vastly more than this. This increase of value will often make the difference between profit and loss. With the present low prices at which pure bred sires may be obtained, the farmer who does not use them is foolishly blind to his own interest.

It would be a good plan to get out of the way of providing only a single article of food for the winter sustenance of the stock. If you can vary the winter feeding more than you have been doing, you will careen at less cost. We are a long way from winter now, but this is the time to look out for this and to make suitable provision. There should be a stock of ensilage or roots—both would do no harm—or, if you can not arrange for these, you can at least sow a field of rye to give a green bite as late and as early as possible.

The value of good breeding and what it can accomplish have been shown in the past by the increase in the average weight of beef cattle during the last century, as compared with previous periods. It has also shown more recently in the increase in the average weight of fleeces sheared. Now we have the statement from England that for a hundred years past the height of horses has been increased at the rate of one inch every twenty-five years. What this gain means to the breeder can be easily understood by comparing any given horse with one four inches less in height. These things are not the result of accident, but are the legitimate outcome of and reward for skillful and scientific breeding.

In the West it is the custom to begin feeding hogs green corn, cut and hauled to animals, as soon as the ears are glazed. This is rather a wasteful practice, but there is sufficient compensation for loss of grain in the consumption of the green stalks. It is found that hogs eat the whole plant—corn,

blades and stalks—until near maturity. In the matured stalk the same nutrient exists as before, but the woody form prevents its use by all stock. Those who convert their corn crops into ensilage find no objections to the lower parts of the corn stalks or butts. By the action undergone in the silo these butts are tender, juicy and palatable. In the use of corn stalks under the foregoing conditions is found value, but in the dry state they are waste products of the farm.

Manage your farms so as to make as many sources of income as you possibly can. No item is beneath your notice. From the largest field of grain to a newly hatched egg is equally worthy of your attention, for every branch of the calling is honest and honorable. If you are too poor yet to make much of a beginning in some lines, do not be discouraged with a small start, so long as it is made you will have reason to be pleased in the future. You will find each branch you take up will add to your interest, and make your calling more attractive. Imagine how much more of a farmer you would feel when you walk around your estate showing a visitor the points of interest, were you able to show him besides your different fields of grain, some handsome foals, cattle and calves, a splendid flock of sheep, some plump, fat hogs, and a dozen cunning little suckers, turkeys, ducks and other fowls, a garden full of good vegetables, the latest trees you have set out and the ones you are growing, as well as flowers, etc., then if you could only drive him to see your big field of wheat, and talk smut, bluestone, elevators, dishonest weighmen, humbug grading, etc., and in your uncertainty as to whether the country can be depended on every year, worrying yourself into an early grave.

Mixed Farming.

A Manitoba farmer writes: I have over twenty years' experience in farming and can give some practical hints to beginners or those in doubt as to the limits of the different branches of a farmer's calling. It is quite amusing to read the articles written from time to time by the advocates of specialities in the lines of agriculture and the ingenious arguments they advance to show they are right. A "mixed" farmer is not "carrying his eggs in half a dozen baskets" any more than a general merchant is. A merchant is qualified by his experience to handle every branch of his business in all the lines he finds a demand for. A genuine farmer is one born and bred to the calling, and is quite capable of carrying on every branch of his business thoroughly and at the same time. One of the advocates of specialities in farming says all wheat, another all horses, or cattle of some particular breed, or dairying, sheep, poultry, etc., each one according to his own personal hobby. They do not even know that the greatest profits from farming can only be made by carrying on every branch, properly proportioned in its relation to the others at the same time.

With regard to stock, it is never inadvisable for a farmer to make a specialty of one kind of stock. It is not at all a foregone conclusion, as some suppose. It is not the advocate of specialities in stock that I am after, it is the grain-raising so-called farmer who knows or cares so little about real agriculture that he would ruin the best and richest farm in this country by raising grain on it till it would no longer pay for cultivation, and how long would that be when now the present margin of profit is only doubtful? They are not genuine farmers at all, they are only speculators who figure on the profits that rich virgin soil should give for a few years, when they hope to have lands enough to be able to desert their farms and rent them to some bona fide farmer to restore to value again.

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DAIRY.

If you are building up a butter dairy you must lay the foundation for the quality of the product in the breed of your cows. You can increase the amount of the product by judicious feeding, but it is conclusively proved that the quality of milk which a cow gives is born with her and cannot be changed. So you should select cows which naturally give very rich milk, and then assist nature by feeding them liberally such foods as will best promote the milk now. This is the only reasonable method.

Among the people who are opposed to the practice of stabling the milch cows a good deal of nonsense is talked about the cow's need of exercise to aid digestion and promote the milk secretion. It may be that they need exercise, but it is to promote circulation of the blood and to fill the lungs with fresh air, rather than to aid digestion. Digestion is best accomplished when all other parts of the body are at rest. This may be seen by the fact that a cow lies down after eating heartily and lazily chews her cud. If the greatest flow of milk is desired, then give the cow the most perfect rest and quiet.

There are a few things which every dairyman must learn before he can make his business very profitable, but which some of them never do learn. One of these is that the bodily comfort of the cows must be considered and ministered to in order to get the best yield of milk. The comfort and ease of the cow must be studied, and facilities given for perfect rest when it is needed. Another point is that it is not the number of cows in the herd, but the individual excellence of each which makes the herd valuable. Often the more animals there are the less profit. A reduction of numbers, a careful weeding out of the poorer animals, is often the surest road to better results.

We have become so accustomed to seeing creamery butter quoted in the market reports, and always at the top price, that we have got in the way of thinking that it must necessarily be always the very best in quality. This is not quite true. It is the uniformity of its excellence which has operated to establish its high reputation. There never was any other farm product which varied so much in its quality as dairy butter. When buying it one could have no idea what they would receive unless they tested each separate purchase. When it was discovered that there was a much greater evenness about the creamery product it soon drove the other out of the market; yet it is a fact that the very best butter is still made in the home dairy by the intelligent and painstaking dairyman or dairymaid. This has a peculiar delicacy of flavor which we think can never be procured where butter is made in large quantities and by the use of machinery. This, however, is not often quoted, because it rarely finds its way into the open market. Such butter, when brought to the notice of the proper customers, will easily command 50 cents a pound, and we have often known it to sell for much more. It is

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Carries off the blushing maid,
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perhaps needless to add that such dairying pays.

Milk selling, for consumption in the cities, is gradually coming to a point where quality tells. Heretofore milk has been milk, and very often poor stuff at that, and for the general run of customers it will probably remain so for a long time to come, but there is a class of customers which is willing to pay an extra price for milk of a good quality, and this class is rapidly increasing. Selling Jersey milk to this class of people will pay much better than making butter from it. Some Jersey dairymen are now doing this very thing, and, as they are continuing to be satisfied with the business, they probably find that it does pay better than butter-making. Color and richness, which usually go with it, are the two qualities demanded by this class of buyers, and men who are going into this branch of the business should procure their stock with special reference to this.

The good points of a cow are not her good looks. She may not be, and probably is not, very good looking, except to the eye of an experienced dairyman. She certainly is not fat while giving milk, and to be a really good cow she should never be long enough between the times of milk to fatten. She will most likely have a large paunch, which gives her something of an ungainly look after it is well filled. Something cannot come from nothing, and we never knew a cow giving large messes of milk which was not a hearty feeder. Hence her digestion must be good. She should have a broad chest, which would indicate large lungs. There is never good digestion without good lung power. She should be deep from the back down to the belly, but with a thin and rather flat neck. The skin of most good cows is of a velvety texture, and looks as if it had been groomed for several generations.

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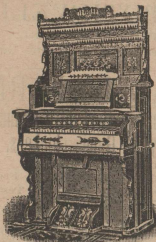
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Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,463
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,300	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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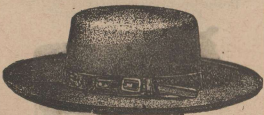
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