

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

NO. 32.

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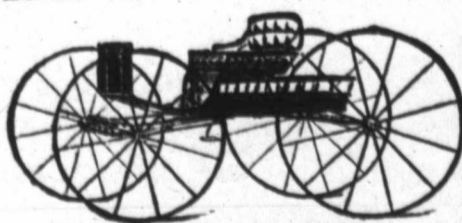
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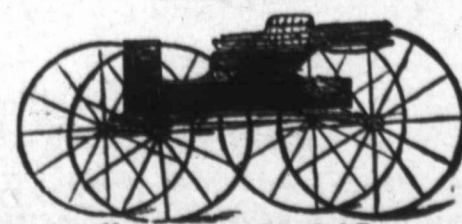
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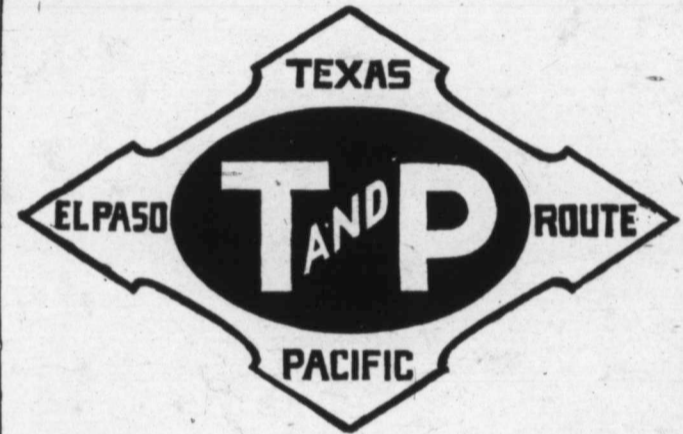
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

### The Cattle Outlook.

As is well known to its readers, the  
JOURNAL is a strong believer in the  
future prosperity of the cattle business.  
It believes that the long looked for  
change for the better is now at hand  
and that the year of 1893 will inaugu-  
rate a season of activity and put new  
life into the cattle traffic. In Texas  
this prosperous era will be more than  
in other states, for the reason that she  
is now for the first time in ten years  
long on grass and short on cattle, and  
is for this reason once again the best  
grazing country in the world.

The abundance of cheap and surplus  
grass that Texas will produce for the  
next few years will of itself be enough  
to create an unusual demand and con-  
sequent activity in the cattle business.  
This fortunate condition of affairs,  
taken together with the general short-  
age in cattle and enhanced prices that  
are sure to follow in the market cen-  
ters, can bring about but one result,  
better times to cattlemen generally  
and Texas cattlemen especially.

The cattle business in Texas is al-  
ready in better shape than it has been  
in several years. In proof of this it is  
only necessary to observe the confidence  
evinced by banks and monied men.  
Cattlemen now have all the credit and  
financial standing they could reason-  
ably expect, while a few years ago the  
business was not sought but regarded  
as unsafe by money lenders.

The JOURNAL does not wish to be un-  
derstood as predicting another cattle  
boom similar to the one that took the

country by storm and finally resulted  
in wrecking the business eight and ten  
years ago. Since then times have  
changed very materially; the circum-  
stances and surroundings are now very  
different, consequently the business, to  
be successful, must in future be con-  
ducted on quite a different basis.

Ten years ago Western Texas was  
the finest grazing country in the world.  
The range was fresh and fine, and, best  
of all, it was free. It would then ma-  
ture fine beeves out of scrub stock.  
This, together with the fact that it cost  
comparatively nothing to raise them,  
enabled us to make big profits on scrub  
stock. Now the range is older and the  
grass not as fresh and luxurious as  
then. It will no longer convert scrub  
stock into first-class beeves.

The range deteriorated as it is, is no  
longer free. The cattle owner must  
now pay for the grass his stock con-  
sumes, and for these reasons he cannot  
afford to longer raise an inferior class  
of cattle.

The future successful Texas cattle  
raiser must produce an improved class  
of stock. He must either provide an  
abundance of good fresh winter range  
for them or he must feed them through  
the winter. In other words he must  
keep his cattle intended for market in  
a thriving, growing condition every  
month in the year. They must be  
matured early and marketed as first-  
class baby beef long before they are  
three years old.

The cattle raisers who, in addition to  
the improvements above suggested,  
adopt such other improved methods as  
the times and conditions suggest, and  
who give their business the benefit of  
good sound judgment and business  
principles, will find cattle raising in  
Texas for the next decade to be an hon-  
orable, pleasant and lucrative avoca-  
tion.

### Our Household Department.

The JOURNAL desires to again ask  
its readers to call the attention of their  
wives, daughters and lady friends to  
its Household Department. This de-  
partment is ably edited by one of the  
best lady writers in the state; it has  
been added at considerable expense to  
the publishers for the express benefit  
of the wives and daughters of the  
JOURNAL subscribers. It is hoped that  
it may not only prove interesting to  
those for whom it is intended, but that  
they will also help to make this de-  
partment still more interesting by writ-  
ing for it. It is the intention of the  
publishers to make the JOURNAL both  
valuable and interesting to the ladies  
in future, and in this work it hopes to  
have their co-operation and support.

### Let Us Have Peace.

For two years Texas has been passing  
through a period of unusual financial  
depression. The consequent hard  
times and dullness of business has, dur-  
ing the past six months been greatly  
augmented by the hottest and most  
bitterly contested political campaign,  
known to or experienced by the people  
of this state for twenty years. The  
election is over, the people have spoken

and the result is known to all, and  
every good citizen should gracefully  
and cheerfully bow to the will of the  
people, and willingly lend a helping  
hand in restoring business and giving  
us peace. No true friend of Texas will  
insist on keeping up an agitation and  
continue to parade before the world a  
lot of campaign bosh that can do no one  
any good, but must prove detrimental  
to our great state.

The election is over. The campaign  
speeches should not only be discon-  
tinued, but should be buried with the  
past, and entirely forgotten. All par-  
ties, factions and creeds should now  
join hand and hand and make a united  
pull in the upbuilding of Texas. This  
is a matter on which we can all agree,  
and is one that just now needs our  
careful attention and best efforts.

The JOURNAL does not and will not  
dabble in politics or political wars,  
but has enlisted for life in a war-  
fare against scrubs. This is a big  
field. To exterminate scrub live stock  
fed in Texas is a big undertaking. The  
JOURNAL, however, is in the fight to  
win and will be found battling against  
scrubs, until the live stock of Texas  
shall in quality and breeding rank sec-  
ond to none in all these United States.  
This, however, is only one of the many  
improvements. There is a big work  
for us all to do. Let us drop politics  
and do it. The election is over. "Let  
us have peace."

### Build Silos.

The JOURNAL, after investigating  
the matter, feels that it can not too  
strongly urge on the stockmen and  
farmers of Texas the importance of  
building silos. Most any farm crop if  
cut while green will in this way make  
good feed. Crops intended for the silo  
can be quickly grown, consequently  
are in no danger of the drouth. Several  
kinds of feed that will grow abundantly  
in this country, but have heretofore  
been regarded as almost worthless,  
such as sorghum, milo-maize and other  
smaller crops, make the very best of  
ensilage. These are sure crops. Green  
corn stalks, pea vines, alfalfa, millet,  
oats, rye, barley or even prairie hay, if  
cut when green and properly stored in  
the silo, will make splendid ensilage  
and therefore first-class feed. This  
being true no stockman or farmer, even  
on the extreme western or drouthy dis-  
tricts of Texas, need ever fail to pro-  
vide plenty of feed for winter.

Thirty-five pounds of ensilage di-  
vided into two feeds per day with three  
or four pounds of cotton seed meal  
added will cause a grown beef steer to  
take on flesh at the rate of three  
pounds per day. A much smaller  
amount will keep the milk cows, the  
work horses and all other stock in fine  
condition.

Cotton seed meal is an unusually  
heavy compact kind of feed. So much  
so that it will bear transportation to  
any part of the country. With a good  
well filled silo and a proportionately  
small amount of cotton seed meal any  
stockman or farmer may consider him-  
self well fixed for the winter. With

plenty of these no other feed will be  
necessary.

Ensilage is the easiest fed and in  
every way the most convenient food  
that can be used for live stock. The  
silo does away with the necessity of  
large and expensive barns for storing  
feed or the heavy losses often sustained  
for want of storage room. It is, taken  
all together, the best, cleanest, health-  
iest, most convenient and best feed the  
Texas ranchman can raise. The  
JOURNAL therefore unhesitatingly ad-  
vises its readers to build silos.

### The Legislature and the Stockmen.

The Texas legislature will assemble  
in regular session in January next.  
There are many matters affecting the  
live stock interests of the state that  
should be looked after by the stock-  
men. The only way favorable legisla-  
tion can be procured or unfavorable  
legislation prevented will be by the  
united effort of the stockmen.

The Texas Live Stock Association  
will meet in the city of Austin early in  
February. This will be time enough,  
provided the stockmen will attend and  
interest themselves. Failing to do  
this they should not complain if the  
legislature fails to give them the pro-  
tection they desire.

The legislature at its next meeting  
should enact a law establishing a live  
stock sanitary board with power to en-  
force quarantine regulations. The cat-  
tle interests demand the repeal of the  
present inspection law and the passage  
of a new one better adapted to the con-  
ditions of affairs as they now exist.

The pasturemen want and should  
have a law that would afford them pro-  
tection against professional tramp  
hunters and other trespassers or in-  
truders.

These are only a few of the various  
laws that should receive attention at  
the hands of the legislators. But these  
nor none others calculated to benefit  
the stock industry, will ever be enacted  
unless those interested take some defi-  
nite and united action, and not only  
bring the matter before the legisla-  
ture, but have it constantly and ener-  
getically looked after by committees  
composed of influential and level-  
headed men who have at heart the in-  
terest of the live stockmen of the state.  
The question to be determined by the  
stockmen is, will you look after these  
important matters, or will you, as has  
been your custom in the past, allow  
them to go by default?

### Subscription Reduced.

Remember that \$1.50 will pay your  
subscription to THE JOURNAL from  
now until January 1, 1894. This will  
apply to both renewals and new sub-  
scribers.

### The Best Advertising Medium.

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

**CATTLE.**

The Chicago Drovers' Journal recently stated that dehorned cattle were bringing from 10c to 15c per hundred more than horned cattle. Commenting on this, the Live Stock Indicator says: Farmers who persist in feeding horned cattle at this day are standing in their own light, and breeders and growers of anything except pure-bred stock are likewise to be pitied for their prejudice. It has been demonstrated time and again that horns on domestic cattle are useless appendages and the time is not far off when even the breeders of pure-bred cattle will have developed a hornless race of their favorites.

This question of adaptability is too little studied by those engaged in growing beef, notwithstanding its transcendent importance. Where it is ignored mistakes are sure to follow, and mistakes in cattle rearing are always serious, owing, first, to the extent of the direct loss that follows, and, second, to the length of time required to correct them. Adaptability means the suitability of climate, food and other conditions to the habits of the animal as developed in the breed. The other conditions include protection, water supplies and management generally. In stocking a piece of land, therefore, with cattle, we should try and procure that breed for the purpose which has proved its ability to give good results under conditions very similar to those to which the animals will be subjected in their new home.

Prospects are very flattering now says the Telegram, that the year 1892 will see more cattle marketed at Kansas City than ever before in one year. We have already had 26,196 more head of cattle so far this year than were received in the whole of 1891. But to distance the year 1890, ah, there's the rub! In 1890, as a result of conditions with which all stockmen are acquainted, we had the abnormally large receipts of 1,472,229 cattle, which were 251,886 more than any previous year. For the year 1892 up to the present we have received 1,297,113 cattle, or considerably more than the receipts of any previous whole year, excepting 1890. For the year to date the receipts have been 35,349 short of the same period in 1890, so that we must have 175,116 cattle during the remainder of the year to send 1892 down in history as a corker. Will we get them? Well, it looks that way right now. We have thirty-eight commercial days left, which means an average per day of 4608 head. But it all depends on the weather. If we have fine weather there will be no trouble in polling the full vote.

An exchange says: After cattle have well pastured during the summer and fall many find it a good plan to finish for market by feeding on grain. In nearly all cases when this is properly done a better price can be realized per pound, so much so that a better profit from the cattle can be realized. It will nearly always pay when this is done, however, to feed a sufficient length of time to enable them to be graded when placed upon the market as grain-fat rather than grass-fat cattle. A good plan of management is to commence feeding corn in the fall while the cattle are still on pasture, gradually increasing as the supply of feed in the pasture fails. When necessary to rely upon dry feed entirely they should be given all of the grain that they will eat clean. At the same time in nearly all cases it will be best to give some roughness; either good fodder or hay should be fed in addition. Better results can be received in this way than if grain alone is depended upon. It helps to make up a variety and supplies bulk, both important items in securing the best results. Of course, there is not a great amount of fattening food in hay or fodder. Corn is much better than anything of this kind, but they supply elements that the corn lacks, and for

this reason can be used to good advantage. The grain should be given liberally, in fact they should have all that they will eat up clean, and then in addition give them what roughness they will eat.

The JOURNAL is happy to say that the universal opinion of the cattlemen seen in Fort Worth is to the effect that next year will bring the good times which have been so eagerly looked forward to for the past eight or ten years. The immense loss of cattle, the never-before-heard-of shipments to market, the scarcity of female cattle, the prospective millions of people who will visit this country next year, the present favorable conditions for the business, all point to good markets. The above reasons all carry weight with them, but there is still another very important argument for better prices next year for Texas cattle. Northern feeders are not engaged as extensively in the business this year as heretofore, while Texas feeders are taking more pains to prepare their cattle for market than ever before. Consequently Texas cattle will be good next year, and good cattle always command good figures. Stick to the business if you have held on through the adverse ten years, for the bread which you have cast upon the waters during that time will now begin to return to you if you breed a good quality of stock and feed and mature properly.

An exchange thinks the lower prices for several years in the cattle markets have had compensations in the work of the earlier maturity in beef growing. The necessities which come upon us are frequently great blessings in disguise. The common breeds could be grown and made ready for market quickly like the pure bred high grades, and as four-year-old heaves were too expensive, live stock growers are set about putting in better blood. It says: "It is found that the best profit is in two-year-olds, and now the best beef-growers are all aiming to get their cattle ready for market at that age. Generally speaking, the profit in keeping an animal decreases or wholly disappears after the prime of life is past. If kept long after this point is reached the profit that has accrued from feeding through the earlier stages may be easily lost. Farmers are not usually much given to sentiment in this matter, and do not retain animals after the period of profitable use is passed from any special affection, but simply because they do not recognize the fact that they are on the down grade. Go into the barns and fields of men who are thoroughly successful stock raisers, and you will find mainly young animals; very rarely any that are much passed their prime. On the other hand, look over the stock of men who think that live stock does not pay, and you will often see the reason plainly written in the too great age to which the animals are kept."

**Beef a Hundred Years Ago.**  
National Stockman and Farmer.

Statistician Dodge of the department of agriculture, has been so fortunate as to obtain the private financial records of a family of very careful Connecticut farmers, covering a period from 1770 to 1842 inclusive. These figures bring out some very interesting points concerning farm values one-hundred years ago, and especially in the quotations connected with fresh meats. In the 1790's for instance, beef sold at retail at from 3 to 5 cents per pound, and under special circumstances and in times of unusual scarcity the choicest cuts reached from 5 to 7 cents. Mutton in those days came up to 5 and 5½ cents, while pork topped the market at 5 and 7 cents.

These figures give an index to live stock values at that time, although retail prices were much lower as compared with the cost of animals on foot than they are now. Among other conditions bringing about these very low figures it must be remembered that the country at that time was full of game,

and that venison, bear meat and other supplies were within the reach of almost any farmer who cared to piece out his stock of provisions without going into market. How very different are conditions at this time!

**The Packers Combine.**  
Rural Workman.

The announcement seems to have gone forth that consumers of beef are, in the near future, to be charged a higher price for it than heretofore. No mention is made as to supplying a superior quality of meat or of the buyers of cattle and packers generally paying the farmers a higher price for their stock. What an illustration we have here of the superior facilities enjoyed by a combine as compared with the farmers who are too numerous and too widely distributed to combine. Here we have a half a dozen corporations, more or less, who buy the bulk of the stock offered in the market, able to put their heads together and adopt a system of prices which the butchers are compelled to pay, and, as a consequence, to raise on their customers, the public generally. A very fine thing indeed. Very fine.

These men are in the habit of saying what prices shall be paid for stock in the yards, and if shippers are unwilling to accept them, their stuff is left in the pens at expense (and the expense is at stock yards prices) to thrive or starve as they can, and finally to freeze the owners into accepting their terms whether they would or not. Then the butcher shops in all the large cities are run by men either in the employ or under the control of the packers and wholesale butchers, and all the latter have to do is to say the prices hereafter will be thus and so, and they are compelled to pay them. Verily is a combine a marvelously nice thing for those who are in it.

It has come to this, that the combination of capital in this country in any department of business is bound to control the markets both in buying and in selling, wronging the producer at one end and the consumer at the other; and the question arises, how long will the people stand by and see themselves handicapped by such methods? It is very evident that when the farmer has his stock ready for shipment, he has no alternative but to ship or keep it at a loss; that when he gets it to the stock yards he is bound to sell at the prices offered or take it back to the farm, which of course he cannot do. His hands are tied, he is bound hand and foot, indeed, under the grinding dictation of a monopoly which is more autocratic than any power in Europe or of the world.

It is the same with the consumer, for the reasons stated above; the packers own the meat shops, and absolutely control the men that run them. Should one kick he is either sold out or closed up; and should he be financially able to sustain his protest, another shop is opened by the combine close to him and he is undersold until all his customers have left him and his goose is cooked. These are plain facts and their truthfulness is unquestioned and incontestable. Let the men who are born free and equal to enjoy the inestimable boon of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, contemplate it with what equanimity is left to them.

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

The leading events of the season were appropriately illustrated in Harper's Weekly issued November 16. The illustrations include a portrait of Mr. Cleveland; scenes in New York on election night—receiving election returns; pictures of the horse show at Madison Square garden, and a series of characteristic illustrations relating to football and the football season. There was also the usual variety of short stories, timely articles on current events and other valuable and interesting matter.

**DAIRY.**

The dairy interest is bringing prosperity out of the cattle industry. The improved dairy breeds, the improved methods of making butter and cheese with the improved dairy machinery and appliances, all conspire to develop it.

The agricultural experiment station at Ames, Iowa, tested the value of beets and potatoes in feeding milch cows for butter making. The results indicate that the highest grades of butter cannot be made from heavy feeding of either beets or potatoes. A high grade of butter, but not the highest, can be made from twenty pounds of beets a day, which does not need coloring—and which has good keeping qualities. They also found that the cows like beets and continued to eat them as long as offered.

A bulletin recently issued by the Georgia Experiment Station says: This bulletin is not for the edification of experts, nor even for the instruction of those who already understand dairying in any of its branches, but rather for the benefit of those who claim to know very little, or really nothing, of the subject. The making of butter is an art more generally understood, and certainly more generally practiced, than cheese-making. Butter-making does not demand as high degree of expert judgment and skill as is required in cheese-making. Yet there are certain conditions and requirements that are just as essential in one as in the other. Among the first requirements are good average cows, an abundance of wholesome, nutritious food, and plenty of clean, pure, drinking water. Jersey cows are admitted to be superior for butter, and the Holstein is probably the best for cheese; but the quality of the product, whether cheese or butter, will depend more upon judicious and liberal feeding, and proper manipulation of the milk, than on the breed of cows. High grade butter, and cheese as good as any, may be made from the milk of a herd of Georgia "scrubs," if all the other conditions be complied with. The next condition of success is proper milking. On no account should the cows be worried, or driven in a run from the pasture. Beating and harsh treatment of any kind must not under any circumstances be permitted, otherwise the milk will not only be lessened in quantity, but often seriously impaired in quality, and sometimes rendered absolutely unfit for use. The prevailing idea that a cow will not "give down" her milk unless the calf be first permitted to suck is altogether erroneous. If the calf is to be reared, it should be allowed to suck until it is two days old and then be permanently separated from its mother and fed on skimmed milk with a little fine middlings or wheat bran stirred in it until it is old enough to graze. The milking should be done at regular hours, morning and evening, each cow being milked constantly by the same person. If the bag or teats are soiled, they should be cleansed with a wet cloth, and wiped dry, and the milking should be done quickly, quietly and completely. The vessel used should be capable of holding all that the cow will yield, and the milk should be immediately strained into a covered pail, and removed to the dairy as quickly as possible. The most scrupulous cleanliness, in every detail, from the stable until the product reaches the consumer's table, is indispensable. There must be no filth or foul odors about the cow stable and yard. The milking vessels, cloths and other utensils must be as bright and clean as soap and boiling water can make them. Even the want of personal cleanliness in the one who milks the cows and handles the milk, is a source of taint and injury. The breathing of foul odors by the cows, such as arise from carrion in the pasture, or from a filthy pig pen, or a fermenting manure heap, will sometimes taint the milk, so as to render it unfit for making cheese or butter.

## SHEEP AND WOOL

Put fat sheep on the market early.

High lands can be made profitable with sheep.

The finer the feed the better the sheep will eat it.

Sheep will not bear sudden changes of food as readily as pigs.

High price of corn is likely to greatly restrict sheep feeding in Nebraska this winter.

If the farm products are fed on the farm, some sheep can be kept to an advantage.

Value of the lambs largely depends upon keeping the ewes in a good, thrifty condition.

Those who have tried ensilage for winter sheep feed report favorably as to its use.

Winter is about here, and everything should be put in order for the comfort of the flock.

Keeping sheep over-fat at any time is injurious, and should always be avoided, and especially the breeding animals.

No time should be lost now in fattening and marketing the sheep that do not grow a profitable fleece of wool.

Sheep bear a strong relationship to mixed husbandry, and any attempt to separate will generally prove disastrous.

New Zealand will send a wool expert to the World's fair to report upon the kinds of wool demanded by the American trade.

With the present tendency of the markets sheep growers should breed mainly for mutton and take what wool comes as an extra gift.

If the flock is bred to drop winter lambs, every preparation should be made to care for them properly. Proper feed is as important as proper shelter to early lambs.

Theoretically oat straw has a value of 77 per cent of average meadow hay, and wheat straw of 70 per cent. What is the value of straw as sheep feed, according to your experience?

Good pedigree is all right, but be sure to have a good sheep hitched to it. As an old farmer puts it, "it don't matter so much where our sheep came from as where they have got to."

Sheep ranching may be profitably followed upon comparatively poor land, and by this means the land may be gradually made fit for cultivation. The sheep is a wonderful enricher of the soil.

A Virginia sheep farmer has a pair of bull dogs which he has trained to kill every strange dog found on his farm. He reports the plan quite successful in keeping prowling canines out of his flocks.

A Suffolk ewe was shown at the Royal show the past season which had five living lambs at her side twelve weeks old, all her own, and having had no other nourishment than that supplied by the dam.

The treasury department has decided that wool on shearing sheepskins when not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in length shall be admitted free of duty, but in excess of this length shall be subject to duty.

The first great step toward the improvement of our sheep is to buy pure bred rams to cross with our present stock. Farmers near the cities should select good mutton breeds in view of

the growing demand for good mutton and lamb.

Regular feeding and a steady growth make good wool as well as good lambs. We have heard experts claim that they could tell at about what period of growth the sheep had been kept upon a poor pasture, or with short rations, by noting with the microscope the thin and weak places on the wool staple.

If you really believe in mutton more than in fleece as the mainstay of the sheep industry, show your faith by continually grading up with the best mutton bucks. When your flock is on this basis you will find it much more satisfactory than when your profit depends wholly upon the idiosyncrasies of the wool market.

Whatever breed of sheep you intend to carry, if it is to be the thoroughbred, stick to the same blood all along, but changing from a fresh ram or two of the same breed from another flock each year. In breeding consider the size, bone, constitution and quality. In most cases the qualities of the sire will predominate in the offspring.

Speaking of the open range for sheep in the West the Ohio Homestead says that unclaimed locations are few. There may be some in the reservation districts and on the northern line of Wyoming, but they are few, and the majority of men who contemplate going into the sheep business must figure on an investment of from \$5000 to \$20,000 in lands on which to run their sheep.

The majority of sheep raisers in this country are the farmers who keep from 25 to 50 or even 100 head as a help on the farm. East of the Mississippi the number of flocks reaching 1000 or more is not large. The sheep is one of the small farmer's best servants. It not only produces wool and mutton, but it keeps his fields fertile with manure, and no farmer should be without at least a small flock.

A writer in an English paper asserts that American mutton is not as tender and juicy as English mutton, because of the habit here of fattening on corn or grain of some sort, while there the most of the mutton is fattened on turnips and rape, with a little grain or oil meal to finish it off. There seems to be no lack of evidence of the superior quality of English, or even of Canadian mutton, over that offered in the United States, and it may be that the writer is correct in assigning the cause.

Many of our old time breeders of sheep for wool have come to our idea says, the Rural World, and realize that in a farming community wool is a minor question. There is a small clique of politicians in the country who keep up a racket in season and out of season, anent wool and the absolute necessity of protecting wool against foreign pauper labor, and they have made their voices heard in our legislature and congress; but they little thought that farmers wives in the country at large made vastly more money out of their hens without any cackling about protection than they did with all their boasted wool business. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the sheep industry of the United States is one of the industries of the country and that, if rightly managed, it would be made conducive to the business interests of the American farmer. No farmer can afford to be without a flock of sheep any more than he can to be without a family of children. We did not say that one was as essential as the other, but came very near to thinking so. A flock of sheep is necessary on every well regulated farm. They ought to be found in flocks of twenty to one hundred, and with the present prospect there is no reason why they should not be as good or better paying an investment as any other. It is no longer wool the sheep farmer is after, but three crops a year all of them cash crops, and good paying ones.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Sound feet are the basis for a good horse, figuratively and literally. You can not keep them in such condition if you permit him to stand in a filthy stable.

Farmers who want to meet prosperity should grade up their draft horses and breed intelligently for size and action, and lose no time experimenting with breeding speed or coach horses from draft or common mares.

It is high time to quit raising so many common colts, now that the street car horse is a thing of the past. There is no stock at present prices that loses the farmer so much money (for feed is money). It is time to call a halt.

The advantage that the breeder of draft horses has over all others is, that all sell, and at paying prices. If he happens to have an unfashionable color, a white face, white leg, or be large and coarse, or have a big head, he may not fetch quite as much as a fine dapple gray (the best selling color) for a city delivery wagon or an omnibus, but they will always sell for dray, cart or other draft purposes.

The feet of farm horses are grossly neglected, as a rule, in the matter of shoeing. The idea that seems firmly fixed in the agricultural mind is that the best smith is the man whose shoes will remain on longest, without wearing out or coming off, and as the smith is shrewd enough to know that the man at the other end of the village would cater for this market, he puts on an enormous weight of iron, or "steels" the shoes, and goes in for high nailing. This ruins the feet, causes lameness, and is the very reverse of economical. Even if not worn out, it is desirable to have shoes removed at least once in six weeks.

The legs of farm horses should neither be clipped nor washed if mud fever, cracked heels and grease are to be avoided. Carting animals are always predisposed to the latter from breeding and any want of care or attention results in exciting it. Such crude methods of cleansing as driving the horses into a pond when they return wet and muddy from work should be sternly prohibited, as well as perfunctory washing and leaving the legs wet. This brings the irritating particles into direct contact with the skin, and, by chilling the extremities, causes the skin to inflame and crack. The best plan of treatment is to scrape off the thickest of the mud and put on straw and flannel bandages, removing the rest of the dirt by brushing when dry in the morning. Horses take less harm standing in thick mud—negligent as it may seem—then remaining all night with the long hair on their legs dripping wet. But why not clip them? Because this deprives the skin of the legs of an efficient protection against the irritation of wet mud and slushy snow.

It would be much better for farmers who are engaged in horse breeding if neighborhoods or communities would combine or work together and produce

one particular kind of animal for the market. There are a great many advantages to be derived from this sort of club breeding. Should ten or a dozen farmers combine and procure a good stock horse to begin with, he should be one of the very best representatives of the breed it is most desirable to produce, and the line of breeding marked out should be pursued as closely as possible and persistently, without any change of base. The result of club breeding among farmers would be great uniformity of produce, and, as animals about the same size and build would grow up, carloads of the same would find a ready market at paying prices. Buyers cannot afford to run all over the country to find what they want if they can be supplied by specialists who are breeding in their line. It is hardly possible that all farmers of a neighborhood may be enlisted in this sort of progressive breeding, but enough of them may be induced to take part in the work to insure its success from the very first.

The farmer should not raise the scurb, the Texas pony, the nondescript, which comes from first breeding to a Clyde draft, then by the time it is old enough to breed the owner sees a high-stepping grade roadster, pretty, showy stallion, and this stallion takes his eye, and he whinnies louder than any other, so he gives the second cross to him. Three or more years roll around, and his second cross fillies are ready for service, and his neighbor (who, by-the-by, is a good talker) has bought a stallion; it is true he (the horse) is spavined in one hind leg, but he has three good ones, and his breeding ought to suit the most fastidious. According to his owner, he is three-fourths Morgan, half Hambletonian, and exactly four-fifths Messenger. So here we have just the thing for a third cross. Time wears on, and our enterprising breeder is ready for a fourth cross, and he begins to make observations. He comes across a stallion; he does not like him, but he is cheap; his owner says he brings a better colt than any registered horse, and the service fee is only \$3, and the man is harn up (such breeders most always are), the mortgage is coming due. So he concludes that is the very thing for the fourth cross. Well, we will follow our friend, and as he is riding along about four years after, deeply impressed with this important question of good breeding, his eyes catches sight of the ears of a jackass, just over the fence, and he claps his hands and shouts "Eureka!" (I have found it). As five top crosses entitles to registry, our friend is at the top, where "there is always room," and he has a mule. But has he a good one? By no manner of means. Such breeding will not bring a decent mule, much less a horse. Why should not the farmer breed as the above? Because he can commence with the same kind of a mare and breed to a single breed and from a thoroughbred or registered horse of that breed, each time, and his fifth cross is worth more and will sell for more than all the aforementioned products from his five crosses, provided he selects any of the approved draft breeds.

One of the first things to do in setting out trees is to head them properly. Trim so as to avoid forks and head low.

## SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, room 1, 306 1/2 Dolores street, San Antonio, Texas.

November 23, 1892.

Last Friday and Saturday afternoon were picnic times for horsemen and others who congregated on the sidewalks and street in front of Hicks' fine horse, livery, feed and sale stables to witness the sale at public auction of some excellent horses and mares, owned and brought from Kansas by Charley Nelson of McPherson, that state. It was a splendid opportunity for farmers to have taken advantage of and improved. That class of good citizens were, however, not present and missed a good chance to get more and better horses, mares and stallions for very little money. Do not know where Mr. Nelson got them; if they were given to him he should not have sold them; if he raised them, he did not make anything on them; if he bought them he lost and if he got them "the other way" he may have come out even. Five were sold, five good ones, young mares and horses; the average price was \$53. Sale closed for the day to be continued next day. Your correspondent saw it out, then took the 5 o'clock train for Kerrville, where he arrived in due time and was hospitably received and entertained at the Hutchison house. The next morning he started out to gaze for the first time upon that town; he found a splendid town, inhabited by thrifty, busy men, each trying to outdo the other in kindness to a stranger. It was yet early and I heard a few complaints as to dullness, but the citizens of the country, the farmers, soon commenced rolling in, seated on their wagon loads of cotton and other produce and by 10 o'clock Kerrville was a miniature city.

Mention must be made of the meeting with my old "chum" of school boy days, Jeff Vining, who sells goods for that big merchant and wool buyer, Chas. Schreiner. Jeff would not take a refusal to dine with him. Says his father, John Vining, has sold out his stock and pastures and will soon move to Realitos, Duval county, from whence he moved to Kerr county with his fine Italian bees, of which he has a number of hives.

T. S. Parker shipped down three cars of hogs which he sold to G. W. Saunders for \$3.25. T. F. Secrest, the hog (not Hogg) man of Kerr county, came with them Saturday and returned to his home Monday.

Farmers between here and Kerrville are generally well advanced in their fall plowing and are still at it. Small grain has all been sowed and most of it up. Wheat about four inches high was noticed in some places and looks well. Many beautiful homes and fields are to be seen on this road. In several of the latter there yet remains considerable cotton to be picked.

Stockmen are in fine spirits, as grass is fine and stock in good condition for the winter and bright prospects for better prices in the spring.

Had the pleasure of meeting Wm. Neunhoffer, a successful and well-to-do farmer and stockraiser of Comfort; also Geo. L. Leigh of Center Point, who is engaged in a comparatively new business in Texas, that of breeding and raising full-blood and grade brown Swiss cattle. Mr. Leigh has everything to say for and nothing against this breed; thinks they are sharp rivals of the Jerseys and Holsheims as milk and butter producers. So far is very much pleased with his venture. He very kindly extended your correspondent a cordial invitation to visit him at his farm and inspect his premises and stock, which invitation will be accepted in the near future.

M. F. Lowe, the recently elected judge at the Thirty-sixth district arrived in the city Wednesday from Til-

den. Mr. Lowe contemplates making Cotulla his home in the near future.

Quite a number of bales of cotton were seen on the market plaza Monday, brought out, no doubt, by the slight advance in the price of the staple.

W. W. Sheely, Starr county's efficient sheriff came in Wednesday, stayed over night, went to Austin and returned Thursday and is now here at Federal court.

Camilo G. Ramirez, a prominent merchant of Benavides and stockman whose ranch is "Los Indios," Duval county, is in the city.

D. Combs of San Marcos was here last Friday and attended the horse sale.

J. W. Ferguson, a fine horseman of Pine Grove, Kan., was also present at the sale and invested in some good colts, also in the JOURNAL; says he needs it in his business and does not want to miss a copy.

H. S. Tom, one of Wilson county's best citizens and most prominent ranchmen, returned to Floresville on Sunday, after a couple of days' stay in town.

Ben Darlington made a flying trip to his Frio county ranch last week, going down Thursday and returning to his headquarters at Southern hotel Sunday. Says he went to hunt a few steers with which to stock his pasture, which now has an abundance of grass and water.

Buck Pettus, Sr., and Tom Reed, prominent and wealthy stockmen of the Goliad country, came up Sunday, spent the night in the city and returned home Monday. They sold nineteen cars three and four-years-old beeyes last week and came up to handle their cash. Say stock have got to do some "tall" rustling this winter to pull through, as grass in some pastures is very short and in others too far from water, despite the recent rains.

Nic Dunn of Alice, after spending a week here on court business, returned home Monday to look after his large land and cattle interests in that country.

Lee Moss, a good looking and successful young cowman of Fort Sumner, N. M., passed through to-day on his way to Refugio to visit and spend the approaching holidays with relatives in that little town. Says stock are not doing very well in his section on account of grass being so far from water. Thinks those that go through the cold weather will pay for those that do not.

L. H. Browne, a prominent and popular attorney of San Marcos, passed through the city to-day on his way to Karnes county, where he is largely interested in land and cattle.

S. L. Townsend and Will Donaldson of San Marcos county came in Monday morning, spent a few pleasant hours in the city, during which they favored this office with a pleasant though short call, then proceeded to Corpus Christi, where they go as witnesses in a wholesale horse stealing case. In conversation they informed your correspondent that D. R. Cochran had received a carload of fine mules from Missouri Saturday morning to sell to Hayes county farmers, and had started out by disposing of a span shortly after unloading them.

H. W. McGinis, a popular merchant and successful sheepman of Twohig, La Salle county, was called as a witness in the Federal court and made his appearance here last Friday.

Geo. Henrichson, a promising young merchant of the same place, made his appearance here at the same time and for the same purpose.

John Buckley completes the trio. He is not a merchant, but a hustling stockman. Prefers the free and easy life of a ranchman to the constrained one of a city man.

W. C. Roy of Austin shipped out over the International and Great Northern Monday night two cars of extra good cows for the Austin market. A. Y. Allee, who knows a good bovine when he sees it, found them and made the trade for Mr. Roy. Price, \$9.50 per head.

Charles Nelson now has has four or five fine stallions, which he shipped to

the City of Mexico Tuesday night. Success to you Mr. Nelson.

J. L. Harris, the hustling live stock agent of the Wabash railroad, came in Tuesday, over the San Antonio and Aransas Prss from the lower country.

Ed Lasater, a great big stockman of Live Oak county, and member of the firm of Aycock & Lasater Bros., commission men at New Orleans.

I had a pleasant call from R. G. Almond, one of Nueces county's popular and well-to-do stockmen, who came in Tuesday. Says he has any amount of good grass and water, consequently his cattle are fat; also a bunch of twenty-five good mares, which he has for sale are fat. In an interview Mr. Almond says he believes cattle will go up in value, but does not look for much of an advance for a year or two yet. He may be right, but the opinion is somewhat discouraging just at this stage of the game. He also says there is some complaint of grasshoppers in that country, that in some sections they have made their mark, as evidenced by the vegetation being cropped. This is something unheard-of in that country within the recollection of your correspondent.

Capt Joe Sheeley, of Cuero was called to the city last Saturday on Federal court business, and says of course he cannot tell when he will go home.

John W. Almond of Del Rio, a good looking and wealthy sheepman of Val Verde county, is in the city. He says the range in his section is excellent, sheep fat and in proper shape to stand any amount of cold weather.

S. R. Peters, one of the most prominent stockmen of Benavides, Duval county, favored this office with a pleasant call Wednesday morning. He came up Tuesday morning with one car good fat cows and two cars mixed young stock. Has sold thirty-four head at satisfactory prices and contemplates making another trip soon. Says cattle in his section are in a good healthy condition and there is no uneasiness felt among stockmen as to their wintering in fine shape, although grass in some places is tolerably short.

FORD DIX.

### How's This!

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

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

West & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Harper's Bazar for November 19th was a superb Thanksgiving number, particularly attractive on account of its numerous beautiful illustrations and its valuable miscellany of stories, poems, and short articles appropriate to the thanksgiving season. Among the features worthy of special mention there is a striking story by Bessie Chandler, entitled "The Turning of the Worm," and a poem by Margaret E. Sangster, "Mother's Thanksgiving," illustrated by Irving Wiles.

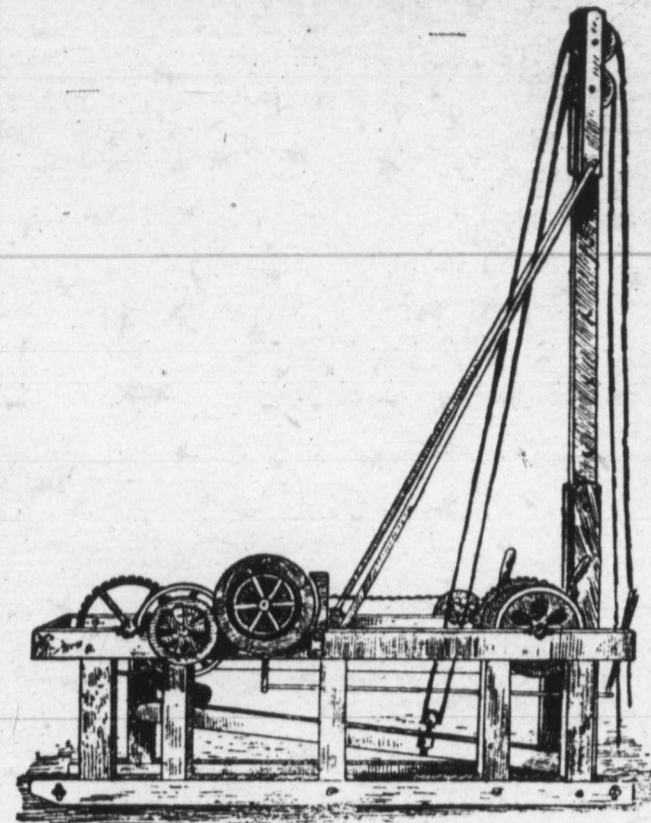
### "Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about NO-TO-BAC, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't by mentioning the JOURNAL can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, box 356, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Ruth McEnery Stuart will contribute another of her characteristic stories, "Delphi's Dilemma," to Harper's Bazar for November 26. The same number of the Bazar will contain a delightfully interesting article on "The Office of Chaperon," by Emma Moffet Tyng.

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.  
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secy.  
T. A. TIDBALL, Treasurer.

**The Moore Iron Works Company,**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



City office—Hendrick's building, Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

### MANUFACTURERS

Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business.

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THE GREAT PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH.

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Editor Vogelsang of the Goliad Guard, way down in Southern Texas, realizes that winter's chilly blasts are here and he wants to prepare for the occasion. He says: "We wish to give official notice that the editor hereof has a pair of ice cream pants that he wishes to dispose of owing to the lateness of the season, prefers to exchange it for a light overcoat. Are perhaps slightly faded in color, and have an ear-mark in a portion of its anatomy, caused by coming too frequently in contact with a candle box, a chief ornament in our editorial sanctum. Are full length in leg, but owing to an early spring drouth, are slightly shrunk in waist; have full set of regulation yellow buttons, but will not fit the new fad in gentler sex gallus. State press will please copy. This does, however, not cancel our proposition of taking cotton seed and fence rails on subscriptions."

### Fine Playing Cards.

Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., C., R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c., and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

The editor of the Childress Star has had his patriotism aroused, and makes the following offer to the pupils of the Childress school: "To the small boy who gets the most warts on his hands between now and June 1 we will give one dozen corn plasters received by us in payment of fourteen columns of advertisements, which he can present to his father's mother-in-law as a birthday party. And to the girl who stands proudly at the foot of her class during the entire session we will give one bottle of Ayer's hair restorer and place her testimonial at the top of the column next to reading matter."

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

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This statement is now repeated by thousands who have purchased  
**BRITT'S AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.**

**SAFETY GUARANTEED**

This Bit, by an automatic device, closes the horse's nostrils.  
**HE CANNOT BREATHE, AND MUST STOP.**



**SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT.**  
Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses men could not hold with the old style bits.  
Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials of the truly marvellous work this bit has done.



Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.  
**AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR PULLERS AND HARD-MOUTHED HORSES.**  
**DR. L. P. BRITT, 37 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.**

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Practice Confined to Diseases of the

### Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles.

**Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at once.**

**Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.**

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**Burlington Route.**

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO  
**THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.**

THE BEST LINE FOR  
**NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS.**

AND ALL POINTS  
**NORTH, EAST AND WEST.**

**A. C. DAWES,**  
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

**WANTED—FOR THIRD UNITED STATES Cavalry, able bodied men of good character—Headquarters Third U. S. Cavalry, Fort McIntosh, Tex, November 14, 1892.** The Special Regimental Recruiting Officer, Third United States Cavalry will arrive in Dallas about November 25, 1892, to remain 60 days for the purpose of obtaining recruits for that regiment. Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of 21 and 30 years, not less than five feet four inches, nor more than five feet ten inches high, weight not more than 165 pounds, unmarried, of good character and habits, and free from disease. No applicants are enlisted who cannot intelligibly converse in English and fully understand orders and instructions given in that language. The term of service is five (5) years. Under the law a soldier in his first enlistment after having served one year, can purchase his discharge for \$120.00 with the reduction of \$5.00 in the purchase price for every subsequent month until he completes two and a half years service; when he has served honestly and faithfully three years he is entitled to a furlough for three months with the privilege of discharge at the expiration of the furlough. All soldiers receive from the government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothing, bedding, medicine and medical attendance; information concerning which will be given by the Recruiting officer. There are post schools where soldiers who so desire can acquire, free of cost, a fair English education. Whenever a soldier is honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment or on account of sickness, his travel pay is ample to carry him to the place of enlistment.

**GEO. A. PURINGTON,**  
Lieut.-Colonel Third Cavalry, Commanding.

## Cotton is Going Up,

and the farmers will all have money to go on the

# EXCURSION

—TO—

MISSISSIPPI,  
ALABAMA,  
GEORGIA,  
TENNESSEE,  
KENTUCKY,  
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA  
or FLORIDA.

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**December 20, 21 and 22,**  
good 30 days.

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Passing through  
**HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.**

**M. L. ROBBINS, C. D. LUSK,**  
**G. P. & T. A. T. A. Fort Worth.**

Wheat straw, forest leaves or old bagasse make the best materials for mulching, but old hay or fodder can be used when any of the other materials used cannot be secured conveniently.

**Sunday Excursions.**  
Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address  
**GASTON MESLIER,**  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,  
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## Merchant Tailors!

# Washer Bros

—THE LEADING—  
**Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers**

Opposite Hotel Pickwick, Fort Worth.  
A full line of Stetson Hats always in stock  
Mail orders solicited.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Reports from the Panhandle say the wheat fields in that country are beginning to look green.

Harrold & East, the well-known Archer county ranchmen, sold cattle in St. Louis on Saturday.

Col. C. C. Slaughter and Slaughter & Son of Dallas, well-known Texas cattlemen, had cattle on last Saturday's St. Louis market.

The season in the ground throughout the Panhandle country will last until April, and splendid crops will be the natural result.

The Mason County News, reports horse stock of that county as suffering from glanders. The commissioners of that county have appointed appraisers in several instances, had the animals killed and paid for them.

The property of the Presidio Live Stock company, consisting of 11,000 cattle, 125 horses, lease on 7700 acres of land and entire ranch outfit will be sold at sheriff's sale at the courthouse door at Alpine in Brewster county on December 6. Here is a chance for some one to get a bargain.

Col. R. G. Head, the big stockman that everybody has heard of, says that New Mexico has just had fine rains, thus breaking the long drouth. While here, Saturday, he said that cattle in southern New Mexico were pretty thin and go into winter quarters in not very good condition. Up in the northern part of the Territory they are in better condition. Stockmen are generally hopeful of better times.—Telegram.

The Clipper reports the following shipments of cattle from Colorado City: A. B. Robertson shipped ten cars of cattle on the 13th; St. Louis cattle company shipped fourteen cars on the 14th; C. C. Slaughter shipped twenty-nine cars on the 14th; A. B. Robertson shipped nine cars on the 17th; T. J. Fought shipped one car on the 17th; Harness & Co. shipped four cars on the 17th; A. A. Wiley shipped thirteen cars on the 18th; R. G. Head shipped one car on the 18th.

The crop returns of November to the department of agriculture show that the wheat yield has been overestimated. It now places the yield at not more than 500,000,000 bushels with a possibility of shrinkage in the spring, and a certainty of light weight. The yield of corn is also shorter than was expected. The average for the country is now put at twenty-two bushels per acre, which is more than two bushels per acre less than the average for the ten years from 1880 to 1889 inclusive.

The Devil's River News says: McConnell & Adams bought from W. F. Decker 850 head of sheep at \$1.75 a head. D. J. B. Taylor will ship 900 head of steers to Chicago this week. A sheepman came into the office one day this week, and reported that in the spring he sheared 2700 sheep and

sold the wool for \$1140; a month later he sold \$1875 worth of mutton and this fall sold his wool for \$930 and after shearing sold the balance of his flock for \$3900. Is this making money in the sheep business or is it not?

Drovers' Journal says: The past year has been one of the worst in a good many for raising and maturing stock for market. The excessive rainfall of last spring not only destroyed thousands of young pigs, and so made a remarkable shortage in the hog crop, but produced an unusual growth of grass which, owing to its too rapid growth, was rendered too sappy for good fattening purposes. The result of this is now being clearly observed in the quality of stock that is flooding the market. The numbers of common and inferior cattle and sheep that have been put on sale during the past sixty days have certainly been enormous and almost without precedent. Especially has this been true in the case of sheep and lambs where nearly 50 per cent of the arrivals was of a class almost unfit for market. It is usual to have a liberal supply of trashy stock at this season of the year, for it is the desire of farmers and feeders to get rid of as much inferior stuff as possible, as soon as the winter season sets in. Many sheepmen are of the opinion that the general quality of sheep all over the country is much below the usual standard. While of course there must be an outlet for this class of stock somewhere it is to be regretted that so much inferior mutton has to be thrown on the market for general consumption. Many think that the bulk of it has been marketed so that there is a chance for a higher average of prices from now on.

The San Angelo Standard says: John O. Talbott, of Fort Worth arrived Thursday on a visit to his son's ranch on South Concho. G. W. Fulton, jr., the large cattleman of Gregory, Texas, accompanied by Dr. J. B. Taylor, arrived Thursday on a visit to the latter's ranch in Sutton county. The Doctor has been absent from this section over five months. D. B. Cusenbary bought three cars of fat grass cows Wednesday from R. W. Murchison, at \$10 per head delivered at the railroad. Mr. Cusenbary shipped to Chicago. Fayette Tankersley, of the 7 D ranch, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Tankersley shipped 1000 steers and old cows from Big Springs, recently, to Texarkana, where they will fatten on corn and cotton seed during the winter. W. D. Oliver of Groesbeck is here this week shipping out 2000 head of cattle from his Pecos ranch. N. B. Edens of Corsicana arrived Monday to buy feeders to ship to Corsicana for winter. W. H. Godair shipped a train load of cattle to Chicago Saturday. John Greenwood, manager of the bar S ranch, this county, also manager of Kellogg, McKoy & Rumery's ranch on Double Mountain, in Fisher, Scurry, Kent and Stonewall counties, was in the city this week after an absence of seven years, shipping out 800 fat cows and steers to Kansas City and Chicago. Mr. Greenwood bought from M. H. Erskine 20 head of Hereford bulls, at \$20, for the bar S. ranch. C. W. Akers of Big Lake sold the old Hardin & Price flock of stock sheep, 2500 head, to Crowdus & Mauphin of Colorado, at \$2 per head.

## AGRICULTURAL.

A rotation of crops is one of the best methods of destroying the insect pest and fungus spores that get into the land when kept too long in one crop.

No farming pays that runs down the farm. The thrifty farmer is he who each year makes the soil richer, the fences more convenient and secure, the orchard and garden better and the home more comfortable.

The farmers who despise books and agricultural papers, says a writer, are not so common as they were once. The most successful farmers find they need all they can learn from both books and papers in order to reap the best rewards from their farms.

There are a few farmers in this country who never permit a weed to go to seed on farms either in the fields or pastures. By this means they utterly destroy the stock of weeds and do not have to write to the agricultural papers for advice as to how to clear their farms of weeds.

Probably no work on the farm pays so well as that done with the subsoil plow on land that has been well underdrained. The advantage of subsoiling is that one operation lasts a number of years, and, if the drainage is perfect, the land never loses the porosity which the subsoil plow gives it.

What are those implements doing out in the fields at night? They roost not neither do they go under shelter of their own accord, and Solomon and all his glory never devised a means to make farm implements take care of themselves or last if they are neglected and left out in the elements.

A farmer who studies his business and who knows how to make the best of the material produced on the farm, by reducing the same to an available consistency, says that he does not feed any hay from the last of September until the 1st of April. His corn-fodder is kept clean and dry, and fed to horses, cattle and sheep.

Alfalfa is difficult to kill by drouth after it is once well rooted; as it penetrates deeply and draws upon unseen reserves of moisture. It may appear to be wholly dead, but will revive quickly under the influence of a light rain or irrigation. Still it is best to avoid pasturing closely during a dry and late autumn, as the tops are needed as a mulch to protect against freezing out in the winter.

The farmer who looks on his farm, his stock, and his other belongings merely as a means to make money, which he is reluctantly forced to stick to, will never find either profit or pleasure in his work. But the man who feels pride in his beasts, and has a kindly feeling toward them, is sure to turn the commonest drudgery into a source of pleasure, and make a good deal more money into the bargain.

We Americans do not know how to manage small pieces of ground. We are not used to them, and so accustomed to large farms that on a small area we do not know what use may be made of it. Some of our European, and even Chinese immigrants might well teach us a lesson. They know how to earn a living, and save money besides, by the thorough cultivation of plots too small for an American to even consider.

Our experiment stations are doing a great work for the farmer, and their reports do not get as much study by the majority of us as they deserve. They contain careful records of experiments conducted by trained men, and their value to our great agricultural country as a whole is nearly inestimable. The live farmer can not afford to remain ignorant of the truths newly discovered by our scientific leaders.

Ground that is well plowed this fall may easily be put in good shape for oats crop next spring by simply working it with a disk harrow. It is a great advantage to put oats in early, and by this means you can often accomplish the seeding a week earlier than if compelled to wait for the ground to dry out sufficiently to permit plowing. The disk harrow can work the soil finely three or four inches in depth, and this will give just the sort of seed-bed that oats and all small grains do best in—fine and mellow on top and compact below.

The amount of fertilizing material in the soil and the cultivation given determine the amount and value of the crop. A wise farmer, who desires to make his work pay, should not make it his first effort to plow and plant a great area of land, but rather to see how rich he can make a limited amount, and then to apply the most thorough cultivation to it. If this principle should be generally adopted as the basis for all agricultural work, we would soon see much better crops as a rule, farms under a higher cultivation, better profit for the farmers, and less of the cry that "farming does not pay."

The majority of farmers work hard and accomplish about all that they think it is possible to do, but many of them could learn a profitable lesson by visiting some first-class manufacturing establishment and observe the clock-like regularity with which the business is conducted—every one on time, no waste of material, every new improvement or method of work taken advantage of at once. There are no little leaks, waste of power, etc. Even every foot of floor is utilized. Now, how many farmers even attempt to apply such business principles to their work? But they are also manufacturers. Many of them are going on in just the same way that their grandfathers did—raising the same crops, in the same way, keeping about the same stock, and feeding it in the same manner, and they are putting up with the same little leaks—waste of manure, waste of feed, waste of labor in land not properly fitted for cropping, and yet they make the farm pay; but how much better might they do with better methods?

We wish to remind our readers that the columns of this paper are open and free to them at all times for an exchange of views, concerning means and methods, and their experience in the different departments of farm work. Those who have been successful in farming, stock raising or otherwise should take pleasure in revealing to their brother farmers the methods by which they attained success. There is nothing more interesting to people in any business or profession than to read the experiences of others who are engaged in the same line of business. Correspondence on farm topics is therefore welcome at all times, whether nicely worded and nicely written or not. We will make corrections if necessary and see that the articles go into print in good shape. Every reader has some knowledge which will be of benefit to all others. Nothing is more appreciated by our readers than articles giving actual experience in raising and marketing a crop of corn or wheat, the cost of growing, methods employed

etc., or experience with a bunch of sheep, hogs, profits from fruits, poultry, bees, etc.

No young farmer will lose anything by remembering what the venerable "Massachusetts Ploughman" says, that a man who keeps his fence repaired, his gates swinging on their hinges, his barn doors hung, his buildings painted, farm machinery out of the front yard, brush and boards and straw in proper places, is likely to find many other desirable conditions attending him. His whole business management is careful, and he makes money. Things look nice around the house, and his wife wears one or more bright smiles. He is the man who, whether he is a millionaire or not, is always in a position to enjoy himself. Don't consider this superficial. There is philosophy in it, and wisdom, too.

Experience in breeding and feeding is important, but no one man's experience is sufficient, we must get all the experience, advice and suggestions from the successful men who have in turn given so much thought and skill to the science of breeding and feeding and who have gained so much from the experience of others. The JOURNAL is not only willing but also anxious to give the experiences of everyone and invites its readers to at any and all times give the JOURNAL'S readers the benefit of their own experience that it may be useful to others. Get your neighbors to reading and thinking for that is what pays, and those who think they know all about stock raising soon become interested and find they have much to learn. The best breeders are most eager to learn of the experience of others and the best stock breeding counties read the most of papers devoted to live stock. Scrub stock breeders think their stock good enough until they get to reading the stock journals, and when once the spirit of improvement begins the profits of breeding and feeding improve.

Are you attempting to make a living for yourself and family by working the farm for the vegetable products alone? Do you make it pay to raise exclusively the old-time crops of cotton and corn? The JOURNAL thinks your answer must be no. If you are only raising one principal crop, stop the practice now. Diversified farmers, who farm on scientific principles, are the ones who make the money. They will have probably a dozen different crops in their fields. They will raise what best suits their land, their market and their own use. In addition they will have a sufficient number of sheep, hogs, cattle, horses, poultry, etc., to not only supply their own needs, but also to turn the feed raised into fat and flesh; and then, when these animals are in proper condition, will market them and realize a handsome profit, and it's always a cash deal. Produce a sufficient number of crops to enable you to fall back on one if the other fail. Let the one which pays overbalance the loss on another. Your stock will, in addition to being the same as cash, furnish you with meat, milk, butter, lard, eggs, etc. Be a diversified stock farmer, make your farming on the intensive order, and you will be able to bank enough money every year to soon make a big credit at the bank on that mortgage which hangs over the farm.

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

## TANSY PILLS!

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

## Hatch Chickens by Steam. IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. GEO. H. SPAHL, Quincy, Ill.

## NO HATCHER MADE

Can show better results Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 228 chicks hatched at one time, with a 20 capacity Reliable Incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Enclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

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COMMISSION DEALERS,  
PECOS, TEXAS.  
Reliable information given in regard to Pecos Valley Lands or Town Property. Special attention paid to Rents and Taxes for Non-Residents.

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(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)

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Factories.  
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Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.

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—NONE—  
ARE GENUINE WITH-  
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GRUB & STUMP  
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Works on  
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TIMBER OR  
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Will pull an or-  
dinary Grub  
in 1½ MINUTES

MAKES A  
CLEAN  
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of two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy Chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. It will only cost you a postal card to send for an Illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. Address the Manufacturers, JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.

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Horse Powers,  
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Iron Pipe and Fittings, Well Supplies. Honest and reliable work assured. Catalogue mailed Free.  
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**FARMERS!  
DEHORN YOUR CATTLE.**

LEAVITT'S  
IMPROVED dehorning  
clipper, with two shear-  
ing knives, guaranteed to do the work on animals of  
any age. The invention of a practical veterinarian.  
Particulars sent free.  
LEAVITT MFG. CO., Hammond, Ill.



## STOCK FARMING.

Keeping an animal until aged may result in a loss. The greatest gain is when an animal is young. After it reaches maturity it may lose in weight or gain but very little.

When you use a sire that is not at least as good as the average of your herd, you are bound to reduce the standard value of the progeny. The effect will be far reaching, and your loss will be cumulative for years to come.

Our lands must have continually nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These can usually be bought more cheaply in the form of feed—clover, hay, bran, oil-meal, etc.—than in the form of commercial fertilizer. Live stock will convert these materials into available plant food more economically than you can procure it otherwise.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station says: I am beginning to question whether we find it entirely satisfactory to put a crop of corn carrying heavy load of ears into the silo. The ears of corn are entirely satisfactory for feeding, and represent nourishment in a concentrated, available form. The stalk portion of the corn crop is that which is not so palatable and is largely wasted. By putting these stalks into the silo we keep them in a condition in which they can be readily and willingly consumed. However, when we put the ears of corn into the silo, cut or uncut, they undergo a fermentation process in which of course they lose more or less of their nourishment. We have not helped the ears in any way by ensiling them. Against this loss we have the saving in expense which comes from putting the whole crop into the pit at once. Quite a number of our farmers are snapping the ears from the stalks and putting in only the green fodder. Those who have tried it are as a rule well satisfied. Corn ensilage where there are no ears, is helpful just as are roots for fattening sheep or steers. When the corn has its full complement of ears, silage alone will carry an animal quite a long way on its fattening period, but it is not economical to fatten entirely silage, because of the waste of the coarse parts of the feeds, and more or less grain should be added to the ration, dependent upon the conditions above stated.

### How to Improve Stock.

Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

Under the present conditions of the live stock industry there are few farmers who raise live stock at all who are not thinking of how to improve it, for under these conditions, which are, in this respect at least, pretty certain to continue indefinitely, nothing but improved stock pays, and that which is most improved pays best. The scrub of any kind is invariably raised at a loss, and even some pretty fair blood propagates itself without producing much profit. Experience, often somewhat bitter, has obliged most farmers to recognize this fact with more or less distinctness, and, hence, most of them are alive to the necessity of improvement, for among breeders and stock raisers, as elsewhere in nature's scheme, only the fittest can survive.

The task of improvement, however complex in detail and however difficult when the refinements of the breeder's art are in question and its highest results are attempted, is simple enough in general principles; and adherence to these principles with courage and determination will produce a very high degree of improvement, even without any great skill or knowledge of the niceties of the breeder's art. A knowledge of them will come by the time it is needed, for no fairly intelligent man can devote himself to a work of this kind, observing his results as he reaches

them, gathering experience from his own operations and those of his neighbors, and thinking about the experience when it is gathered, without advancing in knowledge. The work is a work of time, proceeding from the simple to the complex. As the stock rises to merit, the breeder's knowledge increases of how to meet the question of its further improvement, provided he be thoughtful enough to be entitled to handle stock at all.

For the beginning, the first step is selection with definite purpose. As the physician first diagnoses the disease—that is, decides what it is that he proposes to cure, so the breeder should first decide what sort of an animal it is that he desires to produce. If it be his cattle that he wishes to improve he must determine whether he wants to produce beef exclusively, milk exclusively or an animal that will do fairly well in both respects without attaining the highest possibilities in either. If milk production is decided upon he should then determine whether large quantities of honest, fairly rich milk is what he wants, or whether the object sought is a high butter yield. Having come to a decision as to the purpose for which he means to breed, the next step should be a practical application of the trite breeding maxim that the sire is half the herd, stud or flock, as the case may be, and produce the very best sire he can afford, taking care that the animal comes from a breed, strain or family that has shown an ability to produce individuals able to do well the thing the breeder wants to do, whether this be to produce beef, milk, butter, or all of them, or mutton or wool, or both, or pork, or eggs or table fowls, or any other live stock product whatever. Whenever one is selecting so important a thing as half his herd, stud or flock, which is expected to produce certain results, too much care cannot be taken to make the half the best for the purpose that can be obtained under all circumstances.

This done, attention should be turned to the other half—the dams. Beginning with what one has, appropriate tests should be rigidly applied to the females. If milk is sought, then the milk test is a necessity. Every herd of cows contains two or three that yield considerably more and are in milk longer than the average of the herd. These should compose the "other half" of the herd if it is to be improved. Every herd has cows whose calves make profitable steers above the average of the herd; there are mares which could not raise a good colt if they had it; there are matronly sows that produce large litters of good pigs and are able to nourish them well, while there are others in which the maternal instinct is almost wholly wanting and which, therefore, nature has not thought it worth while to waste a milk giving capacity; there are ewes that will produce healthy twins and bring them through without apparent effort, while there are others whose puny little singletons can't be carried through with any quantity of coddling. These are only illustrative suggestions meant to impress the idea that there are dams and dams, and that while it is necessary to select carefully the half of the herd or flock which the sire represents, it is equally necessary to be particular about the other half, and work off, in a suitable way, all the females whose retention will not promote the purpose which the breeder has in view.

This process of selection begun to secure foundation stock should be rigidly adhered to with the progeny. In every year's crop of heifers or pigs there will be found a few which, in the directions desired by the breeder, surpass the average of the crop. Save the best and most promising and work off the rest, and if any of those saved fail to keep their promise of being an improvement on their dams, work them off, too, as soon as the fact is ascertained. Change the sires when necessary, and always for one as much better as possible. The purpose of in-breeding is to fix characteristics and should be spar-

ingly indulged in except when one is quite sure that he knows what he is doing, for in-breeding is just as potent to fix undesirable characteristics as desirable ones, and is pretty certain to weaken the constitution to some extent.

These suggestions if pursued with determined purpose and supplemented by good care and suitable feeding—without which improvement is scarcely possible—cannot fail to raise the character of any farmer's live stock. It is a work of time and care rather than money, although money is useful, because it enables the improver to start from a higher level. They apply to all sorts and conditions of live stock improvement, to the purest bred herds and flocks, as well as to the beginner's natives and half bloods. Proper care and feed being presupposed, selection carefully and intelligently done is the factor in all improvement. The breeder of pure stock, as well as the beginner on a lower level, usually succeeds in improving just to the extent that he has the courage and skill to cull. There are pure breeds of all kinds of stock specially suited to every purpose to which the stock can be put, yet every one knows that the position of any one of these breeds would be higher to-day if, during the last twenty years, the science of "cull" had been rigorously applied to about one-half the annual increase.

### AMERICAN MEATS.

They are Too Fat and Not as Nutritious as They Should Be.

Rural World.

In the Experiment Station Record Prof. Atwater calls attention to the deficiency of protein in our agricultural products and shows how this tends to increase the already too great proportion of fat and carbohydrates in the food we eat. Corn, our great staple, is poor in protein at the best. The larger part of our pork is made from corn. Pork made from corn exclusively has relatively little lean. The corn-fed pork is mostly fat. The pork producer in this country has come to be essentially a manufacturer of fat. Like other manufacturers he must compete in the markets of the world, home and foreign. He meets serious competition in the fat of other meats, in cottonseed oil and petroleum. The home market is relatively overstocked with fat pork. There are, then, two things for the pork producers to do—make leaner pork and get better access to foreign markets. Leaner pork can be obtained by the use of nitrogenous foods—skim milk, bran shorts, cottonseed meal, if it can be advantageously utilized; beans, peas, clover, alfalfa and other leguminous plants.

It is, however, impracticable for many pork producers to change their system of feeding at once. The bulk of the pork of the country must be manufactured from corn, but where the nitrogenous foods are available they should be used, and where they are not an attempt should be made to introduce them. Skim milk is rich in protein, and Prof. Atwater states that on this account it is excellent for making the lean pork that a rational diet calls for, in place of the excessively fat product with which the market is flooded. There is the same trouble with our other meats. Our beef and mutton are fatter than need be, and the excess of fat is greater than we realize. It is true that there is a large demand for fat beef. This is because such beef is tender, juicy and attractive in flavor, and it is not the fat, but the lean, part of the meat that is mostly wanted.

The European feeder makes tender, juicy beef of excellent flavor without excess of fat. When the cattle he is fattening become fat to the point where the quality of fat in the meat is reasonable and flavor acceptable they are slaughtered. His feeding stuffs are richer in protein than the grasses and grain of the Central and Western states.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

## Houston and Texas Central R'y

The All-Steel Rail Line. Double Daily Trains each way. No. 2 Fast Mail, Denison to Houston. Through Buffet Sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis via Denison and Sedalia Pullman Sleepers and Drawing-room Cars between Houston and Austin and Houston and Fort Worth.

LOCAL TIME CARD—IN EFFECT MAY 22, 1892.		GOING NORTH—ARRIVE.		GOING SOUTH—LEAVE.	
No. 13.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 14.
6:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.	6:45 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
6:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	8:20 p.m.	7:07 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
6:21 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	8:24 a.m.	3:25 p.m.	9:28 p.m.
4:30 a.m.	9:58 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	9:34 a.m.	4:49 p.m.	10:40 p.m.
	8:30 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	9:50 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	
	8:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	10:33 a.m.	6:40 p.m.	
Dallas	7:00 a.m.	4:28 p.m.	11:48 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
News	5:58 a.m.	3:58 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	
Special.	7:30 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	1:00 a.m.	8:40 p.m.	
	7:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	1:00 a.m.	
	7:30 a.m.	12:05 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	
	7:30 a.m.	10:32 a.m.	4:52 p.m.	2:15 a.m.	
	10:15 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	2:35 a.m.	
	7:10 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	
	10:55 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	8:15 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	
	Leave.	Leave.	Arrive.	Arrive.	

All above trains run daily.

Elegant Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2. Through tickets to all points. A. FAULKNER, Gen'l Passenger Agent Houston, Tex. C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.



## THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

### Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

- J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
- J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
- JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
- JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
- FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
- F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Tom Threadgill of the 6666 ranch was here this week.

W. A. Samson the well known cattleman of Alvarado was in this city Tuesday.

J. L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. A. Poage, alderman, politician and cattleman of Waco, was in the city Tuesday.

Arthur Tisdale manager of the Adair (J A) ranch was in Fort Worth yesterday.

C. W. Jones, a well-known cattle dealer of Brown county, was here Wednesday.

C. T. Herring, who owns a large cattle ranch in Greer county, was in the city Tuesday.

R. A. Riddle, the Alvarado cattleman, was among the visitors in Fort Worth this week.

E. P. Davis, one of the pioneer cattlemen of Throckmorton county, was in the city Tuesday.

Col. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, left for Kansas City on Wednesday night.

Tom Andrews, the well known live stock broker of this city, is watching the rain makers at San Antonio.

C. U. Connellee of Eastland, a prominent citizen and cattleman, was among the visiting cattlemen in Fort Worth this week.

Col. C. C. Caldwell, of Austin, one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders of Central Texas, was in the city Monday.

Charley Coon, the Weatherford cattleman, was in the city Tuesday night. Mr. Coon is feeding a big lot of steers near Cresson.

J. W. Barbee, the popular live stock agent of the Cotton Belt route, returned the other day from a business trip to San Antonio.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, came in Monday night on a short visit to relatives here.—Colorado Clipper.

M. O. Lynn, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, spent Wednesday in the city. Mr. Lynn reports everything in flourishing condition in his county.

W. L. Gatlin, of Abilene, spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Gatlin is now in the market for a big string of one and two-year-old steers.

Col. James A. Wilson, the hustling live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, is in from a trip west. He gives very encouraging reports from all sections visited by him.

Thorp Andrews, the Fort Worth cattleman, came in from the west Tuesday. He has recently purchased 600 fine feeding steers for his Navarro county feeding farm.

Geo. R. Simson, the well cattleman of Stephens county, was here Wednesday. Mr. Simson wants to buy 400 more steers to add to the 1700 he has now on feed near Cresson.

L. K. Haselton of Dorchester, Mo., breeder of pure bred red, hornless cattle, has a card in the JOURNAL'S Breeders' Directory. Those wanting red muley's should write Mr. Haselton.

Cattle buyers should hunt up the advertisement of the Presidio Live Stock

company on page 15. This entire outfit will be sold at sheriff's sale on December 6, and some one will get a bargain.

John W. Gibson, a cattle man from the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

William Hunter, agent for Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., with headquarters at Fort Worth, ate his Thanksgiving turkey in this city.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, is here. Col. Nesbitt is has many friends in Fort Worth who are always glad to have him come round.

S. A. Brown of Newport, I. T., advertises to lease range for 2000 head of live stock. Those wanting a good range in the Indian Territory should write Mr. Brown. His advertisement will be found on page 15.

Winfield Scott, the Fort Worth cattleman, came down from the Indian Territory Wednesday morning and left for Dublin Thursday. Mr. Scott is president of and a large stockholder in the newly-built cotton seed oil mills at the last named place.

William Hittson, who owns a large cattle ranch in Fisher county, but who will in future make his home on his Brazos river farm, near Mineral Wells, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Hittson is feeding several hundred steers at the last named place.

Terrell, Harris & Hardin, the well-known live stock breeders of Terrell, Tex., have their card in the JOURNAL'S Breeder's Directory. Their's is one of the largest fine stock farms in Texas. Those who deal with this firm may rely on fair, square treatment.

A. L. Casparis, a prominent stockman of Round Mountain, Blanco county, passed through this city Sunday night returning from the Indian Territory, where he recently closed out a large shipment of cattle pastured by him in the above named Territory.

John S. Andrews returned Tuesday from a steer-buying expedition in Haskell and adjoining counties. While gone Mr. Andrews bought and shipped 900 choice steers to his Hill county feeding farm. Mr. Andrews is one of the most most successful feeders in the state.

E. B. Carver returned from San Saba county Tuesday. Mr. Carver is Texas manager for Cassidy Bros. & Co., the well known live stock commission merchants of East St. Louis. He is well satisfied with his year's work, his firm's business this year having exceeded any previous season. Mr. Carver is a hard worker, and as a solicitor is an accomplished artist.

Casey & Swasey, the well-known wholesale liquor and cigar dealers have moved from their old stand corner of Houston and Third streets, to their new and commodious quarters adjoining the Texas brewing company. This move is made necessary to enable Messrs. Casey & Swasey to consolidate their business, they in addition to their other interests having also acquired a controlling interest in the brewing company. Those wanting anything in these gentlemen's line should remember them when sending out their orders.

The highest and most perfect agriculture in the world is that where there is a natural lack of water in the soil (hence, never any surplusage), but where irrigating canals or underground pipes enable the cultivator to introduce moisture in the soil just when needed and just what is needed. These crops grow and flourish and mature every year, and are not injured nor destroyed after maturity by too much rainfall.

## Territory News.

John M. Long a prominent stockman ranching near Las Vegas, N. M., was accidentally shot on his ranch on the 22d. It is thought he will not recover.

Deming, N. M., Headlight: The following is now going the rounds of the Territorial papers: "It is reported that the Navajo Indians do not look for any severe weather this winter, and as these Indians are noted for their correctness of their weather forecasts the sheep and cattle men are inclined to feel a little easier."

A special to the Dallas News dated Eddy, N. M., Nov. 23, says: A petrified man was found in a cave in the foot hills of the Guadalupe mountains yesterday. It is five feet ten and one-half inches high, well proportioned and has been a fine specimen of manhood. It is difficult to determine whether it is the remains of a white man or an Indian, as indications point in either direction. There is evidence of great antiquity and some of modern origin. There are distinct imprints of sandals or moccasins on the feet, but the hair is in modern style. It has an Indian nose and high cheek bones. The body was found in a large chamber with limestone walls about 500 feet from the entrance of the cave. There is other evidence that the cave has been inhabited at least in modern times. The body had evidently been placed in the cave by other hands after death, as it laid on the back with the hands crossed over the breast and the eyes slightly open. A question has been raised if the discovery is not another Cardiff giant scheme, but all who examined it believe it the genuine petrification of a prehistoric man.

Silver City Sentinel: Good range New Mexico cattle have sold at better figures the past week in Kansas City than for some months.

There is an abundance of water all over the range in Chaves county, and as the grass is fair all the stock will no doubt pass the winter in good condition and with but very little loss.

Last week a rumor was rife that a disease had broken out among the cattle of Southern Arizona, especially in the Salt river valley near Temple, that was killing them off by the hundreds, and it was feared by some that it was the Texas fever. For fear that it might be a contagious disease, a meeting of the board of live stock commissioners was held last Saturday at Temple for making of arrangements to investigate, and if disease is found, to take measures to prevent its spreading. The commission met, and upon investigation it was found that the reported cases of fever near Temple were nothing more than cattle suffering

from the effects of bad water in some of the pastures, from which a few had died, but upon the introduction of fresh water the others at once showed signs of rapid improvement. It was also decided that the deaths among cattle in Pima and Cochise counties are caused by starvation and not disease.

Fine weather still prevails throughout the southwest, and the weather prophets predict a mild winter—very encouraging to stock raisers.

Cattlemen who have pastured cows on the ranges of Colorado, Texas and the Indian Territory during the year report profitable sales of the stock on the present markets, which are considerably higher on such stock than they were some time since.

The Wilcox, A. T., Stockman reports the following shipments for last week: On Monday Dun & Rose shipped another train load of feeders to their California pastures; W. H. McKittrick ships to-day two train loads of cattle to his California ranch, near Bakersfield; Mayer & Sachse also shipped a train load on Tuesday to Red Rock, A. T., where they have secured pasturage; 175 head of mixed stock cattle belonging to Mr. Best were driven from Dragoon and loaded and shipped last Sunday evening. Their destination was Rocky Ford, Colo.; on Tuesday a shipment of a train load of stock cattle was made by Rockfellow & Servoss and Mr. Hoesch, of Cachise. This included also a carload of range horses. They go on pasture near Bakersfield, Cal.; Messrs. R. J. Langford and E. W. Paige of San Jose, Cal., arrived last Sunday morning, and after looking over the valley for a few days, closed a deal for a train load of twos and threes, and the gathering commenced yesterday morning. The shipment will in probability be made next Thursday or Friday. The cattle were purchased from Duncan & Speed, Mark Allen, A. G. Hofsumer, G. W. Tood, Honk Bro.'s., J. M. Phillips and C. R. Purcell.

**Street's Western Stable Car Line.**  
The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.  
Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or  
H. O. SKINNER,  
San Antonio.

## OUT OF TEXAS TO THE NORTH

By taking the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE from Texas points to Memphis, St. Louis, North and East, twelve hours, or in other words, a whole day can be saved. This is the FAVORITE LINE FOR ALL CLASS OF TRAVEL between points mentioned. For further information apply to

J. C. LEWIS, Trav. Pas. Agt.,  
Austin, Texas



## SANITARIUM HOME ASSOCIATION.

By our new and painless treatment. Absorption of Electro Medicated Vapor, we positively cure blood diseases, viz: Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancers, Catarrh, Consumption, Liver, Kidney, Skin and Nervous Diseases; perform operations in surgery after latest improved methods for Inguinal Hernia (Rupture), Piles, Fistula, Strictures, Hare Lip, Cross Eyes, Club Foot, etc.; correct and cure Spinal Curvature. When duly notified, feeble persons will be met at train by an assistant. Patients received at all hours, day or night. Drs. PETIT, MORGAN & CO., Special sts. No. 613 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

## Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
Nov. 24, 1892. }

This market is quoted as somewhat stronger on all classes of good fat stock. Receipts have been fairly good, the packing company taking all good fat stock offered at the following prices: Steers, \$2.25@2.50; cows, \$1.25@1.50; calves, \$2.25@2.50; hogs, \$4.65@4.70.

Secretary Wardlaw has been off on a quiet hunt for several days and will doubtless flood the market with game, but Capt. Lynch says the packing company will have a double force at work and can still take care of the stock coming in. The game will be in cold storage and kept till the Christmas holidays.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }  
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 24. }

A better market is reported for this week. From a bad market last week prices have increased until now a fairly good, strong market is reported.

On Monday the receipts of cattle were 1800, shipments 3100, hogs 27,000, shipments 9500; sheep 8000, shipments 2600. The cattle market was steady to strong, with best natives selling at \$5.00@5.50; others, \$2.50@4.80; Texans, \$2.25@2.80; Westerns, \$2.40@3.75, cows, \$1.15@2.80. The hog market was 10c to 15c higher, as also was the market on sheep.

Receipts for Tuesday were 9500 cattle, 28,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. The cattle market was strong on good grades, while other grades closed weak. The hog market was reported as strong to 5c higher, and the sheep market was 25c higher.

The Drovers' Journal reported yesterday's market as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 4200; market strong; best native, \$5.00@5.75; choice, \$4.80@5.20; others, \$2.60@4.75; Texas, \$2.10@3.00, cows, \$1.10@2.80. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; shipments, 12,000; market strong, closed weaker; rough and common, \$5.45@5.60; packing and shipping, \$5.70@5.90; prime heavy butchers, \$5.85@6.05; light, \$5.40@5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 2300; market opened strong, closed weak; natives, \$4.40@5.50; Westerns, \$3.65@4.70; feeders, \$3.60@4.40; lambs, \$3.50@5.70.

As is the usual custom for Christmas, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day,

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DO YOU RAISE BUY STOCK?  
FEED SHIP

If So, It will be to Your Interest to Ship to

THE SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON Live Stock Com. Co.  
Kansas City Stock Yards.

They Will Send you Market Reports Free, Give your Shipments their Personal Attention, Make Liberal Advances at Reduced Rates.

no market was held to-day. All stock received at the yards were properly cared for, and will be offered with fresh receipts to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Nov. 24, 1892. }

This week's market opened dull, but is now considerably better. Monday's receipts of cattle were 1700 head; market dull. Texans sold at \$2@3; cows, \$1.25@3.15. Two thousand and eight hundred hogs were here and the market was better. The sheep market was steady.

Tuesday's receipts were 4300 cattle, 6900 hogs, 900 sheep. The cattle market easier on natives, but lower for Texans. The hog market was about 10c higher. A firm market was reported for sheep.

Wednesday's cattle receipts, 7300; shipments, 900; active, strong and higher; fair to good native steers, \$3.20@4.65, choice, \$4.75@5.15; Texas and Indian steers, \$3@3.25; Texas cows, \$1.50@2.35. Receipts of hogs were 7900; shipments, 500. Better and firmer; heavy, \$5@5.85; packing, \$5.30@5.80; light, \$5.40@5.70. Sheep receipts numbered 800; and no shipments. Steady; fair to good native muttons, \$3@4.50; Texas, \$2.75@3.75. No market to-morrow.

As has been previously published, Thanksgiving day was appropriately observed at this market to-day, and no business was transacted. Stock received are being properly looked after, and will be on sale to-morrow.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }  
Nov. 24, 1892. }

Monday's market at these yards was rather dull, but a decided improvement is now noted, and better prices are being paid. Receipts on Monday were 9000 cattle, 3800 hogs and 1200 sheep. The market for steers was dull and steady to 10c lower, cows strong and feeders quiet. Texas and Indian steers sold at \$2.40@2.65. Good hogs were strong to 5c higher, while poor stock was 1c lower. Market for sheep was strong.

Tuesday's cattle receipts footed up

9700 head. Steers, 15c lower, cows steady to 10c lower; Texas steers dull, stockers and feeders steady; Hog receipts 15,600; the market opened steady and closed 5@10 lower. The sheep market was steady, with receipts numbering 600.

Yesterday's cattle receipts were 6900, shipments 2700; more active, strong; dressed beef and shipping steers \$2.45@4.75, cows \$1.50@2.65, stockers and feeders \$2.50@3.10. Eleven thousand hogs were received and 2100 shipped; the market was strong. Sheep receipts 2900, shipments 600; the market was nominally strong.

The usual custom of returning thanks was observed at this market to-day, no business at all being transacted and the yards had a Sunday appearance.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 16—E H Fletcher, Canadian, 46 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.40; Shattuck & McNair, Ashland, Kan, 102 steers, 799 lbs, \$2; 66 steers, 869 lbs, \$2; 20 steers, 628 lbs, \$1.40; 20 steers, 830 lbs, \$2; 25 steers, 764 lbs, \$1.85; C T Herring, Woodward, Kan, 96 steers, 813 lbs, \$1.90; 29 steers, 797 lbs, \$1.90; 128 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.55; 32 cows, 765 lbs, \$1.65; W McKenzie, Higgins, 117 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.50; 337 steers, 849 lbs, \$2.50; J R Stinson, Woodward, Kan, 57 steers, 1034 lbs, \$2.60.

Nov. 17—T Barnhart, Chickasha, 77 cows, 647 lbs, \$1.40; W S Carr, Fort Gibson, 27 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.70; W McKenzie, Higgins, 62 calves, \$5.50 each; 116 cows, 791 lbs, \$1.75; 26 bulls, 962 lbs, \$1.20; 182 steers, 876 lbs, \$2.35.

Nov. 18—D H & J W Ruyder, Liberal, Kan, 127 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.70; 133 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.45; G R Sanders, Carwin, Kan, 82 cows, 845 lbs, \$1.65.

Nov. 21—F Clutton, Springer, N M, 43 steers, 769 lbs, \$2.10; Palo Blanco Cattle Co, Springer, N M, 24 cows, 823 lbs, \$2; 87 steers, 864 lbs, \$2.60; 19 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.60; 65 steers, 850 lbs,



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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.

\$2.60; R G Head, Watrous, N M, 27 steers, 837 lbs, \$2.30; W Maden, Springer, N M, 50 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.15. Nov. 22.—G G Odam, Ballinger, N M, 18 cows, 799 lbs, \$1.90; W C Fraker, Springer, N M, 28 steers, 698, \$2.10; 40 cows, 696 lbs \$1.50; S Cutbirth, Jr, Fort Worth, 58 cows, 764 lbs, \$1.90; R B Ross, Ft Gibson, I T, 51 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.65; W C Quinlow, Caldwell, Kan, 100 cows, 1067 lbs, \$3. Nov. 23—Capt Burt, Silverdale, 258 cows, 966 lbs, \$3.10.

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.

CHICAGO,

Nov. 14—A F Crowleey, Midland, 309 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.75; 175 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.70.

Nov. 16—Arnett West, Brownwood, 149 cows, \$1.75.

Nov. 17—A F Crowley, Midland, 29 cows, 820 lbs, \$2.10; 46 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.70; John I Lerzee, Red Fork, I T, 8 cows, 640 lbs, \$1.40.

Nov. 18—A F Crowley, Midland, 29 cows, 770 lbs, \$2; Crowley & Cornell, Midland, 436 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.

Nov. 22—Arnett West, Brownwood, 2 bulls, 1020 lbs, \$1.25; Crowley & Cornell, Midland, 199 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.60; 1 stag, 1120 lbs, \$2; 45 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.90; Bessie & Smith, Midland, 71 cows, 811 lbs, \$1.90.

Nov. 23—Stevenson & Bro, Albany, 197 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.85.

STEWART & OVERSTREET.

CHICAGO.

Nov. 21—A W Rogers, San Antonio, 25 cows, 736 lbs, \$2; J M Gammon, San Antonio, 27 cows, 683 lbs, \$1.90; W W Ward, San Antonio, 29 cows, 557 lbs, \$1.70.

Nov. 22—G B Perryman, St Louis, 25 steers, 867 lbs, \$2.60; 4 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.40; 46 cows, 710 lbs, \$2.20; 4 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.75; J X Griffith, Fayetteville, Ark., 9 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.85; 13 steers, 768 lbs, \$2.10; 2 bulls, 1000 lbs, \$1.40.

TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Nov. 21—George Knippa, Chatfield, 27 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.85; 31 cows, 627 lbs, \$1.85; 21 cows, 728 lbs, \$2; 4 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.40; J W Waters, San Antonio, 7 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.25; 5 steers, 824 lbs, \$2.25; 1 steer, 1070 lbs, \$2.25; 1 steer, 830 lbs, \$2.25; 1 steer, 920 lbs, \$2.25; 3 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.80; 2 cows, 525 lbs, \$1.80; 1 cow, 690 lbs, \$1.80; 1 cow, 670 lbs, \$1.80; 3 stags, 1050 lbs, \$1.40; 1 stag, 920 lbs, \$1.40.

The number of cattle returned for taxation in 1890 in New Mexico was 1,129,088; in 1891 the return was 1,041,237, a reduction of 87,851.

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## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by MISS FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 152 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

That versatile and fluent writer, Edward Bok of the Ladies' Home Journal, was, I dare say, pondering long over what he should say at his next "tea" that would gain him most notoriety when he said, "I would sooner a wife of mine knew how to turn a good steak, than to be able to translate pages of Greek." Dead languages are of very little use to the average man or woman. Of course it is well to learn these things and it does no harm to know them, but were I a man I would sooner my wife had a happy and cheerful disposition than to be a good manager, but a poor wife. The true wife should enter into her husband's pursuits, cares and perplexities, and should share with him his disappointments and losses, as well as his gains and pleasures. And whatever you do, good wife, when a thing goes contrarywise do not say, "I told you so." It is so exasperating. Remember he feels the mistake as keenly as you—his loss is just as great; then do not add one straw to the weight he carries. On the contrary, be cheerful and hopeful, thereby making him forget the trouble. It will lighten his burden, and whatever lightens his, lessens yours.

There is a great deal that cannot be obtained with the labor of the hands, the weightier and more important matters come from the innermost soul, the worth of which cannot be calculated by figures, or weight or measures; but these spiritual qualities, priceless in themselves, are within the grasp of all. The halo of light thus shed has a softening influence over all who come within its confines.

It is not necessary for one to be able to translate Greek, or to read Sanscrit, in order to improve one's self socially—a thing that is the duty of all. We owe it to ourselves, to our husband, to our children and to our neighbors. The woman who shuts out all social pleasures because she is busy, and thinks that her house work, with the mending and darning and knitting and sewing and nursing and cooking and washing and ironing and milking and churning and "the thousand and one" other things, quite overwhelm her and is all she can do, is the very one, above all others, who needs some social recreation, that her thoughts may soar higher and be for a while above the narrow confines of her every day drudgery. "Drudgery," do I say? Yes, what should be labor is made drudgery. A good manager's work is labor—a labor of love, generally—a poor manager's work is drudgery. Alongside of drudgery we are apt to find a sullen and sour household, with little to think of and less to talk about, except work, work, work. When we gather around the hearth let us leave our trials and worries and see how sprightly each and all can be. Your children will be happier and better for this fireside cheerfulness and will not "mope" so much. And long after the parents are consigned to mother-earth they will cherish the memory of these pleasant evenings as sacredly as they do home and parent.

Were each evening looked forward to as a pleasant home gathering, there would be fewer sons seeking pleasures from beneath its shelter—there would be more filial sons and daughters.

It may seem a little hard to lay so many of the ills and wrong doings at the wife's door. Indeed it is not my intention to say "it is her fault" even; but it is her duty to rectify these ills as far as she can. A woman with tact

can, I believe, overcome all that is evil if she goes about it in the right way. She can, at least, make bad better. The woman who does that leaves an heirloom when she is gone. There is no greater labor-saving machine than love. A home in the country lighted with love is far more brilliant than the electric-lighted palace in the city whose doors are closed with iron bars against love.

## Things Worth Knowing.

Sprinkle cayenne pepper around where rats frequent, and they will leave.

Kerosene will clean tins as bright as new. Use a dampened cloth with soap and kerosene and ashes.

Dishes that are stained and brown may be made white and new-looking by boiling in lye.

A bone felon may be cured if a fly blister is applied when it is first felt.

For chapped hands and lips nothing is better than an ointment made of equal parts of beeswax and unsalted butter. Wet and mix thoroughly; add a few drops of any perfume liked. Mold and save for use in winter when the winds dry and fairly blister the skin.

Whenever you put hot soap suds on a grease spot on the floor you fix it deeper, as the hot water opens the pores of the wood, allowing the grease to penetrate. Use dry heat to draw the grease to the surface. Lay a thickness of brown paper on the spot; set a warm iron on this. Repeat as often as the paper becomes greasy. Spread fullers' earth or Texas black mud on the spot and let remain over night; wash the floor next morning with cold water and soap.

Iron cooking vessels may be kept smooth by rubbing them each time after using with common salt.

It is not right to flatter people, but if a person deserves a compliment, give it. It is a good plan to never chide.

Mothers should teach their daughters by example to control the temper, take care of the health, and not to gossip.

Milk should never be kept in a cellar unless the cellar is thoroughly ventilated; otherwise it will become injured by foul odor or mold and its purity cannot be restored.

If possible use nothing in the line of bed clothing that cannot be washed. Blankets are much better and cheaper than the heavy padded comforts that cannot be handled in washing.

When one is troubled with coughing at night, a thorough warming of the bed previous to occupying it, or the taking of a warm drink, milk being preferable, will often prevent an attack.

Every mother see to it that your daughter learns to do some one thing well. No matter what the circumstances are at present, she may have to face the cold world and battle for her own living.

Don't be afraid of giving too many kind words. Shower them on people while they are alive to enjoy them. After people are gone it is too late for smiles, cheering words and bouquets of roses to do them any good.

It is said that earache may be relieved by soaking a piece of cotton in glycerine, sprinkling it with a little black pepper and inserting it in the ear. Put a piece of dry cotton on the outside, keeping it in place by a bandage.

There is no such thing to be had, either here or elsewhere, as an "easy time." We look at our neighbor, who spends as much every day as we do in a year and we say, "what an easy time that woman has!" We think so, because, perhaps, she does not have to take in washing, or sewing, or, perhaps, write "pot-boilers" for the story papers. Or we may look at the writer of stories with envious eyes, because, while we must do manual labor she must only sit still and scribble. Our judgment is warped, because we do not understand their own peculiar circumstances, and because their work looks easy. The reality is, that those who earn a living and are constantly doing these things, are, perhaps, just as tired of doing



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FORT WORTH, TEXA

them as we would be if we had to do them day after day.

In nearly all branches of labor, if we bring to it skill, experience, and capacity for rapid work, we may expect proportionately greater reward for services. Young men and women who are master of their calling can earn, and will receive, more than a common hand who must be instructed at every step. This is true of all trades except housekeeping, and, to a certain extent, in that branch of labor an expert will receive more than raw hands; they will also have more leisure time, because, having a well-defined method for their work and that dexterity that comes of positive knowledge, they are able to accomplish more in a given length of time.

To say that "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness" would be to repeat a truism that many fail to thoroughly understand. We see others occupying positions which to us appear desirable, and we envy them their good fortune, when, could we but look behind the scenes, we would witness discouragements endured and obstacles overcome that, to our inexperienced eyes, appear almost insurmountable. This may not render our own difficulties easier to endure, but it may make us somewhat more contented; and I have frequently thought that we could more easily improve our own surroundings than adjust ourselves to a new, and, perhaps, less congenial field of labor.

The lady readers of the JOURNAL are invited and urged to carefully read its "Poultry," "Dairy" and "Horticultural" departments. These departments are devoted to subjects in which the ladies are more or less interested, and will, no doubt, well repay a careful perusal each week.

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## SWINE.

It is always an item to feed growing pigs for bone and muscle.

Do not feed the hogs where the poultry will pick up half the grain.

By using mature dams and sires as breeders better pigs will be farrowed.

Plenty of green feed and pure water are great helps in preventing cholera.

On the small farm hog raising will usually prove more profitable than on a large one.

Whenever the pigs commence to eat make it a rule to feed them regularly every day.

Make the young hogs grow as rapidly as possible, later growth will be more costly.

In selecting a young sow for breeding one that is gentle and tractable is always preferable.

Push the fattening hogs before cold weather and save the food necessary to sustain animal heat.

Oats soaked in milk makes a good feed to give the pigs a start now before cold weather sets in.

Warm shelter for pigs is equivalent to the saving of a considerable amount of feed during the winter.

It is rarely good economy at this time to allow the brood sows or little pigs to run with the fattening hogs.

Let there be no failure to breed the sows this fall, so as to make certain of a good crop of young pigs next spring.

Sound, sweet, wholesome food for hogs will give better results than that which is soured or fermented.

A cross, ill-dispositioned sow is often dangerous to have around and in nearly all cases should be fattened and marketed.

Every day a hog is kept longer than is strictly necessary to fit him for market increases the cost and the risk of loss, and also lessens the profit.

The younger an animal can be made ready for market, the more profit there is in them. Pigs pay better than hogs, and lambs pay better than sheep.

Whenever a hog dies of any contagious disease, the carcass should be burned. Any other plan is not safe in preventing the disease from spreading.

When the sows are given the run of a good pasture, given comfortable quarters and a variety of food, they are not so liable to eat their pigs at farrowing.

Late in the fall or early in the winter is the best time to breed a young sow to bring her first litter of pigs. She will farrow in the spring after grass has started to grow.

Even when fattening it is never a good plan to feed more at any one time than is eaten up clean, better feed a less quantity more frequently if desired to push the process.

When a farmer feeds a pig beyond nine months he is needlessly throwing away his profits. Many are slow to learn this, notwithstanding it has so often been demonstrated.

It will always be best to allow the swine to have access to the ground though they are penned up. They will keep healthier and thriftier than if on board floors all of the time.

It is poor economy to let pigs go, while they are making a growth, with the idea of fattening after they are ma-

tured. The feeding should be such that when matured they are ready to market.

One advantage in allowing pigs to run out in a good pasture is that they will readily be able to take sufficient exercise to maintain good health. The risks are considerably increased when confined to close quarters.

A brood sow, should be long, of great depth, broad in forehead, and not too closely coupled over the loin. Select her after the pigs are weaned, so she will have taken a natural form. She should be retained as a brood sow until four or five years of age, if she proves good. The constitution of many animals has been ruined by breeding from young or immature parents.

A squealing pig never gets fat is as true as the old proverb about the barking dog. No matter whether he squeals from hunger or from sheer perversity, as some seem to do after they have been well fed. If he eats enough to gain his two pounds a day he will squeal away one half of it. Beware of buying such or breeding from such. They are unprofitable and uncomfortable to get along with as a grumbling farm hand.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the general acquiescence in the policy of giving swine range—plenty of grass, etc., and less of the everlasting corn diet. For generations we have so bred and fed the hog that he has become a mass of living lard, almost entirely unfit for food. The reaction to better methods will give us pork that is fit to eat and largely increase the demand for the products of this profitable animal. Give the hog a chance, and he will do the proper thing for the owner.

The natural food hogs in the wild state is grass, the masts of the forest, roots and bulbs of plants. The necessity for this kind of food is well recognized by nature in providing the hog with a rooter for the purpose of obtaining it. Even after generations of domestication, with an ample supply of sustenance to satisfy all demands, this proclivity or desire to root, independent of necessity, remains as a prominent characteristic. Farmers who have practiced from this pointer, and during the winter months have at stated intervals of at least twice a week given one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips, have found that the hogs not only relish them, but derive great benefit from them.

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## HORTICULTURE.

Give each tree an abundance of room both for its roots and the top.

Plants that are to be laid down and protected should nearly always be cut back first.

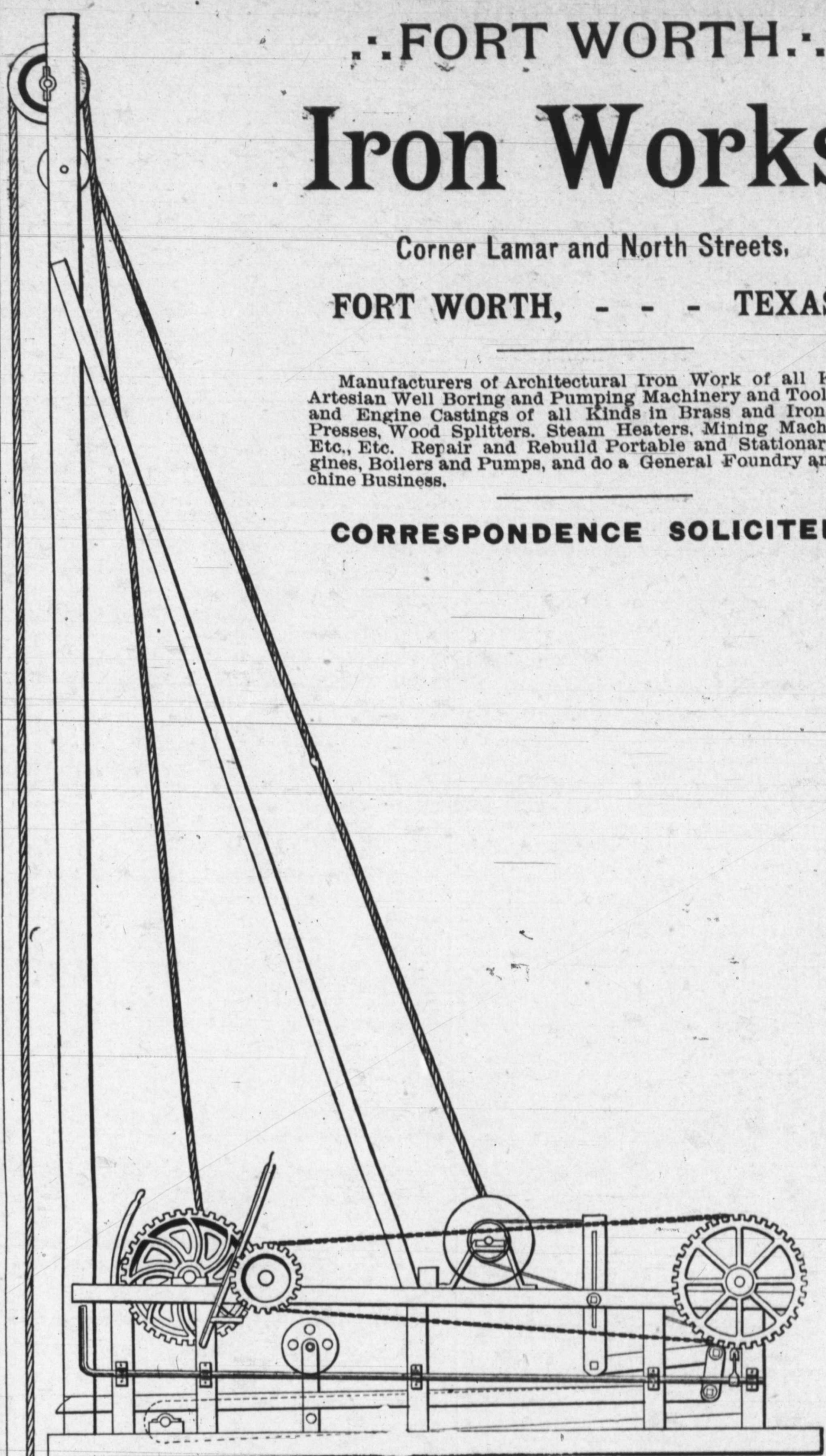
Never leave more head than the roots will support if a good healthy growth is to be secured.

Almost any kind of stock will injure a young orchard. Keep out until the trees are well established.

Grape vine cuttings can readily be made now. Allow several eyes to each cutting and plant in good soil.

Fall is a good time to plant out shade and ornamental trees, but evergreens should not be transplanted until spring.

By plowing thoroughly in the fall many insect pests will be destroyed, and applying lime will aid materially to purify and can be used to a good ad-



This cut represents the only and original Fort Worth Well Drilling Machine.

vantage to freshen up an old run-down soil.

It is best with a young orchard at least to replace any missing trees with good thrifty trees when a vacancy occurs.

On the average farm it is a good plan to plant out a few fruit trees every year in order to keep up the supply.

There is no question but that in many localities a half bushel of walnuts could be planted on the farm to an advantage.

All tender or half-tardy plants should be properly protected now, and in this way many varieties may be grown that otherwise would not be possible.

Cuttings of grape vines, currants, gooseberries and quinces can be made now and if buried in dry sandy or loamy soil until spring they will grow much better.

Gather up and burn all rubbish, grass, weeds, stalks and prunings in and around the garden, orchard, vineyard and berry patches, as they will afford a harboring place for vermin.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CLIFTON STOCK FARM.

## A Journal Representative Describes the Holstein and Their Feed.

ON THE ROAD, Nov. 17, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

When in Dallas a few days ago it was my good fortune to visit the dairy farm of Col. W. E. Hughes of Holstein fame. The colonel was at home and took me promptly in charge and showed me around.

The first noticeable feature was the several conveniently located lakes full of clear, sparkling water. "Pure clear water," said the colonel, "is one of the essentials that cannot be dispensed with in stock or dairy farming."

Some of these lakes were natural basins and required but little labor to perfect them. While there was no orderly methodical systematic arrangement in pasture or shelter, the grazing range was ample and divided so as not have his herd crowded. There was a place for cows, another for calves, another for bulls, until each class was provided for.

The style of shelter was a row of sheds around a square opening into the square. This accommodation was sufficiently large to shelter and stall nearly or quite 150 head of cattle.

There were entrances by gateway on each side of the enclosure. The floors of the stalls were covered by some form of cement, with ditches in rear of stall to catch the filth as it accumulated. On one side of the square there were a few stalls boxed for the young calves. After these calves are dropped they are allowed to suck for three days, when they are taken from their mothers and taught to drink milk.

The process by which this educational feat is accomplished is in placing a finger in the calf's mouth then lifting a bucket of milk to its nose. They will suck the finger in this manner for a few days, when the finger can be withdrawn and they will drink the milk.

While in the calf department my attention was called to a pair of twins only a few hours old. "These," said the colonel, "came this morning and are doing well. I hope to raise them. They are as large as the average Holstein calf of their age." Built to this cow shed is the dairy or milk room and a suite of bins filled with ensilage. This milk room is about twenty feet square, inside measure. It contains all the paraphernalia belonging to a dairyman's outfit. There was a separator for dividing the milk and cream; churns, both swinging and revolving, butter workers, creameries, thermometers, milk testers, etc.

Col. Hughes uses the deep setting or Cooley system in setting his cream. Upon being questioned on this subject he referred me to his dairyman, who grew quite eloquent in praise of the deep setting cream system.

What a mistake in our mothers using the old-fashioned wide and shallow milk pans!

What mountains of sweet, luscious butter was lost to their "day and generation!"

The silage, or ensilage, pens referred to above were divided from the milk-room by a hall running through the building. Silage ordinarily means green fodder; as used it means the green stalk, fodder and all. It may mean more, as any and everything that cows eat in a green state may be saved in the same manner.

The bins used by Col. Hughes are enclosed in one large room and are about fifteen feet square. As the bins must be air tight they are made thus small so that when opened the ensilage can all be fed before souring.

The usual plan of putting up this green food product is in a pit made in

the ground. The term used for pit is silo. The food product prepared to go in the silo or pit is called silage. When in the silo it is ensilage. This explanation is made that your readers may not become confused over the terms silage and ensilage.

In certain sections of the country where the soil is wet and spongy the silo could not be safely used, hence the bins would have to be substituted. "The advantage" says Col. Hughes, "in saving and placing this kind of food before my stock is in the economy of labor and in furnishing a more palatable, nutritious and wholesome food for my stock."

In this way he gets more milk and better butter. His cows continue sleek and fat at a less expense and less trouble than under the old system.

Upon careful investigation and inquiry the experience of Col. Hughes is but the experience of 10,000 farmers of the United States.

Agricultural experimental stations in different parts of the United States recommend this new method of saving food crops for stock. Especially to our Western farmers who cannot rely upon a well matured corn crop this new method promises a "bonanza." The time of planting corn for silage should be as early as possible to escape frost. When intended for the silo plant in drills slightly thicker than when grown for grain. The time for cutting is an open question. Some say when the stalks begin to spindle they contain the most saccharine matter and the greatest amount of the elements of animal food and should be cut at this stage. Others insist that the ear should not only be started, but the grains should be glazed before cutting. The ensilage saved by Col. Hughes was when the corn ears were glazed.

The use of the silo is increasing and our farmers who are getting ready their lands for another year's crop should prepare for a crop of silage if only as an experiment, say ten, twenty or fifty acres. A PILGRIM.

## CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

## No Radical Change in Market—Steer Supply Light—Cows and Calves Enough to Supply the Trade.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 22, 1892.

There have been no unusual features in the Texas cattle market this week, and values have undergone no radical change during the past week. Supplies especially of steer stock have been remarkably light, but more than enough cows and calves have been received to supply the trade. There has been a weakness in the market for cows and values since a week ago, have subsided 10@25c, but this was notably on mediocre and inferior classes.

The good Texas steers have been too scarce to cause any depression in the trade and on the other hand the supplies of native cattle of the same grade have been sufficiently large to prevent any improvement in values. A few fed Texas steers are now coming in, which sell fairly well, but so far this season not enough have arrived to establish a fair range of quotations. Receipts of Texas cattle last week in the quarantine district were 16,757 head against 13,411 the previous week, and 11,980 for the same time last year. About ten per cent of this number arrived outside of the division. During the past week some choice 1200 pound Texas steers that had been "warmed up" a little sold at \$3.80. Good to choice grassers sell at \$2.75@3.40; common to medium, \$2.40@2.60; cows, \$1.50@2.20; calves, \$2@4.25. Good desirable steers are likely to sell well until after the holidays, but inferior stock may not be expected to sell very satisfactorily. There has been an abundance of common native stock coming lately and as the demand centers on qualities above fair it is reasonable to suppose that the market has been glutted on these grades. Choice native steers sell up to

\$5.75 with few above \$5.25, and bulk at \$3.75@4.60.

The sheep market is worse than ever for inferior kinds, which are decidedly in the majority. Good sheep and lambs sell fairly well. No Texas sheep come in this week, but some Mexican feeders averaging 872 pounds, sold at \$3.60. Natives sell at \$2.75@5; lambs, \$3.75@5.30.

## Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Nov. 22, 1892.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Pecos is still here and the weather delightful beyond description and farmers still busy marketing their last crop of hay.

Paul Rentz, a farmer near here, has made this year from fifty acres of land \$2500 in cash. I mean net. There are others who have done nearly as well, and still others who have failed entirely. So it goes in the Pecos valley. Some understand irrigation and others do not, is the difference in success. No news; times dull. J. J. I.

## Sample Copies.

Several thousand copies of the JOURNAL are sent out each week as sample copies. This will, we hope, be sufficient explanation to those who receive the paper who are not subscribers. While all to whom these sample copies are sent are urged to subscribe, they are at the same time advised that no subscription will, under any circumstances, be charged against them except by their order. In other words, parties who have not ordered, but are receiving the JOURNAL, will not be expected to pay for it. The same will also apply to those who continue to receive the paper after their subscriptions have expired. We sometimes continue to send it for a few weeks, hoping to secure a renewal; but, failing in this, we make no charge for the time the paper is sent as an experiment.

The bound volume of Harper's Young People for 1892 which is just ready for publication, is fully equal to its predecessors in the beauty, value, and variety of its contents. Among its contributors are such well-known writers as W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Captain Charles King, Kirke Munroe, Margaret E. Sangster, Howard Pyle, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Charles Carleton Coffin, and many others. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful. As a holiday gift-book for boys and girls it is unsurpassed.

The Goldthwaite Mountaineer says: Wheat sowing is going on nicely, probably the largest crop being put in that this section has ever known.... E. E. Risien, the pecan grower, of San Saba, made the Mountaineer a pleasant call Monday. He is perhaps the first man who succeeded in getting the pecan to grow as a grafted fruit, and he expects to make a small fortune out of his discovery and enterprise.

Harper & Brothers announce that they have just published the following books; Green's Short History of the English People, Illustrated Edition, Volume I.; Abraham Lincoln, by Charles Carleton Coffin, profusely illustrated; Armies of To-day, by eminent military officers, illustrated by T. de Thulstrup; Autobiographical Notes of William Bell Scott, edited by W. Minto, and illustrated from sketches by Mr. Scott and his friends; History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850, by James Ford Rhodes; Moltke; his Life and Character, sketches in journals, letters, memoirs, etc., translated by Mary Herms; Foundations of Rhetoric, a text-book for schools and colleges, by Professor A. Hill, of Harvard University; and Harper's Chicago and the World's Fair, by Julian Ralph, with seventythree full-page illustrations.

## POULTRY.

Young chickens should be fed well.

Much fat producing food is not best for laying or growing fowls. It is only admissible when fattening for the table.

Keep fourteen hens and one cock as a desirable number for a breeding pen of all breeds, except the large Asiatics. With them eight hens to one cock is enough.

For the laying hens and young growing stock a varied diet is best, and let both grain and vegetables contribute to the general menu.

An exchange tells of a man who keeps seventy cows and 400 hens. He says the hens pay the most profit, as he feeds them properly, and has a stream of eggs going to market all the winter, when the demand is great and prices high.

Some breeders keep all their old hens for breeding and others sell off their old hens and keep only the young ones for breeding. This is going to extremes. Old hens will make the best breeders but after a while they get to be too old to do any good and then you will have to use all young hens, so the best way is to select carefully and keep some of both the old and young stock.

Apoplexy seldom attacks young birds that are growing but it is often the case that the finest and best looking fowls of the flock are found dead under the roost without any apparent cause. This is due to over-feeding and getting the birds too fat. The breeds most subject to apoplexy are Cochins, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. It is not prevalent among birds of active habits such as Leghorns.

The inhabitants of cities and towns enjoy but seldom the luxury of eating strictly fresh eggs, and yet they may with but little expense and care have a supply from their own yards unless in the more densely populated cities where the law forbids the keeping of poultry. A very small spot of ground will suffice for the run of half a dozen pullets. These may be of any variety the person may fancy, for almost any breed of hens will lay well if properly fed.

The Farmer's Magazine thinks that poultry breeders have failed to discover the value of tar. It claims it is very useful and valuable in many ways. Some breeders tar their poultry yard fences in preference to whitewashing them, though we do not like to see it done, for it gives the surroundings such a gloomy, forbidding look. It undoubtedly contributes largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from the ravages of storm and time. It is in the poultry house, however, that the value of tar is greatest, for it conduces greatly toward healthfulness. The same authority says: When that scourge of the poultryman, chicken cholera, makes its appearance we would advise first a thorough cleansing of the house; next a general application of Carolina tar on all the joints, cracks and crevices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of fresh white-wash properly applied. The tar absorbs or drives away the taint of disease and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not very offensive, in fact many people like it, and it is directly the opposite to unhealthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell is very repulsive, and but few remain after you have tarred the cracks, etc. A friend of ours in Maryland was once troubled with chicken cholera, and by adopting the above, in connection with removing the affected fowls, he soon put a stop to the ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial, provided it is Carolina tar, and not that known as "gas tar," which is very different.



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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,877	17,487		
Sold to Shippers	355,825	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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