



VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

NO. 2.

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 may cling to the rock of ages as a shell
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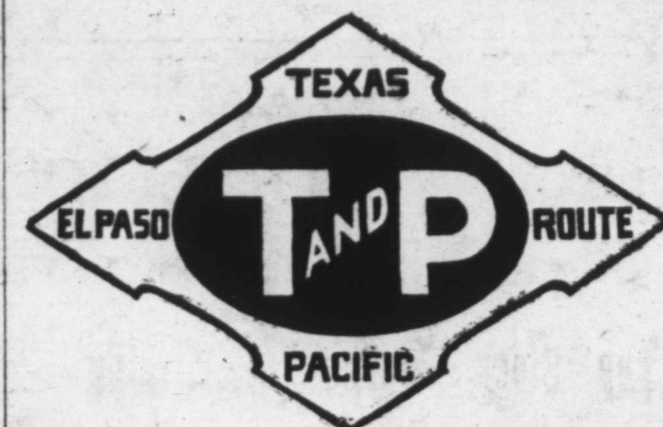
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 14.

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No. 2.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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logues, there is no doubt but what
more good to all parties would be the
result.

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

MAJ. A. C. DAVIS' letter published
elsewhere, shows that he knows what
medium to consult when he wants a
good thing; then out goes the order, in
comes the goods—full pattern—with
thread and buttons thrown in.

THE JOURNAL office is in receipt of a
sample package of garden seeds from the
old, well-established seed house of
Messrs. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, of
Marblehead, Mass. We are satisfied
in advance that these are what they
are represented to be, as there is noth
ing more reliable than the seeds from
this popular firm.

A MUCH-NEEDED rain, mixed with a
little hail, came down Tuesday night.
As we have to take it as it comes, all
hearts should be thankful for what we
have received, with a devout desire
that in the immediate future it may be

followed by more rain with less hail
and wind, when a general thanksgiv
ing will be in order.

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

THE "Home Field and Forum," pub
lished at Guthrie, Oklahoma, appears
to be filling an important place in the
want column of all well regulated in
dustrial communities. It claims to be
the only agricultural JOURNAL pub
lished in the Territory, and as such it
is an actual necessity to the proper de
velopment of that grand country. The
Home Field and Forum appears to
fully comprehend the task set before it,
and has gone at it with an earnestness
and zeal that assures success. Long
may it prosper.

THE JOURNAL acknowledges with
pleasure the receipt this week of two
copies of what purports to be a descrip
tion of the "Live Stock and Packing
Industries of Kansas City, Mo., Through
a Camera," one each from Kansas City
Stock Yards company and Messrs.
White & Riell. Real souvenirs, with
elegant photos of the various branches
of the live stock and packing indus
tries. The notes and statistics are
interesting, showing the wonderful
growth of the city, the important part
performed by the railroads in this up
building, and last but not least the
great live stock and packing industries
as a leading factor. Thanks.

Jerseys for Texas.

L. P. Bailey, Tacoma, Ohio, writes
the the "National Stockman and
Farmer" from Bristol, Conn., in which
he says he has bought forty-five head
of Jerseys there on orders from Texas
parties and will ship these cattle
through from the Nutmeg state to the
Lone Star state very shortly.

The Cyclone.

The loss of life from the cyclone on
the 25th in Oklahoma and the Indian
Territory so far as has heard from, is
quite appalling; in addition, a large
number were seriously injured, many
of whom will not recover. The damage
to property, commencing near Gaines
ville, Tex., and going northeast through
the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and on
will entail a serious loss to the settlers
in that section.

Bulletin No. 50.

This number of the "Hand Book of
American Republics," came to this
office this morning. Thanks, Mr. Cur
tis. The few brief moments allowed
have been spent exclusively in "look
ing at the pictures," upon which we
are now ready to pass—good, very
good: the design and doing of these is

highly creditable. As soon as our
poultry column is complete, a full hour
will be given to a thorough going over
of these "Republics," after which the
JOURNAL will be prepared to advise as
to the best points for locating ranches,
stock farms, etc. At the present writ
ing, however, in a non-committal way,
with a mental reservation in favor of
Texas, from the casual glance given,
there is rather a preponderating pre
sentiment in favor of the capitol at
Washington as a comfortable head
quarters for the boys, provided the
range in that vicinity compares favor
ably with the photo furnished of the
ranch house.

Wanted—Rain.

From the farms and the pastures all
over Texas, comes the complaint of dry
weather. In fact, the map sent out
from the weather bureau last week
shows "no rain" over nearly the whole
of that section of country lying between
the Mississippi river bottom lands and
the Pacific ocean. "Very light show
ers" are marked in the locality of Salt
Lake City and Helena. These light
local showers as plant feeders amount
to very little; an hour's sun and wind
and they are gone. What immense in
terests are involved in this "no rain"
district! Think of it! Millions of square
miles, embracing the greatest grain,
grass and live stock belt of the world,
with much of that world depending on
the result as to what the rainfall will
be in the next ten days.

The little flurry of finance with its
gold speculation, through which we
are passing, is but froth when com
pared with the great crisis that is now
upon us, filling the hearts of a stricken
people with the most anxious forebod
ings for the future.

The one is the result of the feeble
flickering passions of a very imperfect
humanity; the other, the shutting up
of the great storehouse of nature by
nature's god, which causes millions to
mourn.

Gold.

There must be much inebriation of
some kind in the East, particularly
across the Atlantic, as there comes
almost daily from that source a cry for
more gold cure. This thirst for gold is
not looked upon with much patience by
our people, except, perhaps, the Wall
street contingent, who are supposed to
be the active operators in a scheme to
deplete the United States treasury to a
certain extent of its holdings in this
coin. Whether this be so or not, it
appears to be giving the government
some little annoyance at the New York
sub-treasury to supply the demand of
these gentlemen without intruding
upon the reserve held for the redemp
tion of the treasury notes. All of this
arises from a condition.

The government, like many of its
subjects, is in debt, and the holders of
its "promises to pay" are supposed to
"making a run," not that they have
any doubt about the capacity of their
debtor to pay, but, paradoxical as it
may appear, for the sole purpose of in
ducing that debtor to put out more

promises to pay so that in due time
they may enjoy them. Without stop
ping to question or discuss this theory
(which appears to be the popular one)
the JOURNAL has this to say, the debt
is due and unpaid, and has to be paid
in gold if demanded, for the reason
that nothing else will pass muster at
the world's great clearing house in
London. An offer to pay in other than
gold would immediately put a stop to
the demand. As to what would be the
final result of such an offer and refusal
will be left to some other pen to
picture. In the meantime let us all
unite in an effort to quiet the nervous
ness that appears to prevail in regard
to our national finances. The Nation
is able to pay and will pay every
dollar demanded.

There is no fund in the vaults of its
treasury sacramental to any purpose
save that of discharging its obligations,
all of which stands on the same foot
ing—so far as the integrity of the gov
ernment goes—for their redemption.
A national treasury with a daily income
of over a million dollars, backed up by
a people whose annual output is nearly
twenty billion, cannot be handicapped
for a moment by a few local fire flies or
gold bugs. This wonderful momentum
for money making cannot be obstructed
save only by our own internal dissen
sions.

The use of a small percentage of the
reserved gold may be necessary, under
a settled policy of the department, then
the demand will drop off, and in less
than sixty days the reserve fund will
be up to the requirement, with a free
gold contingent at such a figure as Mr.
Carlisle may see proper to hold it.

Native Cattle Market.

Last week the supply of native cat
tle was a great disappointment to the
purchasing interest. Several loads
were not sold here, because the market
was not good enough. This was no
fault of the market, as Chicago was
not so good, either, and the cattle lost
lost money in going forward. This
market was steady all the week, and
closed up strong.

Last week the best price paid for
butcher steers and light shipping cat
tle was \$5.00 for some 1366-pound
steers, but \$5.25 was bid for some cat
tle which were not sold. The bulk of
the good steers, 1100 pounds and up,
sold at \$4.30 to \$4.75. Inferior grades
of butcher steers sold at \$3.25 to \$3.85,
but the bulk of all the native steers
sold at \$4.00 and upwards.

Some good feeders, 1290 pounds av
erage, sold at \$4.50, otherwise stockers
and feeders sold from \$2.50 to \$4.50;
stockers sold up to \$3.65.

The cow trade was scantily provided,
and \$3.65 was the highest price. Choice
cows and heifers would have sold
much higher. Only one load each
of cows sold at \$3.25 and \$3.50, but the
bulk of good cows would have sold at
\$3 up. Skins and common cows sold at
\$1.50 to \$1.90; fair to medium at \$2 to
\$2.75.

Veal calves sold firm up to Wednes
day at \$5 to \$6.50, the bulk at \$6. On
Wednesday prices were reduced a half
dollar, the loss was regained later.

Bulls and stags sold steady at the 25
cents decline reported last week, and
the milk stock sold very much as her
etofore.—[Livestock reporter, St. Louis,
25th.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

CATTLE.

At the recent Penrith, England, sale of Shorthorn bulls the average price received for fifty-eight animals was \$140.

The annual meeting of the Missouri river stockmen's association at Fort Pierre appears to have been both pleasant and profitable.

The Denver packing company is one of the heaviest cattle buyers in Colorado, and from reports is working its way along the pathway of prosperity nicely.

Cattle shipping to Montana, for the winter, should commence before September. The past season shows that the late consignments were the ones that suffered most and on which the heaviest losses fell.

There is an active demand for good steers in the Southwest at considerably higher prices than last year. The outlook for the cattle industry in the West and Southwest is regarded as highly favorable by producers, and more confidence in future values is expressed than for some years.

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman says: "We confidently expect to see Montana choice range beef selling readily in Chicago at 5½ cents per pound and upwards before the harvest is ended. Not only do we expect beef cattle to sell well this summer, but there will be a fair demand for all classes of stock cattle and the better grades of stock will sell for good prices.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas now represents 1,500,000 head, and will within a short time practically control the product of the entire Southwestern range country. Organization of the three naturally large districts, the Southwest, the West and the Northwest, and the concentration of individual effort will tend to very materially further the interests of all concerned, and to some extent avoid a congested state of over-production.

We have never felt that any good was to come from the crossing of buffaloes with tame cattle, and therefore do not feel much sorrow over the announcement that the attempt of J. H. Hudson of Laramie, Wyo., to produce half-bred bisons has proved a complete failure. On his ranch he had a thoroughbred buffalo bull and eight carefully selected Durham cows. The calves have all died, soon after birth, and the cows within ten days.—American Farmer.

The cattleman who sits down contentedly with a herd of scrub stock, thinking that although they are not so highly appreciated in the market, yet they cost less all round, particularly in the keep, ought to be allowed to sit there until he becomes thoroughly rested from his exhaustion. Don't converse with him nor ask him to read a newspaper, such effort would be entirely too fatiguing for his organization. It is gratifying to know that there is none such in Texas.

For several years past graded cattle of the fine cattle breeds have been sold quite freely in the leading consuming markets of the country as beef cattle, and as a rule such cattle have brought the top prices where they have been sold, and as the prices of fine breeding cattle have for some time been down to bedrock, we have heretofore taken occasion to say that there has never been a time when farmers could buy breeding animals of the pure breed so cheap as they can now be bought.

After a review of all the facts obtainable pertaining to the actual supply of cattle throughout the United States and the demand for home consumption, the well informed inquirer will un-

doubtedly conclude that it is a good time to enter the field and secure the increased profits that are sure to come out of the business. At no time within the past ten years has all the vast trans-Mississippi country, and particularly all the range districts of the West, Southwest and Northwest, been so closely culled and shipped and at a great sacrifice of the the stock generally.

Our export beef trade is a matter that has grown up almost wholly within the past fifteen years, but in 1890 it amounted to more than \$33,000,000 for live cattle, and about an equal sum for beef products. If we were now compelled to find a market for this surplus within ourselves it would seriously upset prices. The more we can increase this market the better our prices will be for all cattle, but to increase, especially the exportation of live cattle, we must produce cattle of better quality. Not 6 per cent of the cattle now received at our principal markets are of the quality demanded for export. If there were more of the proper class, more would be exported, and the entire market would respond to this relief with higher level of prices.

Cattle Breeding.

It is time now to lay plans for the season's cattle breeding, and to take measures to save the present half crop. Let every farmer honestly and candidly consider the question of the future steer. A beef steer is not produced in a few months. It takes three years of the best management to put a beef on the butcher's block, or four or five years of common management to do it. What will be the result of the breeding of this year?

No man can forecast the market of the future, of course. But of this there is an absolute certainty, men will eat meat in four years from now, and will pay fair prices for a good article of food. So long as this continues good cattle will be good property.

The loss in the cattle business, whenever there has been a loss, has been due to the poor quality of the produce. A good thrifty steer never lost money to any man. Three-fourths of all the cattle produced are inferior quality, however. There is an incredible number of inferior cattle sent to the market. Here is where the loss in cattle occur. This is stock that never made money for the breeder and never will. Its production is as fatal to the profits of the farm as fire. A man had just as well burn his crop as feed it to unthrifty stock.

The thing to do is to breed cattle and good ones. Get cows that will produce good stock. Breed them to good, pure bred bulls of a meat producing character. The results are as certain to be satisfactory and profitable as we are sure of sun and rain. The time to do this thing is this year.—Stockman and Cultivator.

Sunshine comes, no matter how dark the clouds are, when the woman who is borne down by woman's troubles turns to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If her life is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements and painful disorders that afflict her sex, they are completely cured. If she's overworked, nervous or "run down," she has new life and strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is a powerful, invigorating tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For every "female complaint" and disturbance, it is the only remedy so sure and unailing that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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

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S. F. JONES, L. A. ALLEN, T. J. EAMAN, WIT ADARE.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Rooms 249, 250, 251 Stock Exchange,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARD.

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

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

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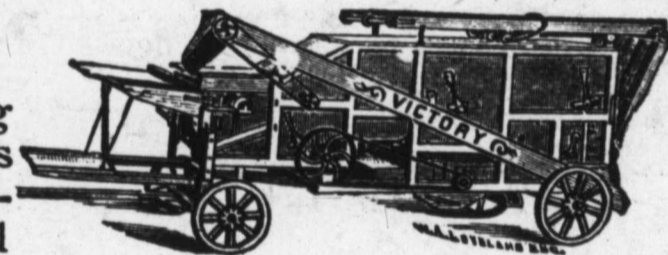
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Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

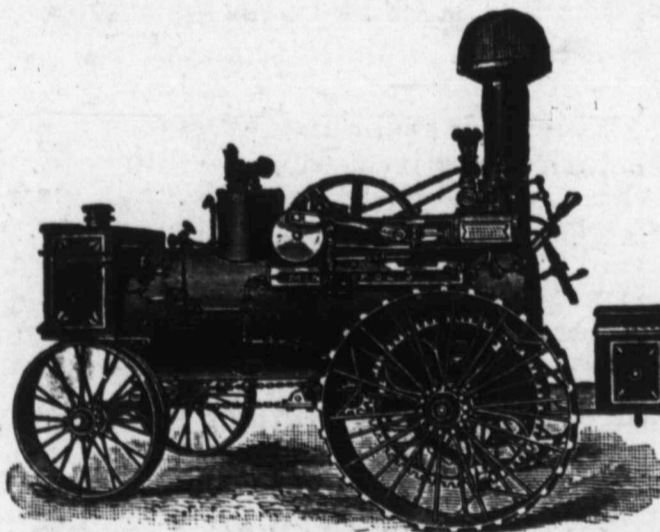
References—Bankers National Bank, Chicago; Drovers National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

THE VICTORY SEPARATOR

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



THE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTION ENGINE



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

Manufactured by
The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.,
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Write for catalogue.

STRATTON & WHITE, General Agents.
FORT WORTH TEXAS.

The man who has been breeding and raising good carriage horses and getting from five to fifteen hundred dollars per pair for them is the man who has made money when the prices of common horses were going down.

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

The castrator of horses will have more work among the highly bred stock in the future than he has had in the past. Breeders find that it requires more than a pedigree to attract attention.



This Trade Mark is on the best

WATERPROOF COAT

Illustrated Catalogue Free. in the World!
A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheep shears are now clipping the coupons.

Now is the time to buy your burlaps and twine. They may advance any day.

The leading industry of Arizona is sheep growing. Last year it marketed 5,400,000 pounds of wool and 100,000 wethers, and perhaps will do better this year.

The range lamb requires a few days dry weather to give him a start, then plenty of milk from the ewe, and he is off for his pilgrimage through life with a round-trip ticket.

The price of wool shows that there is no surplus on the market. It shows also that it will pay to take care of your wool. Put the best in the market, and that in the best condition.

Don't catch a sheep by the wool. It is not the kindest way to handle them, no more than it would be for some one to pull your hair to make you halt. It hurts the sheep and it hurts the wool also.

It pays to feed lambs before they are weaned, all the grain they will eat when on good blue grass or clover pasture with their dams, and it pays equally well when on dry feed. Any certain amount of grain will put more weight upon sucking lambs than upon any other animals.

Hilly pastures being well drained, the flocks are less liable to those diseases so common to wet, boggy land. Thus the risks are reduced, and profits made certain to the flockmaster who will exercise the proper care and diligence necessary to keep his flocks in a good, thrifty condition.

What we want to do is to improve our common sheep. Much has been done in this district, and more remains to be done. It is folly to talk about "feeding for fat and feeding for lean." What we want to do is to feed. We starve our sheep, and consumers complain of the nature of our mutton.

Sheep always rest on the highest points, drop their manure more evenly than horses and cattle and tread it into the soil, which the last two species of animals will not do. Add to this the fact that weight for weight, the solid droppings of sheep have been found by analysis to contain double the amount of fertility that cattle droppings do, and it will readily be seen why sheep are such valuable soil renovators.

Flockmasters are gradually coming to the same point, where they can appreciate the importance of starting young lambs aright by giving them good sires. It is through this method that the vast sheep herds of the West and East must be improved, and purebred rams are yearly becoming more general in demand. The dairyman selects the bull which is especially noted for points which contribute towards producing cows which will yield good cream and milk, and the flockmaster must, likewise, use only such rams as are best suited to his locality.

Of the numberless sources of profit in breeding sheep there are three which are much larger and better than the rest. There is a profit to the farm, for it becomes cleaner and more productive. There are but few weeds on sheep farms. A study of sheep will show that they will eat a greater variety of plants than either cattle, horses or pigs. It has been tried with 500 plants; and it has been found that, when offered, the sheep ate 75 per cent. The

power of sheep to clean farms where other farm stock could not exist is due in a large measure to this. The farm becomes more productive, for each arable acre becomes richer. If a shepherd will spend 75 cents buying bran for each ewe of his breeding flock, will grow enough clover hay for it, he may sell a fat sheep weighing fifty pounds, with its ten pounds of wool, and his farm will increase in fertility.

Fine Wool.

Whatever may be said by wool growers in other parts of the world as to the ability of America to produce fine sheep, it must be conceded that the soil and climate produce the finest fine wool in the world. As an illustration, in 1876, at the Centennial, the finest wool that could be found measured 1500 strands to the inch; in 1892 Merino sheep, at the Iowa experiment station, furnished a sample measuring 1728 to the inch. For one hundred years Merino wool has been growing finer and finer, and it is not impossible, that a grade of fine wool will be in use before the century closes that will measure 2000 to the inch. We doubt if there is any part of the world that can produce a finer wool than the best of our Merinos.—Indicator.

Sheep and Mutton.

Notwithstanding the great attractiveness of sheep husbandry on the free lands of the new West, the increase of flocks in forty years was not equal to the growth of population. Hence it appears that the mutton requirements of the people of the United States were sufficient during all that period to absorb the surplus increase of sheep. The number of sheep in the whole United States in 1850 was 23,723,220, and the population of the nation was 23,191,876. In 1890 the total number of sheep was 44,366,72 and the population of the nation was 62,622,250. It must be borne in mind that when live sheep are unprofitable, men do not abandon them like an unproductive farm or an insolvent mill or a worn-out piece of machinery. They convert the sheep into mutton, and the tendency of sheep to increase is so great that the number taken for mutton each year must have been fully 50 per cent of the total existing flocks of the United States. Even in the "Piney woods" regions of the south, where the razor back hogs vie with vultures, foxes and dogs in welcoming the bleat of a newborn lamb as a call to a feast, the owners save from 40 to 70 per cent of lambs.—American Wool Reporter.

Dairymen should always put quality before quantity. We are sorry that this is not the rule on many dairy farms, and the fact accounts for a great deal of non-success in milk production. Do not try to preserve a large quantity of milk in bulk unless you have abundant facilities for doing so; the risk is too great. In both cream raising for buttermaking and in preserving milk for cheese-making we firmly believe in the setting and storing of milk in small quantities. Not only do we get a better quality of milk, butter and cheese, but the labor and responsibility of caring for the product are lessened.

The Jersey is naturally a precocious breeder, and to this fact is probably due its small size and good milking qualities. It is, like most dairy breeds, a native of warm, moist climates. These conditions favor early breeding, and this insures an early direction of the digestive organs to producing milk and butter in the mammary glands rather than putting in on the body in fat. This condition, which has given the breed its value, should be continued.

Putting a horse upon the market unbroken and trying to get a good price for it would be a parallel case to putting green lumber on sale and expecting the value of the seasoned and finished product.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Work horses want bone, muscle and strength, and not too much fat; better feed, oats, bran, good hay and other forage and not so much of the fat makers, corn being the principal.

What The Horses Said.

The horses were standing in their stalls, picking over the remnants of hay and straw that lay in their mangers, when the following conversation took place and is reported verbatim for The Stockman:

"If I am not badly mistaken," said Bill, the old wheel horse, "spring has come once more, and we can expect to get down to work within a day or two."

"Well, for one," said Selim, Bill's mate, "I will not be sorry. I am tired of this dark stinking stable. But I do hope that I will have a bride to fit me this season. Last summer mine was too short and hurt me every livelong day. It could have been let out, too, but the new hand doesn't seem to care whether a lellow is comfortable or not."

"No, he don't," chimed in Flora, a six-year-old mare. "Last summer he let the draft on my shoulders fall at least two inches too low, and all because the collar was too long. He gave me poor old Jim's collar, you know, and I suffered all summer. When a big lump came on my shoulder that thick-headed fellow didn't know it for two days, and then he put a hard pad under my collar and let it work right over the lump. I thought I would die. Why didn't he know enough to raise the draft?"

"All I have to say," broke in Jerry, a four-year-old, "is that if our master doesn't put me in the hands of a man who has some sense I won't learn to work—that's all there is to it. I'll kick if the harness hurts me."

"Don't do that, Jerry," said his dam, old Nelly. "Don't you kick, for if you do the driver will not have sense enough to know what you are kicking about. He will think that you have a devil, and you will be kicked about and mistreated until your disposition is spoiled. The fact is that men don't know much, and you must learn to bear with them. This is the hardest duty of your life."

"Yes, that is so," said Bill. "People are awfully ignorant about our feelings. I remember when I was young I wore a crupper buckled up so short that I could not bend my head down to the water. How I suffered! I went nearly mad for water, and one morning after lying awake all night from thirst and fever, I concluded that I would not bear the suffering another day. I kicked the man when he came to harness me. Well, he flogged me until I was sick, and then he got the harness on me and left it on all week. That was worse than ever. How I suffered that summer, getting water only by choking myself and nearly cutting my tail off."

"How I wish that I could grease all the harness," said Selim. "I don't mind work, but this chafing by hard harness unnerves me. I have white hairs on the side where the tugs took the skin off, and the hip straps always shave me. Then, then to have the breeching lopping way down—who can stand that without getting nervous?"

"Do you know," asked Bill, "that the belly band cut my forelegs all last year. I didn't complain, as is no use. Most men can't understand what we mean, and some don't care a straw. In the next world we are to drive the men in harness, and then we will show them how to treat helpless brutes."

"I tell you what I would be tempted to do if I didn't know that it was wrong," said old Nelly. "I would put shoes on my man and let him stand until his toe nails crippled him. I am suffering every day and I don't see how I can pull a load this spring. How I envy the children that are allowed to run barefoot in the spring on the fresh earth."

"What will the driver do about flies?" asked the new horse, Charley.

"What will he do?" repeated Selim. "Why, he will let them bite and sting you, and if you let them worry you the least bit or make you walk up faster to get out of their way he will jerk and cuss you. How one does itch under the throat, to be sure, but you must try to think of something else. Oh! flies set me nearly wild."

"What I always dread most," said Bill, "is the pushing work in the first two weeks of spring. I get so tired. I feel weak before my muscles toughen, but one has to go or drop. If I could be hardened to it by degrees I would be willing to work every day in the week during the summer and fall."

"That's no more than I do anyway," exclaimed Flora. "I have to race over the roads all day sabbath, when you are resting. If girls were as bright as they look they would never marry fellows that want them to go buggy-riding on Sabbath after horses that have to work in the field six days in the week. The wives of such fellows, I have often noticed, have to stay at home Sabbaths to milk the cows and slop the hogs. It never fails."

"How I do hate a disc harrow," said Bill changing the subject. "It hurts the top of my neck when we turn. There should be a horse on the end of the tongue for that."

"Yes," said Nelly. "It was turning a heavy roller that gave poor Jim the fistula, and led master to trade him off as quick as he could."

"Well," said Bill, "corn has been high this winter, and oats are always scarce on this farm, and I know that this fodder and straw needed plenty of grain to help out solid fat on us. We get poor before harvest. Our collars will get too big and we will be chafed and bruised. I am not dreading it though, because I have always stood up to it, and my days will soon be over. But I often wonder who will drive and punish my master in the next world."

"What a happy world it would be," sighed old Nelly, "if we had soft and good fitting harness and a driver that could tell when we suffered. Then with good shoes and plenty to eat and drink, we would work our best every day of our lives. As it is, I think it would be a sin for me to bring any more colts into the world." JONATHAN.

The "Stockman" is full of good things but it has been a long time since it has produced anything better in its line, than the above "horse talk."

Here is a sermon that every owner of a horse should listen to from a front pew.

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.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur, Tex., was in the city Thursday.

W. E. (Ed) of Wichita Falls, Tex., was in the city Wednesday.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. H. Featherstone of Henrietta, Tex., was in the city Wednesday.

J. W. Weatherford, a cattle dealer of Ennis, Tex., was in the city Thursday.

W. L. Gatlin, the well-known cattle dealer of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Ed East of Archer was in Fort Worth Thursday and said Archer county needed rain.

Dr. J. A. Cobb of Lehigh, I. T., passed through the city Wednesday en route home.

Ike T. Pryor of Austin, Tex., an extensive cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

H. G. Bedford, an old timer in the cattle trade—and still in it—was in the city Wednesday.

J. Caldwell Ennis, Tex., was in the city Monday and reports his steers now on feed as doing well.

T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth returned from the Panhandle country and reports a dry season.

J. W. Gibson, who has a large string of cattle in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday, shaking hands with his many friends.

Alvis Belcher of Henrietta, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. Alvis is always ready for a cattle deal.

M. Half of San Antonio was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Half has several thousand cattle on grass in the Indian Territory.

F. Skinner, of Slater, Mo., passed through the city on Tuesday in charge of a train of cattle en route to pasture in Kansas.

C. W. White of Waco is in the city, accompanied by his estimable wife. Mr. White is an inner in the cattle business.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the "Pitch Fork" ranch in Dickens county, is just in from his ranch and reports that country very dry.

H. D. Henderson of Paducah, Cottle county, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Henderson is interested in the "Moon" ranch.

W. H. Godair of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago and St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

C. T. Herring of Vernon, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Herring is owner of a large string of cattle in the Indian Territory.

Messrs Holstein Bros., Albany, Texas, wish to sell cheap or exchange two

full-blood Holstein bulls. See "ad." elsewhere and write them.

S. W. Lovelady, one of the old-time cattle dealers of Texas, was in the city Tuesday, and returned the same day to his home at Cleburne, Tex.

G. W. Spencer of Kansas City, Mo., was in the city yesterday, and went to the Indian Territory on business connected with his cattle interests.

Ed Hearn of Baird was in the city to-day en route to his home, after having delivered some steers he sold to the Weatherford oil mills.

Tom Matkin, of the "Diamond Tail" ranch in Hall county, Tex., passed through the Fort on Thursday with a train of cattle for Kansas pastures.

The wide awake, energetic J. W. Barbee, livestock agent of the Cotton Belt railroad, is just home from Chicago and says the fair will be a "whizzer."

Jot J. Smythe, who is now feeding several thousand head of steers at Itaska, Tex., was in the city Wednesday and said his cattle were in fine condition.

J. D. Jeffries, manager of the 8-8 ranch in Motley county, Tex., was in the city Tuesday, and says Motley county would be greatly benefited by a good rain.

Ed Farmer of Aledo, a prominent and successful feeder of cattle, is in the city to-day. Mr. Farmer has been successful in all of his feeding ventures for several consecutive years.

T. D. (Bud) Farrar, a well known cattle ranchman of Ennis, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Farrar is interested in a large cattle ranch in Baylor and Throckmorton counties, Texas.

Messrs. C. O. Hervey & Co., 612 Main street, this city, the well-known artistic job printers, still hold their deserved reputation of being the best workmen in the city. Give them a trial.

J. H. Nash, Central City, Neb., wishes to sell or exchange Hereford bull calves for steer yearlings, also to purchase three-year-old steers. For particulars, see his advertisement, page 15.

J. W. Carter, the polite and popular live stock agent of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, was in the city to-day shaking the hands of cattlemen and looking after the interests of his railroad.

Col. P. C. Welborn of Handley was in the city this week as bright and happy as ever. A few minutes spent with the Colonel is a bonanza that gives you to understand that life has a purpose. His advertisement in the JOURNAL keeps him so busy showing and selling his fine hogs and cattle that he has but little time to give to outsiders. When the rush is over, he proposes to take a long rest and enjoy the society of his friends.

The Best Advertising Medium.

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

Mr. Oldbeau (growing romantic): Ah, how I wish I had lived in the knightly days of old. Miss Youngthing (growing weary): Didn't you?—[New York Weekly.]

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

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

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

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



Mitchell
JEWELER

504 Main Street

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

Mr. N. W. Davis of Weatherford Relates

His Experience of Cancer and the Combination Oil Cure—Wholesome Facts Told in a Straightforward Way.

Mr. N. W. Davis, a prominent and well known citizen of Weatherford, Parker county, who has been in the city under treatment of the D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure during the last three weeks, was seen yesterday at his boarding house and was asked in regard to his treatment and progress and when he would return home. "I am going home to-day," answered Mr. Davis, "and as to my treatment I will say that I came to the city about three weeks ago and consulted Dr. Bye and began to take his treatment. As you see, the cancer was located just immediately under my left eye, and as you perceive, rendered that eye sightless. I took the treatment for three weeks, and this morning I was informed by the medical director that I could go home. I asked him if he considered me cured and he replied, 'well, you are not entirely well, as the sore, where the cancer came out, is not entirely healed, but that is only a question of a very short time; and I can truthfully tell you that you are virtually cured, and can now return home.' This, you may depend, made me feel very good, and I am very glad, indeed, to be able to return to my family and I feel like I am once more a sound man, with no danger of a return of affliction."

"How long have you had cancer, Mr. Davis?"

"It first made its appearance about twelve years ago, and at first I paid no attention to it, but two years after its first appearance it became very sore and involved my left eye and all that side of my face. I then began to look around for some kind of a cure. I tried everything that I could hear of or that was suggested."

"Did you try what is called the burning plaster?"

"Oh, yes, I underwent terrible suffering while I used them. They have the right name—burning plaster—for no fire is hotter or can burn deeper than those same plasters."

"Did they do you any good?"

"No, they did not. Only scarred my face for life and kept me in horrible agony. Of course the cancer came out, but just as soon as I ceased to use them it returned."

"Have you tried any other remedy?"

"Yes, I tried, as I tell you, everything I or my friends could hear of, but I obtained no cure from pain, or any

substantial relief, until I used the Combination Oil."

"How soon after you began to use the Combination Oil did you perceive a change in your condition for the better?"

"Well, I could see a change in five days, and from the fifth day of treatment I began to improve, and have continued to grow better until I was told this morning by the doctor that I was entirely cured, and could go home."

"I suppose, Mr. Davis, you are willing for what you have said to be published?"

"Certainly, if it will be of any service to your paper as a matter of news, or will benefit any sufferer, you may make any proper use of my name, and, as you have just told me that you are a newspaper reporter, I will say this, and you can publish it also. That I look upon the Dr. Bye Combination Oil Cure as one of the greatest benefits to suffering humanity that has been brought to light in this day of great invention and discoveries, and in my opinion, Dr. Bye, the inventor of this justly celebrated medicine, is not only a great doctor, who has performed wonderful cures, but a humanitarian as well, and no one who is in any way afflicted or threatened with cancer or any malignant ulceration of the skin, could do better than to consult the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil."

Office—Houston and Second streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

It is no hardship on a young chicken to keep it in a nice, dry and airy coop for the first week or two of its life. It simply gives the chicken ten chances to reach maturity where it would have only five chances if running about while young and tender. We advocate the cooping of the hen and her brood from the time they come from the nest until the chickens are four weeks old.

Where Darwinism Fails—First dog: My master is a great scientist. I wonder if he has found out where we came from? Second dog (glancing at a sausage factory): Guess not. There's too many missing links.—New York Weekly.

Many a farmer's start has been made by the wife being able to sell sufficient butter and eggs to purchase needed supplies while a crop was being grown and in this way admitting the applying of what this season's crops would sell for towards the payment of a home. But when this has been done the wife has given them good management or else she would not have accomplished as much with them as she did.—Nebraska Farmer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Taylor, Williamson Co.—Rain badly needed.

Hogs were selling at Omaha on Saturday at \$7.30.

Chicago—Receipts of cattle last week, 53,750; week previous, 54,088.

Belton, Bell Co.—Reports from the country are that crops are suffering for rain.

Over 1000 immigrants entered Chicago Thursday, breaking the city's record.

A cloak of prairie chickens' feathers, made by a Dakota woman, is a World's fair curio.

Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., will decline the nomination to the bishopric of Massachusetts.

On Saturday there was one car load of Texas cattle at the opening of the market in St. Louis.

A want of gold in the East and a want of rain in the West have been ruling topics for the past ten days.

The Detroit has proved on trial to be the fastest cruiser of her class in the world, making upward of twenty-three miles an hour.

A year ago we had sold to Europe \$171,000,000 more than we had bought abroad. At this time the account is \$32,000,000 on the other side.

Exports of hog products from the Atlantic ports during the last week were 9,106,000 pounds against 22,368,000 pounds for the corresponding week in 1892.

Marshall, Harrison Co.—Cotton will have to be replanted and there is not seed enough to replant. Farmers who sold seed at 8 and 10 cents a bushel will have to pay 50 cents.

The ranches and farms in Texas generally are wanting rain. The maps from the weather bureau show that this condition is prevalent in much of the territory west of the Mississippi river.

Grief for her dead husband so affected Mrs. Phillip Opp of New York that she died twenty-four hours after him. Mr. Opp was seventy-eight years old and the founder of the New York Staats Zeitung. Mrs. Opp was eighty-one, the couple having been married fifty-six years.

The British Museum has recently acquired an Egyptian papyrus of the "Book of the Dead," exceeding almost any hitherto known alike in beauty of color and freshness of preservation and in the fulness of the texts and illustrations. This precious roll was discovered last winter in a tomb at Thebes.

The home market of the United States is said to demand yearly supplies, as follows:

For eggs.....	\$ 208,000,000
For butter.....	416,000,000
For meat.....	728,000,000

Total.....\$1,352,000,000

COLMESNEIL, TEX., April 23.—The stock pens destroyed by the big fire here Monday have been rebuilt, and from them were shipped via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway yesterday evening 700 beeves, bought up in Tyler and adjoining counties the past few weeks by Frank Smith, who is shipping them to his ranch near Henrietta, Tex.

Over 2000 beeves have gone from here to western pastures this season,

and our home butchers find it necessary to butcher cows and yearlings, the beeves having about all been carried away.

Mrs. Clara Barton, national president of the Red Cross association, has renovated one of the old historic houses of Washington, and has made it most attractive for a home for the headquarters of that well-known organization. She has detracted nothing from its large, airy style of interior, while in some cases the massive walls are beautifully softened by the draperies of various national flags which have been presented to her as tokens of regard.

Some of the revelations of the census will startle a good many people. For instance, there are now more than 500,000 almond trees bearing in the United States; there are hundreds of thousands of bearing cocoanut trees; there are more than 250,000 olive trees producing fruit equal to the best Mediterranean varieties. There are more than 500,000 bearing banana plants, 200,000 bearing lemon trees, 4,000,000 orange trees and 21,000,000 pineapples.

Secretary Morton has abolished the office of superintendent of quarantine stations on account of the cessation in importation of cattle; the quarantine laws, however, continue in force. The secretary has also recalled Mr. Murphy, the Indian corn agent, who has been actively useful in introducing American methods of cooking hasty pudding and johnny cake, in Europe, in order that he may work at the Columbian exposition. There will be ample opportunity here for his services.

Dudley Snyder of Georgetown, Tex., is in this section making some extensive stock purchases, says the Santa Fe Daily New Mexican. Within the past few days the entire outfit of Sprance Stanley Cattle company has been turned over to his control, and it is said the stock of several other Grant county companies will be purchased by him. Stockmen of Southern New Mexico are hopeful of the cattle outlook, despite the recent storm. The stock that has survived will be in better condition by spring than for years past. Buyers are coming in daily from the East, and cattle are bringing better figures than for years before.

EMPORIA, KAN., April 24. Serious trouble is threatened because of the attempted transferring through Lyons county of a load of Texas cattle, which the farmers claim have Texas fever. The cattle were unloaded here for the purpose of feeding and watering them. They were reloaded into the cars and started for Bazaar. When they arrived there they were not allowed to be unloaded. The cattlemen station twenty-five men on guard, why will not allow such action without a fight, and as the sheriff will find it almost impossible to obtain a posse to oppose them it is in doubt what the result may be. A fight is predicted should an attempt be made.

Live fish by the car load were received at the aquarium for the government display in the World's fair fisheries building. The finny tribes of all the world are represented in the collection, which is a particularly fine one. The decorative work on the aquarium is just being completed. Each tank presents the proper environment for the special variety of fish which is to live in it next summer. A feature of the display consists of a fish-hospital. In the tank devoted to this purpose methods of treating various diseases of the food fishes will be shown. At present the hospital contains a number of trout whose gills are inflamed from a fungus trouble.

Treebag: Did Joblots leave any last request? Humplate: Yes; he wanted the funeral procession to drive around by the way of the ball grounds.—[P. & S. Bulletin.

In Paint

the best is cheapest. Strictly Pure White Lead is best; properly applied it will not scale, chip, chalk, or rub off; it firmly adheres to the wood and forms a permanent base for repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. When buying it is important to obtain

Strictly Pure White Lead

properly made. Time has proven that white lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier" are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. You can produce any desired color by tinting these brands of white lead with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors:

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St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.
NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Market Letter. Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25.—Receipts from January 1 to date, 931,500 cattle, 1,671,800 hogs and 820,600 sheep, showing a decrease of 63,000 cattle and 1,018,000 hogs, and an increase of 174,000 sheep compared with the same periods of 1892, and an increase of 43,000 cattle and 79,000 sheep, and a decrease of 1,533,000 hogs compared with the corresponding period of 1891.

The decrease in cattle receipts is expected to show itself more in the next three than in the past three or four months.

Only 15,104 cattle were received Monday, against 32,677 the corresponding day last year, a decrease of nearly 17,090. While last week's receipts of cattle were only 2817 short of the corresponding week last year, the number of natives was over 9000 short, owing to an increase of 6300 in the number of Texans.

Choice grass Texas steers sold up to \$4.15, and some 969-pound grass cows sold up to \$3.85. They had had same total.

The Texas cattle market on the opening day of this week was strong and at the highest point of the season, being 50c higher than earlier in the month.

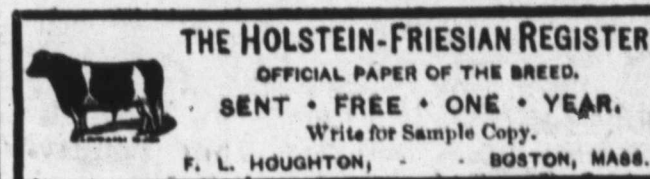
Supplies of Texas cattle lately have been moderate and prices since a week ago have improved 25 to 30c. Sales are about the highest of the season. Good fed steers are salable at \$4.40@ \$5.00.

Riddle Bros. of Alvarado marketed the following lots of fed Texas steers: 36 head, 1429 pounds, \$5.15; 56 steers, 1229, \$4.90; 20 steers, 1191, \$4.75.

There has been a very acceptable advance in cattle prices during the past week. The strongest inquiry has been for nice well-fatted handy cattle weighing less than 1300 pounds. On such grades prices have advanced fully 25 cents, while on heavy steers no improvement has been noted. The export demand has increased considerably, but is still 50 per cent behind a year ago. It was a year ago that the record was established on big receipts, and many cattlemen are of the opinion that a congestion of receipts is likely to follow the late sharp advance. Most dealers have a good deal of confidence in prices, however.

Good fat butchers' stock has sold very well and seems to be in better favor than for some. A large number of fat cows and heifers have sold at \$4.00@4.50 during the past week.

A very good demand prevails for sheep. The supply for local consumption during the past week was the largest on record. Receipts have averaged over 11,000 head per day excepting Saturday and good strong



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prices have been the rule. Texas sheep are coming freely, selling at \$4.50@ \$5.50 for woolled and \$4.00@5.25 for shorn.

James M. McLymont marketed 1263 head of clipped sheep, 81 pounds, at \$5.10.

H. N. Garrett, Midland, 1035 clipped sheep, 84 pounds, \$5.10.

Devitt & P., San Angelo, 1150 woolled, 94 pounds, \$5.50; 834 clipped, 78 pounds, \$5.12; 1182 clipped, 83+ pounds, \$4.85.

Top prices this week were as follows: Cattle, \$6; hogs, \$7.80; sheep, \$6.25; lambs, \$7.30.

Top prices at Chicago a year ago: Cattle, \$4.60; heavy hogs, \$4.70; light hogs, \$4.65; Texas sheep, \$6.35; Western sheep, \$6.35, and lambs, \$7.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cotton was first exported from the United States in 1747.

Texas in the last five years has trebled her wheat crop.

Egyptian cotton, it is reported, will be introduced in the Southern states.

If you want a good crop of potatoes, the ground must be loose and fertile. A wet, clammy soil will not make such a return as will be desirable.

Do you want a good corn crop? If so, first select your seed from the best you can get, cultivate your land well before planting by deep plowing and pulverizing. Cloddy, close ground will not furnish feed sufficient for the plant to bring it to a full fruition.

Corn is one of the best crops to grow in a young orchard, as it can be grown for two or three years in succession. Potatoes also are a good crop, not being much injured by the shade, and the potash, which is a good fertilizer for these crops, is also good for the growth of the orchard.

Is your barn paying a proper interest on the money that it cost, or have you never thought of it in this way? Well, it should do so, and will if you use it to protect all crops from the weather, to shelter the cattle from cold, and to keep the manure from wasting until it can be applied to the land.

The quality of a potato depends much upon the land where it is grown. Very heavy clays and low, wet soils cannot produce a mealy tuber. More care should be taken in this matter, as the potato is the most valuable vegetable that we have, and no pains should be spared in its cultivation.

Mr. Hiram B. Smith, living near Odebolt, Iowa, recently hauled to that station with one team a load that brought him \$610.50. It was composed of eighty-one bushels and twenty-four pounds of clover seed, for which he received \$7.50 per bushel. The Odebolt Chronicle in noting the fact well says, "We don't believe a wagon load of any farm produce was ever sold before for so much money."

Ex-Secretary Rusk never uttered a greater truism than when he wrote: "I say understandingly that the young of our country who will bring to agriculture the education and intelligence, the industry and perseverance essential to success in every other career, will in the course of the next twenty years attain a far greater degree of material well being on the average than awaits them in any other calling."

The visible supply of grain reported by the New York Produce Exchange on April 3 was 77,655,000 bushels of wheat, 15,317,000 bushels of corn, 4,538,000 bushels of oats, 895,000 bushels of rye and 1,116,000 bushels of barley. This shows a decrease during the week of 556,000 bushels of wheat, 216,000 bushels of corn, 21,000 bushels of oats, 59,000 bushels of rye and 57,000 bushels of barley. On April 4, 1892, the supply was 41,027,000 bushels of wheat, 11,539,000 bushels of corn, 3,692,000 bushels of oats, 1,643,000 bushels of rye and 919,000 bushels of barley.

Clover is the best and cheapest fertilizer in the world. You can improve the condition of any soil by following the following rules: Never raise more than two crops of corn in succession, then two crops of wheat. Sow clover in the spring following and plow the first crop under in the fall for the second crop of wheat. Sow timothy when you sow the second crop of wheat at the rate of one gallon per acre and in the following spring sow clover at the

rate of six pounds per acre, and let it lie in grass two years. Do not pasture it too short; let the grass get tall enough to shade the ground, it will make you more pasture than to keep it short. Your ground will improve much faster by keeping the sun from it. This is my experience on a worn-out farm, and now I can raise the biggest kind of crops.—[John Whittleton, Missouri.]

The Corn Crop.

Last season's corn crop, which was short, averaged in yield per acre, according to the government report, 23.1 bushels. Its area is considerably reduced, the reduction being heavy in the corn-producing region, though offset in part by increase in the Atlantic states and throughout the entire cotton belt.

Deserting the Farm.

Farmers who are tempted to move to the cities because they think they can make an easier living, should think the matter over several times, says the Iowa Farmer and Breeder. Of many farmers who have moved to the cities in the last ten years, scarcely one is a dollar more ahead than when leaving the farm, while the probability is that many of them would now be better off had they remained in the country. The cities have no more use for the indolent and the shiftless than the country.

Secretary Rusk Will Go to Farming Again.

"Yes, I shall go back to my farm in western Wisconsin and resume just where I left off four years ago," said Secretary Jerry Rusk at the Ebbitt. "I follow farming not for sentiment or pastime but to make it pay, and so I shall start to raising hay and grass, and breeding swine and cattle as of old. But I shall always look back with intense satisfaction to my four years of official life, for on the whole the time has been spent pleasantly and profitably. I have tried hard to better the condition of the farmers, and see some evidences of success in the fact that exports of farm products have increased enormously in volume since the Harrison administration came in. To-day the outlook for the agriculturist is highly satisfactory. It is another pleasant thought that I am about to turn over the department to one so thoroughly equipped for administering it well as Hon. J. Sterling Morton."

When the milk cow is growing fat she is not being fed right to produce the largest yield of milk, or she is not the right breed. If butter is the object, wait until she has finished putting on fat before testing the cream, or test it while she is fattening and again after she is fat.

The Attorneys are Angry.

He was an under-sized, meek-looking man, and was brought up before the United States commissioner at Atoka, I. T., charged with horse stealing. He had several horses, but no money, and two of the brightest of Atoka's lawyers offered to help him out of his trouble, partly from sympathy. The case against him looked strong, but his meek appearance seemed to offset the evidence, and he was acquitted.

He gave to each of the lawyers one of his ponies as pay for their services. The lawyers put them out to pasture. The same night the little man stole back the horses and skipped from the vicinity. The lawyers who proved that he couldn't steal a horse are now after him with a warrant, and the citizens want to subscribe a medal to go with the warrant.—Chicago News.

A minor heir of a great California estate is in a woful state of mind. The courts have just refused to increase his allowance of \$1000 per month. The poverty-afflicted young man already fancies he hears the wolf howling and scratching at his door. Among his items of expense is \$125 per month for three rooms at the Palace hotel, and \$175 per month for two private tutors. Alackaday! These be hard, hard times. Let the rest of us all thank the propitious fates which did not doom us to a mournful existence of unspeakable worry, striving to make both ends meet on a paltry \$12,000 per year.

The Marysville Appeal tells this story: "It is related of Gen. Grant that while engaged in an animated argument with Mrs. John A. Logan on one occasion he opened his cigar case, offered her a cigar and took one himself. He lit his own and proceeded with the discussion. Mrs. Logan quietly accepted one, too, but secreted it without attracting attention." Singular that Mrs. Logan should have been guilty of so gross a violation of smokers' ethics! No gentleman will accept a cigar from another and not light it in his presence. The conclusion is plain that Mrs. Logan is no gentleman.

This is how to extinguish a candle without blowing or snuffing it out: Take a piece of thick copper wire coiled in a spiral at the end. Fasten the other end to a wooden handle. Hold the wire so that the coil will be around the flame of the candle, and very quickly it will be extinguished. The copper, by its great conductivity, takes the heat away from the flame and cools it so rapidly that the temperature falls below the point of ignition, and the light goes out.

Hambletonian 10, was foaled forty-four years ago this month.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

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The Only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Contains neither Ammonia, Alum, nor any other adulterant.

Does finer and more economical work than any other, owing to its marvelous purity and greater strength.

It is cheaper at 50c a pound than the ordinary kinds at 20c.

The Best is always the Cheapest.

DRY Leather wants Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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The stock farmer not only farms with his stock, but he farms for his stock.

Although one may carry on mixed farming, each branch should be a specialty, and the stock kept should be best adapted to that branch.

White corn is considered as coming nearer to oats than yellow corn, and is, therefore, better for working animals. So far as the results of analysis are known, white corn has about 1 per cent more of the muscle-forming elements than yellow corn.

By giving young stock heavy food in such quantity as to surfeit them the digestive power is often permanently impaired. Never overfeed the young animals, and give such food as is most easily digested. That is the way to make them thrifty.

The best seeds will not grow so well in poor soil as in that richly manured. The best milk cows will become poor milkers if they are not properly fed and cared for. So with hens. Feed for eggs and any breed will give them—some breeds more, some less.

Home production of food and the feeding of farm products to good stock is a remunerative branch of agriculture. One who follows it steadily and intelligently rarely has reason to complain that farming does not pay, and this business is not overdone.

Those who attempt to run a farm by substituting commercial fertilizers in place of barnyard manure will do well to remember that it will benefit the land to have a crop of rye or clover plowed under every few years. It lightens it up and makes it mellow.

Good meadows are often seriously injured by being pastured too close, especially soon after cutting, when, usually, the weather is hot and dry, and again in the fall before cold, freezing weather sets in. Grass plant roots need protection during the summer from the burning sun, and a good protection of top in winter materially prevents injury from thawing and freezing, and especially in that class of soils which has a tendency to spew up. Some pasturing in many cases is rather a benefit than otherwise, but indiscriminately done, as is often the case, considerable damage is often done, which, considering the amount of benefit procured in the way of feed, is not profitable.

Convenient Toolhouses.

One of the most important conveniences on every farm is a house for storing and keeping in place all tools when not in actual use. The waste by having tools around carelessly is a heavy drain on the farmer's purse. It is made worse if he continues to use such implements after their effectiveness had been impaired by exposure to the weather. The toolhouse should also have conveniences as a workshop for stormy weather. An ingenious farmer can thus save himself many bills that would cost him heavily if he hired the work done.

Heifers Growing Into Cows.

Very few people wish to buy a heifer with her first calf. She is only a half cow, as the old saying is, yet if of good blood and well cared for such animals will grow in value faster than any other stock on the farm. The heifer's teats are apt to be small. But if she be handled right and carefully her teats may be enlarged and remain of good size all her life. More than this, too, the man who has the milking of a cow the first year of the first year of her milk production determines her value as a milker ever after. It, therefore, needs thorough, careful men to grow heifers into cows for market, and

by the fact of the scarcity of such men the business is likely long to be a profitable one.

Milk in Solid Form.

In Siberia the milk freezes naturally during the severe frost experienced in that country, but in France the freezing is done artificially. The Siberian winter lasts so long and the cold is so intense that milk is there bought in solid form, the people buying it in chunks instead of quarts. For convenience it is sometimes allowed to freeze round a stick which is then used as a handle to carry it by, and the milkman leaves a chunk or two chunks, as the case may be, at the homes of his customers. An important industry in France has arisen for selling milk in a solid form, it having been ascertained that milk can be kept perfectly fresh in a frozen condition for more than a month.

The milk is frozen in cans by means of an ordinary ice-making machine and dispatched by road, rail, or steamer to its destination. The customer who purchases the solid milk has simply to thaw it for a minute or two, when it is required for use. In a paper read before a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of France, M. Guerin of Grandeville stated that in cooking, yield of cream and every other respect the frozen corresponded with quite new milk, and that on the fourth day the cream was still excellent in the frozen, which was not the case with the new. Butter and cheese can be prepared from the frozen as well as from the new milk.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Educate your horse by the same system you would your child; commence when they are young. Don't wait until they are nearly grown.

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 more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

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

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

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Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
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Would you not consider the matter? If you could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

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WACO, TEX.

A Girl's Essay on Boys.

"Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be young ladies by-and-by.

"Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam, he said to himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and then he made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam, that there have been more women than men. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything, but soap. If I had my way, half the boys in the world would be girls, and the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy.—[St. Andrew's Church Record.

An Oklahoma editor says in his paper. "Yesterday we were again married. It will be remembered that both of our former wives eloped with the foreman of the office. To avoid any further inconvenience of this kind we have this time married a lady who is herself a compositor, and she will set the type while we hustle for the ducks who will owe on the subscription."

Merino Sheep for Sale.

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



A Temperance Drink


For temperance people—a health-giving drink for the masses.

Hires' Root Beer

Not a harmful ingredient in its make-up. Nothing but the purest extracts of carefully selected herbs, roots, barks and berries.

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Be sure and get Hires'



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SAN ANTONIO.

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

FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 26.—R. R. Clarridge, the well-known land and live stock trader of this city, recently returned from the Galveston coast country and reports stock taking on flesh rapidly, as there has been an abundance of rain and the new crop of sedge grass is coming forward with a jump. Mr. Clarridge says, however, that the long horns of that section are steadily giving away before the Northwestern farmers, who are coming in droves, attracted by the wonderful farm, garden and fruit developments of the Galveston coast region.

W. H. Hurst returned Tuesday morning from Austin, Llano, Marble Falls and other towns, and says they have had good rains and prospects are fine for good crops and that every body is feeling easy. Grass is A No. 1, and stockmen in consequence are feeling jubilant. He also says his road, the Cotton Belt, is handling a great deal of stock and are now making better time than ever before.

H. O. Skinner, Texas representative of Street's Western Stable Car Co., has also been on a trip. He returned Friday from the Northwestern part of the state, where he has been endeavoring to get his equipment headed for Southern Texas, as the heavy stock movement still continues principally of cattle going to the Territory. He is also having a number of his cars going to the markets and thinks from the general outlook at present that the movement will continue for a month yet almost in as large proportions as for the last three weeks. Cause of this almost unprecedented rush is the drouth which existed in some localities previous to late storms and was beginning to be severely felt. There has been an absence of usual spring rains in some counties of southwest Texas. Mr. Skinner says late rains have reached many places where stockmen were becoming discouraged, but were made to feel good and thinks we may now look for an improvement in the condition of things, and it is needed, as stock lately sent to market has not been as good as might be desired. He further says that he has been fairly successful in supplying their cars to take care of the major portion of shipments. Of course some of the lines have been inconvenienced by the shortage but other companies usually come to the front with their cars, thereby helping out considerably.

William Ragland, Southern Texas representative of the Texas live stock commission company, returned last Saturday from the Brownwood and San Angelo country, and says it is as dry as he ever wants to see it, and cattle are being shipped out by wholesale train loads. John F. Camp of this city was there, and had been there for a week, wanting to ship, but there were still 140 cars ordered ahead of him.

Homer T. Eads, commercial freight agent of the Iron Mountain, came home recently from the west. He made a trip over the Texas Pacific to Big Springs, Midland, Colorado City and other towns. He says there was nothing moving from those places but sheep, and reports it pretty dry there, but worse here. The following parties

will ship about 200 cars of sheep to market from Midland within the next six weeks: Garrett & Fusch, 50 cars; John Scarbrough, 100 cars, and 50 cars more will be made up among small shippers. All the sheepmen are through shearing, and he went to a number of ranches and saw the sheep himself, and they certainly look fine, and thinks it is safe to say they will average 85 pounds.

Mr. Eads says that his road has with in the last two weeks made improvements in the train service between Texarkana and St. Louis, not only in handling trains of livestock, but also on less than train load shipments, such improvements as will add greatly to their already superior facilities for handling of livestock traffic. He says the International and Great Northern road has handled about 1700 cars of beef cattle to St. Louis and Chicago through Texarkana and via the Iron Mountain already since January, and has given general satisfaction.

Mr. J. E. Galbraith, general passenger agent of the International and Great Northern, one of the most popular railroad men in the state, was an interested spectator of the flower battle last Friday. Mr. Galbraith, though a passenger man, don't kick at seeing a passenger train sidetracked for a live stock flyer to go by.

Ike Pryor, one of the prominent cattlemen of the state, was here Friday arranging to ship a big lot of cattle from Encinal to grass in the territory.

John I. Clare came up from Beeville Wednesday last. Says he shipped out ten train loads of fat cattle last week and has come out ahead so far on every shipment. Says things have changed around some in the last month or six weeks. Sellers are now more plentiful than buyers.

E. Morris, a prominent and shrewd stockman as well as merchant of Corpus Christi, was here last Thursday and says it is dry, very dry, down where he came from.

J. Blackburn Miller, a wealthy stockman of this city, has sold out his ranch interests in Val Verde county and is now selling out his fine driving horses, buggies, carriages, etc., preparatory to returning to his home in New York city.

Dr. J. A. Cobb, the heavy-weight stockman of Lehigh, I. T., came in last Wednesday and spent several days here on the look out for cattle. Says the Territory just now is the finest he he ever saw it.

Maj. Seth Mabry—everybody knows him—came over from Austin Thursday night, and brought Mrs. Mabry on a pleasure trip. They witnessed the parade and battle of flowers. Maj. Mabry says it is distressingly dry beyond Austin, as they got none of the recent blustering rain.

A. P. Rachel came up from Beeville Friday and returned home Saturday. Says it is still dry down there.

E. Corkill, the stockman, with Francis Smith & Co., in the stock business, came in Saturday from Uvalde, where he had been for three or four days looking after their interests, and says very light rains they have had will do very little good, if any. He was on his way home to El Sordo, where he says it is also getting dry again, but they are not yet suffering for rain.

Ed Lasater came up from the lower country Saturday, where he has been shipping out his Driscoll beeves and others of his extensive purchases.

Capt. John F. Lytle has returned from Washington, D. C., where he says it was cool when he went, but pleasant when he left. It is very nice up there, but he is glad to get back to Texas and home again.

J. W. Jones of Dilworth, Gonzales county, left for his home last Saturday night, after spending a couple of days here. Says it is not very dry in his section, still they would like to have a little rain. Mr. Jones says they are shipping more cattle this year from his county to the Territory than ever before, and he thinks it is a good thing for the country as it relieves the range, which is badly needed. He says even

WOOL!

JESSE T. BAKER, Prés.

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

St. Louis Commission Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION.

Southeast corner Main and Pine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

WOOL!

long 2's are being shipped to fatten and put on the market.

R. A. Houston, a wealthy stockman of Gonzalez, spent a few days in the city last week among his hosts of friends.

H. E. Johnson, formerly of Uvalde, but now of Moore, where he has recently embarked in the mercantile business though he still hangs on to the cows, of which he says he cannot and does not want to let go, came in Monday evening and returned home this morning. He says in his country there is yet a good season in the ground for crops, and they are looking fine, but rain is needed for stockmen to put water out in the water holes.

William Butler of Kennedy received word that the Evans, Snider, Buel Co. had sold for him in Chicago Tuesday a train of spayed grass cows at \$3.15. They were extra good ones, and Geo. Saunder, the commission man of this city, says it was not so much the market as the class of cattle, and they are the first cows from this section that have sold for over \$2.75 this season.

C. E. Way, H. L. Lackey and J. R. Holland, all of Alpine, passed through here Tuesday on their way to Amarillo, where they go to dispose each of his herds of cattle that were driven over the trail.

Other prominent stockmen noticed around the Southern hotel yesterday evening were James H. Deere of the Territory, C. W. Merchant of Abilene, Mr. Bennett of Bennett Bros., Cuero, Chas. Kellogg of Ponca, I. T., J. W. Kokernot, T. A. Coleman, Encinal, Uncle Henry Stevens of Kansas City, J. M. Dobie of Lagarto, Philip Witherspoon of Gainesville, Tobe Odem of Fort Worth.

Dr. O. B. Love has his business card in the JOURNAL. If you need any operations performed on the teeth call on the doctor when in the city, he will treat you right.

The same can be said of A. N. Calloway, the photographer, whose card also appears where stockmen can see. When you visit the city have your "pictor took," and have Mr. Calloway to do it.

Now look up the reading notice of R. R. Clarridge, see what he has to say, then write and ask him about it.

A splendid shower fell here last night which will be of great benefit; its extent is not known at this writing.

Notice.

Several bunches of well graded young bulls, twos and over, for sale by R. R. Clarridge, San Antonio, Tex. Write for description and price.

A small yard or pen, eight or ten feet square, with a snug coop for night use, makes a nice run for one brood, and the difference in the number of chickens raised will more than offset the cost of the pen and coop. Protective measures of this kind are what procure success. We must take good care of our chicks when first hatched if we would raise them.

The setting hen must have full rights to their nests, and they should be in places where the other hens can not get at them. Divide off a portion of the nesting house and give the hens that are setting the best place. Do not put them close enough together so that they can fight while on the nest. The more secluded setting hens can be placed the better they will do:

He: "I've bought you a pet monkey to amuse you, darling." She: "Oh, how kind of you! Now I shan't miss you when you're away.—[Pick-Me-Up.

DR. C. E. TINKHAM,

DENTIST.

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

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST.

511½ E. Houston street.

SOWERS, DALLAS CO., TEXAS,
April 24, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

I can't write write for a paper, but I can write to people, especially those that I love, and as I love farmers and above all admire the rosy cheeked farmer's daughter as she appears at home dispensing genuine hospitality to those whose chance it is to be guests at her father's house. I am impelled by that love as well as a desire to comply with the JOURNAL'S request to write this:

In and around this section is to be found as good agricultural land as can be found in this state. Sowers, the village, consists of three stores, whose stock is quite complete: two blacksmith shops, postoffice, and recently machinery has been received for a gin. We are thirteen miles due west from Dallas, and thirteen miles east from Grapevine. In fact this is a part of Grapevine prairie.

Within the past two weeks we have had two telling frosts, the one of last Thursday injuring vegetation considerably.

With the new moon so far to the north, we may yet expect cold weather. Farmers throughout this section are needing rain badly. The clouds hover and threaten, but refuse to yield their coveted treasure. Many fears are entertained lest the wheat and oat crops are cut short on account of the absence of rain.

If other subscribers have as good an opinion of this farmer's journal as I, they, too, will be heard from.

M. A. F.

[The above is a genuine love letter. Loyal to the core in love of country, loyal to the injunction to love thy neighbor and his daughter, and a devotion to the interests of the JOURNAL. These three combine all the duties of first-class citizenship.—E. D. JOURNAL.]

It is said that the "Big Three" cattle butchers of Chicago are about to engage in tanning the hides taken from the cattle killed there, and thus add to the profits of their "combine" the tanner's profit. The undigested food taken from the stomachs is made into strawboard.—The only product of the cattle not as yet utilized is said to be the dying groan.

It may be true that a fat hen will not lay—all the year round—but she is certainly in a better condition to prepare her for laying than she would be if she was too poor to lay; that is, if there is a graduated scale in point of flesh, above and below a certain standard, at which laying ceases, always take the maximum end. Where did this suggestion originate, anyway?

"How old are you, my little man?" asked a gentleman of a tot who was less than four years of age. "I'm not old," was the indignant reply. "I'm almost new.—[Sparks.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, }
April 27, 1893. }

Receipts—Castle, 3200, of which 18 carloads were fair to good Texans. Market active, strong and higher on everything.

The following are representative sales of Texans: 200 Kansas corn-fed, weighing 980 pounds, \$4.30; 49 head, weighing 1024, \$4.20; 24 head, weighing 1041, \$4.15; 51 head, weighing 896, \$4.05; 53 head, weighing 722, \$3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000; shipments 2800. Market active and lower. Extreme range of prices, \$6:50@7:50; bulk of sales, \$7.30@7:35.

Sheep—Receipts, 2600; shipments, none. Market steady and unchanged.

Texas Cattle Receipts by Wire.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., April 27. }

Total receipts of cattle, 13,000. Choice grass steers, 1100 pounds, sold at \$4.10 @4.40; a lot 349 grass steers averaging 1050, sold at \$4.15. A. McFadden marketed 102 fed steers, 1186 pounds, at \$4.87; Johnson & P., 196 fed steers, 1101 pounds, \$4.65; Riddle of Alvarado, 95 steers, 1233 pounds, \$4.95.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas sold 76 steers, 11250 pounds, at \$5.05.

Offerings of Texas cattle to-day very small, only a train or so, and yesterday's loss of 10c on good cattle was fully regained. The proportion of good fed cattle in Wednesday's run was surprising.

Yesterday's receipts of Texas cattle footed up 5254 head, the largest day since division opened. The previous largest day being 2615 head. For the first three days this week receipts were 30 head, against 6838, the same time last year. During the whole of corresponding week last year there were only 1500 Texas cattle received at Chicago.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 8000. Market active, steady to stronger; mixed and packers \$7 50@7 67; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$7 70@7 75; light, \$7 60@7 70; pigs, \$7 25@7 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 1000. Market slightly higher; clipped Texans, \$4 60@4 90; westerns, \$5 50@6 45; lambs and yearlings, \$6 75@7 15.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

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FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,

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WE WILL Furnish IT.

Write to the

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

Kansas City Stock Yards

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 27.

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Total receipts 800, Texans, fifty cars. Market active, and 10 to 15c higher. J. K. Quinn, Thorndale, 20 steers, 1054 pounds and 22 steers, 976 pounds, \$4.25.

Whaley & Jones, Gainesville, 24 steers, 976 pounds, \$4.25, 23 steers, 868 pounds, \$4.15.

D. B. Sloan, Hillsboro; 22 steers, 953 pounds, \$4.20.

Walling Bros., Hillsboro, 137 steers, 935 pounds, and 69 steers, 950 pounds, \$4.10.

M. J. Votan, Eagle Pass, 174 steers, 870 pounds, \$3.50.

Dull Bros., Cotulla, 90 cows, 704 pounds, \$2.75.

Guy Bowen, San Antonio, 68 steers, 1060, \$5.45.

Sheep—Steady.

H. N. Garrett, Midland, 1111, 83 pounds, 4c.

Hogs—Receipts, 7200; shipments, 2000. Market strong. Heavy, \$7.20@7.65; mixed, 7.10@7.55; light, \$7.25@7.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 3000. Good natives, \$3.25; Texans, \$5.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The market continues to rule steady and fairly active for all classes of fair to good beef cattle. Calves and yearlings are scarce and in demand. Only one carload, that arrived too late for market, left on hand. Hogs dull: sheep not wanted and hard to quote. Butchers are fully supplied.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand
Beef cattle	1451	1402	239
Calves and Yearlings	1558	1505	61
Hogs	670	714	167
Sheep	937	1366	507

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

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

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6@c@6; common to fair per lb gross, 4 1/2@5 1/2c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb. gross, 4@4 1/2c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.50.

"I will now write something in a light and airy vein," said the clerk who makes out gas bills.—Washington Star.

Kansas City Market Letter

Special Correspondence to the Journal.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 26.—Since the last letter nothing of interest occurred in the Texas cattle trade at the Kansas City stockyards until Monday, when another good run of fifty-six carloads came. Nearly all were steers. Part were common, but the quality ruled good to choice. As stated last Thursday Texas cattle are in good demand here, and as predicted then values have grown stronger right along, the market opening 15c to 30c higher than the week previous. Trade was brisk in good grades, and all such sold well with an upward tendency to prices. A bunch of 120 fine dehorned Indian steers, weighing 1100 pounds, sold for \$4.60 per hundred weight. A lot of 262 grassers from near the coast weighed 1075 pounds and sold at \$3.25. Other sales were: 64, 1043, \$4.35; 45, 1077, \$4.25; 140, 937, \$4.20; 123, 983, \$4.20; 76, 958, \$4.20; 100, 936, \$4.10; 49, 920, \$4.65; 47, 961, \$4; 52, 913, \$3.95; 52, 880, \$3.95; 50, 981, \$4, 49, 833, \$3.65, and 95, 839, \$3.60.

Tuesday there was nothing in the Texas yards to mention, and to-day but seven loads of ordinary to poor cattle were offered, which sold steady, the higher prices having been maintained, quality considered. The figures to-day ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.10 for 807 940-pound steers.

Receipts of native cattle have been very liberal this week. There were 4500 for a starter, followed by 6000 Tuesday, and to-day 3800 came. They have been largely steers, and mostly of good quality. There has been no lack of demand, especially for desirable light cattle, such as dressed beef men use, and trade has been active along these lines in almost every instance throughout. Heavy export steers were not over plentiful, but they have lagged somewhat, and are barely steady as a rule to 10 to 20 cents lower in some instances, while the others have got that much stronger. On Monday \$5.20 was reached for 1428 pound steers; Tuesday 1579-pound steers sold for \$5.25, and to-day 1395-pound steers brought \$5.35, and certainly fancy heavy exporters would sell for \$5.50 to \$5.60 if here. Good dressed beef steers range from \$4.75 to \$5.10 and light ones from \$4.10 to \$4.60, while butchers' steers were from \$3.80 to \$4.00. Cows have been comparatively scarce and hence ready sale, choice ones selling from \$4.00 to \$4.35. A bunch of fine spayed heifers sold for \$4.65 yesterday. Fair to really good cows are selling at \$3.90 to \$3.95, and even common ones show sound strength.

Receipts of hogs were liberal this



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The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

week and usually of good quality, and for two days the demand was very strong, particularly for choice "lights." Prices have improved constantly since Monday noon till the close to-day, which was weak to 10c lower than the general market. Nearly 30c was added to values in two days, and the bulk of sales were at \$7.30 to \$7.45 to-day, with many sales at \$7.50.

The sheep trade is in specially fine condition. Receipts are very heavy, and the quality for the most part is unusually good. The demand has doubled in this market within a year or two, and all now coming find ready sale at last year's high prices. The following are some of to-day's sales: Thirteen spring lambs, 53, \$9.00; 231 lambs, 70, \$5.90; 130 mixed, 75, \$5.40; 991 Texas, 84, \$5.10; 236 mixed, 87, \$5.65; 110 mixed, 95, \$5.65; 242 mixed, 81, \$5.45; 132 New Mexican ewes, 80, \$4.75.

Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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

Souvenir Coins.

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

Merino Sheep For Sale.

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

In a Picture Gallery—A.: That's a newly married couple. B.: How do you know? A.: He is always stepping on her dress. B.: What does that prove? A.: After he has been married some time and found out what a dress costs, he will be more careful.—Fliegende Blaetter.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

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

THE QUIET HOUSE.

O, mothers, worn and weary
With the cares that never cease,
With never time for pleasure,
With days that have no peace,
With little hands to hinder
And feeble steps to guard,
With tasks that lie unfinished,
Deem not your lot too hard

I know a house where childish things
Are hidden out of sight;
Where never sound of little feet
Is heard from morn till night;
No tiny hands that fast undo,
That pull things all awry,
No baby hurts to pity
As the quiet day goes by.

The house is all in order
And free from tiresome noise;
No moments of confusion,
No scattered, broken toys;
And the children's little garments
Are never soiled or torn,
But laid away forever
Just as they last were worn.

And she, the sad-eyed mother—
What would she give to-day
To feel your cares and burdens,
To walk your weary way!
Ah! happiest on all this earth;
Could she again but see
The rooms all strewn with playthings
And the children 'round her knee.
ALMA PENDEXTER HAYDEN.

Many of us of to-day who have to toil for our daily bread think our lot a hard one perhaps and wish we had lived in those good old antebellum days of slavery and luxuries when the neat seamstress, with her every ready needle; the cook, who as a mark of respect, was generally designated by the appellation of "Black Mammy," with her head in a gay bandana securely knotted; the house girl so tidy and handy, and last but not least in point of importance, "my young missus'" maid, were considered necessary adjuncts to every well regulated Southern home.

It was wonderfully nice and agreeable at that time to be able to afford a retinue of well drilled and permanent attendants; but as that good old peasant bishop, M. Myried, was wont to say to the rich lords and princes of his diocese: "What a world of trouble you must find it to care for all these riches!"

The sequence of this luxurious living was not so agreeable as many of to-day who went through the trying time can attest.

When the crisis came the delicate lady with whitened and heretofore idly folded hands, showed the spirit that had been dormant so long. She aroused and found herself ready for any and all emergencies. The delicately organized and sensitive woman became imbued with new life and light. Up to this time she had been idling her life away.

Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, in a late Republic, tells how the Southern women denied themselves every luxury. Our staples of this day were luxuries in those days.

"Real coffee and store tea," she says, "were for the sick and wounded; the principal food in every home was pork and corned beef, fat pine splints afforded the light by which the women

laboriously toiled to make cloth and clothes for absent ones. The strong tension upon the nerves of the women was not relieved by pleasant new books and magazines, while the newspapers were annals of endeavor, triumph, sorrow, wounds and death."

I echo the sentiment of Henry Clay, and in his language declare against war. Still, I believe all this misery and suffering has not been without its beneficial results, and we may yet live to see that the hand of One greater than all was in this war.

One goop thing, it wrought a spirit of independence in the dependent and fondled, inert Southerner that clings to the self-reliant woman of to-day, who imparts and instils the do-for-yourself spirit into the minds of her daughters, till the woman of our day, whose lot is "chill penury," no longer fears to turn her hand and intellect to that vocation best suited to her capacity. Now, instead of being ostracised, she is respected and admired the more.

Quinine Hair Tonic.

To the many readers who have inquired for a hair tonic we are pleased to give one that is thoroughly reliable: Bay rum, 2 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces; tincture cantharides, 1 dram; oil bergamot, 30 drops; sulphate of quinine, 10 grains; water, 4 ounces.

Furniture Polish.

They were asked at a large wholesale furniture store the other day what they employed to keep their stock in order. This polish was recommended as all that they ever found necessary: One-third turpentine and two-thirds sweet oil, applied with a soft cloth.

Fried Bacon.

Next to sweet, fresh butter as a digestible fat comes bacon, which, when delicately broiled, is as delicious as it is nutritious. It is said to be the process of curing that changes pork, which, in its fresh state, is so hard for a delicate stomach to assimilate. The fiber is so close that the digestive fluids do not readily act upon it. Mrs. Abel, who is an authority on the chemistry of foods, says: Bacon has come to rival cod-liver oil as a cure for consumption."

Paste.

For ordinary purposes, paste consists simply of flour made into thin cream with water and boiled. It then forms a stiffish mass, which may be diluted with water so as to bring it to any required condition. It is sometimes of advantage to add a little common glue to the paste. Where paste is kept for a long time, various ingredients may be added to prevent souring and molding. A few cloves form perhaps the best preservative for small quantities; on the larger scale, carbolic may be used. Salicylic acid is also a good preservative; a few grains added to the freshly prepared paste will entirely prevent souring.

Flowers.

Boys and girls, do you love flowers? There are few things more intimately associated with our everyday life than flowers. Their influence is always in the right direction. What would a festive occasion be without flowers, both for personal adornment and the decoration of our homes? They are exchanged among friends and lovers as tokens of sincere regard and unchanged affection. To many the presence of flowers on the table are as indispensable as the food. They mingle also with our tears over the last loving rites of friends and relatives. In these, and a thousand other ways, the frail blossoms, full of life, satisfy the aesthetic longing of the soul; they are simply beautiful. A flower is full of speech, it helps us bear sorrow, and is a fair type of happiness and sweet love and

enjoyment. The heart throbs with grateful response in these emblems of our life, and trust, and hope.

Reading Aloud.

Some women neither know nor care for the delightful pastime of reading aloud. They fancy that a special training by a teacher of elocution is essential to fit them for the proper rendering of the thoughts of others, and that it is not worth while to attempt to gain the accomplishment, as they have no special aptness for it, ignoring the fact that reading aloud is one of the talents to be secured by a judicious investment of the great talent of time.

Clear and distinct enunciation, a well-trained eye and ready comprehension of the great author's meaning are essentials easily acquired, and the practice of this delightful accomplishment gives so much pleasure that it is recommended as an important contributor to that happiness which every loving heart would fain bring into the lives of others. To read to the dear ones who are weak or ill, to the sufferers in hospitals and to aid those whose eyes are failing as the long shadows of life's afternoon cloud their brightness—these are blessings which we can easily bestow, and by which we are ourselves enriched.—The Interior.

Managing Turkeys.

One advantage in having the turkeys hatched out early is that with good care in feeding they can often be made ready for market early in the fall, and sometimes this is quite an item. But if hatched early care must be taken to provide coops where they can be sheltered and kept comfortable until they make growth enough to be given a good range.

One of the most serious causes of loss with turkeys is allowing them to run out in the wet grass and weeds. This is one reason for making it desirable to hatch the first laying under a hen, as by the time the second laying is hatched the weather is warmer, drier and more settled.

Turkeys, when first hatched, are very tender and need good care, but after they get reasonably well feathered they can be turned out and be given a free range and will thrive with very little trouble. One important item in managing young turkeys is to keep them dry. Feed five times a day for the first ten days, and then three times a day until they are old enough to turn out. Then twice a day will be sufficient.

The condition of the fowls should determine the amount of the ration, but in all cases it should be enough to keep thrifty. Curd is one of the best foods that can be given to young turkeys, and they can be given all they will eat. Ground grain can be given at first, but cornmeal should not be depended on alone. One reason of failure with young turkeys is the exclusive feeding of cornmeal, wet up with water or milk. If cornmeal must be depended on for the principal ration, it will be best to bake well and then crumble fine. This will be much better than to feed raw. Care should be taken to feed regularly—given after they are turned out, so that they will be surer of coming home at night. Turkeys, more than any other poultry, are inclined to stray off, and as they nearly always roost wherever night overtakes them, they soon get into the habit of straying away. Feeding regularly, in a measure, at least, prevents this.

It pays with young turkeys to feed liberally, and thus secure a vigorous, thrifty growth all through the season; the better weight will make this kind of feeding profitable.—Republic.

DAIRY.

A deep milker is always a deep drinker, hence the imperative necessity for pure water and an abundance of it.

Pure air and clean water are demands of nature. Be sure your ani-

Don't YOU Need a "BABY" Cream Separator



If you have five or more cows, a "BABY" cannot but prove a most profitable and pleasing investment. Its use means more and better butter, warm skim-milk for feeding purposes, saving of ice, time, labor and plant, and better satisfaction with dairying generally. Send for new "BABY" catalogue, giving actual experiences of well-known users and endorsement of highest dairy authorities in every section, styles, capacities, prices, and complete information.

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

mals have plenty of both.—America Breeder.

It takes a liberal feeder to be a successful dairyman, but he must have a due regard for the quality as well as the quantity of his feed.

No matter how good a pedigree an animal may have, do not use it for breeding unless at the time it is in the very thriftiest condition.—Farm Life.

A cow that will not produce 250 pounds of butter annually is not what would be termed the minimum standard, and should give place to a better one.

Good cream to the amount of two and one-half pounds ought to give one pound of good butter. Don't have the cream too thick nor too thin, as there is nothing gained.

Some of the great dairy states require by statute the furnishing of so much butter fat in all standard cheese, up to a certain percentage. The people want richer milk in their cheese.

The British Dairy Farmer, in a late issue, publishes an excellent portrait of ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, with a short sketch of his career. This is not only a compliment to Governor Hoard, but to the American dairy industry as well.

The governor of New York has appointed a lawyer for dairy commissioner of that state. He should appoint a practical dairyman to some judicial position when a vacancy occurs no matter whether he knows anything about law or not.—Exchange.

For scratched or cracked teats we never found anything better than an application after each milking of a little of the poorest and cheapest molasses we could get, such as was known as sour Cuba, and mostly sold to the distillers to make rum of.

It is useless to talk of a general purpose cow when we are breeding to attain such results. Such a physiological anomaly does not exist, for where the practical test comes for an animal to prove herself a good dairy and beef cow at the same time—that is to say, filling those distinctive requirements to an eminent degree—she will be found to lack in one or the other. The requirements and physical endowments necessary to sustain these two relations are incompatible with each other.

SWINE.

Don't feed pigs simply to keep them going, but feed so as to keep them going very fast.

Brood sows that fatten very fast are not doing their duty towards their pigs. They should be fed liberally, not to fatten, but to make milk.

There is still plenty of time to plant artichokes for hog pasture. Four bushels cut to one eye in a piece and planted like potatoes will plant an acre.

There is no question as to the value of good pasturage in growing hogs, and good, green clover will not only reduce the cost, but produce better health and thrift.

If you keep the breeding sows on corn all winter they will prove expensive customers, and, beside, will not be in condition to farrow thrifty pigs. Give milk, bran, roots, etc.

There appears to be a great shortage of hogs in Great Britain. This is particularly so in Ireland. The high price of pork and bacon will very likely stimulate an increased effort to remedy this deficit across the water.

For the next two years certainly there will be good prices for pork, so that there will be no risk in breeding hogs extensively. After that, however, if ever farmer rushes into business, like one sheep following another over a gate, then there will be a big drop.

That the price of hogs is now high, arising out of the gradual shortage for the past two years, is a recognized fact, and the overdraft of the cattle from the herds and small holdings of the average farmer throughout the length and breadth of the land has created a condition that will take at least four years to even up with the demand and still leave the business on a profitable basis.

Many farmers winter their hogs in the barnyard, stabling and feeding in their stalls or feeding rooms all other farm animals. It is a good practice, especially if whole grain is fed to either cattle or horses. The grain is never perfectly digested, and without hogs to work over its excrement much of its value is sure to be lost. The hog manure makes the other more valuable with which it is mixed.

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

Market Age.

Some breeders argue that the more profitable hog for market purposes is the one that is kept until he reaches about the 400 pound notch. This theory, however, is resisted by a large proportion of the most practical operators who furnish the mass of the hog product. The JOURNAL would call attention to a writer for the "Practical Farmer" on this subject. He says: "Surely every farmer should raise his own pork. Whether he goes into the swine business more extensively, and thus has more or less fat hogs for sale, will depend upon the availability of plenty of cheap food. Pigs cannot be

profitably grown when they must be kept confined in pens and fed grain most all the time. They will not thrive well and their food will cost far too much under such treatment.

The young and growing pigs must have liberty as well as suitable food. For the muscles to develop rapidly exercise is of the most primary importance. Young pigs that run on a good clover pasture and are fed in addition two or three meals a day of skim milk mixed with shorts invariably make a fine, satisfactory growth, for their conditions of life are most natural and the food is eminently calculated to build up bone and muscle. If milk is not abundant, after a few weeks, the clover, if plenty, can form the entire ration.

Clover is what may be called a perfect food; that is, it forms a well balanced ration of itself with the proportions of nitrogenous and heat producing elements, as required by animal economy. Corn or corn meal is only needed to finish off with during the last month or six weeks of the hog's life, before slaughtering. The most profit to the feeder comes from early maturity; and small hogs, dressing from 200 to 250 pounds, are what the markets demand. This weight is easily made in nine months or less by our improved breeds of swine; and spring pigs are ready for market in autumn, before cold weather sets in in earnest. Farrowing is not at all an operation fraught with much danger, providing good, rational hygienic treatment has been observed.

The breeding sow must not be fat, nor should she be very poor. Her state is best described as one of good condition. The bowels must be kept active and open by feeding roots, shorts, etc., rather than corn meal. Long straw in the bedding is to be avoided, as it is very liable to entangle the newly-farrowed litter. It is wise to have a rail fastened six or eight inches from the wall to keep the sow from crowding against the latter as she lies down, and thus killing any of her pigs. Once a real good breeding sow is obtained, kind, of good form, let her be kept as long as she remains prolific."

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

HORTICULTURE.

The home experiment station—the garden.

A large top and a large bottom makes a well balanced tree.

Good luck makes a good garden, but this kind goes out with you for an hour's work while the dew is on in the early morn, and will require you to double the dose about the close of the day.

The cross-fertilization of raspberries and blackberries has received much attention the past season at the Illinois experiment station. Results are, of course, problematical as yet, but it is hoped to produce fruit having less seed and more flesh.

It is rarely advisable to seed an orchard down to clover or grass until it is in bearing. Of course, in some cases the nature of the soil may be such that cultivation is, to say the least, not desirable, but wherever it is possible it will be best to cultivate and manure well before seeding down.

Chautauqua county, N. Y., shipped last year 2235 cars of grapes, which netted the growers 2½ cents a pound. At this price there was about an average profit of \$137 an acre, yet many farmers think that they cannot afford to grow grapes enough for their family use, preferring to allow the odd corners and nooks around the buildings where grapes would thrive to grow up

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM

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Comfort-lovers everywhere,

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Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
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to weeds and bushes, or to stand barren.

You should spray your trees. There is probably no work on the farm or garden which will yield better returns for the time and money expended than spraying fruit trees and vines for the destruction of insect pests, and also for checking the blights and other diseases which attack either the foliage or fruit.

When trees or vines are trimmed, the refuse should be carefully removed, every piece being secured, if possible, and the whole burned as a safeguard against insects. When the black knot or fungus growth is removed from the trees, the detached limbs will spread the disease as well as the limbs on the trees that may be affected. Use fire whenever it can be done.

A peach grower, whose trees were attacked by the "yellows" and who had lost quite a number by the disease, states that he cured the trees by the use of scraps of iron placed in the soil around them, his theory being that the trees were deficient in iron. After practicing the iron treatment he states that the trees grew vigorously and bore fruit for years.—Exchange.

It often happens that the trunks of fruit trees are injured by singletrees in plowing the orchard. When such an accident occurs the tree so injured should receive immediate treatment. An application of clay made into a thick mortar, held in place by a few turns of Burlap sacking or rags, should be made at once. This enables the wound to heal without serious damage to the tree.

In England all such crops as peas, beans, potatoes, carrots and parsley are grown in large forcing houses, and the gardeners find that the work is profitable. The Southern states have always supplied our markets with green vegetables during the winter,

and growers have, therefore, been backward in adopting this winter method of gardening; but hothouse vegetables and fruits always bring higher prices than the Southern ones, and the demand annually increases among the wealthy, where superior delicacy is required. A recent statement in England at a farmers' club was to the effect that the income from one garden of thirteen acres, covered with glass, exceeded that from 1300 acres of the best farm land in the country. When covered with expensive glass intensive methods of farming are adopted. It is really another illustration of how intensive farming is superior to careless farming.

Points in Pruning.

The grower must discover the needs of his trees and treat them accordingly, says the Marysville Democrat. He can accomplish much in regulating the growth and fruitfulness of his orchard by judicious pruning. Tree-growth above and below ground is mutually dependant and in equilibrium. Any change in the mutual relation produces a corresponding change in the tree. Summer pruning weakens the growth because the roots have no inherent power of growth and are dependent upon foliage for preparation of plant food gathered by them. Summer pruning should be done only when the growth is so rapid as to be incompatible with fruit production. Winter pruning strengthens weak growth, hence strong growths should be pruned in summer and weak ones in winter. It is true that if the fruit trees were properly managed from the time of transplanting a few branches only suffered to start, and then all superfluous shoots rubbed off, and branches stopped when they obtained the proper length, a good pruning knife would suffice to do all subsequent pruning. Before commencing to prune examine the tree sharply and see just what it needs. No thrifty branches should be cut off without a good reason.

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Catholic cap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
April 26, 1893. }

Special Correspondence.

The Texas and Indian cattle market opened on Monday strong, active and about 10 cents higher than at the close of last week. The receipts amounted to about fifty cars, and included a few cars of grassers, but the bulk of the offerings were medium to good fed steers. Among the sales were: For J. Sanders, Reed, 40 head of 1139-pound steers, at \$4.30; for J. R. Gilliland, Reed, 60 fed steers, 1077 pounds average at \$4.30; for G. Johnson, Austin, 20 head of fed steers, 1131 pounds average at \$4.30; for W. H. Eddleman & Co., Weatherford, 113 fed steers, 1045 pounds average, at \$4.25; also 46 head of 1025-pound fed steers, at \$4.25, and 21 head of feed steers, 860 pounds average, at \$3.85; for Carter-Gassoway Co., Marlin, 22 fed steers, 1002 pounds average, at \$3.95, and 22 fed steers, 808 pounds average, at \$3.60; for J. J. Henderson, Boston, 40 fed steers, 982 pounds average, at \$3.90; for C. O. Morris, Abilene, 50 fed steers, 895 pounds average, at \$3.65; for Smith & Wilson, Taylor, 25 fed steers, 804 pounds average, at \$3.50; also 22 fed steers and stags, 1068 pounds average, \$3.60; for M. Sanson, Alvarado, 22 fed steers, 1009 pounds average, at \$4.10; for H. W. Ernest, Cotulla, 21 bulls and stags, 965 pounds average, at \$2.40; for E. B. Carver, Laredo, 37 cows, 656 pounds average, at \$2.25; for Donahoo & Maltz, Marlin, 23 fed steers, 982 pounds average, at \$3.90; for Hume Bros., Austin, 33 cows, 631 pounds average at \$2.80; for J. B. Myers, Cotulla, 23 fed steers, 954 pounds average, at \$3.70; for R. Faltin, Comfort, 15 bulls and stags, 1086 average, at \$2; for G. W. Saunders & Co., San Antonio, 24 fed steers, 860 average, at \$3, also 14 cows, 860 average, at \$2.25, and 13 steers, 734 average, at \$2.75; for G. D. Hessner, Austin, 60 fed steers, 875 average, at \$3.75; for Zimmerman & Hessner, Austin, 56 head of fed steers, 929 average, at \$3.75; for S. Hornsby, Austin, 22 fed steers, 976 average, at \$4, for T. Pearce, Austin, 22 fed steers; 1019 average, at \$3.90; Jones & Kluge, Austin, 42 fed steers, 950 average, at \$3.75; for J. J. Davis, Austin, 22 fed steers, 1008 average, at \$3.90; for M. D. Akard & Co., Weatherford, 24 fed steers, 845 average, at \$4.05.

Tuesday the receipts were the largest of the year, there being 219 cars on sale. The quality consisted of common to fair grassers and a reasonably good lot of fed cattle were to be had also. The market was about 10 cents lower than on Monday, but active and nearly everything found ready sale at the decline. Sales include: For Scales & Broad, Paris, 327 fed steers, 1089, average, at \$4.40; for M. V. Baugh, Cameron, 60 fed steers, 1084 average, at \$4.25; W. H. Colston, Alvarado, 22 cows and heifers, 849 average, at \$3.65; for W. C. Keed, Rogers, 20 fed bulls and stags, 1260 at \$3.30; for T. A. Coleman, Encinal, 100 steers, 845, at \$3.25; also 100 steers, 852, at \$3.25; for R. C. Bingham, Rogers, 31 fed steers, 1063, at \$4.20; for L. Coffee, Kyle, 120 steers, 905, at \$3.75; for C. M. Cauble, Aquilla, 24 fed steers, 995, at \$4.15; 27 fed cows and heifers, 772, at \$2.90; for Lee Rubarth, Gatesville, 20 fed steers, 970, at \$3.70; for T. C. Provine, Honey Grove, 20 fed steers, 1167, at \$3.40; for W. J. Miller, Beeville, 25 bulls, 915, \$2; W. D. Holman, Hutto, 69 fed steers, 967, at \$3.95; also 23 head of 954 pound fed steers at \$3.95, 20 steers, 1101, at \$4.10, and 22 head of fed steers, 1124, at \$4.40; for A. M. Aiken, Terrell, 23 steers, 861, at \$3.50; for A. B. Mayes, McKinney, 66 fed

steers, 990, at \$4.15; for John Lackey, Sulphur Springs, 26 steers, 861, at \$3.75; also 46 steers, 994, at \$3.95; for Blanton & Hutto, Hutto, 43 fed steers, 1151, at \$3.90; for Ed C. Lasater, Alice, 63 steers, 1105, 107 steers, 1076, 63 steers, 1081, and 21 steers, 1113, at \$3.65; for J. F. Hudson, Cotulla, 190 steers, 875, at \$3.40; for Watson & McDaniel, Hubbard City, 35 steers, 1084, at \$3.65; also 37 steers, 1181, at \$4.20, and 20 steers, 1111, at \$4.20; for H. G. Hedrick, Rogers, 86 steers, 1016, at \$4.35; for Decatur Oil Co., Decatur, 22 steers, 1008 pounds at \$4; also 22 steers, 803 pounds at \$3.75, and 24 steers, 817 pounds at \$3.75; for Frank Russell, Liberty Hill, 22 head of 776 pound steers at \$3.25; for Smith & Gwaltney, Honey Grove, 23 steers, 1076 pounds, at \$4; Hargrove & Boomer, Sulphur Springs, 206 head of 1011 pound fed steers at \$4; for J. M. Dobie, Cotulla, 122 cows, 697 pounds at \$2.85; for T. J. Buckley, Encinal, 73 steers, 925 pounds at \$3.40; for W. May, Cotulla, 147 steers, 976 pounds at \$3.30; for G. W. Cavender, Cotulla, 154 steers, 754 pounds at \$2.75; for Wm. Voss, Gatesville, 75 head of 1106 pound steers at \$4.30; for A. Armstrong, Cotulla, 77 steers, 930 pounds at \$3.40; for Halt & McClure, Honey Grove, 21 fed bulls, 1150 pounds, at \$3, and 44 steers, 1005 pounds, at \$4, also 24 steers, 790 pounds, at \$3.60; for Riddle Bros., Alvarado, 28 steers, 763 pounds at \$3.60; for C. B. Smith, Gainesville, 25 steers, 904 pounds, at \$3.70, also 53 steers, 913 pounds, at \$3.70; for W. C. Reed, Rogers, 23 steers, 1062 pounds at \$4.25; for H. M. & J. D. Elliott, Liberty Hill, 24 steers, 908 pounds, at \$3.10; for J. B. Darlington, Manor, 43 steers, 1135 pounds at \$3.90; for B. F. Wallace, Cameron, 224 fed steers, 1045 pounds, at \$4.35.

To-day the receipts were very light in comparison with yesterday, as only thirty-five cars arrived. The early market was steady, but later it weakened and closed a shade lower but active, with nearly everything sold. Sales included for Wilson & Smith, Dallas, 21 head of 1070-pound fed steers, at \$4.40; J. W. Cooper, 23 steers, 1007, at \$4.20, and 22 steers, 984, at \$4.20; Blocker & Jennings, Uvalde, 93 steers, 1022, at \$3.65; T. A. Coleman, San Antonio, 26 steers, 75, at \$2.40; Allee & Jennings, San Antonio, 24 bulls, 939, at \$2.25, and 17 mixed, 775, at \$2.60; W. H. Jennings, San Antonio, 72 steers, 894, at \$3.40, and 149 head, 860, at \$3.40; W. T. & C. C. George, Wolf City, 12 steers, 842, at \$3.70, also 15 heifers, 706, at \$3.30; Loonie & Graham, Bartlett, 66 steers, 92, at \$3.90; J. P. Loonie, Bartlett, 30 steers, 704, at \$3.60; R. F. Eichols, Longview, 48 steers, 917, at \$3.50; C. M. Cauble, 25 steers, 946, at \$4.05; I. M. Johnson, San Antonio, 22 steers, 989, at \$3.40, and J. L. Rutledge, San Antonio, 30 cows, 633, at \$2.25.

The hog market at the opening of the day was on a strong basis and advanced to \$7.75 for good butchers and packers, at which price Matson & McDaniel, Hubbard, sold 64 hogs, 244 pounds average. This is believed to be the best price on record for a carload of Texas hogs. The market closed to-day about 10 cents lower, at the following quotations: Butchers and best heavies, \$7.55 to \$7.60; fair to good packers, \$7.30 to \$7.55; porkers, \$7.30 to \$7.50. The bulk of the sales to-day was at \$7.25 to \$7.50. Pigs, common, light and inferior hogs in general, \$6.00 to \$7.00. Texas hogs sell up with the natives if corned and are fat.

The sheep market is on about the same basis as a week ago, with a good demand for all fat muttons and feeders. Sales were for S. M. Lewis, Alice, 508 feeders, 69 pounds, at \$4.15; John Scharbaner, Midland, 840 clipped grassers, 90 pounds, at \$4.90@ \$2.37; clipped grassers, 85 pounds, at \$4.94, and J. W. Cooper, Hubbard City, 120 clipped grassers, 80 pounds, at \$4.60 and 125 clipped grassers, 81 pounds, at \$4.60.

BELLE PLAINE, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEX., }
April 23, 1893. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

I saw in your paper the advertisement of P. C. Welborn, Holstein cat-

tle. I wrote him, and as a result purchased registered bull, Hibiscus. Mr. Welborn asked that if I found bull worthy I would mention the fact in the JOURNAL. I bought the bull on Mr. Welborn's representation and found him all right, and am well pleased with him. As Mr. Welborn is a regular advertiser it may help him and the JOURNAL both to mention the fact. Our section is dry. Everything waiting for rain to hit the trail. Yours truly,
A. C. DAVIS.

Chicago Market Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., April 25. }

Special to Live Stock and Farm Journal.

For the week just past the receipts of cattle footed up 53,900 head; about the usual supply for this season of the year. Of this number Texas furnished 7439 head against 7622 the previous week, and 1217 for the corresponding period last year. The strong inquiry for all classes of cattle for the past week has given a tone and animation to the trade that was highly satisfactory to the selling interests.

The improvement on Texas cattle has especially been noticeable, amounting to 25c on about all classes of steers. In fact, for several weeks the tendency of the Texas market has been strongly upward until now; prices on all grades are the highest of the season. That values will continue to advance on good killing steers seems very reasonable to suppose. Already the supply of cattle (native) has fallen much below a year ago, and general reports are that cattle are not overly abundant in any section. This fact coupled with the great shortage of hogs which will bring beef products into greater demand, leads us to believe that better prices are in store for desirable cattle. Another thing to be noticed is the likelihood of a much increased consumption of fresh meats during the World's fair season which will add strength to the cattle prices. On account of these facts we believe that the outlook for Texas cattle is better unless ranchmen rush too many thin grass steers to market. To-day some 1429 pound fed steers sold at \$5.15, with grassers averaging 848 to 986 pounds at \$3.50@ 3.75. It may be remarked that a year ago now, pretty good fed steers were selling at grass cattle prices at present. We would advise cattlemen not to be in a hurry to ship.

Sheep—A good healthy demand continues for sheep. The advance during the past week has been small, but plenty of activity prevailed and business was very satisfactory. Receipts last week, 58,705, came within 50 head of being the largest on record. Texas sheep are coming very freely, and the quality so far has generally been very good. Nearly 2500 of shorn Texas wethers in very good killing condition and averaging 85@87 pounds sold to-day at \$5.10. We sold a string of 76-pound grassers at \$4.85 and 1075 head of 70-pound feeders at \$4.25. The demand for sheep is very good and liable to continue so, we think, for good sheep, but there is some danger of overcrowding the market for the next thirty days. Yours,
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

At a recent poultry show at Madison Square garden, the Geneva Station, of New York, was awarded first prize for its splendid exhibition of capons. Throughout the country at large, however, comparatively few are able to tell what constitutes a capon, or wherein it differs from an ordinary fowl. The larger size, tender and delicious flavor of the caponized fowl have resulted in its being much sought for by those once having tested its superior eating qualities. When it is considered that a well-developed capon will weigh from two to four pounds more than the cockerel of the same age, and as the average market price is from two to four cents a pound more, it is made quite obvious which is the more profitable to raise for family or market purposes.

POULTRY.

A foul fowl house is not a good place for fowls.

Keep your fowl house well ventilated, as a sanitary measure.

Keep your young turkeys dry; they are not web-footed, and are not aquatic in their nature.

Lice are very destructive to young turkeys; these are the cause of half their ills. Search closely the skin of the neck and head, and also under the wings.

Eggs have sold at good prices this season, and farmers should devote a larger share of their attention to poultry, instead of turning that branch over to their wives.

Perhaps the best breed has not yet been discovered; in the meantime, make the best of the breed you have, and maybe in the course of time, with good feeding, good care and close attention, you may develop the best breed—for your purposes.

When a gosling is just hatched it is really naked, as the down is no protection and it is easily chilled. No doubt it may occasion surprise to claim that goslings are liable to perish in the water, but it is true. When the weather opens and the water is warm, it does no harm if they go on a pond, but the case is different when the water is cold. They will thrive better on dry land until they are feathered, after which they will be able to endure as many hardships as their parents.—Farm and Fireside.

A Vermin Preventive.

I practice a very simple and effective way of keeping my fowls free from vermin, vulgarly called hen lice. For the use of thirty fowls running at large I have in my hen house a box about three feet square and eighteen inches deep, open at the top. In this I put a pailful of sand or road dirt, a pailful of air-slacked lime, a pailful of wood ashes, five pounds of sulphur and one pound of insect powder (pyrethrum). About once a week I mix with this a few quarts of corn, and then it is fun to see the hens get in and scratch. No kind of vermin that infests fowls can survive this treatment. Scabby legs, produced by a very small insect, are also prevented by it.

I have a roosting place for my fowls to occupy in the summer in an unsheltered hen park. This is more comfortable for them than a close, sheltered room, and less liable to breed vermin.—[Kansas City Journal.]

Keeping Old Hens.

The editor of Farm Poultry expresses himself as follows over the question of keeping old hens:

"The question of keeping the fowls over another winter is a complicated one, and each individual must decide for himself. As between old fowls and immature (late-hatched) pullets, we would take the old fowls every time, notwithstanding the cost of feeding them through the time of moulting; but we like early-hatched and well-matured (full-sized) pullets for breeding, and the pullets will lay two eggs to the old fowls' one through November and December. The old fowls usually moult in October and November, and do not come back to laying again until January or February and sometimes March. Another point: If you sell the old fowls in September (having an early hatched pullet to take her place), the sum she sells for swells the total receipts, whereas if she is kept over she must be housed, and consequently takes up the room wanted for an early-laying pullet. We are satisfied that with us the running of the poultry department for best all-the-year-round profit demands the selling of the bulk of the old laying stock each season and replacing with new."

Breeders' Directory.

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.
Registered Collie and Scottish Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hand of customers have won at fairs all over the state

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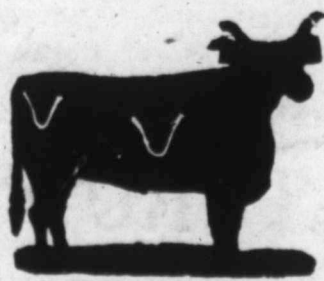
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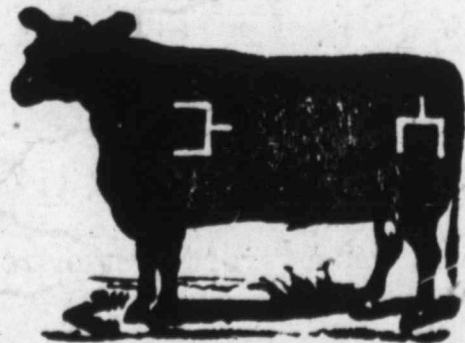
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Call and see me.

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

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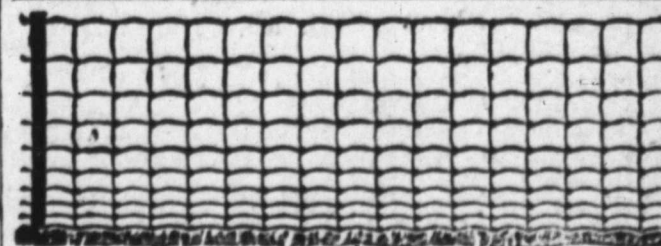
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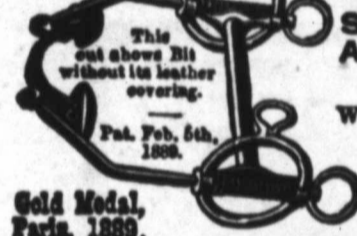
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9:45 a m	5:00 p m	Lve.....New Orleans.....	Arr	10:55 a m	7:05 p m
7:30 p m	7:00 a m	Lve.....Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p m	9:35 a m
11:10 p m	9:00 a m	Lve.....Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
2:30 a m	11:37 a m	Arr.....Brenham.....	Lve	4:52 p m	2:30 a m
8:30 a m	3:10 p m	Arr.....Austin.....	Lve	1:25 p m	8:00 p m
2:15 a m	9:45 p m	Arr.....Llano.....	Lve	7:00 a m	3:15 p m
7:40 a m	3:55 p m	Arr.....Waco.....	Lve	12:35 p m	8:40 p m
7:07 a m	4:30 p m	Arr.....Corsicana.....	Lve	11:48 a m	9:15 p m
10:20 a m	7:55 p m	Arr.....Fort Worth.....	Lve	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:35 a m	6:40 p m	Arr.....Dallas.....	Lve	9:35 a m	6:40 p m
12:10 p m	9:30 p m	Arr.....Sherman.....	Lve	7:05 a m	3:25 p m
12:30 p m	9:50 p m	Arr.....Denison.....	Lve	6:45 a m	3:00 p m
6:40 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....Kansas City.....	Lve	11:00 a m	8:30 p m
6:25 p m	6:55 a m	Arr.....St. Louis.....	Lve	9:30 p m	9:00 a m

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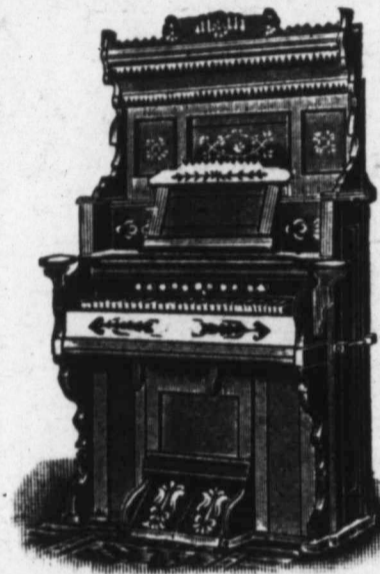
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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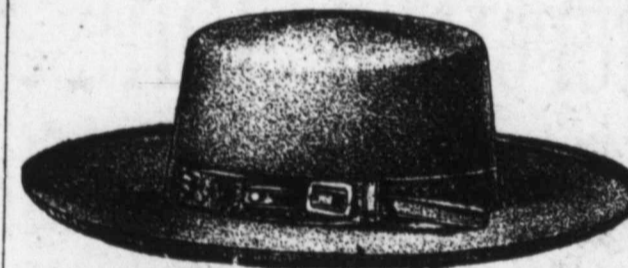
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