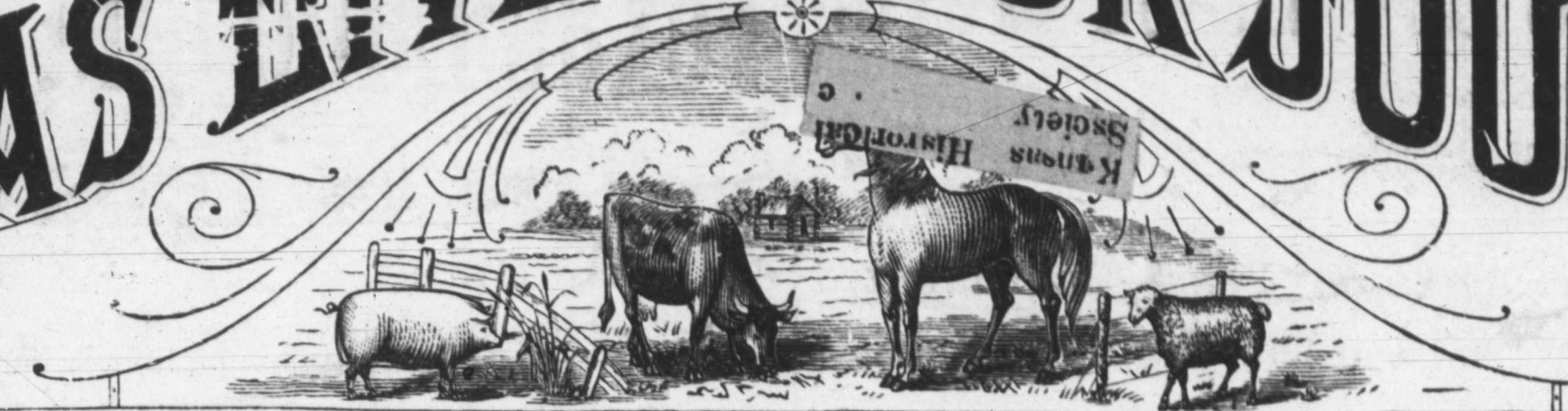


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

NO. 35

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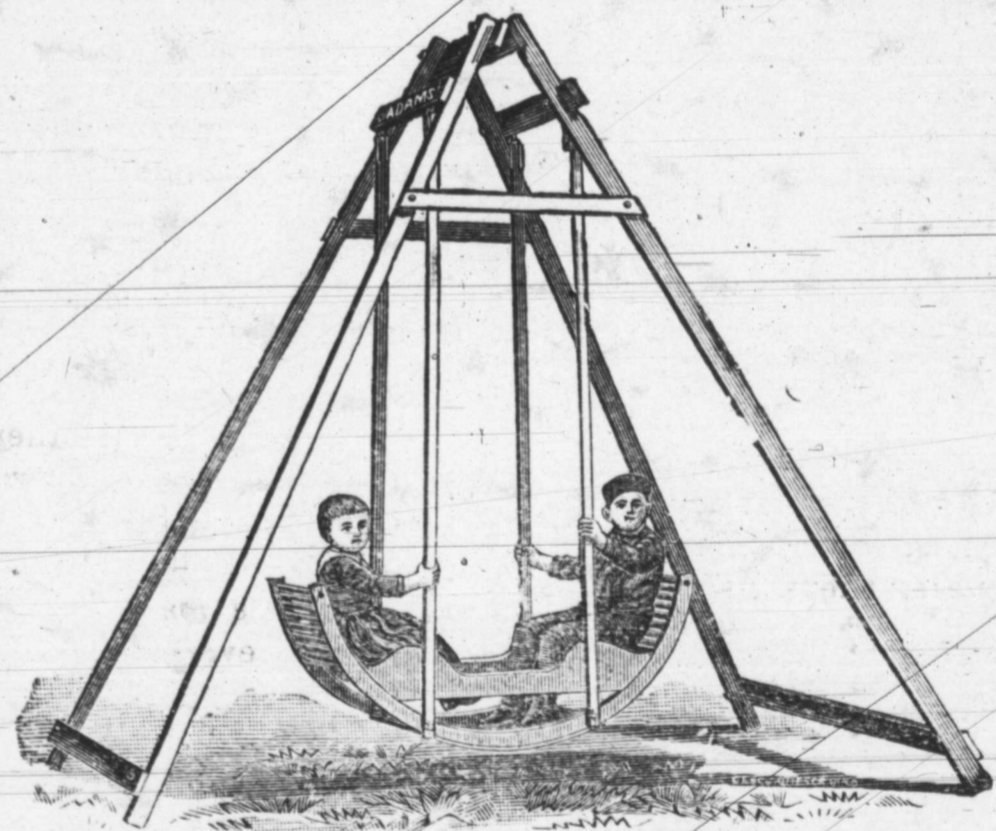
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DON'T fail to read the call for a state convention of stockmen published elsewhere. The call fully explains itself and should receive the hearty support and co-operation of every stockman in Texas. Read it, talk it, and make your arrangements to attend and lend a helping hand to to organize and build up this great and important industry. Take your neighbors and friends along with you.

The Weather.

During the past ten days good, copious rains have fallen. The long continued drouth has at last been broken, the face of the country has received a good season and water is now plentiful everywhere.

The fall and winter have so far been very mild, with the exception of the extreme northern or Panhandle section of the state, there has been no snow or other cold or disagreeable weather.

If we are really to have an unusually severe winter it is high time a start in that direction was being made. It begins to look as if the weather prophets were all "off" in their predictions, at least as far as they applied to Texas.

The Alien Land Law.

Now that the alien land law has been declared unconstitutional by our highest state court, and we are in this way relieved of the operations of one unjust, obnoxious law that was doing much to retard the wheels of progress, we may confidently expect some material and rapid improvement in the development of Texas. The alien land law was rushed through the last legislature during its closing days and never was fully understood except perhaps by its originators, who hoped by its passage to gain popularity with the masses.

A few month's trial has proven the alien land law to be a death blow to the general prosperity, development and business of our country. Even the alliance element, for whose benefit it was mainly gotten up, are as a rule,

tired of its damaging operations and are glad that the state is thus early relieved from such an obnoxious law.

The great trouble in Texas is that we have entirely too much legislation. If the legislature would meet only once in ten years the country would in many respects be much better off. In fact we can better afford to dispense with the legislature entirely than to be hampered by such laws as the alien land law, the railway commission and a few others that might be named. What Texas needs is to be let alone and the people together with the corporations be allowed to manage their own affairs and do as they see proper with that which belongs to them. Texas already has too many laws and too many lawmakers, too many politicians and too few statesmen.

The Journal's Politics.

The JOURNAL is strictly non-political, and will not, under any circumstances, be drawn into any of the political discussions that are constantly agitating the minds of our political friends.

The JOURNAL has great respect and admiration for many of our able, astute politicians. They are important factors in the machinery of our state and national government; in fact we could not get along without the shrewd, wire-working politician. He is as much a part and parcel of the people and as much as a necessity as is the minister, the doctor, the blacksmith or the lawyer, but the JOURNAL believes that as long as a man is engaged in a vocation or calling, or at least until he has made it a success, he should give to that special business his entire time and attention.

A politician, to be successful, must make politics his study, otherwise his efforts will be poorly rewarded. A minister, to be successful, must be a close gospel student; the man who would make his mark as a physician must exclude everything else from his mind and give his chosen profession the benefit of all his thoughts. The same rule that applies to the politician, the minister, the doctor, will apply with equal force to the stockman and farmer. For this reason the JOURNAL feels justified in urging the two last named classes of men, the ones for whom it labors, and in whose welfare it feels a deep and kindly interest, to ignore politics and give their entire time and attention to their business.

The JOURNAL would not ask its readers to forego that grand and exalted privilege vouchsafed to every American citizen who has reached his majority—the privilege of casting his ballot for those to whom he would entrust the reins of our government. It is not only a privilege, but it is every man's duty to vote and to vote intelligently, and in this way assist in putting only true and trustworthy men in office, but further than this the work should be left to those who make it a study, and are by profession politicians. No man should feel called upon to neglect his private interests and run off after politics in a fruitless effort to save the

country, especially when the country is in no danger, and is in fact already saved.

Every man should religiously adhere to the business he has chosen, and by making it a success add to the general prosperity of the country.

Plant Hogs.

By reference to our local market report it will be seen that the receipts of hogs for the past week were 4000. These were all bought by the Fort Worth Packing Co., who would gladly have taken as many more if they could have been gotten.

The hog market is low at all the market centers, but the prices now being paid at this market will compare favorably with, in fact, are as good as are being paid for the same class of hogs in either Kansas City or Chicago. Notwithstanding this fact, which speaks volumes for Fort Worth as a hog market, yet our Packing company is compelled to draw fully three-fourths of its supply from Kansas.

Fort Worth can boast of a packing and slaughtering establishment that would reflect credit on any city or state in the Union, but the fact that this establishment is compelled to pay monthly to the Kansas farmers from \$75,000 to \$100,000 that should be distributed among the farmers of this state, does not reflect credit on Texas or the enterprise of those engaged in our agricultural pursuits. This vast sum of money, if kept at home, would contribute very materially to the prosperity of our state, and prove a potent factor in placing Texas farmers on the high road to wealth and happiness.

Texas farmers should plant less cotton and more corn. Instead of running after political tricksters and cranks, and through them trying to clog the wheels of commerce by enacting inimical laws, they should study and push their farms. Instead of cultivating the erroneous idea that the country is going to heel, and that their time and influence is required to save the nation, they should, like good, prudent, painstaking business men, give their entire time, attention and energy to building up the snug little fortunes that are now within their grasp if they will only utilize the grand opportunities now offered. Farmers should study to take care of and advance their own interest, the country at large will take care of itself.

Texas farmers should be stock farmers; they should raise all kinds of live stock and feed, and thus guard against the possibility of an entire failure even under the most adverse circumstances, and above all things, they should "plant hogs."

The Outlook.

The Western ranchmen, by which is meant the cattlemen of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, have enjoyed a prosperous season during the past year. The range in that country has been good and cattle got very fat and brought splendid prices. For these reasons the shipments to market were heavier than usual during the

past season, so much so that the number of cattle on the range has been greatly reduced. These ranchmen, encouraged by the large profits of the past year, will be in the market in the spring for young steers with which to re-stock their ranges, consequently Texas ranchmen whose cattle are located above the quarantine line, may rely on having a good demand at fair figures for their two-year-old steers.

Quite a number of changes are being made in the laws regulating the introduction of Texas cattle into the Indian Territory, consequently it is difficult now to state just what the demand will be from that locality. It is, however, safe to state that the territory will furnish an outlet for a large number of cows and three and four-year-old steers.

The beef market will, on account of light receipts, materially advance in the latter part of January, and will no doubt remain at good steady values until broken by the heavy rains of "roughed" cattle in the spring.

The high price of corn will cause a great many farmers and feeders in the corn feeding states to feed lightly or rather "rough" their cattle through the winter with a view of finishing them up on grass in the spring, but should prices advance enough to justify the expense, many of these cattle will be put on full feed in January and February and fattened and marketed at the earliest date possible. Should this be done, which is doubtful, the runs through the winter will not be heavy enough to break the market. Texas feeders, who are full feeding, and whose cattle can go on the market fat any time between February 1st and June 1st may rely on getting good prices and realizing at least a fair profit.

The JOURNAL believes the market will rule good throughout the year 1892 on good cattle. It may not at any time be better than it was when at its best this year, but it will not at any time run as low as it did for several months this year. The general average will be much better for next year and the results more satisfactory.

Barring the bad winter and the heavy losses in certain localities on account of the drouth, the JOURNAL regards the outlook as encouraging indeed and does not hesitate to venture the prediction that the man who has fat cattle will receive good prices any time next year after February 1st. Of course the man who is foolish enough to market half-fat cattle or anything short of strictly fat cattle "will not be in it."

Mark Twain.

After a long silence Mark Twain is again writing for the press. The lovers of "Innocents Abroad," "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn" and the other works of this famous humorist will be glad to know that he is writing a series of letters on the foreign trip from which he has recently returned. These letters are published in a limited number of American newspapers, and the only paper in the west publishing them is the Galveston-Dallas News. These letters appear in both the Sunday and weekly editions of the Galveston and the Dallas News. The Weekly Galveston or Dallas News will be sent with the JOURNAL one year for \$2.50.

CATTLE.

The recent rains will result in materially increasing the number of cattle fed for market in Texas this winter.

Texas will begin to send fat meal-fed cattle to market within the next week. The bulk, however, will not go till after January 15.

The recent heavy rains will make available a large scope of heretofore dry country and will be the means of saving thousands of cattle that would otherwise have been lost.

The market on good, fat cattle will advance \$1.00 per hundred within 30 days after the holidays. Make your cattle good and have no fears about the market.

J. B. Wilson's car-load of premium Texas cattle that took second prize at the St. Louis Fat Stock show weighed 1640 pounds average. Pretty good weights for three-year-old Texas cattle.

There are yet a few cattlemen in Texas who insist that scrub cattle are the best. This class the JOURNAL is glad to know, are largely in the minority and in future will not be "in it."

Get rid of your scrub bulls. The Fort Worth Packing Co. will buy them for sausage, and this way make room for those pure bred animals you are going to buy, or at least ought to buy before spring.

The premium car of Texas cattle at the St. Louis Fat Stock show were bred and raised by J. J. Hudson near Rhome station, on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, and within twenty miles of Fort Worth. Mr. Hudson is one of the pioneer cattle raisers and has one of the best herds in the state.

Cattlemen should by all means arrange to attend the Austin convention on February 2d. This convention has not been gotten up for a frolic or for fun but for business, and can be made extremely beneficial to all classes of stockmen, but to none as much as the cattlemen. Remember the date to go without fail.

The belief is quite general that the output of beef from the northwestern ranges during the season just closed is materially larger than it will be in 1892. Definite figures cannot be given, but there are many reasons for the belief that might be named. So says the Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The cattlemen of northern New Mexico seem to have had enough of the scrub. The Raton Range says: The cattlemen of Colfax county, New Mexico, are rapidly realizing that good cattle bring good prices on any market. Consequently they are turning their attention to produce better stock and secure top prices. In a few years our stock raisers will make more money and be in better financial condition than during the most prosperous days of the open range cattle boom.

Every business in the world that amounts to anything is subject to periods of depression, but they are always followed by times of prosperity. The cattle business is certainly no exception to the rule, and owners can console themselves with the thought that

beef eaters are not growing any less in number, but on the other hand are continually increasing, and as the methods of transportation improve, and as it costs less to bring that stock to the consumer, the value of that stock will improve proportionately.—Ex.

Every man should have a definite aim in view regarding whatever class of stock he breeds. The adaptability of the breed to attain the end for which the breeder engages in keeping stock, should be the foremost thought. The farmer about to engage in dairying would not purchase a herd of Short-horn or Hereford stock, neither would the feeder for beef select the Jersey for a breed of cattle to accomplish his purpose of raising beef. The incongruity of such proceedings is apparent. The analogy holds good with other classes of stock.

Texas cows bred to full blood bulls of any of the established beef breeds will bring calves that will, with proper care and feed weigh in market from 1000 to 1100 pounds at two years old or 1300 to 1400 pounds at three years old, or 1600 to 1700 pounds at four years old. These cattle will always bring the top of the market, which will, perhaps, never be less than five and usually not less than six cents per pound. The same cows bred to scrub bulls will bring calves that with ordinary treatment will bring from \$10 to \$12 per head when two, and \$15 to \$16 per head when three, and possibly \$17 per head when four years old. This is a free country, you can therefore take your choice.

Overstocking the Range.

There is a limit to which any range can be profitably stocked. If we go beyond this limit it will not only be a detriment to the permanency of the range, but detrimental to the stock as well. It is but natural that a growth of top is necessary to a growth of root, and also to the life of the plant as well. If the top is continually eaten to the ground, or even very near it, the roots will gradually become extinct. This is especially true of grasses growing in isolated bunches or scattered about here or there, with only a few clumps in a place. As it is this class of grasses that furnish the forage over our ranges, it is safe to make the assertion that the deterioration of range pasturage is to a great extent due to close feeding. In many places the grass is fed so close that but few plants mature seeds. It is only those growing among cactus and in other protected places that produce flowers and ripen seeds; hence, as the old plants disappear there are fewer young plants to take their place.

Much grass is killed out by trampling horses and cattle. This is most apparent in the vicinity of springs and other watering places.

These causes combined—the direct effect of overstocking—are in many localities gradually decreasing the supply of our best range grasses. The result is, much grass has been killed and a less amount of forage is sustaining a greater number of stock than formerly.—Ex.

Cattle Feeding Prospects.

The National Stockman, published at Pittsburg, Pa., gives its opinion as to the outlook for fed cattle as follows:

"As a foundation fact, it is generally believed that, while there is by no means a scarcity of cattle, the quantity of stock available for feeding is not as great as it has been in some recent years. The range can still supply a

good many cattle, though not as many as during the period in which so many combines have been forced to throw stock of every kind on the market, probabilities pointing to neither a scarcity nor a glut from this source.

"Supplies of good grain-fed cattle seem to be sold up pretty closely, so closely that there is something of a premium on the best. The apparent exhaustion of this grade of beefs could not be well made good until the new corn came, and some time will be required to bring new cattle into the field. Feeders are being purchased somewhat freely, and flesh will no doubt be made as rapidly as possible. These cattle will certainly be drawn on, though, as fast as matured—probably before fully matured—rendering it unlikely that there can be an oversupply of such stuff for a considerable period. Prices should, therefore, be well sustained for stock sufficiently well finished to rate as high-class.

"There will be plenty of corn to feed, and a great deal of beef will as a natural consequence be made. There is no reason in sight for believing that cattle of common to medium quality will be scarce, with so much grain within reach. Prices may change materially in the way of improvement, though we do not expect such an outcome; neither does it seem probable that they will materially decline. Conditions point to comparatively steady markets."

The Future Cattle Supply.

In making a prediction on the future outcome of the cattle industry, based upon a reasonable summing up of the influences that tend to regulate supply and demand, an exchange says:

There are signs of exhaustion of the cattle supply that cannot be mistaken, and to the prudent, who keep posted in such matters, suggest large buying and feeding of yearlings and calves for the beef market of 1893. The recent national statistics need a reduction of the supply of 47 head per 1000 of our population. Those who have visited the Western ranch regions have seen how rapidly each ranch opportunity is narrowing and the herds decreasing in size. Before January next it is predicted that the ranch supply will be exhausted. This all confirms the report of the British representatives of the British cattle interests, who recently looked over the cattle supply of the United States. He said that 1893-94 cattle would be higher in price than ever known in this country and the world; that the United States was the only corn-growing country, and that we must furnish the beef.

It is true that corn is bringing good prices, but there is plenty with hay and fodder, to keep good bunches of young cattle on most of the farms. Those who have foresight to do so will have reason for gratification in a year and a half, for they will find good markets. But, as we have many times before urged, get hold of the best high grades you can find. Don't waste your grain and time on scrubs. Common breeds will, of course, go up in price in sympathy with the grades, but the latter will bring one-third to one-half more. Because cattle have been low, and corn brings good prices, the tendency is to neglect young cattle. This matter should be considered in the light of the facts as they are presented.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

Improved Method of Handling Market Cattle Needed.

William L. Black, of Fort McKavett, who has been quite active the past year or two in trying to improve the old method of distributing cattle, as well as the manner of handling the wool products was in the city Monday, and a reporter of the Express took occasion to inquire how he was progressing with his work.

"Well, as far as cattle are concerned," said Mr. Black, "I am waiting for congress to get together, when I shall en-

deavor to go before the committee on agriculture and lay before them the matter of establishing a bureau of information and statistics for live stock, which, you may remember, was so strongly recommended by the interstate convention of cattlemen that was held at Fort Worth last March a year ago. To give you some idea of the importance that the bureau is to cattle producers, let me illustrate to you my present position. I started from my ranch a few days ago with a lot of cattle and sheep that I wanted to dispose of. Now the question is, where shall I ship them. If I send them to New Orleans the chances are that some of my fellow ranchmen have already got on the way more stock than will supply that market for the next ten days. And if I start them to Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis, there are ten chances to one that I will get on a glutted market, owing to the heavy shipments from the Indian nation and neighboring states.

"Now, if we had a bureau of information that could tell me how many carloads of stock had left yesterday for the different markets, I could very easily decide where to ship to, and whether to ship to-day or hold until to-morrow. To make myself better understood, let it be supposed that the bureau reported shipments of 20,000 head to Chicago, 10,000 head to Kansas City and 10,000 head to St. Louis yesterday. Everybody know that such an excessive amount of stock would glut all of these markets and consequently it would be very foolish for any shipper to send any more stock to-day, hence all parties would be disposed to hold back to-day's shipment until to-morrow, and thus make a proper average."

"How do you propose to have these bureaus established?"

"The government must make an appropriation to maintain a bureau in each state that is shipping stock to any of our leading markets, such as Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and each bureau should have a secretary and a proper room to concentrate the information relating to the shipments of each state. We will suppose now that the secretary wants to know how many carloads of stock have left Texas in the past twenty-four hours. All that is necessary would be to arrange with the depot agents at Denison, Wichita and Texarkana, and at eight o'clock in the morning of each day he could telegraph to the bureau how many car loads had been billed to each of the prominent markets.

"In Colorado the secretary of that bureau could learn how many had left Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and other states the same, so that each state could be in position at eight o'clock every morning to exchange with other states the information which we are all so much interested in knowing.

"All the agents, or representatives of the commission men of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis are now scattered all over the state, trying to induce us ranchmen to ship to their respective houses. These gentlemen are naturally interested in our making money, but they are at present just as helpless as we are ourselves in deciding when to ship and where to ship to. If there was such a bureau as I have indicated these agents of commission men would be compelled to locate in the place where that bureau had its headquarters in order to give us the desired information as to shipments, etc. If we all had our agents at one place it would be quite practical for them to agree not to send a hoof out of the state of Texas for one week, and by a preconcerted arrangement the agents at Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, and other states could unite upon the same week, and thus hold back all shipments for seven days, or even longer.

"What would Mr. Amour do if the shippers were in a position to combine in this way?"

"He would naturally be compelled to come to Texas and buy our cattle from us direct. That is just what he ought to do and save us the incidental charges that we are now compelled to pay, such as yardage, feed, etc."

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Young sheep must be kept growing.

Good feeding always pays.

The foot of the sheep is golden to the land.

Blood is all right, but it is good feed that makes good meat.

A half fed and poorly housed young sheep will not grow worth a cent. See?

Money invested in sheep sheds is well invested.

Good feed makes good meat and it is the quality of the meat rather than the gross weight that determines the price.

A grade ram should never be used for breeding purposes unless the purpose is to perpetuate scrub stock.

High prices are likely to be confined to good sheep. The scrubs and culls are very apt to go begging.

You take care of your sheep during the next 90 days. After that they will take care of themselves and you too. Try it.

He who wishes to know what breed of sheep will pay him best must learn by experience. There is no "best breed" that the JOURNAL knows of.

High-up muttons may be all right when coyotes abound and legs are at a premium. But big round muttons are just the things needed, when mutton chops and roasts are in demand.

The farm sheep pays more little debts and pays for more little home comforts than anything else on the farm. Can any farmer afford not to own a small flock?

The Jew says hog meat is not clean meat, and as a rule the Jew is not far wrong. The Jew says sheep meat is the best and cleanest of all meat, and again the Jew is about right.

There is a right way to handle a flock of sheep and a wrong way. See that your herder is posted as to the right way, and is honest enough not to throw off on you.

Nine-tenths of the swine crop of the United States is put into market under a year old. It would pay flockmasters living near the larger cities to put a large proportion of their young wethers into market under a fourth of a year old.

Yes! There are some sheepmen failing all the time. But what does it signify? Not that the business of sheep husbandry is not a good one, but that all men are not calculated to engage in it successfully. Even a sheepman can lose money by sheep.

If you want to start in the sheep business, or if you want to increase your flocks, now is your time. When the northers begin to show up pretty regular, about once a week on an average, there are certain to be a goodly number of demoralized flockmasters who will sell "cheap for cash."

Texas and California wools, excepting the sale of a round lot of 100,000 lbs. of the latter, have been quiet and steady. Some fall Texas has changed hands at 19@22c., and in spring Texas there have been light transactions. Califor-

nia wool generally, however, is neglected. It is, and has been for some time, one of the slowest sellers in the market. —American Wool Reporter.

The Merino is a very hardy sheep, and the only breed that can be kept with any degree of safety in large bands. But over against this we have to set the slow, maturing quality, and their utter unadaptedness to furnish lambs for a summer market. The farmer cannot afford to wait a year—perhaps two and three, to get the money out of his hay and grain, aside from the paltry sum realized from wool at a quarter of a dollar per pound. No, this will not do.

While our breeders made wool production and sheep breeding paramount to any other end, the Merino breed of sheep were in high favor, but the changes which our markets have wrought, call for a change of base in the sheep industry, so something besides wool is wisely given consideration. Then comes the question of mutton breeds, "general purpose" breeds and crossing one pure breed upon another to attain the results aimed at—a fair fleece and large carcass in the same individual.

Look at the dozen or two of last spring's lambs that are still wearing their caudal appendages. You overlooked them when you were docking the other little "frisks," but it is not too late even now to attend to them. Is there any really good reason for cutting the tails of the lambs? Really the JOURNAL knows of none except that a bobtail sheep looks trimmer and handsomer than one with a long tail. Fashion goes on a sheep ranch as well as in "my ladies parlor," and it is fashionable for lambs to wear their tails shorter than nature made them.

No open, long-fibre fleeced breed of sheep can be kept in considerable numbers and kept healthy. This objection—and it is a serious one to the range breeder—does not pertain to the South-down. Its fleece is close enough to shed rain, and dries out readily after a storm of sleet or rain. The present high degree of excellence to which this breed of sheep has attained by breeding, makes it a fair shearer of fairly fine wool; gives us a hardy sheep with the very desirable characteristic of early maturity, hence giving lambs at six months or sooner, in excellent condition for summer markets when prices are high.

The American Sheep.

We are talking now about something that has not yet appeared, and never will appear, in all parts of the continent, but which we think will be developed to such a high standard of merit and over such a wide scope of country as will make it deserving of the name, the "American Sheep." The material is now being gathered in from different countries, the different breeds or strains are being crossed with each other, and in time, when the various environments have done their work, some skilled breeder or breeders will evolve the sheep that is, above all others, adapted to the environment of the grain and grass belt of the country.

We do not now pretend to outline the type or form of this sheep very minutely. In a general way it will be a

mutton sheep rather than a wool sheep. There are so many parts of North and South America, Australia, Asia and Africa where land is very cheap or of no value for anything but sheep raising, that the kind of wool grown on sheep that are adapted to these lands will always be so cheap that it cannot be grown on the prairies at a profit, and hence the prairie farmer must have some source of income from the sheep besides the wool or go out of the business. This, we think, is quite clear at a glance. Whether this mutton sheep will be one of the various types of mutton sheep brought over from England or Germany, or a combination of one or more or all of them, or a combination of some or all of these with the Merino, is yet to be determined. A second peculiarity of this coming sheep is that it will be adapted to the American environment as perfectly as the English or German sheep are adapted to their environment. If we wish to perpetuate the present peculiarities of these breeds we must adapt our environment to them, and, if we cannot do that, nature will, in a few generations, adapt them to our environment, and we are powerless to prevent it. A climate neither hot in the summer nor cold in the winter, that grows abundance of water roots for winter feeding, must of necessity differ from a climate of extreme heat in the summer and extreme cold in the winter, and where the grasses if not so abundant, have far less water in their composition. A soil and climate where clover is a weed and carbohydrates, such as corn, corn-fodder and straw, are cheap beyond foreign conception, must differ widely in its effects on the animal forms from a soil and climate where clover can be grown but once in six years and where carbonaceous foods for the most part must be imported. These climatic conditions must in the end shape the forms of the sheep, and render it impossible to propagate any form that is not adapted to its environment.

In many respects the American climate is far superior to that of the homes of the mutton breeds of sheep. It furnishes a dry foot, one of the most important things in sheep husbandry. The northwestern states, at least, furnish a dry, cold winter, another very important consideration. In blue grass we have a sheep pasture that has no superior, either in length adapted to the sheep's taste, in nutritious qualities or in its adaptation to a winter feed. With these advantages it is folly to say that we cannot grow a mutton sheep. Whether the American sheep is to be the likeness of the English or German is not the question. The question is rather, will the environment of America, and especially of the northwestern states, produce a mutton sheep that will make the farmer's money?

Looking at it from this point of view it may be well to inquire what the American environment has done for a breed that was at first grown wholly for wool in the days when wool had to be grown on farm lands, before the whole range world in four continents had been opened up to sheep.—The Merino sheep has been with us for nearly a hundred years; what has the American environment done for it? Has it increased its size or diminished it? What has it done for the wool? From the pen of the editor of the American Wool Reporter we glean some facts that are more interesting, even to growers of the mutton breeds than to the Merino breeders themselves, as follows:

The first importation of Spanish Merinos was made in 1798, and consisted of a ram and two ewes. In 1801 and 1802 there were a few small importations. In 1809 the first public shearing of imported sheep was held at the home of Chancellor Livingston, American minister to Spain, and one of the earliest importers, and the ram, Clermont, fourteen months old, sheared nine pounds six ounces, and weighed 126 pounds.

We are told by this writer, as we know of no higher authority, that:

The imported rams weighed from 100 to 130 pounds, and their fleeces from five to ten pounds of unwashed wool, while the ewes

weighed from fifty to fifty-five pounds and their fleeces from four to six pounds. The grade or common ewes, often termed natives, averaged about this time, from three to four and one-half pounds; half-bloods, the result of one cross with the Merino, about five pounds; and three-fourths-bloods, second cross, about five and one-half to seven and one-half pounds, thus showing the steady gain in weight as the blood of the Merino became infused into the flocks. It is recorded that the price for half-blood wool was seventy-five cents; for three-fourths blood, one dollar and twenty-five cents, and for seven-eighths, one dollar and fifty cents, and for pure Merino, two dollars per pound.

The American environment has, as everyone knows, greatly increased the size of the Merino, and of the wool the author above quoted says:

The average Merino to-day shears more than twice as great a percentage of fleece to live weight as did the very best specimens of which we have any account at the beginning of the present century. Our Merino sheep have also increased materially in size since their first importation from Spain. Our rams weigh at least one-fourth more than the old Spanish rams did seventy-five years ago. Moreover, the great improvements which have been made in the weight of fleeces, the beauty of form and the size and strength of the Merino sheep, have not been at the sacrifice of quality of wool. In a work published in the early part of the present century a leading writer says: "All the wools of Spain that I have examined, not excepting the prime Leonese, the most esteemed of any, appear to me to contain much more jar than that of Rambouillet. Everything seems to evince that we shall soon totally banish this hard, intractable hair, so hurtful to the manufacturers, from our fleeces."

The greatest improvements have, however, been made in the last forty years. In 1850 the average weight of the Vermont fleeces was three pounds five and one-half ounces, and of the United States two pounds six and one-fourth ounces. In 1860 the fleece of Vermont sheep had increased to four pounds two and a half ounces, and of the United States to two pounds and ten ounces. Then came the opening of the war, and the heavy shipments of sheep to the prairies of the West, and a very great advance in both the size of the sheep and the yield of wool. The fleece of the first-class Merino ram in 1850 was about eighteen pounds; now many of them will weigh thirty, and cases of thirty-five, forty, or even forty-five, according to the same authority, are not infrequent, while ewes frequently shear sixteen, eighteen, and in some cases 25 pounds. "Rams' fleeces have been known to weigh nine pounds of scoured wool and ewes as much as seven." In 1868 Mr. E. R. Mudge of Boston introduced the plan of combing instead of carding Merino wool, the new process consisting of drawing out each strand of wool by itself instead of the old method of carding, and this led to the development of the Delaine sheep, "producing a dense, fine and clean white staple, about three inches in length, and on a body of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds weight," thus engrafting mutton qualities on the old Merino. Whether this blood will enter into the mutton sheep of the future it is too early to say, but it is entirely safe to say it will be tried, and with the entire adaptation of the Merino to the environment, it will have a very great advantage; and especially so with farmers who wish to avail themselves of the "flocking" qualities of the Merino.

In fine, the history of the Merino breed in America and the vast improvement it has made under the American environment gives the strongest ground of encouragement to American breeders of the mutton sheep. Out of the material on hand and that which will be imported in the next few years there will be evolved, not only a sheep adapted to the American environment, but varieties that will be adapted to environment of each part of it. With its limited area, England has evolved some thirty different breeds of mutton sheep, each one to a great extent the product of the environment mainly. Similar development will occur in America, whether we like it or not.—The Homestead.

Read—Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's locals in this week's issue. The great Kansas City dry goods firm offer extra inducements to parties ordering by mail or express.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A Call for a State Convention of Stockmen.

To the Stockmen of Texas:

At a convention of the stockmen of Texas held in the city of Austin on the 17th and 18th of November, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee of ten to take into consideration the feasibility of taking steps looking to the organization of a permanent live stock association for the state. We were instructed to meet in this city to-day and take such action in reference to calling a general convention of those interested in the live stock industry, as the interest of said industry might, in our judgment demand. In pursuance to the above instructions we have carefully considered and investigated the feasibility of organizing such an association and are fully convinced that such an organization will result in great benefit to the live stock interests of Texas, and for this reason have decided to call a general convention of live stockmen of the state to meet in the city of Austin on Tuesday, February 2, 1892.

This convention is called to organize a permanent live stock association of Texas, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary for the interest and protection of the live stock business generally. It is not in the special interest of either the cattleman, sheep grower, horse raiser or hog producer, but for the general good of all. We believe this an opportune time for a move of this kind; we believe by united action we can do much to extricate the live stock industry of Texas from its present depressed condition and put it on the high road to prosperity.

The stock business of Texas and the entire country is now undergoing a material change, and to be successful we must take advantage of every possible method of improvement in breeding, raising, feeding, shipping and marketing our stock. In no way can the needed improvements be so readily accomplished as by an organization that will call us together frequently, and afford an opportunity for the free exchange of our ideas and views. The question of quarantine, railroad rates, commissions paid to live stock commission merchants, state and national legislation, are a few of the important questions that can be discussed and acted upon with great profit. It will no doubt be found necessary to take some united action in regard to having our state properly represented at the World's fair; in fact all our interests can be much better protected by united action.

We hope through our state organization to be able to organize county associations throughout the state, and while we invite all persons directly interested in the live stock business to meet with us and participate in our deliberations, we urge the importance of seeing to it that each and every county in Texas is represented, and to this end

we ask that where the stockmen will not voluntarily attend, and where there are no local organizations, that the county judge of each county appoint two or more delegates to represent said county.

Specially low rates on all railroads and at the Austin hotels will be provided for those who attend. The committee on programme will arrange for addresses on appropriate subjects and leave no stone unturned to make the coming convention the most important, useful and largely attended ever held in any country by the live stock men.

In conclusion, the committee wish to urge every stockman in Texas to be in Austin on February 2nd. Come and give to your favorite industry a helping hand in its time of need.

Respectfully,

D. H. SNYDER, Chairman, Georgetown, Texas.

M. SANSOM, Alvarado, Texas.

V. P. BROWN, San Antonio, Texas.

J. C. RALSTON, Waller.

GEO. W. PIERCE, Bastrop.

H. H. CABELL, Matador.

J. B. RECTOR, Austin.

C. G. CALDWELL, Austin.

B. A. ROGERS, Liberty Hill.

GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary, Ft. Worth.

Austin, Dec. 7, 1891.

[All newspapers who are willing to assist in building up the live stock industry of Texas are requested to publish the above call and to urge their readers among the stockmen to give the move the benefit of their hearty support and co-operation.]

Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will sell holiday excursion tickets to prominent points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina, commencing December 21 and continuing sale until December 23 inclusive, good to return in thirty days from date of sale. Spend Christmas and New Year's at home with the old folks, and be sure your tickets read via the palace car line of the South, the Santa Fe route. On excursion dates as named above the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, in addition to regular trains, will run a sufficient number of special trains to properly accommodate all those holding excursion tickets reading via our line. The first special train will leave Fort Worth Monday morning, December 21, and will have through coaches to the southeast via New Orleans. Passengers will not have to leave the coaches they occupy from Fort Worth.

First-class accommodations. Special trains will be conducted by one of our passenger agents, who will look after and properly attend to the wants of passengers while en route. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway.

For further information address the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe or H. G. Thompson, general passenger and ticket agent, Galveston, Texas; William Doherty, passenger and ticket agent, 316 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Fifty thousand dollar stock of toys, games, dolls, etc., at Bullene, Moore, Emery Co's., Kansas City. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Brownwood

is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Slicher, Sutton and Kimble counties. Shippers who have driven long distances to get there say it pays them to do so.

RICHARD LORD,

G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE SUPPLY OF FAT STOCK.

Comparison of Receipts at Four Great Western Markets.

Receipts at Chicago during the first eleven months of 1891 amount to 2,969,112 cattle, 7,532,543 hogs and 1,997,814 sheep against 3,206,596 cattle, 6,842,607 hogs and 1,986,823 sheep during the corresponding period of 1890; a decrease this year of 237,474 cattle, an increase of 689,936 hogs and 10,991 sheep. In September Chicago gained about 26,000 cattle and decreased 62,000 hogs and 31,000 sheep as compared with September of last year. In October Chicago lost about 10,000 cattle, 60,000 hogs and 27,700 sheep as compared with the previous October. In November Chicago gained 26,745 cattle, 129,873 hogs, and lost 22,792 sheep as compared with November of the previous year.

At Kansas City receipts for first eleven months of 1891 amount to 1,180,813 cattle, 2,826,523 hogs and 367,162 sheep against 1,380,276 cattle, 2,622,664 hogs and 512,336 sheep during the corresponding period of 1890; a decrease this year of 199,463 cattle, 296,141 hogs and 145,174 sheep. During September Kansas City gained about 20,000 cattle, decrease 82,000 hogs and 20,000 sheep. During October Kansas City increased about 10,000 cattle, lost 20,000 hogs and gained 10,000 sheep. During November Kansas City gained 18,000 cattle, 39,000 hogs and lost 16,000 sheep as compared with receipts of the previous November.

Receipts at Omaha during the first eleven months of 1891 amount to 552,566 cattle, 1,328,888 hogs and 165,425 sheep against 575,667 cattle, 1,565,505 hogs and 148,372 sheep during corresponding period of 1890, showing a decrease this year of 23,101 cattle, 236,617 hogs and a gain of 17,054 sheep. During September Omaha gained 15,000 cattle, decreased 65,000 hogs, and gained 15,000 sheep. During October Omaha increased 10,000 cattle, lost 73,000 hogs and gained 9,500 sheep as compared with 1891. During November, 1891, Omaha gained 17,000 cattle, lost 40,000 hogs and lost 20,500 sheep.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the first eleven months of 1891, amount to 602,475 cattle, 743,865 hogs and 335,989 sheep, against 478,981 cattle, 846,464 hogs, and 272,635 sheep during the first eleven months of 1890, an increase of 123,494 cattle, a decrease of 102,599 hogs and an increase of 63,354 sheep. During the month of Sept. St. Louis gained 34,000 cattle, 5000 hogs and 7,000 sheep. During the month of October St. Louis gained 26,000 cattle, also 13,000 hogs and lost a few sheep. During November St. Louis gained 8,000 cattle, 13,000 hogs 1,500 sheep as compared with the previous November.

Taking all the above figures into consideration there was a decrease in the total cattle supply of 336,546 head at the four markets on Dec. 1, 1891, as compared with same period in 1890. On Nov. 1st, the decrease in supply was 468,765 as compared with first ten months of 1890. On October 1st, 1891, the loss amounted to 443,000 cattle for nine months. The difference exhibits a gain of about 35,000 in October following, a gain of 94,000 in September, which, with a gain of 72,000 cattle in November, makes a total gain of 201,000

during the last three months, which materially reduces the deficiency exhibited earlier in the year.

In hogs, on November 1st there was a loss in 1891 of 88,000 head, as compared with first ten months of 1891. By December 1st there is a gain of 54,700 hogs as compared with the first eleven months of 1890. In Sept. the loss was 204,000 head, in October 140,000. The gain this year in November was about 143,000 hogs.

In sheep, on November 1st, there was an increase of 3,500 head. The increase has disappeared and now there is a deficiency of 53,750. The month of November having lost 57,256 sheep as compared with the previous November.—The National Land and Live Stock Exchange.

Over a million dollar stock to select from at Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's., Kansas City. Mail and express orders filled on short notice.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, F. W. Wicks, secretary, for the week ending December 8, 1891:

BULLS.

J. F. McGuire, 21269—W. H. Ledbetter to J. Converse, Houston.

Jolie's Exile of St. Anne's, 29690—W. A. Reburn to P. C. Richards, Kilgore.

Rover of St. Lambert, 28333—M. Lothrop to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Bernice of Clovernook, 72806—A. K. Johnson to W. L. Thomas, Marshall.

Caprice of Clovernook, 73979—S. N. Warren to F. M. Bell, Tyler.

East Maid of Lawn, 71634—Platter & Foster to W. A. Hinchliffe, Mexia.

Janie Caruth, 73311—B. M. Mace to S. D. Anthony, Terrell.

Janie Linwood, 73312—B. M. Mace to J. D. Anthony, Terrell.

Lady Madetia of Lawn, 71903—Platter & Foster to C. A. Andrews, Sherman.

Libby of Lawn, 61374—Platter & Foster to T. V. Rhodes, Dallas.

Minnie Lowndes, 3d, 53292—B. McFarland to Mrs. F. M. Kidd, Sealy.

Nannie Graves, of Lawn, 72859—Platter & Foster to W. A. Hinchliffe, Mexia.

Regina's Lady Princess, 62016—W. B. Montgomery to Mrs. W. T. Hill, Maynard.

Triquet of Clovernook, 73973—S. N. Warren to F. M. Bell, Tyler.

Una of Idylwild, 74217—C. W. Trimadage to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Order per express your holiday presents from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates.

The Texas and Pacific Railway on Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, will sell Christmas Holiday Excursion Tickets, at one fare for the round trip, to all points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Also to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis and New Louisville, Orleans.

This is the only line offering the choice of routes via New Orleans, Memphis or Shreveport, with Double Daily Through Pullman Cars and Day Coaches.

It will be to your interest to purchase tickets via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, if you desire to reach the OLD HOME ON TIME.

The only line running through coaches from North Texas points to Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Bristol, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, Meridian, New Orleans and all intermediate points.

Order your Christmas goods from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is very essential that farmers keep an account of receipts and expenditures. By that means you could tell what crop or stock pays best, and whether you are progressing or retrograding financially.

An exchange says: It is said that hay is offered for sale at one dollar per ton in the Indian Territory. With hay in the Nation at one dollar per ton and cattle in Texas at from five dollars to eight dollars per head, what's to prevent people with money, nerve and brains from making a fortune. Even a newspaper man could embark in the cattle business under such favorable circumstances as this.

It is reported that the new process of making sugar from sorghum by the use of alcohol, recently recommended by Secretary Rusk, has been put into very successful operation at Hanover, Indiana, by a number of the leading cane growers and bids fair to entirely supercede the old method. The process consists in mixing a certain proportion of alcohol with the syrup, and it produces a sugar nearly pure white, testing over 90 degrees. It is also asserted that the alcohol process yields an average of 200 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane, an amount double that obtained by the old process.

One who has had experience says that potatoes with good cultivation, pay uniformly a better profit than any other crop that can be grown at the same expense and with the same cultivation. Dairy cows of the best class pay better than any other stock which demands no more capital; and fowls pay better than any other small or minor industry of the farm. Taken in combination, they are just the thing for an industrious man of small means who has ten acres of good ground. Upon this much land, with this combination, such a man would be sure not only of a good living, but of saving a snug sum every year.

The weather in Eastern Montana continues to be spring-like to the disadvantage of the inhabitants who are the victims of la grippe, but to the great advantage of the thousands of steers that roam over the ranges preparing good round weights for Eastern markets next season, and putting on flesh that will carry them through any storms which may come during the latter part of January or in February. While the eastern coast and corn belt and even our cousins across the Atlantic are being storm swept and covered with snow, the cattle of Eastern Montana are roaming the ranges under clear skies and sunshine that would do credit to the merry month of May. A few more weeks of such weather as we are having will put cattle in condition that will defy the ranges of the proverbial short winter of this section of the range country.—Eastern Montana Stock Grower's Journal.

A Plea for Dumb Beasts.

The work which is being done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is certainly excellent, but it may be questioned if the efficiency of the work is quite as great as it might be. It is wise and humane to rescue

suffering and ill-treated animals from brutal and careless owners, but it is just as humane to place safeguards around animals who may be well treated but who are owned by men who entertain the fatuous delusion that they are quite competent to cure all bodily ailments of animals.

Of all the so-called patent medicines for animals how many are really beneficial? The chances are that a majority are harmless, that some are beneficial, and that at least a few are noxious. The most widely advertised may not be the best, and yet their extensive sale proves that they are widely used.

Now, if a cattle owner's wife is sick he will almost certainly summon a physician. If his most valuable cow is sick he will very probably summon a veterinary surgeon. If, however, some of his less highly prized cattle become ill it is likely that he will "doctor" them himself. He has heard that a certain medicine works wonders, and he uses it. He knows nothing of its composition, and provided it assuages the pain of his sick animals, even temporarily, he is satisfied. He would hesitate about giving a patent medicine to his children for fear it might contain some deleterious drug, but he thinks it no harm to give a patent medicine he knows nothing of to his suffering cattle. He would also hesitate about using any surgical instrument on one of his own children, but he too often plays the role of a veterinary surgeon himself, and uses on his cattle instruments of which it is impossible for him to have the requisite knowledge. He is confident he can give a horse a ball or assist a cow in calving quite as well as the most expert veterinarian, and he goes about the work and too often performs it in a bungling manner.

It is high time that men should learn wisdom on this point: The fact is, animals, like men, are "doctored" too much. If animals are merely indisposed it is neither necessary nor expedient that they should be dosed with medicines. If they are seriously ill it is the utmost importance that a veterinary surgeon should be summoned. Medicines which have been thoroughly tested and which are known to be good, may, of course, be used whenever the owners of cattle think necessary, but medicines of which cattle owners know nothing except that they are widely advertised are only to be used with fear and trembling. The same care applies to surgical instruments, and cannot be enforced too strongly.

Animals cannot plead their own cause, and depend for aid on humane persons and on the society whose aim it is to protect them from ill-usage. This society has already done much for dumb beasts, and it would deserve their gratitude much more if it would only take some steps towards protecting them from medicines which may be beneficial, but which may also be noxious. If the medicines are beneficial there is no reason why some properly constituted tribunal should not be allowed to ascertain the ingredients of which they are composed, guaranteeing at the same time to keep such knowledge a secret; if they are noxious there is every reason why their manufacture should be prohibited under the severest penalties. If it is necessary to protect animals from the cruelty of their owners it is

just as necessary to protect them from the mistaken kindness of their owners.—National Provisioner.

Wisconsin Farm Institute, Bulletin No. 5.

A copy of Bulletin No. 5, Wisconsin Farm Institutes, has been handed to us by Supt. W. H. Morrison.

Last year when we saw Bulletin No. 4, we were inclined to the belief that Superintendent Morrison had given us a publication which could not be excelled in its special line; now we are compelled to admit that we were wrong. Bulletin No. 5 is stuffed full from end to end with sound common sense, and no one, even the most casual reader, can look through its pages without being convinced of the immense amount of good which the Wisconsin Farm Institutes are doing and have done for the farmers of the state. The work has been most carefully edited, and exhibits an amount of careful, painstaking labor—both on the part of the editor and lecturers—that the state in general may well be proud of. The papers are on practical subjects, by practical men, and the discussions conducted and taken part in by practical farmers, who are anxious to keep up with the times.

We are safe in saying that in Bulletin No. 5 Superintendent Morrison has issued a publication which stands alone among its kind, and when we consider that the great labor involved in the getting up of the Bulletin is purely voluntary on Superintendent Morrison's part, we cannot but be sensible of the very deep interest he takes in his work. The Bulletin itself is a 320-page book, well printed on good paper, and adorned with a new and handsome cover. The motto: "He that is wise taketh counsel," is exceeding appropriate, and we would advise every one to read carefully what is contained within the pages of the Bulletin.

Every reading, thinking farmer, who is endeavoring to do better work upon his farm by intelligence and skill, should write to Superintendent W. H. Morrison, Madison, Wis., for a copy of Bulletin No. 5, a Hand-book of Agriculture of 320 pages.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, the well known New York specialist in throat and lung diseases, catarrh and deafness, has opened an office in Dallas, No. 327 Main street, opposite city hall, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty. Dr. Hunter treats these diseases largely by medicated and oxygen inhalations, methods which are not only common sense, but which have proved remarkably successful. Those unable to consult Dr. Hunter personally should write him for publications upon these subjects, and lists of questions to be answered.

Prompt attention given all orders by mail or express sent to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., the great household furnishing people of Kansas City.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas. F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX.



TO THE AFFLICTED!

An Announcement of Relief, Hope and Joy!

PROF. WILLIAM WINDSOR, L. L. B.,

The World's most eminent Phrenologist whose late tours of the United States and of Texas have amounted to popular ovations, is now at Fort Worth, Texas,

Accompanied by the renowned Physician and Surgeon.

J. S. CURTIS, M. D.,

In a regularly equipped Medical Department and Institute specially organized for the treatment of

All Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Curtis is one of the most skillful operators known to surgery and refers to a brilliant record of over 2000 Cures effected within the past five years in the states of Texas and Louisiana and many more in twenty-five states of the United States.

During the next three months Prof Windsor will conduct a brilliant course of Free Scientific Lectures upon Phrenology, Social and Sexual Science, Physiology, Health and Disease in the principal cities of the state, while Dr. Curtis will conduct a permanent Institute at Fort Worth.

Cures Positively Guaranteed

In all the following cases:

CATARRH In all its forms and complications radically cured by a new Surgical method, which is entirely painless and which removes the cause of the disease.

THE EAR, which is generally involved in all cases of Catarrh, causing buzzing and roaring noises. Catarrhal deafness or any other form permanently restored. All affections, defects, injuries, etc., of

THE EYE, Scientifically treated without pain. Cross Eyes straightened in one minute. Cataracts, Pterygium or film growing over the eyeball will be removed and will not grow again. Granulated lids, sore eyes, no matter how long standing, relieved at once.

PILES and Fissure forever cured in one treatment without the use of knife, caustic or ligature.

CANCERS and Tumors of all kinds removed from the body and permanently cured.

Lost Manhood Restored.

The particular attention of sufferers from the effects of youthful indiscretion, excesses or malformations, impotence or private diseases is directed to the new and improved methods of treatment PRACTICAL ONLY IN THIS INSTITUTE. Cures Positively Guaranteed.

FEMALE DISEASES Weaknesses and irregularities positively cured by new and scientific methods without embarrassing examinations.

Consultation is Free in all Cases.

Prof. Windsor and Dr. Curtis take pride in extending the benefit of their knowledge and skill to all classes alike. Medical examinations with a candid statement of the cause, nature and probable result of the ailment and cost of cure given free in all cases.

Permanent Address: Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. Enclose stamped envelope and mention this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL.

The nature of the soil should determine its treatment.

Plow deep in preparing the land, but shallow in cultivating the crop.

A good range means everything for the growing stock.

Envy no man, but imitate the ways of successful neighbors.

Grinding the cob with the corn is said to make the grain more easily digested.

The plow is better in the tool house or barn than in the furrow these cold nights.

Disease lurks in filth. Cleanliness is necessary to health with all classes of stock.

The properly fattened animals should be marketed the day they are thoroughly ready.

Farming should be an intellectual pursuit as well as a means of getting a living and accumulating dollars.

Stunted animals of any class are not worth raising. Spend your efforts on properly developed animals.

Don't throw away your time trying to save the country. Look out for No. 1, the country can take care of itself.

Rotate your crops and give the land a chance to recuperate if you expect it to produce.

It is not so much what we raise, as what we sell that supplies the income. Have as much of the products marketable as possible.

Keep the harness well oiled and in good repair. Take off the blinkers, throw away the check rein and be careful that the collar fits perfectly.

When more food is taken than can be disposed of healthfully, there is a double loss; the food is wasted and the animal is weakened by disease.

Don't forget that a few live stock on the farm are essential to success. A few cattle, hogs, horses and sheep and plenty of poultry are the best money making crops you can raise.

Farmers do not, as a rule, give the close attention and careful study to their business that is usually given to other pursuits. When they learn to do this they will not find it necessary to make so much fuss about hard times.

The largest wheat crop previous to the present year was that of 1884, which was grown on 39,479,000 acres. It is recorded as 512,000,000 bushels. This year's crop is estimated at 530,000,000 bushels. But it is noteworthy that it was grown on a less number of acres than that of 1884. Every year since 1884 the acreage of wheat has been smaller than it was then. Does this mean that it is not possible to increase wheat acreage? It certainly looks as if this were the fact. All this time new land has been opened up for wheat growing. Yet as fast as this was done old wheat-growing land in the older states has been diverted to other uses. It is probably true that the wheat crop of the future, if it is to be materially increased, must be made larger by greater yields per acre. There is plenty

of room for this, as our wheat yield is much smaller than that per acre of either England or France.

The Farmer's Workshop.

"Every man to his own trade," is a motto good enough in its place, but it has often occurred to us that if any man should be a "Jack-of-all-trades" it is the farmer. If living at any distance from town, as is generally the case, it is quite inconvenient as well as a great loss of time to be compelled to go to the mechanic for every little odd job, and then to pay extravagant prices for what frequently proves to be poor work. The best of mechanics soon find profitable employment in the larger towns and cities, and only inferior workmen remain to make their living from the odd jobs afforded in every community. It must not be understood that every farmer is advised to do all his own odd jobs of repairing, for many are so situated as to better afford to employ another, even at good pay. Others, again, appear altogether unable to understand the use of tools so as to enable them to accomplish even the smallest amount of mechanical execution.

But for the farmer who possesses ordinary mechanical skill, it becomes almost a necessity to have near at hand a fair assortment of tools, and, if possible, a suitable building in which to keep the tools and perform the work. He can thus provide work for many days of inclement weather, which, if not for this provision, he would probably devote to idleness.

Where one or more hands are employed, they may be continued at profitable employment in repairing implements, grinding tools, oiling harness and making small conveniences for the house, barn and farm. These repairs would cost money if taken to the mechanic, and either the farmer or the men employed would lose the day's wages. As for the conveniences, they would either not be had, or they, too, would cost an outlay of money or produce.—Industrial American.

Farmers' Wives.

The poet Burns wrote:
"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Unless the poet used the word "man" in its most comprehensive sense he might have added something about man's inhumanity to women. More offend in this respect from want of thought than any want of feeling. Besides the evidence of affection and tenderness, which being natural with many men cost no effort to bestow, there ought to be, on the part of farmers, substantial tokens of appreciation of the part the wife performs in the economy of the farm. Her life is a hard one at best. So many times even if her husband is able to pay for help she cannot get it. Therefore she should be provided with labor saving appliances of every kind. The farmer is quick to see the advantage of any implement which will lighten or facilitate his own labors in the field, and the same regard should be paid to the labors of the good wife in doors. But something else is needed. These things may minister to her comfort but not to her happiness. Her pleasures should be considered and provided for. For instance, almost any farmer could afford to keep a gentle horse and carriage for the sole use of his wife and daughters. A little money to spend in their personal adornment or to make home more cheerful and comfortable should be given them. A man need not be afraid of giving too much for the head of the house will get his

full share of all the good things that come into it. A good garden will add to the wife's pleasures by enabling her to better provide for the comfort of her family and guests. These are only a few of the things which would make the ladies of the household more comfortable and more happy.

Does It Pay the Farmer to Use Improved Stock.

An exchange correspondent writing on above subject says: Will improved stock pay, and are there any advantages in it for the ordinary farm purposes, above the common sorts? These are practical, common sense questions, such as any prudent farmer will ask himself and desire to settle in his own mind before investing any money in the improved breed. For whoever institutes an inquiry on these matters cannot fail to see there can be no doubt about improved stock paying and possessing many substantial advantages over any of the common sorts for the general purposes of the farm.

The improved breeds have been before the public for a long time. Gradually they have increased in numbers and diffused themselves all over the country, made their way among all grades of farmers and evinced a legitimate and steady growth for which the history of the country gives no parallel, for great as has been the development of our material interest, the development of the improved stock interest has been greater than any other. Now it must have taken merit of the most pronounced character to have enabled these improved breeds to commend themselves to the hard-working, practical American farmer in every section of the country, and to have secured a steady extension among them all these years. If their improvement was a delusion set up without any real foundation does any one suppose that so eminently practical a class as the American farmer would not have found it out long since, and that the improved stock would have died out instead of extending themselves in the way they have? The mere fact that improved stock is increasing and common stock diminishing, as well as the rapidity and steadiness by which it has been marked, shows the experience of the practical farmer approves the claims of improvement made in behalf of every day value and utility as to justify their breeding. Will improved stock pay? Who can doubt when on every side there are farmers who are making it pay, and never one turns back. Not in all the history can there be found one instance of failure. Of course there are people who have made a failure of farming, even with improved stock. But their failures have been due to the individuals or to unfortunate conditions by which they were surrounded, and not in any sense due to the improved stock. Indeed, improved stock has pulled many a man through who otherwise would have gone down. Some have made failures in buying improved stock to sell again, though misjudging the markets and conditions influencing it. But no farmer with good farm management ever made a failure or realized ought but benefit and profit from improved stock for farming purposes.

A PICNIC SPEECH.

"Slade" Tells How to Run a Farm.

One week from to-day the farmers of the vicinity meet at Olive Branch school house for the purpose of discussing their situation generally and to decide what course to pursue as to planting crops next year. They feel that their labor this year has not been properly requited and they desire to plant next year only such crops as will return a profit on their culture. There will

be plenty of men there who can tell them exactly what to do—in fact nearly every newspaper in the land has already told them this, but still they want to talk about it some more.

The Republic will be there and after the roast pig has been dissected and the bones of the fat hen lie scattered with the bits of pie under the trees the Republic will make a speech as follows:

Fellow-citizens—You have assembled here to-day to talk over the poor reward your labor this year has brought you and devise plans whereby agriculture may be made more remunerative next year. As to the first part we can be positive. Your labor and capital invested in your farms have not yielded you those returns in currency you had a right to expect.

Now as to arriving to conclusions whereby you may, with absolute certainty, be more prosperous next year there is more difficulty. To do this you will have to know a great deal about what kind of weather we are going to have next year—a great deal more than Foster can tell you—and you will have to be able to foretell those conditions of mankind throughout civilization which affect the price of farm products. You will not only have to know what the weather is going to be here, but you must be able to say what it will be in Russia, Germany, England, France and India; and will have to understand in advance the friendly or bellicose disposition of the people of those countries, for all these things effect the price of American products.

As all these things cannot be known in advance we cannot decide with certainty as to what is best to plant next season, but let us make as intelligent a guess as possible.

Some say abandon cotton and raise hogs—that cotton will be low and pork will be high. So far as our information goes this is a mere guess as no reasons are advanced for such prediction. On this head it may be said there is always a market at some price for cotton and there may be one next year for pork even if you all raise every pig you can. The Fort Worth Packing House people say they will buy all the hogs raised, but they will buy just as many and no more, as they can handle with profit to themselves—and at such prices.

On this subject it may be said that either one of you should be ashamed to be seen carrying home a side of bacon from town. You are improvident when you do not raise your own supplies and live more upon the products of your farms, and when you have put up plenty of meat for home consumption, it will help wonderfully in making ends meet if you have a few fat shoats to sell to somebody else. It might be said here that a few bales of cotton will not be found in your way, and it may bring a much better price than you expected. And you ought by all means to have a few yearling steers rolicking among the corn stalks. They make mighty fine eating at home and will sell at any time. Chickens should cackle in your farm yards and the gobbler should strut around your premises. If you will bring a few eggs and several pounds of that fresh butter your wife makes to town with you instead of carrying home a half side of bacon you will find quite a difference when you foot up the cash in your stocking at night.

In a word, let your primary object be to prepare to live well at home—to produce as nearly as possible everything you eat and use. Then if you have some cotton, some beef, some wool, some wheat, some pork and plenty of butter, eggs and poultry to sell, the money these things bring will go into your own stocking and not into the till of the groceryman, and you will be independent and happy.

In return for this advice concerning your business, you are entirely at liberty to come up to Weatherford and tell us how to run our newspaper.—Weatherford Republics.

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds of live stock and farm news.

SWINE.

Some of our state fairs afford admirable opportunity for the observing individual to study somewhat the characteristics of the different breeds of animals, and especially sheep and swine. The exhibits of these classes of animals from object lessons of an admirable nature, because one fairly well acquainted with the characteristics in general of a class of animals, is enabled to study definite characteristics and compare general features of different breeds, and form in his own mind something quite definite in regard to requisites he is looking for in a breed, and on which to carry out his aims and desires.

The pork which brings the highest range of prices is that which is produced at the lowest cost per pound, pigs between 175 and 250 pounds, says the Northwestern Agriculturist. With the Yorkshire, Essex, Poland-China or Berkshire breeds, pigs can be brought up to those weights at six or seven months old by liberal feeding, and the pork, pound for pound, can be produced at far less cost than the heavier weights. Large weights look big, but the profit lies in the pig which can be made to weigh 175 to 200 pounds at the least cost per pound.

The boar should never be permitted to run with the sows; keep him in a lot by himself and when you wish to breed a sow turn her in with him and as soon as she has been served once, once is as good, even better, than a dozen services, remove her as far as possible from the boar that he may neither see or hear her. If you shell him down a little corn or give him a small pail of slop he will soon forget all about her, but if he does not and runs around his lot looking for a weak place in the fence shut him up in his house for a few hours. If he ever succeeds in breaking through the fence it will be almost impossible to keep him in bounds any longer.

Farmers, as a rule, make the mistake of breeding at too early an age, before the boar is sufficiently developed. Eight months old is as young as a boar should be permitted to serve a sow and then he should not be bred to over four and not be allowed to serve more than one sow a week. When a year old or over he may, if liberally fed, be coupled once a day, but not oftener. It is a heavy strain upon the system at best, one ounce of the vital fluid having as weakening effect as the loss of forty ounces of blood, and yet we will let a boar serve fifty or more sows in two week's time, then wonder why he gets so poor and seems to lack energy. Next spring when the pigs are farrowed we will bitterly complain of our poor luck with pigs, few in a litter, with many runts and very few first-class pigs.

The destruction of hogs last year because of the short corn crop, the opening of foreign markets to our pork products, and the short hog crop this year, added to the naturally increasing demand because of increase of population, all point to higher prices for some time to come. Our big corn and grain crops this year will help out wonderfully in supplying the demands of

the market, as swine breed rapidly under favorable conditions and modern methods of breeding and rearing produce marketable pork in a remarkably short period. With plenty of feed and a good demand, no one need hesitate about the profitable production of pork until future signs, some way off, shall point to the prospects of a glutted market. Until then, pork must be a paying product, and still more so because of the higher price of beef of the best quality.

Squashes and Hogs.

A writer for the American Cultivator recently gave his experience and methods of raising squashes. He says:

This year I gathered six Hubbard squashes, weighing 175½ pounds, from one-eighth of an acre planted with sweet corn. I plant late, so as to have no trouble from the yellow bug. I plant in with my sweet corn, as the corn protects from heat and from drouth, and gives me two crops from one planting. By this method I obtain fully one ton of good saleable squashes per acre, and even if the prices are low, as they are this season, say 50 cents per hundredweight, and even if transporting them to Boston would cost one-half the receipts, I still would get a handsome return.

In fact, I feed my table squashes to my hogs, and they prefer two pounds of raw squash to one pound of corn, and do better after feeding them. My six months pigs make no objection to a ration of 12 to 15 pounds of squash daily. The way they eat them and grow will satisfy any one that raising squashes and pigs on the same farm pays as well as any other two products that may be raised, and with less care and at lower cost. Pigs will obtain one-half their living from the refuse of a farm, and can be made to dress 200 pounds each when six month old. Of these facts I am certain, as I have accomplished such results during the past two years, and I also remember of doing equally as well 35 years ago, when I lived on a farm.

It is true that hogs are low in price, yet that is no reason why they will not pay, if the farmer will cut them up instead of selling whole hogs. By so doing he will receive one-third more in value for his hogs. I am, to a certain extent, what is known as a city farmer, yet I know in feeding corn on the ear to the hogs that they do not do as well as when fed ground feed and waste, and as long as they eat the refuse weeds, tops and waste crops of my farm, I am willing to encourage their working 12 hours instead of eight hours daily.

Keeping Swine Cheaply.

The best results with swine are obtained when they are kept on grass. Good, succulent grass keeps them in health, and produces far better pork than grain-fed swine. The large increase in our export of pork should be followed by a universal effort to make better pork. The best pork is the lean or at least where the lean predominates, and this is not obtained by feeding the animal on rich grain. Grass is the most natural food for swine, and it is also the cheapest. Next to this vegetables are the most desirable. The corn and grain swine are the dearest to raise and the least desirable.

A revolution is going on gradually in the pig feeding for pork, and we must follow in this line to keep abreast of the time. The old way of penning the swine up in filthy pens to wallow in their own manure, and then feeding them to satiety with corn and grain until they got so fat they could hardly move, was against all the laws of nature. The animal's system became stuffed up and unable to perform their functions. Excessive layers of fat were produced, which very few people cared about. The modern system is to turn

the pigs into the grass fields every year, and let them eat weeds and vegetables, giving them only a limited amount of grain. This keeps them clean, prevents disease and a feverish condition of the body, and makes them cool and quiet the year round. A sow that is brought up in this way bears fine pigs, and brings them up in truly royal style.

Strange to say the cheapest foods produce the best pork, for it makes lean, and not fat pork. The exercise which the animals get in the fields develop their muscles and frames, and this adds to the value of the pork. To reduce the fat and increase the lean, one only has to keep the pigs in the pasture all of their lives, and give them plenty of vegetables, fruits, skim milk and bran. When their bodies are fully formed give them ground rye and bran. A little corn may be fed to them later, but the vegetable diet should be kept up all of the time. Such pork as these pigs would produce could not help but find a ready market.—Ex.

Resolutions of Respect.

The committee appointed by the National Swine Breeders' association at their annual meeting, Chicago, Ill., November 17, 1891, to prepare a memorial on the death of their late secretary, Phil M. Springer, reported the following:

Resolved, that in the death of Phil M. Springer a noble man has fallen in the prime of life and in a field of usefulness.

Resolved, That the National Swine Breeders' association has suffered an irreparable loss of the secretary and of an untiring worker for the interests of the association.

Resolved, That all breeders of live stock lose the intelligent and unwavering support of a practical breeder, a firm friend and an able advocate of their interests.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his relatives and his co-workers in other organizations.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy be sent to his near relatives, and to all the stock journals of this country.

L. N. BONHAM,
N. H. GENTRY,
H. M. Sisson,
Committee.

They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head. And bilstered her back till 'twas smarting and red.

Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves. (Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")

The poor woman thought she must certainly die.

Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.

No wonder its praises so loudly they speak; She grew better at once, and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times certain forms of female weakness, yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying the functional and organic troubles. Guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Holiday Excursion to the Southeast

December 21st, 22nd and 23rd, via the Cotton Belt Route, the only through car excursion line. One fare for the round trip to St. Louis, Memphis Cincinnati, Louisville and all principal points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina. Tickets good for return until 30 days from the date of sale. Two daily excursion trains carrying through coaches to the principal cities of the Southeast. For rates, maps and all further information, address the nearest agent of the Cotton Belt Route, or

R. M. CARTER,
Traveling Passenger Ag't Fort Worth,
Texas.

W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen. Passenger Ag't, Tyler Texas.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS--
EFFECTUAL.

Human health can only be maintained when the rules of life are strictly obeyed. Man's system is like a town; to be healthy it must be well drained. This drainage is frequently interfered with by careless habits, and when it becomes clogged, illness is the result.

Beecham's Pills have been in popular use in Europe for fifty years and are specially adapted in a safe, gentle manner, to keep human drainage in perfect order.—American Analyst.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.



-A. ZABEL,-

AGENT
Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.
-MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
Whips, Blankets, Etc.

We make a specialty of the celebrated Tackabery saddle. The demand for this saddle requires much effort to keep orders promptly filled, and parties wanting it will do well to place their order at once to avoid delay. We will spare neither pains or cost to keep this saddle up to the reputation obtained for it by the firms whom we succeed. Nothing but standard goods will be manufactured. Send for catalogue and prices.

A. ZABEL,
103 Houston Street,
Fort Worth. : Texas.

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The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,
The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or
C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH,
Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l. Pass. & Tkt Ag't.
JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

P. C. Wellborn, Fort Worth, advertises pure-bred Duroc-Jersey red swine for sale.

T. J. Atkinson, one of the wide-awake cattlemen of Henrietta was in Fort Thursday.

G. W. Mahoney of Santa Anna, Tex., offers through the JOURNAL 300 head of good feeding steers.

W. W. Duke, formerly of Jack county but now of the Panhandle, was in Fort Worth Monday.

A. Rawlins, proprietor of the Midland Gazette, favored the JOURNAL with a call on Wednesday.

J. W. Medlin of Denton county one of the pioneers among Texas cattlemen was doing Fort Worth on Thursday.

Thorp Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, is spending a few days at his home in this city.

W. T. Waggoner, of Decatur, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, returning from a visit to his pastures in the Indian Territory.

Frank Houston, of Bellevue, who took first premium on Texas cattle at the St. Louis Fat Stock show, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

C. C. French, who represents the James H. Campbell Co. at this place, has been quite ill with la grippe, but is able to get out again.

Richard Carron of Antelope, Jack county, advertises some rare bargains in enclosed pastures. See his advertisement for further particulars.

W. R. Moore, the wide-awake Fort Worth cattleman wants 200 more feeding steers. Mr. Moore already has several hundred fine steers on feed.

H. C. Babb of Decatur was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Babb took in the St. Louis Fat Stock show, and says he had a good time and is glad he went.

P. M. Harmison, who makes his home in Denton county, but spends most of the time on his ranch in Greer county, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

C. L. Ware, of the Fort Worth and Denver City, was in the city Thursday. Charley, like all the officials of the Denver, is very popular with the patrons of the road.

Hon. R. M. Hall of Austin, who for some years made one of the best land commissioners Texas ever had was in Fort Worth Thursday, en route to Jacksboro.

W. A. Poage, a prominent and successful cattle breeder of Waco, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Poage thinks the meal fed steers in his county will begin to move soon.

Winfield Scott has been quite seriously ill at the Pickwick hotel in this city with la grippe, but is, the JOURNAL is glad to say, much better and will no doubt soon be out again.

W. F. Lake is now at his old stand as first assistant to his successor and son-in-law, Mr. Thos. L. Burnett. Mr. Lake will be glad to meet his many friends and old customers and will give their orders his personal supervision.

James A. Wilson, of the Alton, is now a very busy man. In addition to his own arduous duties, he is doing the entertaining, talking and—and—and—other work for all the other live stock agents while they are off on a junketing trip to Chicago.

The STOCK JOURNAL is keeping in the fashion; that is it has got la grippe. This dreaded disease seems to be no respecter of persons, and does not therefore release from its embrace, even the poor, hard-worked newspaper man.

For Christmas flowers and ornaments place your order now with R. Drumm, the nursery and seed man who can fill your order and express some to any part of the country on short notice. See advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL.

J. B. Mayes, chief of the Cherokees, is dead. Mayes was a staunch friend to the cattlemen. He favored leasing the strip, and was in every way an enterprising, progressive man, and made a good and just official.

Furd Halsell, one of the rising young cattlemen of Northwest Texas, who makes his home in Decatur, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Halsell was returning from a visit to St. Louis, Chicago and other Eastern cities.

R. K. Halsell, the well known Decatur cattleman, who owns large interests in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to Velasco. "Keech" may not buy any town lots but the JOURNAL will wager dollars against dimes that he makes a full hand at eating oysters.

Captain Jasper Hays, formerly of this city, but who has for sometime been rusticated in the mountains of Tennessee, is in Fort Worth. Capt. Hays is a large shareholder in, and director of the Llano Cattle Co. This company owns a large herd and pasture in Garza county.

J. P. Moore, of the Texas and Pacific, Sam Hunt, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, J. L. Pennington, of the Santa Fe, H. T. Keenan, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, in fact, all the railroad live stock agents in the country except Charley Ware and Jim Wilson, are attending the convention of live stock agents now in session at Chicago.

W. L. Tamblin of the well known and deservedly popular live stock commission firm of Sealing & Tamblin who have houses and do an extensive business in all three of the leading live stock markets, was in Fort Worth on Tuesday. Mr. Tamblin has many warm friends in Texas who will always extend him a hearty welcome.

C. L. Shattuck, the enterprising and well known live stock commission merchant of Chicago, spent last Saturday in Fort Worth. Mr. Shattuck has recently spent several weeks in Texas, during which time he visited Waco, Austin, San Antonio and other points. He was accompanied by his wife and reports having had a pleasant visit among his many friends in Texas.

Mr. Jno. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Frisco road was at the yards today on his way to Kansas City. He brought up the train that arrived last

-:-J. E. MITCHELL,-:-

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call.
307 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. The management of the Merchants' bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with the least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers will have no cause for complaint.

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

Cut Flowers!

Order now your Flowers for CHRISTMAS. We can ship on short notice to any point in the state or out. Prices moderate. R. DRUMM, 800 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

week with most of the Texas visitors, also the train with most of the Texas cattle for exhibit. They left Henrietta on Sunday evening at 7:30, and arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday at 2:30 a. m., making the run of 715 miles in 31 hours. The cattle came via M. K. & T. railroad to Vinita, thence by the Frisco road, with banners flying all the way.—National Live Stock Reporter.

E. C. Sugg, the well known Indian Territory cattleman, was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends on Thursday.

C. T. Herring, who owns a big cattle ranch in Greer county, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

T. D. Woody, of Decatur, who has for the past year so effectively and efficiently looked after the interest in Texas, of Gregory, Cooley & Co., the Chicago live stock commission merchants was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Woody, after taking in the St. Louis Fat Stock show, visited Chicago on business connected with the firm he represents. Mr. Wooley will represent Messrs. Gregory, Cooley & Co. next year, and will no doubt in the future as in the past, do a good business for them.

Thomas L. Burnett, son of S. B. Burnett, the well known and popular cattleman, has recently purchased from the receiver the immense stock of hardware, queensware, stoves etc., etc., formerly owned by W. F. Lake. Mr. Burnett is now selling this stock at lower figures than such goods have ever before been offered. He not only asks for the business of the stockmen, but expects at least a trial from them. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention, and be filled at remarkably low figures. The JOURNAL speaks for Mr. Burnett, in this, his first business enterprise, the patronage of its readers.

Thirty years' dealing with the public is likely to give a man a name, either good or bad. In the case of our old friend, James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, the dealing have been so honorable that the name is a synonym of integrity wherever known, and every man, farmer and otherwise, who buys seed of him knows he is getting just

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Give special attention to Operations and fitting Glasses. Has the best glass to protect eyes from wind and dust. Medicines by mail. Cor. Houston and Fifth Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.

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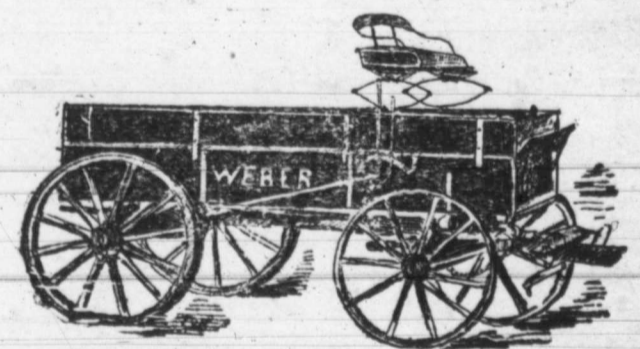
Gives special attention to all diseases peculiar to Women. Office and residence 611 West Fifth street. Telephone 224.

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We want Farmers and Stockmen to know that we are the largest dealers of Fort Worth in Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Road Carts and Wagons. We keep in stock the celebrated WEBBER WAGON. We sell our goods under a strict guarantee. Call or write us for prices. J. CULBERTSON & SON, First and Throckmorton Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

what he pays for—rare enough in these days of tricks in trade. Send for his catalogue, which is free to all, and get something that is absolutely reliable.

Excursion to Velasco.

On December 16 and 17 the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will sell round-trip tickets to Houston or Galveston at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, tickets good to return until December 25, inclusive. Good connections will be made at Houston and Galveston for Velasco. For further information apply to

WILLIAM DOHERTY,
P. & T. A. 316 Houston street.
H. G. THOMPSON,
G. P. & T. A., Galveston.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Dec. 18, 1891. }

Receipts of cattle have been light for the past week. Prices are steady at last week's quotations, with a slightly increased demand. Best steers, weighing 900 pounds and over are now worth \$2.25. Good to fair steers are bringing \$2. Best cows, when strictly fat, are bringing \$1.75; but if not fat, and of good weights, these figures cannot be realized. Good to fair cows are bringing around \$1.50. Thin cows are not wanted and can only be sold at from \$1 to \$1.25. Bull and stags are in fair demand at from 80 cents to \$1. Light veal calves are in demand at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Receipts of hogs for the past week 4000 heads, the greater part of these were from Kansas. Top hogs are now bringing \$3.75; bulk of sales, are, however, made at \$3.60 to \$3.65. Light hogs, weighing less than 150 pounds, are not wanted, but when offered, are taken at from \$2 to \$2.50 per hundred.

Receipts of sheep have been very light. Good heavy muttons, if fat, weighing 85 pounds and over, would bring \$3.50 per hundred pounds. Feeding wethers are worth around \$2.50. Feeding ewes \$2 to \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
December 17, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 3188, all common. A few scattering Texans among them. Steers sold steady to 5 and 10 cents higher. Cows—Choice were stronger; medium 5 and 10 cents lower; canners, steady; stockers and feeders strong. A few bunches of common Texans sold as follows: 84 steers, 1280 lbs, \$3.50; 36 steers, 964 lbs, \$3; 20 canners, 960 lbs, \$2.10; 29 canning cows, 473 lbs, \$1.55;

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo. Chicago Ill.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Singel, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

22 canning cows, 889 lbs, \$1.55; 17 cows; 663 lbs, \$1.55; 2 cows, 889 lbs, \$1.80; 58 heifers, 775 lbs, \$1.90; 2 Texas bulls, 1130 lbs, \$1.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,200; shipments, 1200. Market 10@15c higher. Bulk, \$3.60@3.85; all grades, \$3.85@4.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 4000. Market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
December 17, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 4000. Market fairly active, firm to higher. Christmas steers, \$6; others, \$4@5.55; stockers, \$2@2.30.

The Texas cattle market was firm today for good stock and weak for common kinds. Grass steers, \$2.50@3; cotton-fed steers, \$3; 1225-lb steers, \$3.25@3.75; cows, \$1.70@2.10.

One car of 130-lb Texas calves sold at \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 500. Market steady. Native ewes, \$2 @4.50; wethers, \$5@5.75; Western, \$4.60@5.25; Texans, \$3.62; lambs, \$3.40 @5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
December 17, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments 1100. Good to choice natives, \$4.25@ \$5.25; fair to desirable butchers, \$3.00@ \$24.40.

There is a good healthy demand for fed cattle, and values are now nominally 15 to 25 cents higher than a week ago, but there is no improvement in grassers. One load of 164 Texas steers grazed in Ashland, Kan., sold at \$2.62. One load-of steers and cows mixed, 800 pounds average, sold at \$1.55, and 980 pound bulls sold at \$1.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6800; shipments, 1900. Market higher. Prices ranged \$3.40@4.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipment, none. Market steady. Fair to good, \$3@4.80.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

--Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,--

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Kansas City Stock Yards, - - - - Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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.

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

14—Henry DeCourtney, Courtney, I. T., 72 hogs, 255 lbs, \$3.67; 5 hogs, 148 lbs, \$3. Dec. 17—J. H. Cage, Stephenville, 10 cattle 470 lbs, 65c; W. P. Kimonson, Jacksboro, Texas, 23 cattle, 794 lbs, \$1.55; for M. G. Ellis & Co. Fort Worth, 23 cattle, 794 lbs, \$1.55.

Stock Yards Notes.

J. W. Rodgers, Aubrey, had in one car of hogs.

M. C. Shankle, Alvord, had in one car of cattle on Thursday.

J. H. Cage, Stephenville, shipped in one car of cattle on Tuesday.

H. C. Courtney of St. Joe marketed a car-load of hogs on Monday.

J. D. Oakes of Weatherford sold one car-load of hogs on Monday.

M. N. Wade of Jerrell marketed a car-load of hogs on Saturday.

Robinson & Stansell of Kopperl sent in another car-load of cattle this week.

O. N. Chilton, Decatur, sampled the Fort Worth market with a car-load of hogs.

M. Sansom of Alvarado was a visitor at the yards on Wednesday. He wants 100 feeding steers.

H. L. Huffman of Shreveport, La., visited the yards this week in search of butcher cattle.

Nat Houston, the cattle buyer, has accepted a position with the Fort Worth Packing company, and has gone to Wichita, Kansas, to buy hogs.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Monday the Union Stock Yards company held its annual election of directors. The gentlemen elected for the ensuing year are: Jno. R. Hoxie, M. G. Ellis, R. H. Sellers, V. S. Wardlaw, A. T. Byers, J. L. Williams, J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Barnum and C. O. Wheeler. The directors then elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, R. H. Sellers; vice-president, M. G. Ellis; secretary and treasurer, V. S. Wardlaw.

The board of directors is composed of the best and most enterprising business men of Fort Worth, whose names are a sure guarantee of the continued success of the Fort Worth Union Stock yards.

Order per express your holiday presents from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A prominent horseman says that for a two-year-old stallion three or four mares are really beneficial. "I would not," said he, "give him more than six, and they should be well distributed over the season. For a three-year-old stallion twenty mares should be the outside limit, and they should be well distributed, too. A four-year-old stallion can comfortably cover thirty to thirty-five mares, and a five-year-old should take a full season. I believe fifty mares furnish a heavy enough season for any horse to make."

The intelligence of a horse has just been demonstrated at Visper, near Syracuse, N. Y. Among a herd of horses in a field, there was a mare and a suckling colt. A few days ago the mother partly pulled one of her shoes off. With a great deal of "horse sense" she jumped out of the pasture and went to the blacksmith shop. The smith started to drive the animal away, but finally discovered and reset the bent shoe. The mare then went contentedly back to the pasture, scaled the fence and once more mingled with the herd.

The local paper at Fayette, Mo., says: "Sam Fuller, the well-known horseman, came up from Texas a few days ago, bringing with him the renowned pacing gelding Telegram, who has taken in cash premiums this season about \$10,000. This remarkable horse is the property of Dr. Bates, of Bates City, Mo., and was used by the doctor some time as a saddle horse. His speed as a pacer was finally discovered, and he was put in training this season. He has lost but one race during the year and has lowered his record in every effort made since he went on the track—and to the present time has netted his owner about \$6,000.

So we have got to English stallion's fees—twenty-five hundred dollars the season, without return privileges—at last, and the horse in whose behalf this move has been made is St. Blaise. The first mare booked to him was Walcoti & Campbell's mare Ruperta, by imp. Prince Charlie out of Marguerita by Eclipse. There is nothing novel in such prices for England, as Newminster was the first to raise his fee to 500 guineas in 1859. Stockwell reached the same figure in 1864 after Blair Athol had won the double and Hermit followed fast in 1869. Nine yearlings by St. Blaise sold this year for \$69,050, which is an average of \$7,672 apiece; and if that kind of prices are to be kept up, the \$2,500 service fee for St. Blaise will not be deemed so exorbitant. The best two-year old of the year, His Highness, won \$107,285 during the campaign, and beside these six figures, \$2,500 for a stallion fee is really insignificant.

The improvement in the method of shoeing the trotting horse of late years has been marked. The knowledge of leveling the foot and balancing it have worked wonders in the development of speed. It used to be difficult to keep the horse's foot in good shape, as shoes were torn off and hoofs broken, but now it is a rare thing to find a mutilated foot. The drivers have also advanced in knowledge, and do not sit with a

stiff, bracing pull as in years gone by, but they give the horse his head and drive with a light hand. In the stable the improvement is also in keeping with the progress made in shoeing and driving. Heavy clothing and enervating processes are no more in use, but bracing treatment and healthy ways are now practiced. When the grain is hurtful its influence is counteracted by grasses and mashes. The soaking tub is not in daily requisition, but cooling liniments and foot-stuffing take its place. Hot water and bad shoeing have caused contraction and other foot ailments.

Snow Won't Stop Them.

A new and novel idea will, it is said, be put into practice at the Garfield Park track, Chicago, soon. When it is carried out, the management assert, the track will be kept in perfect condition for winter racing, which no weather can make dangerous. It will cost \$30,000 or more. It is contemplated the laying of three or four-inch steam pipes four or five feet apart and one and a half feet deep under the entire track.

The local company is ready to fill the contract and will guarantee that the snow will turn to water as soon as it touches the ground. Another engine house is necessary. It will be built in the infield, so that the force of steam can be turned on from each side at any time. The inside half of the track will be kept in racing order by means of sand and salt while the steam pipes are laid under the outer half from which the horses will be kept in hurdles while the work is going on. When the outer half has been piped it will be put in use for racing while work is completed on the inner half, and the necessary connection made. Next season the width of the track will be reduced to eighteen feet and the outside fence moved out so as to give the crowd more room.

Meddlers Among Horsemen.

Honest horsemen everywhere have much to suffer at the hands of meddling, tattling and jealous horsemen who try to help their own business by damaging that of others, says the Turf, Field and Farm. If you are a stallion owner and offer the services of your stallion to the public there is always some owner of a cheap stud near by that is always seeking to get patronage for his own by running down yours, or if he don't directly run him down he will throw out hints and look exceedingly wise whenever your horse is mentioned in his hearing.

If you are a dealer and have a stable full of horses there is always some irresponsible person in town, and often several of them, who take pains to give everyone the impression that all of your horses have some fault or else you ask too high, and they lay in wait for every possible buyer that comes to town, and do their best to make him think that they are the only real horsemen in town, and if the buyer inquires about you or your horse they will tell him that you haven't got anything he wants. And when a customer comes direct to your stable, they will come round, good as pie, and try to get acquainted with your customer so as to get him over to his stable, or else tell him of some wonderful bargain somewhere else that they can show. Such

From the Columbia (S. C.) Record, June 9th, 1890.

COTTOLENE.

"Southern house-keepers should give this product a careful trial. It directly concerns the prosperity of an important industry in the South. The cotton seed oil industry is one peculiar to the South and one that directly or indirectly benefits our farmers and through them all classes of citizens.

Then here is a product—the general use of which will enhance the value of that chief of crops, cotton—offered to the trade, and it rests with house-keepers to say, whether or not it will be used. They are not asked to use it simply because its use will benefit the South, but because it will supply the place of hog's lard, and for many uses it is superior.

For eatables that require a small amount of heat to be cooked it is better, as its frying point is much sooner reached than is that of lard. It is more healthy than lard in that it is anti-dyspeptic, and it is cheaper than lard, as three-fourths the quantity of it will go as far as a pound of lard, and it sells for slightly less.

Our house-keepers will not be hurt by giving it a trial, and then they will probably discard lard."

GOTTOLENE.



For sale by all first-class Grocers.
Manufactured only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
ST. LOUIS.

men are always loafing around stable offices, blacksmith shops, bar rooms and saloons, swapping lies and gossiping about their neighbor's horses. Such men can talk honestly and act very smooth when they choose, and strangers are often taken in by them, to their after sorrow. Such men are a curse to horse interests, and strangers should leave them severely alone, and do business only with those who have a reputation for honest dealing. Honest drivers and honest breeders are also greatly persecuted by this class of meddlers and liars.

Order your Christmas goods from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

Oysters and Seeds

Are valuable for what's in 'em. Good and bad oysters look alike in the shell. Good and bad seeds often have the same appearance. Anyone can tell a worthless oyster on opening it. The value of the seed must be determined by its growth. This makes its quality worth considering. You want seeds that will grow, and you want the product to be of value. You cannot insure either of these things by mere inspection. There is but one guarantee; the reliability of the firm from which you buy. That our advertisers, Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., are most reliable, is attested by the fact that millions buy seeds from them year after year. Their enormous business furnishes the highest proof of their reliability. Their Seed Annual for 1892 is a model of its kind—illustrated, descriptive, priced. It contains information of great value to any one about to plant seeds. Sent free on application to the firm's address, Detroit, Mich.

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

The Prospects for Beef.

The Philadelphia Record says: "When the cattle ranges are settled beef will probably be cheaper. It requires less land to raise cattle on farms than on the range, and with better care and the cattle industry in the hands of the many instead of a few, beef will be of better quality and cattle more numerous. The best beef is produced on cultivated farms."

To this the Manchester Union remarks: "Some of the points offered sound reasonable enough when considered alone, but all taken together with their full force would fail to convince many people that the time will ever come when men on common farms, where they have to pay taxes on the pasture and the cattle and on the field winter forage is grown, will produce beef for market for two or three cents a pound which is about what the men on the range get now."

"Every step in cultivation and care adds to the expense, and the fact of scarcity enables the people to obtain a higher price. And there is another point to be considered, and that is that farmers do not and will not turn all their energies to the production of beef. Even if the same number of cattle were kept on the same area, the farmers who fed and tended them carefully in small herds at increased expense would not sell cows for three cents a pound, when they know that the same food that would make a pound of beef would make a pound of butter that would sell for twenty cents. When the ranges are converted into farms in the hands of actual settlers, there will be more large towns to consume beef, and more of the large herds where a cattle train can be loaded at one spot without scouring the country to pick up the drove."

The Record is right. The cattle bred on the ranch were in the habit of tramping over from twenty to thirty acres to get enough to sustain them every year, and then when four or five years old, if the owners thought them of size enough to ship, were sent direct to Chicago, a distance of from 500 to 1500 miles and sold for from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hundred pounds. If the Union thinks that a business founded on business principles and therefore likely to be continued for very many years we advise him to come west and tramp the range country over to see and learn for himself.

The farmers on the hundreds of thousands of farms in the country west of the Mississippi now can do much better with graded cattle on cultivated and nutritious grasses, with a little corn and clover, in half the time, and make the beef worth two or three times those prices to the consumer, than any two cent beef ever sold by butcher. The poor, thin, skinny stuff now presented to the buyer by the Stock Yards butchers consists of more bone and sinew than meat, is innutritious, indigestible, and anything but an economic food. Beef breeding belongs to the farmer and is the business of the legitimate farmer.—Colman's Rural World.

Spaying Heifers.

The most suitable age for spaying cattle is from six to twenty months. In calves under six months, it is frequently difficult to get hold of the ovaries. After the second year, the animal suffers more from the operation. It is undesirable to spay cows; the risks of mishaps are considerable, the mortality frequently reaching six or eight per cent., whereas amongst calves and yearlings it should not exceed one per cent. Dry summer weather should be chosen for operating; cold and damp greatly increases the risks. The flank operation is the most satisfactory where considerable numbers are to be spayed. In connection with a pen or yard, two parallel lines of stout post and railing are

erected about four or five feet high, and about two feet apart allowing sufficient room for a yearling to walk between the lines of rails, which may extend twenty feet or more. On either end of the enclosure a high gate is hung. When only a few heifers are to be spayed, such preparations are unnecessary, and the subject is haltered and strapped to a stout gate, the right side being exposed, the feet raised several inches from the ground, and the hind limbs a few inches higher than the fore, in order that the stomach and bowels be thrown well forward. This upright is preferable to the lying position. From the exposed right flank a strip of hair about an inch broad, extending from the loin for a foot downwards and backwards, is trimmed off with a pair of scissors, and the surface is washed with a solution of carbolic acid, dissolved in forty parts of water. An incision is carefully made through the skin with a knife or short bladed light razor, starting from a point equi-distant from the spines of the lumbar vertebrae above, the last rib in front, and the prominence of the hipbone behind, and is carried parallel with the ribs for about four inches, or just sufficient to admit the hand of the operator. The skin only should be cut through; the fingers introduced readily divide the soft subcutaneous muscles without risk of injuring any portion of underlying intestine. The hand oiled with carbolized lard or vaseline is then passed in, the thin peritoneal membrane is broken through, and underneath the loin the right ovary is reached, brought out, and snipped off; the left is got at and removed. Anyone not thoroughly conversant with the position of the ovaries, and their relations to other organs, before attempting the operation should visit a slaughterhouse and make a careful examination of the abdominal anatomy of a heifer. The external wound is secured with three, or, if need be, four stitches of waxed stout linen thread, each stitch having a firm hold of fully half an inch of skin. A dressing of carbolized oil is smeared over the surface and the heifer liberated.

Notwithstanding the tearing of the peritoneum, the exposure of the abdominal cavity, and the groping for and removal of the ovaries, inflammation rarely occurs. The instruments requisite, as already indicated, are a pair of scissors, a scalpel or razor, which the American operators prefer to the knife, and a stout curved needle with which to make the sutures.—*Vet. Ed. in North British Agriculturist.*

Better Farming Needed.

The competition in farming is now greater than ever before. The improved harvesting, threshing and cultivating implements invented in this country are now shipped to all parts of the world. They may not be used with the same skill and intelligence as they are here. The fact that we are beating the world in the production of grain proves this is to be the fact. But in fighting the cheap but unskilled labor of Russian peasants and Indian ryots, the competition has been especially severe on the poorer classes of American farmers. Part of the distress that has prevailed all over the world among farmers is due to their failure to take advantage of the improved methods within their reach, which more progressive farmers have availed themselves of, and in so doing have won success.

By this we do not mean the purchase and use of improved farm implements. These, at least, have not been overlooked, though after purchase there has been, after the American fashion, too little care to preserve them from being destroyed by the weather. There has been too little attention given to improved stock, too little manure made and used, and as a result a constant tendency towards soil sterility. This is the dry rot which has destroyed the

profit of farming, not only in this country but all over the world. It can only be remedied by a reversal of the degenerating process, keeping more stock, making and using more manure, and thus increasing rather than lessening soil fertility. How shall this be done?

Most farmers try to farm with too little capital per acre. Years ago, in talk with an intelligent English farmer recently removed to this country, he said that to farm in England required as great expenditure on rented land as in this country would purchase the same number of acres. The English farmer at that time paid a higher rent than he has of late years. He was obliged to keep a large amount of stock which was fed on turnips grown on the farm, together with a considerable amount of purchased grain or oil meal, all of which went to make a great pile of manure. This, it must be remembered, was on rented land. The fact he most wondered at was that American farmers, owning fairly good land, did not see their way to the same policy of increasing its fertility by the methods the English farmer adopted.

Back of all American farming has been the fact that as soon as the Eastern farmer began to find his crops fail he knew that by going a few hundred miles west he would find virgin soil offered to him free of charge. It was the competition of farmers on this virgin Western soil that obliged him, save in exceptional cases, to sell his crops to pay labor and other expenses, and allow his farm to run down. He could only pursue the opposite policy by purchasing and breeding improved stock, or by devoting his land to crops where its product will not come in competition with those of Western farmers. This last condition to a certain extent remains. The farmers of New England and of the Eastern states cannot compete with the West in growing grain to sell. They can and must grow some grain. But they must keep stock that will pay better for feeding it to than it can to sell. They will, probably, to replace lost fertility, purchase more or less Western grain, as in some cases better for their land than buying commercial fertilizers.

More is known about restoring fertility than used to be. Commercial manures are now cheap compared with what they were thirty years ago. They will make clover grow where otherwise this renovating crop would be impossible. But as has always been the fact, keeping more stock is the best and surest way to restore land to fertility. This will require additional capital, and also greater care and skill. It means that farms must be made smaller, and be more thoroughly tilled. Most of the farms, even in the Eastern States, are larger than one family can manage successfully. By dividing them the land sustains a larger population, and sustains it better than it could under the old system. It is, of course, worth more. The localities where this policy is first taken up will take the lead in farming prosperity.—*The American Cultivator.*

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Whatever the causes, the average weight of cattle received at Chicago last month was the lightest on record, being only 950 pounds, or fully 150 below the yearly average weight. This fact is the result of the vast number of native cows, thin stock steers and Texas cattle thrown on the market. This, in connection with the fact that the October average weight of hogs was only 227 pounds, the lightest on record for the tenth month, and the fact that about the same condition existed in the sheep trade, shows that the people think more of the grain than of the stock.—*Drovers' Journal.*

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Live Stock Commission Merchants' Directory.

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Agreement as to Price for the Cherokee Strip.

The committee of the Cherokee Council has completed negotiations for the sale of public lands to the United States with the Cherokee Commission. The commission agreed to pay \$8,700,000 for the strip, or about \$1.40 an acre, which is 15 cents per acre more than was ever offered before.

In consideration for this raise in the price, the Cheerokees waived all other claims and demands. The agreement thus arrived at will be presented to a full council for ratification, with the recommendation that the government's offer be accepted forthwith.

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GRANBURY, Texas, Dec. 11, '91.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I enclose my check for \$2.00 as yearly renewal for the JOURNAL. Although my stock interest is but a side issue with me I never fail to read the JOURNAL, and have yet to see the first number that is not full of valuable and entertaining reading.

Yours truly,
E. A. HANNAFORD.

Will Some One Answer.

FINIS, Jack Co., Texas, Dec. 14, '91.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Will some one who has successfully used self-feeding cotton seed cribs for cattle, and who likes them, tell through the columns of the JOURNAL just how they are made, giving their capacity for holding seed and number of steers supplied, and oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Drouth Broken Cattle Sales.

NEWBERRY, Texas, Dec. 13, '91.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Drouth broken, best rain of the year, been raining 16 hours; still at it. Those who have good grass and water have fat cattle. It took this rain to bring up wheat. Now, if you will just ask the clerk of the weather to shut off and let old Sol wink at us for the next ninety days, we will be O. K. About a quarter of the cattle are fed here as in previous years, and they are not so heavy as heretofore.

F. P. Alexander, of Greenville, shipped 300 "P. R. C." steers over the Fort Worth and Rio Grande to put on feed at Commerce. Good luck to the old reliable.

P. R. CLARK.

STARVING TO DEATH.

An Actual Condition of Affairs in Durango.

A special telegram from Durango, Mexico to the Fort Worth Gazette says: The distress among the people of the city and throughout the state of Durango, on account of the drouth, is on the increase. The suffering among the lower classes can't be described. It is a famine of the worst kind, and the pleadings and cries of the hungry horde for food are becoming louder with each succeeding day. Small riots in the villages throughout the state are of daily occurrence.

In a number of instances store houses have been attacked by mobs of men, women and children made desperate by the pangs of hunger, and robbed of corn. There are hundreds of people actually starving in this city, and there have been many deaths attributed directly to this cause. The state government, several days ago, contracted for 100,000 bushels of corn and that order has now been doubled. The corn will come from Kansas, in the United States.

This city purchased several thousand bushels of corn some time ago for her poor, but the supply is about exhausted. It is dealt out to the needy, who are provided with tickets according to the number in the family. They must, however, pay at the rate of \$2.50 per bushel, which is the cost price. This reduction in price would be a great benefit to the sufferers if they had money with which to buy it, but as it is, those

of them (and they number in the thousands) who are unable to purchase their food supply must starve.

It is estimated that it will take no less than 1,900,000 bushels of corn and beans to carry the sufferers of this state alone, through the winter and until next year's crops are matured. In the rich valleys where good crops had always been raised up to the time of the present drouth, all is now desolation. These farmers who made crops have sold to the miners at from \$3 to \$5 a bushel. Appeals to the federal government for aid have met with no response beyond the removal of the interstate tariff on food products.

Texas Live Stock Association.

A local live stock association of Austin called a meeting of the live stockmen of Texas to meet in the abovenamed city on November 17. This convention was not largely attended, but contained representative stockmen from all parts of the state, and laid the foundation for a great deal of work that will ultimately result beneficially to the live stock industry of Texas.

Among other things considered by the Austin convention, was the feasibility of organizing a permanent live stock association for the state. The stockmen then present, numbering between seventy-five and one hundred, felt the importance and necessity of such an organization but after fully discussing the matter decided to postpone final action until the views of the stockmen generally throughout the state could be obtained, with this object in view a committee of ten, representative stockmen from as many different parts of the state, were appointed to enquire into the feasibility of such a move, and after consulting with the stockmen generally, to take such action as they deemed expedient, and as the best interest of the live stock industry of Texas demanded. This committee held a meeting at the Driskill hotel in Austin on the 7th of this month. The result of their investigations and deliberations is fully explained in their call for a state convention published elsewhere.

The call is for a general state convention of all kinds and classes of stockmen, to meet in Austin on February 2d, at which time various methods affecting the live stock industry will be discussed and many needed improvements suggested.

This is not only an important move, but is a move in the right direction; one that should receive the hearty support and co-operation of every stockman in Texas.

The Quarantine.

The quarantine committee, appointed by the different cattle conventions throughout Western Texas, as heretofore mentioned in the JOURNAL, did not, as stated last week, visit Austin to interview Governor Hogg. They learned before leaving the city that His Excellency was not at the capitol, consequently their visit was postponed until next Sunday (to-morrow), when they will meet in Fort Worth and proceed to Austin. The object of the interview with the governor is, as the JOURNAL understands it, to induce the state authorities to recognize the importance of establishing, within the state fair, a

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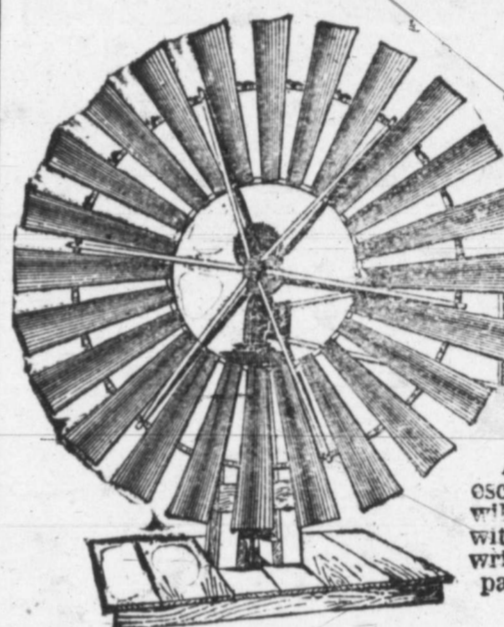


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just and equitable quarantine line, and to ask the governor to co-operate with this committee in its efforts to induce the secretary of agriculture to remove the government line further south, and thus relieve from the operations of the quarantine law a large number of counties in which the cattle are unquestionably hearty and free from any contagion that would impart disease to other cattle.

That the line now established by Secretary Rusk is unjust and unreasonable there is no question. There are good reasons for believing that the abovenamed official is endeavoring to do equal justice to all, that he is willing and anxious to favor Texas cattlemen as long as he can do so without jeopardizing the interest of the stockmen of other states, and for this reason it is believed that if the facts are properly presented to him that he will remove the restrictions now complained of as far as they apply to counties in Texas where the cattle are known to be healthy.

The committees are composed of good men, and much good will no doubt result from their work.

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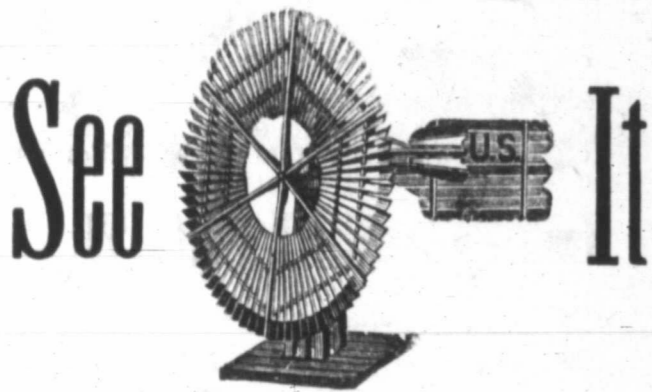


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