



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

NO. 34.

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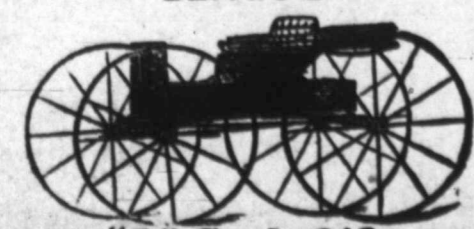
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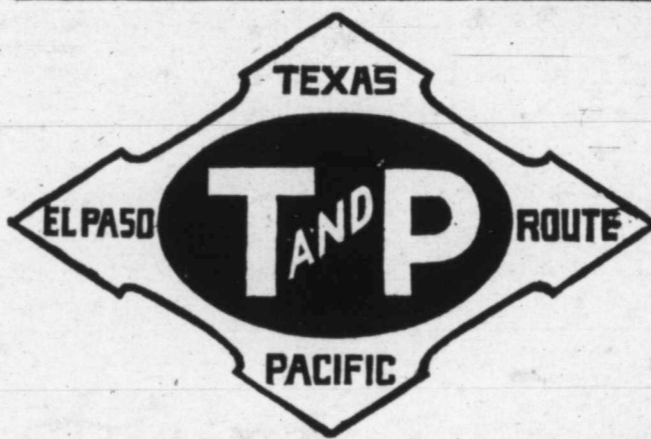


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Improvements in Texas.

It is really encouraging to note the improvement the farmers and stockmen of Texas are making, both in the class of live stock now being produced by them as well as the improved methods of agriculture now in use. If Texas stockmen will keep up with the times, use only pure bred sires, raise more and better feed, keep their live stock thriving through the winter—in short, make the most of their business, they will

soon become the happiest and most prosperous people in the state. The country is all right, as is also the climate and all the other essential elements. The one thing, and only thing needful, is for our stockmen and farmers to keep abreast of the times and give their business the close study and attention that is required of the banker, merchant or other successful business men.

The Association Did It.

The recent convictions for cattle stealing, in quite a number of cases detected and prosecuted by the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, is demonstrating in a practical way the good results from the work of this institution. If the cattlemen of Texas will only give the Northwest Association their moral and financial support cattle stealing will soon be a thing of the past, while otherwise there will be but little protection against cattle thieves who depredate along the border and outskirts.

Northern Buyers.

The season for the regular annual visits of the Northern cattle buyers will soon be at hand. These buyers offer the surest, safest and best market for those who have for sale two-year-old steers located above the quarantine line. It is a well-known fact that our sales made to these parties are the best ones, but at the same time it should be remembered that there is a limit to the price our Northern neighbors can afford to pay. When Texas ranchmen fix their prices beyond this limit they simply drive from the market our best customers. It is a mistaken idea to think that Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas must have our young steers. They no doubt would like to have them, provided they can be had at reasonable prices; otherwise they, as sensible men, will prefer to let them alone. There is no reason why a Northern buyer should be expected to pay as much for our two-year-old steers as our threes and fours are worth. Neither is it good business judgment on the part of a Texas ranchman to refuse a good price for his two-year-olds and hold them over another year and then sell for less than was offered the year before as has been done heretofore. The best plan is to work on the live and let live basis and sell our young steers to these Northern ranchmen who can mature them at prices that will make a fair profit for us and leave a margin for the buyer. These steer buyers are indispensable and should be encouraged, not driven off.

The Late Winter.

So far the winter has been an unusually mild one. In fact, we have not as yet had any winter weather. The mild fall has been very favorable to the late cotton and has enabled Texas farmers to pick and save thousands of bales that would otherwise have been lost. It has also given the farmers a fine opportunity to prepare the land and put in their wheat in excellent condition.

The mild fall and backward winter have been of great advantage to ranchmen, feeders and all classes of stockmen. Stock of all kinds are holding up surprisingly and everywhere no feed has been given. Stock have retained their flesh and have not so far shown any symptoms of shrinkage. Feeders have on account of the mild weather been able to put flesh on their cattle very rapidly and at comparatively small cost.

Taking everything into consideration stockmen and farmers of Texas have many reasons for congratulation and will certainly go into the coming winter with both their farms and live stock in fine condition.

Our friends in the North and East are not so fortunately situated, as the following from the National Stockman would seem to indicate:

If the weather of November is to be taken as an earnest of the winter to come a very cold and stormy season is probable. More snow has fallen than usual at the present date, and the temperature of the month has been phenomenally low. Those not ready for a radical change of season in their farm work and in preparation for the care of their stock have suffered inconvenience if not loss in consequence, and of course will now lose no time in making good the lack.

A cold winter is on many accounts to be desired by the man who keeps his farm management well in hand. Such winters are for him usually accompanied by health in the family and thrift in stock, besides contributing to good crop conditions the following season.

More About Lumpy Jaw.

The Government Bureau of Animal Industry have several times announced that they have found a sure cure for lumpy jaw. They have given the cure to the world with the statement of the government officials that it had been thoroughly tested and never failed. A full statement of the remedy, how to use it, etc., was published in the JOURNAL several months ago.

Now comes a press telegram from Springfield, Ill., dated the 7th inst., which reads as follows:

The state live stock commission has given out a report on the recent post-mortem on cattle that have been under treatment by the agents of the Federal bureau of animal industry for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a cure for lumpy jaw.

It is held that for months past the percentage of the class of cattle pronounced free from the disease upon post-mortem examination each week by the state veterinarian announced that of the forty experiments of cattle, so far as those already killed are concerned, there is no evidence that the treatment used has effected any cures.

From the above it would seem that there is quite a difference of opinion as to the curableness of lumpy jaw existing between the Illinois live stock commission and the Bureau of Animal Industry. The JOURNAL has unbounded faith in Uncle Jerry Rusk and the under officials of his department, and is therefore prepared to coincide in any statement they may make. It therefore believes that lumpy jaw is curable and can be cured, and that the remedy published by the government will do the work.

A Cheerful Comment on Swine.

The Cincinnati Price Current discusses the hog market in this cheerful vein: "There are no indications yet otherwise than of relative short supplies of hogs for the near future. So long as advancing prices are maintained the farmers will not be free sellers. When the turn sets in toward lower prices the offerings will undoubtedly enlarge, perhaps quite in contrast with the recent movement." That is to say, as long as producers keep their heads and their courage a good to excellent hog market is reasonably assured.

Ten Years' Export Prices.

A lately issued statistical report furnishes among other interesting matter a table showing the average export prices of grain for the ten years beginning with 1883. According to this table wheat has been exported in these years at respectively \$1.13, \$1.07, 86c, 87c, 89c, 85c, 90c, 83c, 93c and \$1.03 per bushel, the latter figure being for the cereal year ending June 30, 1892, which is certain to be somewhat higher than the average for the cereal year current. In the same ten years the export prices of corn were 68c, 61c, 54c, 48c, 55c, 47c, 49c, 57c and 55c—an average for this grain which is quite satisfactory.

From the same source we learn that cattle were exported in the year ending June 30, 1883, at \$79.87 per head, and in the succeeding years at respectively \$93.72, \$94.98, \$92.04, \$86.16, \$82.55, \$80.75, \$79.18, \$81.26 and \$88.95. The figures for hogs in the same time were \$16.88, \$13.53, \$10.53, \$9.90, \$7.49, \$8.13, \$7.91, \$9.97, \$11.99 and \$11.39; for sheep, \$3.42, \$3.11, \$2.19, \$1.86, \$2.09, \$1.95, \$2.84, \$3.60, \$4.28 and \$3.43.

Hogs Packed in November.

Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, the enterprising live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, have furnished the JOURNAL the following table, showing the number of hogs packed during the month of November, 1892, at the principal places in the United States, compared with the same time last year:

	1892	1891
Chicago	425,000	315,000
Kansas City	107,000	285,800
Omaha	92,000	120,000
St. Louis	61,000	88,000
Indianapolis	37,000	99,000
Milwaukee	42,300	100,000
Cincinnati	60,000	83,000
Cedar Rapids	27,600	55,300
Sioux City	40,000	42,000
South St. Paul	21,000	38,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	21,500	24,500
Keokuk, Iowa	10,200	30,400
Lincoln, Neb.	6,000	12,000
Hutchinson, Kan.	4,500	6,500
Ottumwa, Iowa	19,000	22,800
Wichita, Kan.	14,400	22,000
Cleveland, Ohio	27,000	27,000
Evansville, Ind.	3,100	4,900
Total	1,078,600	1,875,400

E. B. Carver has contracted for 3500 steer yearlings and wants 1500 more. He will put these 5000 yearlings along with a like number of cows in the Indian Territory next spring. The cows will be marketed out during the season, while the steers will be held until they are three years old and ready for beef.

Do not try to feed too many chickens in a flock. More dollars will be got from a flock of fifty well kept than from 100 that are crowded.

CATTLE.

Cattle are very sensitive to changes.

It is not good economy to waste a large amount of food to maintain animal heat.

Cattle will thrive in winter generally just in proportion to the amount of food given.

One way to help the cattle trade is for every farmer to eat more beef; kill one and try it.

With a bunch of extra nice steers a high price may often be realized now for the holidays.

Let fancy breeding alone, but breed for individual merit, as that is the one thing that will win.

Variety in feeding belongs to profitable stock growing whether with cattle or other animals.

A warm shelter will lessen the grain necessary to keep thrifty, and this in time will lessen the cost.

We must put the feed into the breed; it takes the feed to show the breed and the breed to show the feed.

One advantage in feeding the calf rather than allowing it to suck, is that its ration can be gauged more correctly.

Unless there is something of a rise in prices this winter, it will require good management to make cattle feeding profitable.

When the wheat has been sown reasonably early in the fall, so that a good start to grow has been secured, it will often pay to let the growing calves pasture upon it during the winter, when the ground is not too soft.

Early maturity is important in all live stock breeding, but especially important in beef cattle rearing; progressive breeders of improved stock appreciate it, as do the buyers who pay the best prices for the early matured steer, which always has a superior quality when finished off for the block before two years old.

Reviewing the cattle shipping season in Montana now closing, a Montana paper says: "The season opened propitiously with plenty of grass and water and it looked as though the Montana ranges would send forth better cattle to market than ever before, when along came a destructive dry spell which set everything back. In the mountainous regions where there was plenty of water and grass the latter remained too green and caused the cattle to be soft. A great many cattle, young steers principally, were shipped this season which it would have paid their owners to hold back, but money was wanted. Many shippers made very light shipments this season and they will undoubtedly be richly rewarded for their wise restriction of their output when their fat and fully finished cattle are put upon the markets in the season of 1893."

L. K. Haseltine, breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle at Dorchester, Mo., has the following to say: "Breeding cattle without horns adds much to the economy and comfort of wintering cattle. They stand and lie so closely, thus economizing their own natural heat. In fact all their doings, feeding at the trough, standing or lying, they huddle together like a bunch of sheep. The weak get their share of feed and the equal protection of the shed and stable without any expense for stanchions. They live and thrive in comfort without any fear of horns. Compare the condition of the hornless herd with the scattered, shivering, fearful aspect of a lot of

horned brutes, where the weaker are always suffering in the coldest places, snatching a wisp of hay here and there, while the strong ones eat their fill, and you can see one of the many reasons why farmers should breed cattle without horns."

Secretary of agriculture Jerry Rusk says the regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever have alone saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the department, and as to the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, the secretary grows emphatic and eloquent. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newspapers he declares that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the United States. This results, he claims, has been obtained at a cost less by \$100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone has amounted to not less than half a billion dollars, and that this is the only country where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been entirely eradicated.

The Cattle Supply.

While the JOURNAL does not indorse all the arguments therein made, yet it reproduces from the paper named the following article on the cattle supply in full:

The Live Stock Indicator referred last week to the number of cows which had been marketed for some time, but did not express an opinion as to the effect upon future prices of cattle, contenting ourselves with the statement that "this was a big country and there are many cattle left on the farms and ranges. We see no reason to change our opinion of the status of affairs from what was then stated, at the same time we are free to admit that it does look as if production should be curtailed when so many cows have been marketed. A report reaches this office of a cattle owner in Texas, southwest of San Antonio, who had suffered severely from the drouth, and having 1500 four-year-old steers left he determined to ship half of them to Chickasaw Nation, L. T., which he did, and which he afterward sold at \$17.75 per head. Since then he has sold the remainder, which he kept in Texas, at \$22.50 per head, or \$4.75 per head more than he received in Indian Territory, to say nothing of the freight charges. This report was furnished the Live Stock Indicator to indicate the reduced supply of cattle in Texas and the demand which existed and which was likely to increase. Some time since we published a statement to the effect that Texas was "short on cattle" and "long on grass," which no doubt is true. But Texas is not the only portion of the United States in which cattle are raised. For a number of years that state was the great breeding ground for the country west of the Missouri river, but that time has passed, so much so that there is hardly a Western state but where cattle raising is one of the principal sources of income. The fact of the matter is that the country no longer depends on the ranges for a supply of cattle—they come from the farms, a few here and a few there, from hill and dale, until the grand total runs up into the hundreds of thousands. What is needed and what this paper has preached for years, in season and out of season, is that the quality of the cattle must be improved to make the industry profitable. No longer will a scrub make its owner a profit. Cattle raising, like other industries in this country, is being conducted on regular lines, and a make-shift policy is one which will but entail loss on the party practicing it.

Feeding a little at a time and often is a better plan in many cases than feeding a larger quantity and giving less frequently.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

There is no luck or chance in raising good horses—even speed winners must come from speed winning dams as well as fast sires. Breed for draft or coach, saddle or speed, but do not breed with indifference to any horse that is cheap and handy; you are sure to get a cheap horse if you do.

It must not be forgotten by farmers, and all men who breed horses, that form, disposition and the common blemishes—curb, spavin, ringbone, splint and spring-halt—are as hereditary as is the color of the hair. It must not be forgotten, too, that the mare must bear half the responsibility of the character of the foal.

Veterinary inspection will drive out unsound stallions by requiring every stallion to have a state veterinary certificate that he is sound, and farmers will readily pay more for breeding a horse known to be sound. Every stallion in France standing for public service must have a government veterinary certificate, and the English shows are weeding out unsound stallions by veterinary examination.

A writer in an exchange gives the following cure for balky horses: Take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint, hold it thus for three minutes and let it down and the horse will go. Tie a string tightly around one of his ears or one of his forelegs; leave it on for a minute or two and when you remove it he will go. Two instances came under my own observation of still another method. My neighbor's team balked with a big load at the foot of a steep pitch. His wife went to the horses, patted them on their heads and rubbed their noses, talking in a friendly, comfortable way. Then she unhitched them from the wagon, turned them around and hitched them up again. At the first word they started and pulled up the hill all right. I saw a man trying to make a team pull an empty wagon out of a ditch. The sides of the ditch were about two feet high and perpendicular and the wagon a very large one. Whenever the horses felt the wheels come against the sides of the ditch they balked and refused to pull. Their driver lost his temper and rained blows on them. The horses were quite bewildered and had evidently forgotten what was required of them. Another man went to the plunging, snorting horses, took them by the bridles, talked to them gently and soothed and stroked their noses for some seconds until they had recovered from their fright and had regained confidence in themselves and him. When they were quiet he unhitched them, drove them a few feet and then hitched them up again and they went all right. Be reasonable and treat your horses in a reasonable way.

An Indicator for Glanders.

There is no claim that any cure has been found, or is likely to be found, for glanders in animals. It is something, however, to be able to determine its existence in time to prevent its spread to other animals. A letter to the "Northwestern Farmer" from France indicates that the scientists of that country have made some progress in that direction. In speaking of the recent prevalence of the dreadful disease in portions of France the writer says:

The disease it would seem first broke out in the plague form at the depots where the government concentrates the horses bought for the army before they are distributed among the several military services; then the scourge extended to private stables, and finally to the cab and bus horses. Rumor has it that the malady succeeded an outbreak of farcy, but the two evils are so closely related that priority of origin is unimportant.

French veterinary surgeons claim to cure farcy in the course of eight days—

it may take, like glanders, from one to forty-two days to hatch. Indeed, latent glanders can remain in the incubation stage for several months, and therein resides its terrible danger for a stable—"the sickly sheep infects the flock." Pending that a cure be discovered for glanders, Professor Nocard of the Alfort veterinary college has found in "malleine," a substance that he has made known, an infallible indicator for detecting the presence of glander germs in the horse long before the animal exhibits symptoms of the disease—even as long as two or three months, recognizable by the most experienced professional eye. A single incision between the neck and shoulders, and the injection of the malleine by a Provatz syringe, suffices to indicate if the horse be contaminated, if the latter exists, the temperature of the animal's body will immediately augment.

The Urbaine Cab Co. has had its 1500 horses malleined; everyone whose temperature ran up was slaughtered at once and claim for indemnity forwarded to the sanitary board. The Pasteur institute supplies the malleine gratuitously. The test process ought to be made compulsory in the case of horse fairs, livery stables, etc., while wooden troughs and buckets out to be replaced by structures in cement and in metal.

DAIRY.

It is now an established fact that winter dairying can be made very profitable through the establishment of butter factories to manufacture a high quality of butter. Through careful management and handling from the time of feeding the cows to the shipping of the butter, properly put up, an article can be made, as regards flavor, quality and attractiveness of packing, that will bring a ready sale at a good price for all we can send to the markets.

To get wholly satisfactory results from the winter dairy one must feed liberally, water often, and house the cattle in warm, but well ventilated, stables. Remember that the winter nights are long, and that if you permit the cows to go until late in the morning without feeding they will become hungry and restless, and this will result in a shrinkage in the milk. The winter dairyman must be an early riser, and, if he is not willing to be in the barn attending to the wants of his stock before daylight, he had best not engage in the business.

There is nothing in agriculture that needs so much attention as the proper keeping of a dairy. How many dairies we often see through the country kept in a state not fit for such work. Now, the chief and most essential point in this dairy work is cleanliness—not simply to clean in a manner so often performed in many places, but to keep things thoroughly clean—everything that would endanger the purity of butter and milk. Every utensil before and after being used should be well-cleaned. The best method is to wash vessels with boiling hot water first, with some washing soda, then hot water again, and, lastly, with cold water.

High feeding can not be recommended generally for those who have not a special and careful study of the food. One will succeed along the line of good feeding much better. High feeding carried to its utmost extreme will force the capacity of a cow far above her normal condition, and it is difficult to believe that this does not have some detrimental influence sooner or later. The system is overheated and overtaxed by the surplus amount of feed. It can not convert it all into milk, and, though it is milk-producing food, it will eventually go into fat.

Wheat is one of the best feeds you can give your fowls to produce eggs.

The Youth's Companion

The last year has been the year of largest growth in the Sixty-five years of THE COMPANION'S history. It has now reached a weekly circulation of 550,000 subscribers. This generous support enables its publishers to provide more lavishly than ever for the coming Volume, but only a partial list of Authors, Stories and Articles can be given in this space.

Prize Serial Stories — \$6,500.

The Prizes offered for the Serial Competition of 1892 were the Largest ever given by any periodical.

First Prize, \$2,000. Larry; "Aunt Mat's" Investment and its Reward; by **Amanda M. Douglas.**
Second Prize, \$1,000. Armajo; How a very hard Lesson was bravely Learned; by **Charles W. Clarke.**
Third Prize, \$1,000. Cherrycroft; The Old House and its Tenant; by **Edith E. Stowe.**
Fourth Prize, \$1,000. Sam; A charming Story of Brotherly Love and Self-Sacrifice; by **M. G. McClelland.**

Prize Folk-Lore Stories. Slow Joe's Freedom, \$1,000; Mother's Doughnuts, \$300; The Silver Tankard, \$200.
SEVEN OTHER SERIAL STORIES will be given during the year, by **C. A. Stephens, Homer Greene and others.**

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A Group of Four Pen Pictures of Famous Men at Home.
How Mr. Gladstone Works; by his daughter, **Mrs. Drew.**
Gen. Sherman in his Home; by **Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.**
Gen. McClellan; by his son, **George B. McClellan.**
President Garfield; by his daughter, **Mrs. Molly Garfield Brown.**

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A Series of Four Papers in which deeds of remarkable bravery are vividly described by United States Officers of the Army and by famous War Correspondents. By
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Interesting Articles.

How I wrote "Ben Hur." Describing the origin and growth of this popular Book. By **Gen. Lew Wallace.**
The Origin of "Rudder Grange;" by the popular Story Writer, **Frank R. Stockton.**
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The World's Fair.

Col. George R. Davis, the Director-General of the Fair, has promised to contribute articles, and **Mrs. Potter Palmer** will describe the proposed "Children's Palace." THE COMPANION will also have special correspondents at the Fair. Among the subjects to be treated are:

How to Economize Time and Money.
How to Prepare for a Visit to the Fair.
What can best be Seen in a Given Time.

In Foreign Lands.

How to See St. Paul's Cathedral; by **The Dean of St. Paul.**
How to See Westminster Abbey. **The Dean of Westminster.**
Windsor Castle. A picturesque description by **The Marquis of Lorne.**
A Glimpse of Russia; by **The Hon. Charles Emory Smith.**
A Glimpse of Belgium. **The American Minister at Brussels.**
Adventures in London Fogs; by **Charles Dickens.**

Your Work in Life.

What are you going to do? These and other similar articles may offer you some suggestions.

Journalism as a Profession. By the Editor-in-Chief of the New York Times, **Charles R. Miller.**
In What Trades and Professions is there most Room for Recruits? by **Hon. R. P. Porter.**
Shipbuilders Wanted. Chats with great shipbuilders on this Subject; by **Alexander Wainwright.**
Why not be a Veterinary Surgeon? An opportunity for Boys; by **Dr. Austin Peters.**
Young Government Clerks at Washington. Opportunities in the State, Treasury, War, Navy-and Interior Departments, and in the Department of Agriculture. **By the Chief Clerks of these Departments.**

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to 1893

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SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, room 1, 306½ Dolores street, San Antonio, Texas.

December 7, 1892.

* You may talk about the Panhandle, the Territory, Arizona, New Mexico or any other state or territory, but Southwestern Texas is, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the "garden spot" of the universe, and that section known as the Aqua Dulce neighborhood the center of that garden spot. There one finds hospitality, the genuine article; refined, yet cordial entertainment.

The writer is proud to number himself among the natives of that country, and it does him good to get back there, occasionally, among his old friends and be called plain Ford.

Thursday night last at 10 o'clock the train rolled up to Driscoll station, where I got off, and found R. G. Almond awaiting me. A brisk ride of three miles by beautiful moonlight behind a spanking team of grays brought us to "Palo Hueco" ranch. After the usual salutations, when friend meets friend, the choicest viands (mollasses and chicken) were produced and ample justice done them.

This ranch consists of 7000 acres of as fine land as ever grew vegetation, rolling enough for thorough drainage, level enough to prevent washes, sufficiently open to be called prairie, yet with all necessary shade and protection, the whole covered now with a splendid coat of that best of all range grasses, mesquite, on which roams 200 large, well-improved beeves, in fine fix now, but not for sale until the spring; about 750 graded Durham stock cattle and about 100 head splendidly improved horse stock. There are some fine young colts, and when they grow a little older and become gentle horses and mares some one will break the tenth commandment. R. G. Almond is owner and manager and has been, successfully, for several years.

Friday morning I visited "Palo Ventana," driving a really noble family horse and bowing to every tree, bush and fence post along the road, from necessity as I rode in an old-fashioned go-cart; no further comment necessary. This ranch is owned by George Reynolds, one of the most prominent and wealthy stockmen of Nueces county. Mr. Reynolds came to Texas in '54 a poor boy and by hard licks and the "sweat of his brow" has amassed a fortune and now lives comfortably in his palatial residence, viewing with complacency the maturing from year to year the many fine beeves he raised.

From there to "Oak Ranch," a distance of about five miles, meeting, or rather seeing on the road that whole-souled, jovial airmotor mill and stockman of San Diego, L. G. Collins, and the handsome but unmarried young stockman of the Alice neighborhood, Archie Adams. This being leap year and he still single makes one who knows him think the girls have been derelict in their duty. But to return, "Oak Ranch" is owned and operated by T. C. Wright, who resides in a home that would suit the most fastidious and is one of the most popular places in the country, as evidenced by the hosts of friends and acquaintances who are always coming and going visiting his accomplished daughters, amiable wife or good natured, clever sons. Mr. Wright raises some as fine Durham cattle as anybody and horses that sell as three years old "potros" at \$35 by the carload. He has great faith in the future for the cowman and thinks there will be a pronounced improvement in prices in the spring and regrets only that the drouth compelled him to sell a good many of his steers.

Saturday Alice was visited, and on the streets of that truly live town were noticed during the day Don Pablo

(Paul Henry) a rustling, consequently successful merchant and stockman of San Diego.

Nick Dunn, a wealthy cowman of that section, went to "Corpus" on the evening train.

Will Sheeley that prince of good fellows, at whose expense a noon repast, fit for an epicure, was set out for four, himself and three visitors, your humble servant one of them. Will left in the afternoon for "parts unknown." He is deputy sheriff and emphatically a good one. He never tells where he is going.

Sy Eliff, a prominent, shrewd and thorough business cattleman from Banquete, was snipping 207 stags he had bought from M. Kennedy at \$8 per head, fifty beeves, good ones, at \$15, to Flatonia to feed. Mr. Eliff also bought a lot of bulls from Chas. Cook for the same purpose. He says grass is short and cattle rather thin in his section and some more are bound to "turn up their toes" this winter and coming spring.

John Kennedy, the capable manager of "La Parra" ranch, owned by his father, M. Kennedy, was delivering above cattle and shipping several cars of young steers and heifers improved to Mrs. Pat Murphy near Mathis.

W. F. Wait, an experienced feeder of Flatonia, is "in" with Mr. Eliff on the above deal and will superintend the feeding. In such hands they will be in tip-top shape when the market opens in 1893.

Will Morris is in the fine sheep business on a not very large scale. He is crossing Southdown and Shropshire rams on Merino ewes and expects good lambs and knows he will get early ones. Says there is where the money in sheep is, and that so far he is very much pleased with his venture. His sheep are in fine condition and will go through the winter all O. K.

Celestino Garcia is a cattle speculator of considerable success and repute. Celestino "knows a good thing when he sees it," and says he is "laying" for that good thing and will "see it" in cattle pretty soon.

Jose M. G. Garcia, a solid ranchero of "La Gonzalena" was looking around for something. Mr. Garcia raises considerable stock and nearly always has something to sell.

Leon Daniel, an extensive land and cattle owner, and wife, returned home to Victoria last Friday after a pleasant stay of a week at Mr. T. C. Wright's, during which time he, with others, went on two turkey hunts, but no game was bagged. Leon says the moon shed too radiant a light; the turkeys saw them first and would not "show fight."

Sunday was spent in looking over one of the finest ranches in this state, or any other, that of Richard King, on the Aqua Dulce creek. An attempt to properly "write it up" would result in a failure, so the attempt will not be made. Mr. King kindly drove me around and I saw about fifty mules and seventy-five colts, all yearlings, and they are certainly fine. He commences gentling them while they are being weaned, ships them when yearlings, and all gentle, even to harness, to his farm in Missouri, where he feeds and matures them, when they are sold. He says as good stock can be raised in this portion of Texas with less trouble and expense than anywhere. When asked if he tried to sell without letting it be known where they were raised, he said, "No, I am always proud to let it be known that I raised them in Southwestern Texas; I want to down that prejudice against a Texas-raised animal." He says he is sometimes troubled with distemper among his colts, but seldom or never among his mules. His remedy is simply to bleed the colts through the nose. About fifty thoroughbred registered Durham bulls one and two years old and about the same number of calves about six month old, all recently brought down from the North. These are beauties. Out of fifty-two of his last shipment he lost twelve, which he considers doing remarkably well, all things considered. A bunch of about twenty mares with

their yearlings. I did not have to be told they were fine. The rest of the mares were out of reach and could not be seen. Two splendid fields of barley, which is utilized by the fine colts and calves being allowed to run on it by day; at night they are taken up and fed—the colts on cane, the calves on cotton seed.

Quite a settlement of farmers, who nearly all have their fall plowing done and who say if they can be shown another country where two crops are planted and lost and a third made, they will acknowledge it to be almost as good as that in which they now live.

Mr. King has great faith in a bright future for Nueces county, and says it is only a matter of time, and a short time at that, when the people will awaken to a realization of what they have. He thinks that deep water will eventually be obtained at Rope's Pass, but that Corpus will be a city and the country great even without deep water.

At 3 o'clock I left this ranch after four hours' pleasant stay. Mr. and Mrs. King as host and hostess can not be excelled.

The next place visited was Robert Adams'. There one finds no large, imposing building or very extensive fields, but sees solid comfort and plenty on every hand, and everything indicates that the substantial houses and barns and their substantial owners are "there to stay." Mr. Adams says "once upon a time" he thought of going out of the business of raising cattle and handle only first-class beeves, and commenced making preparations accordingly, when suddenly it occurred to him that some one would have to raise those beeves for him and they were not doing it. True, his neighbors are raising the right kind, but they never sell until the steers are matured and ready for market, so he had to look elsewhere. No one else was raising as good class as he would handle, and scrubs he would not take as a gift and furnish them pasturage, so he decided to remain in the business of raising them himself and he did. It was a good thing for the country too, as a man will have to travel a long distance over much country before he finds a herd of range cattle to equal Mr. Robert Adams' in quality.

James New, stockman of Berclair, shipped a car of fat cattle from Alice on last Thursday.

Sterling Dobie of Lagarto visited the city Monday. Sterling says he came up just to "bum" a day or two, and rest up. Reports stock in his section in very good condition and grass fair. Much better than at this time last year, yet not as good as desired.

Mike Carrigan of San Diego is in town, came in Monday over the popular route, San Antonio and Aransas Pass. Says despite reports to the contrary, things are gloomy in his country, and if it does not rain soon, people will be surprised at the number of cattle that will die this winter and next spring. That while there is no comparison between this year and last, and grass is good in many pastures, yet there are others with none and it is dry everywhere.

Mrs. R. Shaeffer, who owns large pastures and much stock in Nueces and Live Oak counties sold a car of mares to J. B. Crutchfield of Chester at an average price of \$20. They were very good, you may be sure, as Mr. Crutchfield is a thorough horseman and not easy to "beat" on a trade.

H. B. Newberry, merchant of Mathis and largely interested in a ranch down "in the sand" went to Alice Saturday and returned Monday.

G. J. Reynolds, stockman and new commissioner of Duval county is in the city.

J. F. Rudek, a well-to-do farmer of Skidmore, came up Wednesday and returned home Thursday. Mr. Rudek is raising a few Holstein cattle, and says they suit him better than any breed he has ever handled.

Luke Hart, a hustling stockman of Papatote, spent Monday in Skidmore. John Galloway, the all-purpose

farmer of Skidmore, is making hay. He says his stand of grass is rather thin, but he is putting up good hay and shipped a carload to Beeville Tuesday.

C. M. Porter, a resident of Skidmore, but who owns a farm and ranch near Mathis, where he raises thoroughbred long-distance race horses and pure blood Jersey cattle, showed some immense and very fine turnips and raiishes that were raised on his farm, yet some people say this is not a fine farming country.

William Egly, stockman of Cameron county, passed through Skidmore with his family Monday on his way home from Rockport.

John Rice, a farmer of the Goliad country, shipped sixty bushels of fine sweet potatoes from Skidmore to Alice Tuesday and expects to realize a good price for them. Says he raised 250 bushels on two acres, which appears very good for a country "that is no good for farming."

V. Weldon, a prominent stockman and feeder of Cuero, has bought 1000 head of grown steers in his neighborhood at \$18, and will feed them there on cotton seed meal and hulls.

Spear Hudson, a genuine horseman, went to Reynolds Monday, where he expects to invest in a load of good mares.

J. W. Mathis shipped one car of fine calves from Mathis to St. Louis Tuesday. Mr. Mathis bought from Sid Grover and Pata McNeill of Lagarto.

Tom Stell, the efficient sheriff and ex-cowman of DeWitt county, returned to his home at Cuero from Corpus Tuesday.

J. C. Yantes, a successful farmer and stockman of Bexar county who has an interest in considerable land and stock thirteen miles west of town, was in last Wednesday. Says everything is in fine shape in his neighborhood, and farming goes bravely on.

K. Gupton drove his fine chestnut filley "Comet" in from his ranch on the Medina Wednesday, returning same day. Your correspondent was much struck with "Comet," but Mr. Guston says she is not very much, and kindly offered to come in after me some time, take me out to his place and show me some stock that is good.

F. O. Skidmore, who is largely interested in land and cattle near Skidmore, and for whom the station was named, made his appearance here Wednesday. Mr. Skidmore is the pioneer Hereford cattleman of this part of the state. Says his white-faces are big fat now and they are beauties. He becomes so attached to them he hates to sell them, yet he is raising them for sale. He also says the time has come to do away with the useless horns on cattle and intends dehorning all his calves in future.

E. B. Smith returned from Alice to his home in San Jacinto county last Tuesday with a carload of mules, which he bought from Robert and William Adams and T. C. Wright at \$30 per head. They were good ones.

Dr. Fabian, merchant and fine horse man of Pearsall, is in the city.

Mark Withers, a prominent stockman of Caldwell county, was in the city on Thursday last.

R. P. Wilkerson of Goliad, a cowman of considerable reputation, was circulating among his many friends here last Thursday.

Hines Clark, now a big butcher in this city, formerly an old-time cowman down in God's country (Nueces and adjoining counties) slipped off last Wednesday night to Colorado.


A couple of months or so ago W. H. Griffen, a stockman of Nueces county, shipped to the city three cars of good mares, could not sell them, pastured them and went home. He came up overland last Wednesday to take them back, but found that his commission man in the meantime had disposed of them at \$10 per head. He left Thursday on the S. A. P. train, rather blue over his experience. He says they netted him about \$5. Sell your horse stock at home, rancheros.

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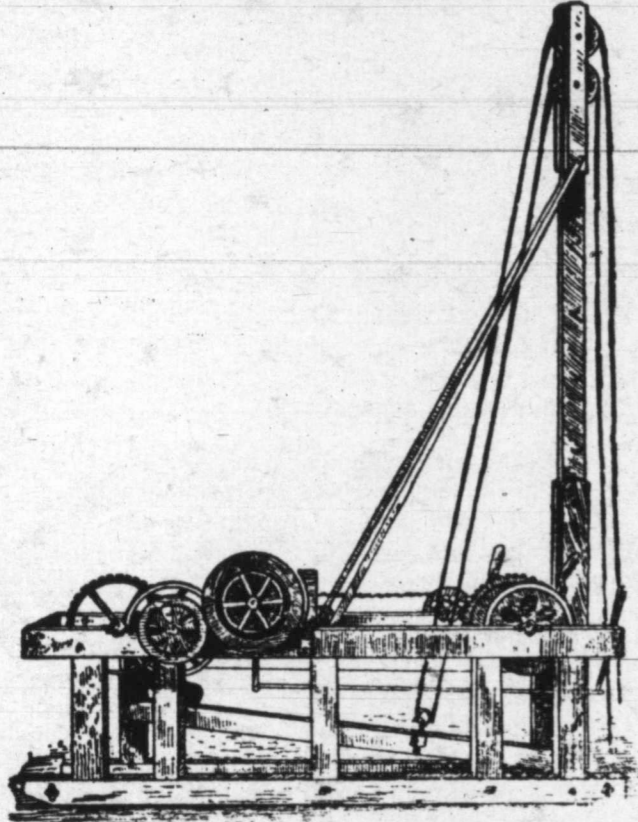
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NOTES AND NEWS.

M. M. Williams of Taylor, a stockman, was in Austin on the night of December 4 and went to bed with \$16.50 in his pocket. He awoke the next morning wiser but \$16.50 poorer.

The case of the state vs. J. M. McKenzie at Colorado City for the theft of cattle was given to the jury on December 3 and the next morning a verdict was rendered, giving him two years in the penitentiary. There were 100 witnesses summoned from all over the state.

The Drover's Journal says: While beef values have ruled low during most of the marketing season it yet remains true that the rangemen whose cattle were fat secured a price that left some margin of profit. Steers that net on the Chicago market \$35 to \$40 are making some money, and the men who watch their business can afford to stay with their herds.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: The November receipts of Texas cattle, as recorded in the quarantine division, were 65,347 head, against 97,780 in October, 134,476 in September, and 76,546 for November, 1891. Fully 50 per cent of this number consisted of cows and bulls, a considerable proportion of which was hardly up to the standard in point of quality. The average run for the twenty-five commercial days in November was 2613 per day, the largest receipts being on the 25th (which included Thanksgiving), 7365 head, and the smallest on the 28th, when 570 were received. These figures of course do not include the very considerable number of Indian Texans received outside of quarantine.

Sioux City Journal: It has been demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that lumpy jaw in a mild form is curable and not contagious. The tests which were made Tuesday at Chicago by the representatives of the bureau of animal industry proved conclusively that Uncle Jerry was all right. A number of hopelessly diseased and slightly affected cattle which had been treated for the trouble for a length of time varying from two to three months were slaughtered, the Jewish method of the knife being employed, and not one showed the slightest trace of the disease, except with the hopeless cases. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau, was assisted in the tests by Dr. Melom, chief government inspector at Chicago, his lieutenants, Drs. Norguard and L. R. R. Baker, while the Illinois state veterinary was represented by Dr. Casewell and Drs. A. H. Baker and Hughes of the Chicago veterinary college.

The Northwestern Stock Journal says: The belief is growing in the minds of those who ought to know, that when the spring opens there will be a very considerable demand for western properties carrying with them the prospects of an investment rather than a speculation. Speculative properties will have to wait for the growth of that peculiar Wall street mania. The same journal is also authority for the statement that in

several Montana localities ranchmen are waking up to the importance and necessity of looking after their herds in winter. On the Milk river ranges line riders are to be employed to keep open water holes and prevent drifting. One of the most prolific causes of drifting in winter is the closing up of all the streams. Cattle must have water and if it can not be had on their ranges they will go to where it is, be it few or many miles distant. The investment of sufficient money to supply water and hold the herds at home, provided, always that the feed is ample, is the one that will in the end give the greatest return. We must all come to the practice of caring for our live stock if we are to gather reasonable profits.

Good rains have fallen during the past week nearly all over the Panhandle and western part of the state. In fact, all Texas seems to be in good shape.

The entire outfit of the Presidio Land and Live Stock Co. was sold at trustee's sale at Alpine on the 6th inst. The outfit consisted of a herd of cattle at range delivery numbering from 6000 to 11,000 head, 125 horses, land leases, ranch outfit, etc. The sale was made for the benefit of the bondholders, and was bought in by them at \$50,000.

A short time ago the proprietors of the Taylor Texan offered a \$15 gold medal, handsomely engraved, to the Williamson county boy or girl who would pick the most cotton in any four days during the present season. The contest having closed, the prize was awarded to Miss Lemmie Medlock, who picked 1693 pounds in forty hours. Miss Lemmie is a bright and intelligent young lady, and wears the honor with becoming dignity. Miss Mattie B. Flinn was second best, having picked 1668 pounds in the same length of time.

CHEAP HOLIDAY RATES

To the Southeast.

As has been the custom for several years past, the Iron Mountain route, to enable its patrons to visit their old homes during the holiday season, has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from Texas points to St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati and points in the Southeast. This remarkably low rate also applies to points in Tennessee, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and other states. Tickets on sale December 20, 21 and 22, with a final return limit of thirty days. For further information address John C. Lewis, traveling passenger agent "Iron Mountain route" Austin, Tex.

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,
Dallas, Tex.

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.

WE ARE ALSO THE LEADING
Merchant Tailors!

Territory News.

One of the cattle companies which has suffered the most heavily this year in Southern New Mexico is the Las Animas land and cattle company of Sierra county. Out of 50,000 head of cattle this unfortunate company has already lost over 60 per cent by death. Of those left, they have shipped out of the country all that could walk to the railroad, and of the remaining they do not expect to have 5 per cent left next spring—Field and Farm.

The Wilcox (Arizona) Stockman says: Cattle shipments were not so numerous this week. On Monday a trainload of cows belonging to the C. C. company and others went to Texas, and Thursday evening the Sierra Bonita company shipped a trainload to Gila Bend, near where they were to be placed on a new range.

Good indications for rain prevailed during the greater part of the week, but up to this writing none has fallen. It is scientifically argued that the longer the clouds are in gathering, the longer will be the duration of rain. If this manner of arguing is correct, we are entitled to a good long rain when it does come.

The Deming Headlight, published at the live stock center of Southern New Mexico, says: Cattle on most of the ranges in this county are looking better than stockmen expected they would a few weeks ago. The weather has been very mild, and although many cattle are dying, the prospect is better than it was a month ago for the stockmen.

There are only about half as many cattle in Grant county as there were two years ago and it is not likely that there ever will be such a large number on the ranges in the county again as there was then. The number of sheep is increasing and the ranges where they run are worthless for cattle, besides, some of the land is being reclaimed, so that the range for cattle is being reduced slowly but surely.

Cowmen are feeling in better spirits relative to the cattle interests in this section, as there are numerous inquiries for steers, yearlings and two-year-olds, yearlings being desired to ship to ranges in the north, while the two-year-olds would be classed as shippers and placed in the feeding pens of Colorado, Kansas, and adjoining states. It is very late in the season for yearling steers to be shipped to the northern ranges, and the disposition of buyers to take the stock from this section at the present time bespeaks renewed activity for the cattle interests in the near future.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

It is time things were tucked in for winter.

The thing that pleases you shows your character.

What is your purpose in life, and what are you doing to accomplish it?

Now that there are no growing crops in the garden or fields do not turn the shoats loose to range over the whole place. A fine lot of nice shoats look well in their proper place, but in the dooryard or front lawn they tell of shiftlessness of the owner. At least we think so.

In England the "university extension" idea has been worked out to a high degree of perfection and the idea is rapidly taking root in this country. It is a fine thing. It means that almost everybody can get the advantages of instruction by university teachers at such times and places as are most convenient.

It is not a satisfactory proof of good judgment when a farmer sets about counting the cost of a crop per bushel, or the cost of a fattened animal per pound, and forgets to make a fair estimate for his own time and valuable service and to compute also interest on the market value of his farm, farm equipments, tools and money employed. It is a common thing for farmers to place no value on their own services. Would the farm run as well without them, or do they consider the pleasures (?) of a farmer's life a full equivalent?

We all know that much more and a very much better class of live stock could be kept with profit by the majority of our farmers than they now have, and the system of heavy cropping and selling off nearly all the grain, hay and straw from the farm and putting nothing back, practiced by so many farmers, is entirely wrong, and it is only a question of time when these farms will not produce enough to pay the taxes on them. The breeding of all kinds of live stock of this country, especially of animals possessed of the higher qualities, and the best breeding should be encouraged in every way.

A good way to keep up an interest in farm matters among the boys is to give them the advantages of ownership in some of the stock as they are growing up. Let them have certain fields for their own in which they are sole proprietors. They will take a special pride in keeping them clean by careful cultivation, and the good effects of such care will be forcibly impressed upon them by the good appearance of the field and by its better yield of grain at harvest time. A little tact in the management of the boys always bears its fruit, and it has a lasting effect upon the good of the boys themselves.

The amount of money lost by farmers who held their wheat last fall for higher prices must have been enormous. The inducements for holding and the efforts made to that end were never more alluring or vigorous. Those who sold in the fall did well; those who held on lost money. We think there can be no question with those who study the course of prices from year to year, that the farmer who sells his grain in the fall or winter succeeding the harvest of it gets more from it than he who holds on to it in the hope of getting higher prices. We believe this will be found to be so a term of years, without reference to the losses sustained from shrinkage, destruction by vermic, deterioration in quality by atmospheric or other adverse conditions, and interest on the money which the grain represents.

In bulletin 97 of the Michigan station it is estimated that the annual loss to the grain crop of that state by smut is upward of \$1,000,000. This enormous

loss in one state is only a representative of the greater waste that holds throughout the whole country. This includes the loss from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats, and, in fact, all the smut fungi that attacks the cereals. According to the bulletin this heavy loss could be largely reduced, if not entirely prevented, if the farmers would adopt the Jansen or hot water method. The work is simple and inexpensive. The wheat seed before planting should be kept in hot water heated to 134 or 135 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes. The water must be kept to this temperature during the soaking. Oats require a higher temperature to kill the smut spores. The seed should be dipped in water heated to 139 or 140 degrees of Fahrenheit, and should be soaked ten minutes. This process does not require much labor, and yet it is fruitful of good results. The smut spores are very seldom visible, but the water treatment surely kills them. A larger yield in the crop is almost sure to result from the Jansen treatment with hot water, and where grain smuts are prevalent it is inviting ruin not to treat the seeds in this way. Often one's own field is not infected, but the spores are blown to it from a neighbor's farm.

St. Louis Journal of Agriculture: It is believed that the cotton crop will not exceed 6,000,000 bales. The price has already sprung considerably, but it must be borne in mind that a good portion of the crop has passed out of first hands, and the men who did not produce it will, as usual, get the profits. A Charleston (South Carolina) paper says that the greater part has already "been picked and rushed to market." A Tennessee journal says that the crop in that state will be fully 40 per cent less than last year, and that 50 to 60 per cent of the crop has been marketed. Reports from Columbus, Ga., say that nine-tenths of the crop has already been marketed and the crop is 50 per cent less than last year. A Fort Worth paper says that 65 per cent of the crop has passed out of first hands. A South Carolina paper estimates that the crop is short 40 per cent, and has been marketed as fast as it was picked. The cotton growers have raised it at a loss, and sold hastily because pressed for money; but a handful of speculators and middlemen who have kept the price down till they bought up the cotton, will reap millions of dollars profit, without drawing any sweat from the face. Yet, the "reason people are poor is because they are trifling, and whittle on goods boxes too much!" Some of the laziest and triflingest men in the country—men who know nothing about honest toil—are the most "prosperous," if mere money making (?) constitutes prosperity. Surely it is time our statesmen were devising some means by which those who work could enjoy the fruit of their toil, instead of allowing those who toil not to absorb it all.

The Farmer as He Is.

Northwestern Farmer and Breeder.

The most abused and least understood of the world's workers in these times seems to be the farmer. He is abused by his enemies and misunderstood by his friends until he has come to stand as the scape goat, an office he

accepts with as much patient equanimity as he does every other affliction that comes his way. Newspaper writers, particularly those of the metropolitan press, would do well to have on their staff some one who is capable of writing from the standpoint of a farmer of the present day. Instead of this they appear to take pride in misrepresenting him as an ignorant boor, whose language, dress and manner is that of a backwoodsman of a half century ago. Farmers are, as a class, head and shoulders above mechanics; they read more, think more, and accomplish more every day. The language, manner and customs of the average farmer, as we all know, bear no resemblance to the type we see illustrated in the pictured representations of him in the papers, and he is becoming more polished and business-like every year.

The time is fast going by when any galoot who knows how to handle a hoe can hold his own as a farmer. Well directed intelligence, a knowledge of the principles that govern the growth and maturing of crops; the science of breeding and feeding and a familiarity with the bodily ailments, as well as the more common diseases, that prey upon his live stock, and how to combat them successfully, are only a few of the very wide range of subjects that a successful farmer must have at his command. It is time these writers who (in their own minds) know so much about the farmer took a vacation into the country for a while to take a few personal observations. If they were only honest there would be some hope in a trial of such a remedy, but the farmer, who knows he is lied about and misrepresented, has come very naturally to the conclusion that a newspaper article is a lie anyway.

It is time a little light was thrown upon the true relations existing between our urban and rural populations. If more was known about the farmer as he really is, there would be far less foolish sentiment expended in his behalf and more help extended to him when he needs it. The fact is, as we have stated, the average intelligence in the country is of a higher order because in his isolation and from the very nature of his calling a farmer takes on broader views, deeper thoughts and loftier sentiments, while his city cousin is absorbed in the latest social fad or the newest sensation.

We hold that, as a fact, many of the brightest boys in the country are deterred from staying on the farm and are allured into the city because so much ridicule is often made of their calling. Let them understand now that a much larger proportion of young men make a failure in the city than in the country; let them see how much room there is for development in almost any special line of farm work they choose to take up; let them visit the state agricultural college and catch the enthusiasm of the boys in the classroom, and they will not fail to see a future for them worthy of their talents by following up closely and advancing with the calling that is at once honest, ennobling and independent.

Keep an eye on the old last year's weed patches, and get your courage screwed up to the proper pitch so that the places that once knew them will know them no more.

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

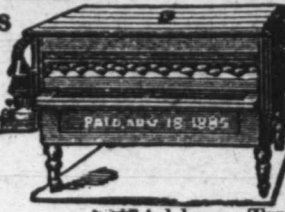
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Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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 2.0 capacity **Reliable Incubator.** Hundreds of testimonials. Inclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. Address THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.



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C. E. BUCHHOLZ,

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Real-Estate-and-Live-Stock

COMMISSION DEALERS,

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

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)

Practical - Hatters

From the Eastern

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No. 344½ Main Street

Dallas, Texas.

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

Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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In Buying SPOONER HORSE COLLARS

—THAT THIS—

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J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,

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HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE.



Works on either STANDING TIMBER or STUMPS. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 1½ MINUTES. MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP 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.

FARMERS! DEHORN YOUR CATTLE.

LEAVITT'S IMPROVED dehorning clipper, with two shearing 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.

BORE WELLS DRILL WELLS The BEST MACHINERY and TOOLS in the world for succeeding in this business—also Horse Powers, Steam Engines, Pumps & Valves, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Well Supplies. Honest and reliable work assured. Catalogue mailed Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

STOCK FARMING.

Technical Knowledge of Stock Farming.

Under above heading a permanent and prosperous English live stock breeder says: As a practical farmer I feel that our agricultural laborers and stockmen would be more useful did they possess fuller technical knowledge of the different matters upon which they are employed. They would not only be worth more as workers, but it would then be in their power, if not to prolong the lives, at any rate to render the existence of many animals of the farm more enjoyable, and at the same time more useful.

No one engaged upon the farm, can help being interested in the live stock with which he comes in daily contact. Even putting aside all feeling of kindness and humanity, there must of necessity arise both thought and anxiety about those animals through which is obtained, in a great measure, the income derived from the soil. Yet to my mind it has always appeared that the interest and care bestowed upon them is by no means all that can be desired, and I have, before this, affirmed that not half the stock in the country are managed or cared for as they ought to be. Amongst the members of a farmer's own family, if one suffers from cold, indigestion, or aches or pains of any kind, he can speak and make his complaints known at an early stage, and remedies may be at once applied. Not so, however, with his large family out of doors, in the stable, the cattle-shed, or the sheep-fold. The master, by close attention, has to find out their ailments, and has to be ever on the watch for symptoms. As, moreover, it is impossible that his eye can be on all his stock at once, it is of vital importance that those employed by him should be educated and instructed in technical matters relating to their respective occupations.

With regard to cattle, cows, etc., instruct the man in charge that, if due regard is not paid to certain first principles or conditions, it is absolutely useless to look for profitable results; that a certain amount of warmth or heat must first be generated from the food consumed before an ox will fatten or a cow give her maximum quantity of milk; that a filthy, wet bed tends to great discomfort, and that to gain the full amount of beef or milk the surroundings of an animal must be such as to insure not only warmth, but ease and quiet. Tell the cowman the cause of milk fever, describe the kind of treatment producing it; point out the remedies, or, rather, the preventative, the actual necessity of freedom from excitement, etc. Explain to him the results of feeding on various kinds of food, so that he may be cautious not to produce either fever or purging, from food and roots ill prepared and injudiciously mixed.

In the case of sheep and shepherding there is very much to learn. In my own district in the east of England this shepherding business is highly important. We want men with better instruction. I am firmly of the opinion that a great percentage of our losses might be avoided if more care, combined with greater technical knowledge, could be insured. After a life study of this branch of farming, my experience is that, although I yearly learn something new, there is yet a great need of more information. Let some qualified man lecture to us about the common ailments of the stock. In this way I have learned more from my veterinary surgeon than from most other sources. Let it be known that a man with such knowledge is worth higher wages, that he will command more money wherewith to purchase comforts for the wife and little ones at home, and that a man with a certificate of technical knowledge will obtain a better post than he otherwise would. I myself would give considerably higher wages.

The care and management of live stock requires practical training, experience and skill. In our country those who are competent become breeders themselves, and it is difficult to get a competent manager or even good stockmen to handle breeding stock. Our agricultural colleges offer the remedy for farmers' sons to become expert in the science of breeding and feeding, and as the scholarships are free to all, many young men might become competent, useful stockmen were the benefits of our state agricultural colleges better understood and appreciated. With the more general introduction of the improved breeds we must give greater attention to the care and management and when young men understand that if they will properly prepare themselves they can command double the wages they could otherwise get they should certainly make the effort to do so. There is always a premium on brains and skill and this is now a most inviting field.

A Manitoba farmer writes to the Farmers' Review: In these days of low prices for all farm products, we must pay greater attention to the marketing of these products, endeavoring to place them on the market in the most profitable form, and at the same time reducing the cost of production as much as possible. Now, instead of hauling our low grade wheat and barley to market and selling it for half a cent a pound or less, burning our straw piles and leaving ourselves with little or no employment for three or four months of winter, can we not make that wheat and that straw pile walk to market on its own legs, bringing us a good profit and leaving on the farm just what we need to keep up the fertility of our soil, besides furnishing us pleasant and profitable employment during the long winter? I think we can by breeding and feeding first-class steers—now, mark you, they must be first-class—no use wasting time and feed on scrubs. They must be good grades, sired by pure-bred bulls of some of the best breeds—I would prefer roan Shorthorns; they must have been properly fed during their calfhood and through their first winter. Now we will suppose we have a bunch of such steers about one year and a half old. I should tie them up in pairs in comfortable stables, and begin to feed a little chop as the nights get frosty, letting them run during the day, so that they will not lose a pound of grass beef, as it is cheaper to keep that on than to replace it. As soon as winter sets in, tie them up and get them on full rations as soon as possible. Feed twice a day cheap wheat or barley, or both (adding say one-third or one-half chop oats, or even whole oats, for awhile at first), increasing the quantity as they will stand it, which can be judged by their feed boxes and by their manure. Give what hay or chaff or green cut straw they will eat three times a day. They should have at least one feed of turnips a day. Ensilage is, I think, out of the question in this country as yet, but turnips can be raised with very little expense, and will be of the greatest service in keeping the steers in right condition and in enabling them to properly assimilate the dry chop and straw or hay, I would let them out to water once a day, which I consider often enough. Don't forget the salt, which they should have every day. Now feed and water at regular hours; supply a good bed and keep them clean, comfortable and quiet, and next Easter you will have a bunch of two-year-olds that should weigh 1200 pounds apiece, with which, I think, you will feel well repaid for your labor and feed, besides having a pile of first-class manure left behind. You should have scales to weigh both steers and feed, and then there would be no guess work, and you could see from time to time just what you are doing.

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

HORTICULTURE.

Neglect of the orchard often causes a loss. An apple orchard in New Jersey, which had not been trimmed for six years, was trimmed last spring in order to allow the horses to plow the field for corn. The field was plowed and harrowed, but for some reason the corn was not planted. The trees, however, were heavily laden with fruit of excellent quality, which resulted from trimming them and the cultivation they received.

Mr. J. L. Nunn of Ballinger, Texas, raises an interesting question as to the cause and prevention of a condition commonly called sun-scald, which he, with much reason, contends is a misnomer. He takes the position that the real trouble is caused by winter's sun rather than summer's heat. The tree exposed to the afternoon sun during warm days in winter, of which we frequently have several in succession, causes the sap to begin to flow on the side exposed to the evening sun; then comes a norther, with the rapid decline of temperature below the freezing point. The thoughtless tree is like the thoughtless man, caught out without an overcoat—when the norther comes both are frost-bitten.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

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

The December Cosmopolitan.

In view of the fact that Sir Edwin Arnold will very likely be the next poet-laureate, one turns with interest to his most entertaining article in the December Cosmopolitan on a "Japanese Watering Place." The same number contains seven portraits of Tennyson and interesting views of his late home and surroundings. Thomas Gorman has penetrated the mysteries of the silent trappists' monastery with a profane kodak; Murat Halstead discusses "Varieties of American Journalism;" Herrman throws light on the "Black Art" and Theodore Roosevelt and Maurice Thompson each contribute interesting articles. A feature of the number is twenty-four portraits of Parisian journalists, with sketches of their work. A curious bit is found in the contrast of the double frontispiece, which adorn the magazine—on one side the marvelous painting of "The Conquerers," by Fritel, which attracted so much attention at the last Paris salon, and the other "The Conquered," by Anton Deitrich; in the one the heroes of war moving down the vista of the centuries in magnificent array between ghastly lines of naked corpses, the other the unfortunate of all times and lands flocking beneath the gentle hand of the loving Christ. The Cosmopolitan will mark its first edition of 150,000 copies—that for January—by the offer of 1000 free scholarships. In return for introducing the Cosmopolitan into certain neighborhoods the Cosmopolitan offers to any young man or woman free tuition, board, lodging and laundry at Yale, Vassar, Harvard, or any of the leading colleges, schools of art, music, medicine or science. They send out a pamphlet on application telling how to obtain one of these free scholarships.

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

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Burlington Route. **SOLID THROUGH TRAINS**

—TO—
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Paul and Minneapolis

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS. 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

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.

- 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.

H. G. Bedford of Dimmitt is in the city.

J. M. Dawson of Oklahoma was in the city Tuesday.

Sam F. Reynolds, a well-to-do stockman of Denton county is in the city.

C. W. White, the Waco cattleman, came in from the west Tuesday night.

Mrs. J. C. Lea of Roswell, N. M., has been in this city for several days this week.

Col. R. S. Ellison of this city left on Wednesday morning for his ranch near Childress.

Capt. J. C. Lea, the New Mexico ranchman, came in from Kansas City yesterday.

Tobe Odem, who represents McCoy & Underwood, was in the city on Wednesday.

William Gilliland of Abilene, the well-known cattleman, was in the city on Tuesday.

W. F. Evans, a well-to-do stockman of Post Oak, Jack county, was in the city Wednesday.

F. G. Lewis, a well-to-do cattleman of Thorp Springs, Hood county, was in the city yesterday.

W. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, came in from Aris on Wednesday evening.

W. Krake, the efficient representative of the National stock yards, East St. Louis, is at the Pickwick.

T. U. S. Buggy and Cart Co. has an "ad" in the JOURNAL. Write them for catalogue before buying a buggy.

D. W. Light, a wealthy citizen and pioneer stockman of Pilot Point, Denton county, was in the city Wednesday.

J. D. Davidson, formerly of Coleman, Tex., but now a prosperous cattleman of Purcell, I. T., was in the city yesterday.

C. A. Campbell of Cheyenne, Wyo., a well-to-do cattleman of that state, was in Fort Worth on business last Monday.

J. W. Barbee, the Cotton Belt live stock agent, has gone to Arkansas to buy shucks for his new venture, the "female stand."

Clabe Merchant of Abilene, the well-known cattleman, was among the visitors in the cattlemen's headquarter town on Monday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the hustling Texas representative of Cassidy Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, came in from Paris Wednesday.

Col. William Hunter, the well-known Texas manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., returned Tuesday night from a business trip to Kansas City.

Col. J. S. Grinnell, the well-known breeder of full blood and graded Hereford cattle of Terrell, has his card in the JOURNAL'S Breeders' Directory.

W. F. Ware, Scaling & Tamblin's Amarillo representative, came in Tuesday night from Colorado City. He reports shipping from that point about over.

Merrick Davis, a prominent ranchman and cattle dealer of Seymour, was here Tuesday. He says live stock and agricultural matters are in good shape in Baylor county, and the country is correspondingly prosperous.

J. K. Zimmerman, who ranches in the Panhandle and makes headquarters at Kansas City, was in town yesterday. He thinks his cattle will winter in good shape.

F. B. Swift of Cotulla offers at a bargain 420 acres of fine farming land twelve miles from Beeville. See his advertisement in the JOURNAL "For Sale" column.

R. N. Graham, the well-known cattle broker of this city, has recently closed a deal by the terms of which H. C. Clark of Denton sells to James Farmer of this county 300 steer cattle.

J. E. Mitchell, Fort Worth's leading and most popular jeweler, has his card in this issue. The JOURNAL hopes its readers will not fail to give their orders for jewelry to its friend Mitchell.

Geo. Abbott's Sons of Woodstock, Ill., advertise a lot of Angus cattle for sale at a bargain in this issue of the JOURNAL. Those wanting pure bred cattle of this kind should write them at once.

C. C. French, the well-known live stock commission agent of this city, is now the happy father of another girl. French's boys, when they materialize, all turn out, some how or another, to be girls.

William Harrell, the Amarillo cattle buyer and shipper, was in the city Wednesday night. He reports plenty of rain, good grass and everything in a flourishing condition in the Amarillo country.

John S. Andrews of this city went to Seymour on Thursday. Mr. Andrews has lately been receiving a large lot of cattle at Seymour, and it is probable that his present visit will result in his receiving another bunch of steers.

Miss Dora Bronson, the popular Fort Worth milliner and dressmaker, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Those wanting anything in her line will find it to their interest to see Miss Bronson before placing their orders.

Lewis Richardson, a well-to-do catman of Antelope, Jack county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Richardson says Jack county is in good shape; grass is plentiful, cattle fat, while the farmers have splendid prospects for a good wheat crop.

H. T. Keenan, live stock agent of the Burlington, has returned after an absence of several months. The captain has come to stay and has not, as was reported, been transferred to Wichita Falls. He says the "picking" in Texas is good enough for him.

R. M. Love, ex-sheriff of Limestone county, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Mr. Love will be an applicant for United States marshal of the Northern district of Texas. President Cleveland could not do better than make Mr. Love marshal of this district.

Brooks Davis of the Home Land and Cattle company came in Tuesday night from the Panhandle ranch. He reports a rain all along the line of the Denver on Tuesday, and says it had been very cold in the Panhandle country. Mr. Brooks left on Thursday for Seymour.

Matt Ryan, Jr., of Leavenworth, Kan., who owns a big cattle ranch in Montana, and who is a heavy steer buyer every spring, passed through Fort Worth Saturday night en route to Southwest Texas. Mr. Ryan thinks the demand from Montana buyers will be light this spring.

J. W. Lynch, the well-known cattlemen of this city, who is also general manager of the Fort Worth Union stockyards, was married a few days ago to Miss Minnie Ellis, daughter of M. G. Ellis of this city. The JOURNAL

Mitchell
JEWELER

504 Main Street.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.

extends congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Lynch.

J. E. Mitchell, successor to Howard Tully & Co., jewelers of this city, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Readers of this paper are requested to visit Mr. Mitchell when in the city, and they are sure to be pleased whether they purchase or not. His is one of the finest stocks in the city.

S. B. Burnett and wife came down from the "6666" on Wednesday. Mr. Burnett reports plenty of rain, and says the country is in fine shape. Recent shipments of beef from the 6666 ranch have brought from \$3.25@3.35 per 100. On the whole Mr. Burnett has received good prices and made big money on his cattle shipments this year.

George C. Byrd, a well-known newspaper man of this city, who has at different times been connected with nearly every newspaper in the city, including the JOURNAL, died at his home on Lamar street on the 5th inst. Mr. Byrd was universally liked by all who knew him. He leaves a wife to mourn his death, to whom the JOURNAL extends sympathy.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency of this city have a customer who wants to buy 5000 two-year-old steers. Wants to close contract now and receive the cattle in May. To responsible parties buyer will make a cash advance of \$50,000. Cattle must be located north of quarantine line. Parties wanting to make deals of this kind should write at once, describing fully cattle offered, giving lowest price, etc.

E. W. Gathings, a prominent cattle feeder, who formerly lived in Hill county, where his feeding farm is located, but who now resides in Weatherford, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Gathings sold a few days ago three carloads of cornfed, three-year-old steers to "Dock" Reddick at \$42.50 per head. They were a well bred, well fed, extra good lot of cattle. Mr. Gathings is feeding several hundred more, which he will mature on grass in the spring.

Col. D. H. Snyder, the well-known ranchman and fine stock breeder of Georgetown, was in Fort Worth Tuesday night en route home from a trip as far west as Deming, N. M. Col. Snyder says Southern New Mexico is still suffering from the drouth, and that most all the cattle have been moved to other sections of the country, otherwise the loss would have been very heavy. Col. Snyder says the grass is fine in Western Texas and the country in a flourishing condition.

In many cases the farmer that can only keep a few sheep will find the mutton breeds the most profitable, as they require the care the farmer can best give to secure the best results.

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.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System)

T. & N. O. R. R. CO.,

G., H. & S. A. RY.,

N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

-FAST FREIGHT LINE.-

Special freight service from California a passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

W. G. CRAIG, G. F. Agt.,
N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria.
H. A. JONES, G. F. Agt.
G., H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston.
F. VOELCKER, L. S., Agt.,
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt.,
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex

1893.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly is acknowledged as standing first among illustrated weekly periodicals in America. It occupies a place between that of the hurried daily paper and that of the less timely monthly magazine. It includes both literature and news, and presents with equal force and felicity the real events of current history and the imaginative themes of fiction. On account of its very complete series of illustrations of the World's Fair, it will be not only the best guide to the great Exposition, but also its best souvenir. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in literature, news, and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year: Number of Issues

Harper's Magazine.....	\$4 00
Harper's Weekly.....	4 00
Harper's Bazar.....	4 00
Harper's Young People.....	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The volumes of WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Cuttings are made of yearling wood—last season's growth. Make the upper cut two or three inches above the upper bud and the lower one close below the lower bud.

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.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.
CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 8.

We had a fairly good cattle market during the past week. With moderate receipts prices will no doubt continue reasonably satisfactory. Cattle receipts to-day 16,000 head. Best beefs, such as are suitable for Christmas, are bringing from \$5@6.15. Bulk of sales of good native steers range from \$4.50 @5.50. Best Texas and Indian steers are bringing from \$2.75@3.25; fair to medium from \$2.25@2.75. Best Texas cows from \$2@2.50. Fair to medium cows \$1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; shipments, 8000; market 5@10c higher, closed weak; rough and common, \$5.80@5.85; packing and mixed, \$5.90@6.25; prime heavy, \$6.30@6.45; butchers and medium, \$6.25@6.30; light, \$5.80@6.20; skips and pigs, \$4.50@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 1300; best grades strong, others steady. Christmas wethers, \$5.20@5.50; natives, \$4.80@5.10; Western, \$4.50@5.85; Texans, \$3.80@3.70.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 8, 1892.

Market steady and strong. Receipts of cattle to-day, 2700. Best native steers, \$4.75@5.25. Bulk of sales, best natives at and around \$4.50. Texas and Indian steers from \$2.25 to \$3.15, prices varying according to flesh and style. Texas cows, \$1.50@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5200; shipments, 4100; market 10c higher; heavy, \$6.00@6.50; mixed, \$5.80@6.25; light, \$5.75 @6.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 200; market steady; fair to choice native, \$3.00@4.60.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo.,
Dec. 8, 1892.

Cattle receipts, 1200; market steady and 10c higher. Dressed beef and shipping steers from \$3@4.25. Texas and Indian grass fed steers from \$2.25 @3. Cows from \$1.50@2.

Hogs—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 900; market strong to 10c higher than yesterday; all grades, \$4@6.10; bulk, \$5.90@6.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 500. Market quiet.

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.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Wool—Receipts, 3000 pounds; shipments, 39,000 pounds. Market very quiet and unchanged. All sales made on private terms.

London.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—At the wool sales to-day 115,810 bales of good quality were offered. There was a large attendance and competition was active. Prices obtained were:

New South Wales—Scoured, 8 1-2d@1s 5d; do locks and pieces, 6 1-2d@1s 1d; greasy, 5@11 1-2d; do locks and pieces, 4@8d.

Queensland—Scoured, 10d@1s 3 1/4d; do locks and pieces, 7 1/4d@1s 1 1/4d; greasy, 6 1/4d@11d; do locks and pieces, 5@7 1/4d.

Melbourne and Victoria—Scoured, 7d@1s 7d; do locks and pieces, 6 1/4d@1s 2 1/4d; greasy, 6 1/4d@11d; do locks and pieces, 6 1/4d@7 1/4d.

South Australia—Scoured, locks and pieces, 6 1/4d@11 1/4d; greasy, 5@10d; do locks and pieces, 5 1/4d@8d.

New Zealand—Scoured, 10d@1s 3 1/4d; do locks and pieces, 10d@1s 3 1/4d; greasy, 6d@10 1/4d, do locks and pieces, 5 1/4d@8d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Scoured, 9 1/4d@1s 3 1/4d; do locks and pieces, 4 1/4d@6 1/4d.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 8.—Market steady.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	17 @18 1/4	18 1/4 @19 1/4
Medium	17 1/4 @19	18 1/4 @20 1/4
Spring		
Fine	25 @26 1/4	16 1/4 @81 1/4
Medium	16 @17	17 @17 1/4
Mexican improved	12 @13 1/4	12 @13 1/4
Mexican carpet	11 1/2 @12 1/2	11 @14

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:

ALEXANDER, ROGERS & CRILL.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Nov. 23—Arnett West, Brownwood, 50 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.75; Moore & Corn, Henrietta, 138 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.75.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.



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.

Holiday Excursion to the Southeast

December 20, 21 and 22, 1892,

—VIA THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE,

—THE—

Through Car EXCURSION to
ONE FARE for THE ROUND TRIP

—TO—

St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all principal points in

Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina.

Tickets good for return until thirty days from date of sale.

TWO DAILY EXCURSION TRAINS carrying through coaches to Memphis.

For rates, maps and all further information address the nearest agent of the

Cotton Belt Route

—OR—

F. H. JONES, W. H. WINFIELD,
Trav. Pass's Agt., Gen. Pass'r. Agt.,
FORT WORTH, TEX. TYLER, TEX.

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.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Trish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

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

The Voiceless.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet waiting singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them!
Alas! for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their hearts' sad story;
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes swept
O'er Sappho's memory haunted billow,
But where the glistening night dews wept
On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

Oh, hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lips and faded tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow dropp'd from misery's crushing presses!
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pain were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

If you have a dear one absent who is to visit you Christmas, make the "home coming" a glad one. No matter how near to you the dear one is, do not make up your mind that he or she will "feel at home," and on that account let your home and household be found in a "topsy-turvy" condition, and think the visitor will enjoy the visit. Of course

W. M. will expect to feel at home, but do not make any little preparation for her Wednesday and do not leave everything till

the eleventh hour. My mind reverts to a dear friend of mine. This lady had written and urged and implored and beseeched her sister to visit her. For two months before my friend knew when to expect her sister. But she loitered and procrastinated. The day her sister was due was nearing. One day she called at my home in great alarm. "Mame is due to-morrow, and I want you to go with me to buy a folding bed," she explained. I assisted the poor frustrated little woman all I could, but Mame came and found a disordered sitting room, diagonally in the center of which stood the recently delivered folding bed. In her hurry and excitement and worry over getting some violets—Mame's favorite flowers—and dressing the children, that they might be neat and clean, she was late getting in her buggy to go to the depot to meet her sister. The result was Mame was in a strange city, sick from a three days' trip. After being carried here and there by a hack driver in a vain effort to find her sister's residence, the sisters passed, recognized each other, and amid deafening shouts the driver of the hack brought his team to a halt. Great was the joy of that meeting on the street. But friend, how much better it would have been for the good-hearted and well meaning hostess had she taken things more easily and gradually gotten her house in order, than to have been thus flurried at the last minute? And how much more agreeable it would have been to the sister.

The types last week made me "hope our letter box will not remain open much longer." Now, dear friends, you all can tell the printer should have made the types say empty instead.

Our box is open to receive your letters. You can, if you will, impart some information which will be useful to others.

"Do not be discouraged," encouragingly writes the editor-in-chief and manager of the JOURNAL. I am not discouraged, but unless I have some assurance that the "JOURNAL'S" effort to please and meet the demands of its readers is appreciated, I shall con-

sider I have failed in fulfilling my mission.

Now, then, cannot some of you good practical housekeepers write and tell your way of doing this or that?

Not long since I noticed in a woman's corner of a family paper some person in the country requested the editor to tell how to cook a steak so as to have it tender and juicy. Her instructions were to first wash the meat, then have your coals ready and place the meat on the broiler over this. Her directions were to neither salt or pepper the meat till it was done and ready for the table.

Now, I admit that it does sometimes injure the flavor of the meat if you salt and have it cook slowly, but I can cook a good steak and salt it before it is put on the fire—seasoning is only a matter of taste after all. But as to the washing of a steak. If it needs washing, I should not like to have to eat it, and wetting the meat certainly injures it. The housekeeper and editor who gave her way of cooking a juicy and tender steak, like the writer of this, is fallible.

Will some of the readers of the Household please tell me what was the matter with the chickens in my neighborhood this fall? They would be well and lively and perhaps next morning there would be one or two fluttering on the ground where it had fallen off the roost. They were affected more like sunstroke than anything I can describe. They would linger in this limp and unconscious condition for days before they died, unable to hold their head off the ground or to stand.

Dressing—Six cupfuls of bread crumbs, three cupfuls of beef suet chopped fine, three and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, three teaspoonfuls of pepper, four teaspoonfuls summer savory. Mix and add four beaten eggs; if not moist enough, add milk. When carving, slice dressing in the same direction as the breast.

Roast turkey—If your turkey is to be a graceful bird, do not bring him to the table with his neck craning over the dish in one direction and his legs shooting out in the other; it is too suggestive of the animal in the barnyard, minus his head, feet and tail. Before drawing, cut off the head, leaving a pretty long neck; turn back the skin of the neck without cutting, and cut off the neck as far down the inside as possible. In drawing, be careful not to break the skin which holds the craw. After drawing singe, then wash inside and out. Wipe and rub inside with salt and pepper mixed. Put dressing down the neck, inside the craw only, this is sufficient for the meat; the body cooks more quickly, not drying up the external parts, and it gives a prettier shape. After filling the craw as full as possible, bring the skin of the neck under the back and stick. Place the liver under one wing and the gizzard under the other; tie wings and legs closely to the body. Cover wings and legs with a stiff dough of flour and water. Just before removing from the oven, take off the dough; the skin will brown in a few minutes. By no means steam your turkey and then brown; it loses that sweet baked taste.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The best results that can be procured in flower gardening, where one wishes only to spend a little time and money, will be from planting spring flowering bulbs. These are so easily grown that the labor required should not discourage any one. Tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and lily of the valley may be set out late this fall, and in early spring will give an abundance of bloom. If to these are then added a few roses, and a bed of hardy annuals is sown in the spring, you will have taken a long step toward making the farm homelike and attractive.



A Question

A Great Record

For You

Good Advice

Health and Comfort are Destroyed

by the use of poor smoking tobacco. The one tobacco that has held its own through all the changes of time and against all competitors is Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

WHY?

Because it's always pure, always the same, always the best. Such a record tells more than pages of "talk." It's just as good to-day as ever and it is the tobacco for you. If you smoke, you should smoke

Bull Durham

A trial is all we ask.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

A Fact

Against Time

Fears Nothing

Unchanging

Talk's Cheap



JAMES R. ROBINSON.

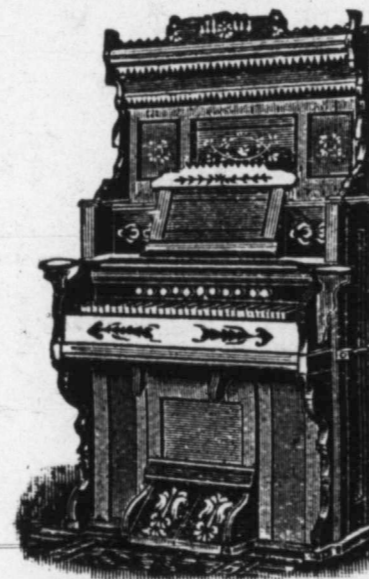
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Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building,

FORT WORTH, TEXA



BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS

from

Collins & Armstrong Co.

FOR WORTH, TEXAS.

If You Want
IF YOU WANT
You Can Select

To buy an instrument, either on the installment plan or for cash, write to us for prices and terms.
To exchange your old piano or organ in part pay towards a new one, buy of us, for
From our line of twenty-four different makes an instrument fully warranted that cannot fail to satisfy you.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

Local Holiday Excursion Rates

On the Texas and Pacific railway will be ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale December 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1892, January 1 and 2, 1893, good for return to and including January 4, 1893, and will be sold to all points on the line of the Texas and Pacific railway within two hundred miles of selling station.

GASTON MESLER,
Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Ag't., Dallas, Tex.

"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.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

J. M. REGAN, 411 Houston Street.

Ordering Through the Mails Promptly

Attended to.

The JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of the Christmas number of Harper's new monthly magazine. This magazine is always a most interesting, entertaining and instructive magazine, and never fails to show a wonderful amount of good taste in all things, particularly in its mechanical beauty, but the December number, now out, is a marvel in all things. It contains 162 pages of splendid reading matter, consisting of literature and general topics, besides stories and romances; also 176 pages of advertising, a total of 338 pages, besides the handsome covers.

Improved farming improves the farm.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

SWINE.

If a farmer owns but four or five sows he had best own a boar also, rather than borrow such animals as are usually for loan.

A streak of lean and a layer of fat, the latter not too thick, is what the consumer demands. Can you meet his requirements?

It is our belief that a full fed pig should have liberty to take all the exercise he desires, contrary to the old doctrine of close confinement.

It is hardly probable that you will be satisfied with the pig crop next spring if you borrow a boar that has been loaned to the whole neighborhood.

Do you know any farmers that have spring pigs weighing 75 pounds each, when they should weigh at least 175 pounds? Do they say that pig growing don't pay? We guess they do. It is in direct line with this kind of pig growing.

Some men refuse to read about farm matters because they say they know too much about farming already. The same is no doubt true of some hog growers. Where do we find these two classes of men—rubbing the old ruts wider and deeper, and growling about the hard road they have to travel.

It will be an excellent plan to give the brood sows the run of the sod fields this winter, those that are to be plowed for corn next spring. They will take much diligent exercise gathering what nature demands for the growth of the coming litter. Much that they gather would be detrimental to the coming corn crop if allowed to remain. Their tramping, if not to root, will not greatly injure the soil.

Few people anticipated that hogs would continue in the month of November to occupy the position of strength by which they have been characterized throughout the entire fall season. But the fact remains that prices are at this time, all things considered, phenomenally high. As a consequence packers are operating as lightly as they can. Many think that a little a break will occur. Be this as it may, those who have good hogs in good condition to sell now know that they can make no mistake in parting with them. The good margins at present obtainable furnish sufficient reason for prompt sale, notwithstanding the possibility of a little better figures from time to time later in the season. Such possibility, it must be remembered, is accompanied by a corresponding probability of a decline. The time to sell hogs is when hogs are ready, especially if the market is then just to the mind of the producer.

A recent bulletin issued by the Louisiana experiment station give the following results of their experiments with three breeds of swine: There has been more demand for red Jerseys than for either of the other two. The Berkshire and Essex seem to be in about equal favor. The red Jerseys are great consumers, with rapid growth and full development in flesh and fat for food consumed. They are hardy, good rustlers and prolific, raising as high as three litters per annum. With an abundance of food they are rapid pork makers. They are, however, omnivorous, and will eat a chicken, lamb or kid whenever permitted. This is a serious objection to the small farmer and his good wife. The Berkshires share with the red Jerseys many of their excellent qualities. They are excellent foragers, and when crossed on the native, give perhaps the best range hog in the world. They are healthy and prolific and furnish the finest "marbled" hams. For a general stock hog they can hardly be surpassed. They, too, are inclined to be carnivorous. The Essex are emphatically lot hogs. They

are slow and uncertain breeders; they are somewhat sluggish and always fat; they are gentle, kind and indisposed to extensive foraging, and can easily be made to weigh 150 to 250 pounds when one year old, a size admirably adapted to the table wants of a farmer on a small scale.

It seems poor economy for farmers to attempt to pose as breeders and establish a herd of thoroughbreds on the simple knowledge of how to feed hogs for market, yet hundreds of men are doing it annually. As a rule, unless they are men who have that spirit in them that will not submit to a failure, they generally retire from the business the second year. To become a breeder means more now than it did years ago, says the Swine Breeder. The business has advanced, it is out of sight of the time in which the ownership of a pig sired by a prize winner signified the breeding of fine stock. To do this a knowledge of the entire science is necessary. One must know pedigree, the standard, feeding and management, and these he must know, not as his forefathers, but fully up to the advanced knowledge of the active men of to-day. The signs of the time in every thing point towards a record. In the breeding ring as in the speed ring, to be a success one must have a record and that record must mark high. The best records in the speed ring are made in front of the pneumatic sulkies. The best records in the breeding ring are made by those who employ every means to obtain knowledge; no one can to-day make much progress in the science of breeding unless he takes advantage of all means that are now offered for studying the business and acquiring the work of the past years, and upon that foundation build up a business that will be in harmony with the standard and progress of the times.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A combination of feeds is beneficial to sheep and is greatly relished by them, but a complete or radical change is also often necessary.

To make the best mutton the animal should be made to grow as rapidly and mature as young as possible and always be kept in prime condition.

Good wool brings the best price, and it does not cost one cent more to raise good wool than it does that which is never saleable at good prices.

In winter sheep should not be given too wide a range, as they are inclined to roam in search of green food, and this is objectionable in winter.

Sheep raising is divided into several branches and is subject to many conditions on account of the difference in climate and the distance from market.

Put the old sheep and thin yearlings in a warm stable or shed and feed good hay or fodder with ground grain and have mutton rather than pelts to sell.

The smallest representatives of the sheep species are the tiny "Bretons," natives of Breton, France. When full grown they are not much larger than a rabbit.

Carcass is a good point to be regarded even in the fine wool sheep, for on its form and constitution depends the health of the animal.

Castration should take place at from three to ten days old, and the cords drawn out rather than cut off, as it will be less serious in the end, and heal much more readily.

During the lambing season care and attention must be bestowed. The young lambs are delicate and easily chilled, but if carefully watched for three or four days the danger period is passed, and with good food the dams

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

will rear them without further watchfulness.

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

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

Marauding dogs have always been a serious drawback to sheep raising, and farmers should insist on a law taxing dogs for the benefit of those whose flocks suffer from their depredations. In Ohio a tax of \$1 is levied on each dog, and this fund is usually enough to pay the price of their nocturnal feasting.

The New Mexico Stock Grower says: Sheep buyers from all sections are still scouring New Mexico, and everything desirable find a purchaser at prices somewhat in advance of those paid last year. The Democratic victory has no terrors for the man who can market fat muttons. He knows that the demand exceeds the supply, and so long as such conditions exist the question of the tariff will cut little figure in the price of his product.

The Australians have a new and novel method of judging sheep at their fairs. All sheep entering for prizes in the wool classes are brought to the societies' paddocks one year ahead of the show and sheared; then a mark of identification is placed on each one: the following year the sheep are exhibited and sheared at the show; the wool is then scoured and the prizes awarded to the animals producing the heaviest fleece of scoured wool. This plan is a very good one, but would prevent an exhibitor from showing his sheep at more than one fair.

Sheep husbandry is not only one of the most interesting of rural occupations, but it may be made one of the most profitable. The only wonder is that so many farmers, located in the hilly regions of our country, should persist in producing tillable crops at a disadvantage to themselves and their soils, while sheep husbandry could be made to produce a larger income with less labor and expense, and not prove a drain to the soil. There are thousands of acres of hilly land which have been denuded of their original growth of timber and are now permitted to lay waste, which might be made profitable sheep pastures.

A flockmaster says he has seldom failed to arrest incipient diarrhoea with dry wheat bran, and he regards this as the sheet anchor of successful lamb husbandry. It is not desirable to arrest the scours too suddenly; it is nature's method of expelling from the intestines something which is offensive to them.

If the discharge continues beyond a day or two it ought to be checked, for it will then begin to interfere seriously with nutrition, and may terminate in the much worse disorder, dysentery. The sheep afflicted with diarrhoea should be separated from the flock and kept in a lot with little green feed in it and be fed on the bran until the looseness of the bowels is corrected. If the disease is persistent, and thickened mucus is voided, give a tablespoonful of castor oil (two to a grown sheep) to remove any matter which may be irritating to the bowels; then follow this up in three or four hours with two teaspoonfuls of a strong decoction of white oak bark or blackberry root, with half a teaspoonful of prepared chalk or baking soda, morning and evening. The above remedies are simple and easily prepared, and are usually all that is required. It is well for the shepherd to keep on hand the following cordial, prescribed by Mr. Stewart in the National Stockman: Prepared chalk, 1 ounce; catechu, 4 drams; ginger, 2 drams; opium, 1 1/4 drams; to be mixed with 1/2 pint of peppermint water and bottled for use. When needed shake well and give a lamb a tablespoonful twice a day, a grown sheep twice as much.

Since 1860 there has been a remarkable development in the sheep industry of the United States. During the war and the period of currency inflation there was an abnormal increase, followed by a disastrous reduction in the number and value of sheep. Following this depression came a long period of healthy development. From 1871 to 1884 the number of sheep in the country steadily increased from 31,000,000 to 50,000,000 in round numbers. The value gradually increased with some fluctuations from \$74,000,000 in 1871 to \$124,000,000 in 1883. During this period the fleece doubled in weight and improved in quality. The importations of foreign wool were only 5 per cent greater during the last half of the period than the first half, although the population increased 25 per cent and the per capita consumption of wool about 20 per cent, making a relative decline. Following the tariff of 1883, with its changes in the schedule of duties and its classifications permitting foreign wool of high value to come in under low duties, came the first depression in the sheep industry since the one after the war. In six years the value of the sheep in the United States declined \$20,000,000 and the number 8,000,000. During this period the annual importations of wool average over 100,000,000 pounds, nearly double the average of the preceding seventeen years.

Under the tariff act of 1890 there has already been a very encouraging improvement in the industry. From January 1891, to January, 1892, the number increased 1,500,000 and the value nearly \$8,000,000.

Look to the crevices, as it is here the danger is often hid. All your milk pans should be well cleaned; also, your churns, using a small, stiff brush. Water is easy to get, and if you have a small vat you can, by having some simple heating apparatus under it, have hot water at all times. While making butter, have nothing but what is perfectly clean.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To All Texas Stockmen and Farmers

OAKVILLE, TEX., Nov. 25.—At the request of hundreds of stockmen and farmers of the state who believe stronger measures should be taken to give us better protection against the army of hunters who are constantly trespassing on our rights, in the burning of our pastures and the running and killing of our cattle, horses and sheep, I hereby notify and request every stockman and farmer in the state to be present at a meeting to be held in the parlors of the Driskill hotel at Austin on Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of conferring together and securing united action, looking to the introduction and passage by the next legislature of a law granting to the stockmen and farmers additional protection from the evils herein complained of. Organized effort will give us just and equitable protection, and I earnestly urge all interested in the subject embodied in this call to aid the good work by being present at the time and place appointed.

GEO. W. WEST.

On the Road.

AMARILLO, TEX., Dec. 3, 1892.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The weather on the plains has been almost perfect for several weeks. Farmers are busy breaking lands for the spring crop.

Wheat, barley and rye are looking well.

Stock cattle for grazing are in good demand and bringing fair prices.

The general outlook for trade of all kinds is very encouraging.

Hogs are bringing good prices. A sow weighing approximately 200 pounds with ten pigs two days old are on the market and offered at \$25. An offer of \$20 was made and refused.

Mr. W. J. Kindred of Randall county killed his hogs yesterday, which netted 175 pounds. These hogs were fattened on sorghum and Jerusalem corn, which seems to be peculiarly adapted to the soil of the plains.

Farmers who have been experimenting with lands and crops in this section express great confidence in their ability to produce good crops for all kinds of stock growing. As to grass there never has been any question. The most desirable of the feed crops for horses and hogs has been believed to be Indian corn. This crop has not been grown successfully in any portion of the Panhandle.

Experimental farmers now insist that Jerusalem corn and sorghum will fatten more hogs per acre than can be fattened on the average corn lands of the West. The price of land, cost of cultivation and climatic advantages for stock feeding, all considered, gives an advantage to the Plains country farmer of at least 50 per cent over any of the older and better settled stock-growing and farming countries that your correspondent has visited.

Lands here cost \$2 per acre two years ago. One hand can cultivate one hundred acres of Jerusalem corn and sorghum.

The yield of Jerusalem corn is estimated from sixty to seventy bushels per acre. The seed stores pay 75 cents per bushel for it when thrashed. It is easy, therefore, to see that it is a good paying crop. Cattle, horses and hogs eat it without thrashing, and will grow very fat on it. The fodder is just as good for a forage crop as fodder from the Indian corn.

Your correspondent raised his first crop of Jerusalem corn this year, and from actual experience can testify that as a food crop it has no superior. There

is no crop suited to all seasons so well. When planted you are sure of a good crop, whether it rains much or little. There are no failures in this crop. The same cannot be said of Indian corn in any country.

There are several families of this species of corn, all of which are said to be good. The Milo Maize and Caffie corn, as they are popularly known, are in favor with those who have tried them.

Every farmer should try and ascertain what is best for his lands so as to make farming pay. The soil will furnish a harvest of wealth if planted and cultivated intelligently. As to climate, there is none better for general farming.

With a crop of wheat, a carload of hogs and a few fat steers in the fall you are sure of a good sum of money. In the spring another carload of hogs, a bunch of mules, colts or calves or lambs and you have another money crop. Besides raise and fatten your own meat, have your own milk, butter, eggs and chickens, with a surplus to sell, there need be no "calamity howlers" among farmers. The farmer can come nearer living by himself and within himself than any other class of people on earth. Yet how few there are that realize this. A PILGRIM.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Dec. 6.—For sixty days we have had an unbroken spell of fine weather, every day being a bright sunshiny day, and the last seemingly the best. This morning we have a gale from the Northwest, but is not cold and will all be over by night. I have not had on an overcoat this winter. This is ahead of California, as it has been very cold down in Southern California. Our climate is unsurpassed in America.

Business is dull and money close to the disgust of everybody. The Methodist church is nearing completion in Pecos; it will be a beautiful building. No news. Yours truly, J. J. I.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The season for Texas cattle with quarantine restrictions closed November 30. From February 15 to November 30, 1892, Chicago received 25,628 carloads of Texas cattle and calves in the quarantine division, against 24,310 carloads the corresponding period of 1891, or an increase of 1,318 cars. The past season 630,511 head of cattle and 60,170 calves were received, against 576,993 cattle and 78,383 calves the corresponding period of 1891, showing an increase of 53,518 cattle and a decrease of 8,213 calves. Of the 25,628 carloads received the past season Nels Morris received 3598, Swift & Co., 2690 and Armour & Co., 2526, or a total of 8809 cars.

About 7000 head of Texas cattle arrived during the past week, most of which were cows and canning stock, which met with a light demand. Good steers were relatively scarce and sold well, advancing 10@20c. A representative of one of the leading packers said, with reference to the outlook for Texas cattle during the balance of the winter. "Our concern is expecting to handle a good many Texas cattle this winter, and from advices which we have recently received, I would say that a good many fed cattle will be received during the next sixty days unless storms interfere with shipments. We also receive reports that Texas cattle are in much better condition than a year ago."

Sales during the past week have included steers up to \$4.15, though most of them sold at \$2.50@3.50, and cows at \$1.50@2.25. The receipts of cattle last week were 78,760. The native trade during the week declined 15@25c on all but the very best grades. Fancy cattle sell at \$5.50@6.25; good to choice, \$4.40@5.40; poor to fair, \$3@4; cows and bulis, \$1.10@3.25.

Sheep have been coming freely, and the quality is gradually improving,

but still too many common ones are arriving. Some good fed Texas sheep sold this week at \$4.70, while a string of 1500 grassers went to a feeder at \$2.65. Screening fed sheep are commencing to come very liberally. Natives sell at \$3@5; fed Western and Texas, \$4.40@4.70; Texas grassers, \$2.50@3.25; lambs, \$3.80@6.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

What About Hogs?

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 2.—During the remainder of this year, prices for hogs may not vary materially from those existing at present. The usual heavy receipts of November did not materialize during that month this year. This shortage is due, in part, to the fact that feeders did not commence operations until very late. The all important question is; will there be sufficient fat hogs ready for the market in December to make heavy receipts? No one seems to be able to answer this question satisfactorily, hence the general lack of information as to the course of prices until January 1, 1893. However we feel confident that prices will be very little, if any lower, during December than they are now. After a thorough examination, we find that the present shortage in hogs is very great, and exists in every part of the United States. Every packing center reports an enormous decrease in the number of hogs slaughtered. In short, conditions for high priced hogs are now much more favorable than they have been for ten years. It seems that it will be impossible to produce a large supply of hogs before the lapse of another year.

With this information before us, we feel justified in expecting higher prices for hogs during the next few months, and if they reach \$7.00 per cwt. in Kansas City we will not be surprised. We hope that our customers will be in a position to take advantage of all the good markets.

From the present tone of the market, it looks as though it would pay you to buy stock hogs at prevailing figures. Very truly yours,

LARIMER, SMITH & BRIDGEFORD.

Mrs. D. Bronson has just received the largest stock of imported finery this town has ever seen. Ladies fine kid gloves of all shades; veils all colors and sizes. Orders for millinery and novelties promptly attended to. Her fine Parisian millinery parlor is at 200 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX.

The annual Christmas holiday excursions to all points in the Southeast, to Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and Cincinnati, at one fare rate are announced by the railroads for December 20, 21 and 22. The desirability of each route is loudly proclaimed, and its superiority over all others heralded abroad. There is one railroad line against which no objections can be raised, as it offers a choice of three routes to the Southeast, either via Memphis, Shreveport, or New Orleans. This is the Texas and Pacific railway, and it would be well, if you contemplate a trip to the "old home" to bear this fact in mind, and buy your ticket over the popular Texas and Pacific line, which will run through cars on the dates given above to Memphis, Shreveport and New Orleans. Ticket agents can give you full particulars, or you can address the general passenger and ticket agent, Mr. Gaston Meslier at Dallas, Tex., who will be glad to give you all information.

POULTRY.

Inbreeding weakens the vitality of the flock and causes them to fall an easy prey to diseases of various sorts.

Animal food is necessary to both growing fowls and laying hens. A generous supply of milk will supplement meat to a great extent.

Now is the time to select out the turkeys needed for next season. Do not discard all of the old and tried ones because they weigh the most for young ones.

Small flocks pay proportionately better than large ones, and fowls that will both lay well, hatch and rear a brood are to the majority the more remunerative.

It does not always follow that because one is successful in raising poultry on a small scale that proportionate success will come when they are reared by the hundreds.

Put the roosts on a level so that the hens will not all try to get on the highest roost. For heavy fowls the roosts should be near the floor, say about two and a half feet.

Do not force your poultry to shift for themselves and roost in sheds or barns, getting a living as they can. Give them a warm house and plenty to eat, as they are the most profitable stock on the farm.

Leg weakness is often met with among the larger and heavier breeds, especially if closely confined. Less feeding and a better opportunity for exercise will generally be the remedy.

Sick fowls should be separated from the rest of the flock and treated and fed by themselves. If the disease proves stubborn, especially when contagious, it is questionable whether it pays to spend time doctoring them, unless the fowls are valuable.

The JOURNAL has received from George P. Pelling & Son, 115 and 119 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., a very desirable book entitled "Complete Guide for Caponizing." This firm will mail, free of charge, a copy of this book to any one applying.

Look after the poultry manure, and keep the droppings under the roosts well cleaned up. There is no better way that we know of to take care of it than to mix it in a barrel at each time of taking up with an equal quantity of dry sand or dry road dust. It thus becomes a powerful fertilizer.

Provide nests easily accessible, but you do not need many if eggs are your object and do not intend to set many hens. Nearly all the hens will lay in one or two nests anyway. You do not need nest eggs; when hens get ready to lay they will lay if they never see an egg in all their lives and have nothing but a bare board floor to lay on. All you have got to do is to keep the right kind of hens, feed them well, give them a comfortable house, and they will lay.

Don't expect old hens to lay as well as young ones—they won't do it. Don't expect to get something from nothing—you can't do it. An egg is composed of very rich, concentrated materials, and in order to get the hen to lay that egg she must be fed enough to keep her body in first class condition and have sufficient surplus food to complete the egg she lays to-day and keep the eggs she will lay during the next few days increasing in size. Give the hens enough to eat.

Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Miss D. Bronson, 200 Main street, Fort Worth, always keep a fresh line of Novelties, Gloves, Veilings and Laces. When in town come and see me.

Breeders' Directory.

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, Fox Hounds, Hounds, Collies, Setters, GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



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

Send two cent stamp for catalogue. J. G. McREYNOLDS, P. O. Box 25, Neches, Texas.

H. C. STOLL, Beatrice, Nebraska. Breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Essex Swine. Parties wishing superior stock would do well to get my prices. Write and mention this paper.



HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhame, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL Props. Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

PLANT HOGS.



Write your wants to J. P. RICE, breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs. San Antonio, Texas.

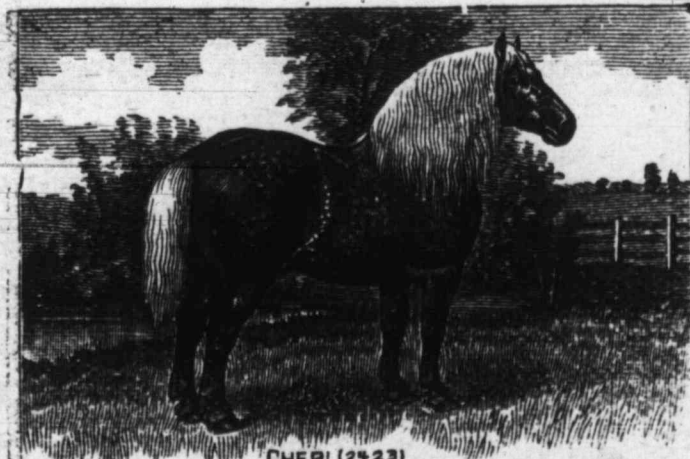
Registered and Graded Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

A. B. Hughes HARDIN, MO.,

Breeder of Scotch, Collie, Shepherd Dogs, English Berkshire Hogs, Light Brahm and Rose Comb, White Leghorn Chickens. Herd headed by Royal Grove 23437, imp., and Long Duke 26038, sired by Gentry's Longfellow. Kennels headed by Active's Squire 23690; sire, The Squire 20881; grandsire, Champion Charmagne E 10691; dam, Active 21065.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



Direct From France A new lot of PERCHERON and COACH horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of REGISTERED PERCHERON and COACH stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the Importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. These wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Breeders' Directory.

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas, Breeder of fine Hereford Cattle. Full-blood and grade bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—Powerful French field-glass; cost \$30. for \$10. Address post box 392, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE for sale. Pure-bloods and grades. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress county, Tex. For terms apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.

SHORT HORN BULLS

Registered and Grades. For Sale and Exchange for Stock Cattle. Breeders of pure bred and Graded Short Horn Cattle. Ranch address. The DURHAM CATTLE BREEDING CO., Durham, Borden County, Tex.

G. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI.

Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

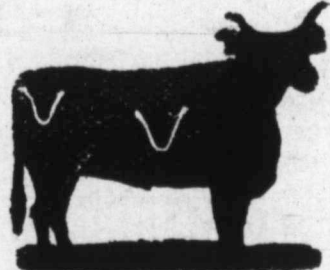
THE VALLEY FARM

Jersey cattle, Berkshire swine. Bronze turkeys. Game chickens. Stock for sale at all times. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Prop. Terrell, Texas.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahachie, Texas.

Matador Land & Cattle Co. (LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand. Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY. (Limited.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager. Illustration of a cow with square brand.

Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred English mastiff puppies, out of Bell, No. 25,150, American kennel club stud book, volume ix, by Felix No. 26,101 of kennel club volume ix. Price, \$30 for dogs, \$25 for bitches. Whelped September 22, 1892. Address M. Z. Smitsen, Sterling City, Texas.

Shot Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc. Double shot guns, single shot guns, shotguns, revolvers, rifles, etc. Address: Grand Western, P. O. Box 11, Sterling City, Tex.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—420 acres fine farm land in San Patricio county, about three miles from railroad and about 12 miles from Beeville. \$6 per acre. A bargain. Address Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.; Ford Dix, 306 1/2 Doloresa street, San Antonio, Tex.; F. B. Swift, Cotulla, Tex.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

The - George - West - Ranch,

Of 150,000 acres in Live Oak and McMullen counties is for sale at a bargain. Admitted by all who have seen it to be the best beef pasture in the state; well watered and good grass; or will sell an interest to experienced cattlemen. Write for circulars and maps. Also large tracts of desirable grass and farm lands in other counties. Write to SEABROOK & SKAGGS, Land Agents, Beeville, Texas. Mention this paper when you write.

POSITIVELY A BARGAIN!

Our entire herd of Angus cattle must be sold and you can buy them cheap. OUR cattle are guaranteed, and if you want cattle at any price don't fail to see us before buying. Address, Geo. Abbott's Sons, Woodstock, Ill.

Hereford Cattle for Sale.

I have for sale all classes of high-grade Herefords, raised on the Lazy M ranch in Hockley county. Also 500 head of bull calves, crop of 1892. For prices and particulars address, THEO. H. SCHUSTER, Lubbock, Tex.

77,000 Acres.

A fine well fenced and watered ranch, miles south of Haymond, on the Southern Pacific Railway. Price \$35,000. 1-10 cash ann 1-10 annually to approved purchasers. Also a good stock ranch of 36,000 acres about twenty miles north of Uvalde. Price \$28,000. FRANCIS SMITH & CO., Loan Agents, San Antonio, Texas.

Ranch For Sale!

Ranch in Howard county, Texas, consisting of 15 sections of land; enclosed; good improvements; 600 head of high grade cattle; horses, mules, etc. Can be bought at a bargain. Address for particulars, R. C. SANDERSON, Big Springs, Tex.

Steers For Sale!

I have for sale 400 one, two, three and four year old steers. Will sell 150 of the largest alone. 100 steers suitable for market. For terms, etc., write to PAT DOLAN, Fort Davis, Texas.

6,720

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance in twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

1,280

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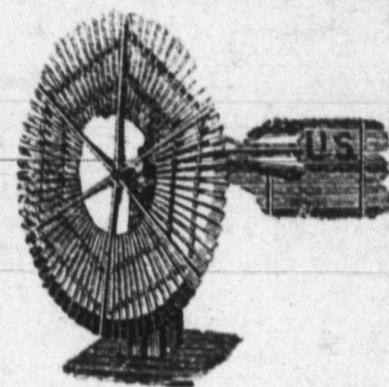
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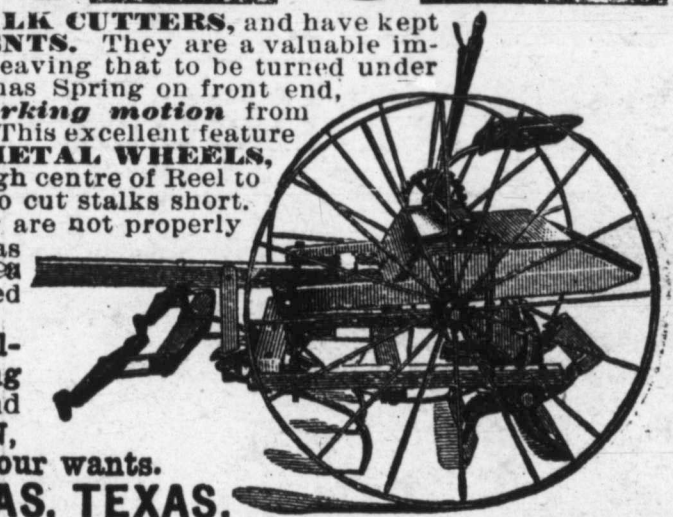
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,500	17,677	17,485		
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Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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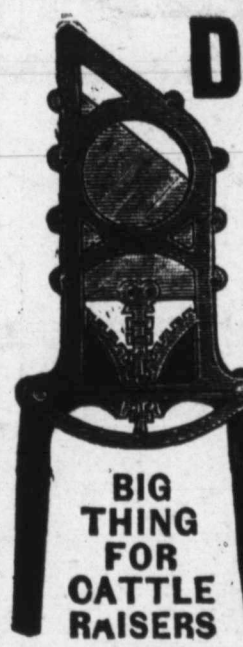
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