



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1892.

NO. 35.

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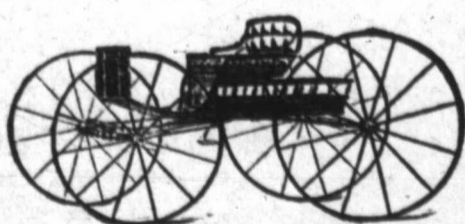
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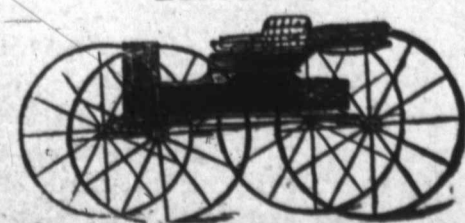
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Fort Worth, Friday, December 16, 1892.

No. 35.

## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

Address all communications to  
TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

### Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The next meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will be held in the city of San Antonio on January 16. The object in holding this meeting at San Antonio is, as the JOURNAL understands it, to give the committee an opportunity to confer with the cattlemen of the southern part of the state with a view to securing their co-operation and support in future. It is therefore hoped that the southern and southwestern cattlemen will meet and confer with the committee at the time and place above named.

### Of Interest to Farmers and Stockmen.

The meeting of farmers and stockmen called to meet at Austin on January 10, as per call of George W. West and others, to be found on the 14th page of the JOURNAL, is of more importance to farmers, pasturemen and land owners generally than might at first occur. Every man who owns as much as forty acres of land is interested in securing the passage of a law that will protect his possessions from the inroads of hunters and all other kinds and classes of trespassers. Such a law will not only protect live stock from being chased, crippled, and sometimes killed and otherwise damaged by worthless and irresponsible hunters, but will also throw a protection around land owners that will materially add to their security and enhance the value of their land. The JOURNAL has discussed this matter fully in former issues, therefore only considers it nec-

essary to again remind its readers of the time and place of the meeting and to urge their attendance.

### To Our Delinquents.

Next week we will strike from our list every subscriber who is in arrears. We will donate the JOURNAL to any who want it and are not able to pay for it, but we positively will not send it out on a credit. Send \$1 by return mail and we will extend your subscription to January 1, 1894. Now is the time to renew or subscribe.

### Our Sample List.

For over two months we have mailed the JOURNAL each week to every name on our sample list, numbering over 2000. Several of these parties have responded to our request and become regular paying subscribers, and while all of them ought to take the JOURNAL and quite an additional number will, no doubt, subscribe soon, yet we feel that we can not, in justice to ourselves, longer send the paper gratis, and will, therefore, discontinue our sample list after this week. Should any of those who have been receiving the JOURNAL free of charge in the past feel willing to become regular subscribers we will be glad indeed to have them do so. From now until January 1, next, we will accept \$1 in full payment for subscription to the JOURNAL to January 1, 1894. After the first, proximo, the subscription will be as heretofore—\$1.50 a year. Subscribe now and save 50 cents.

### The Packing House Deal.

For several weeks the Fort Worth packing company have been negotiating a deal with Boston capitalists, looking to the transfer of the Fort Worth packing house plant and the Union stock yards. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the vendors and purchasers as to the value of this property. This difference amounts to \$100,000, and unless the terms of the purchasers are acceded to, the deal will, the JOURNAL is informed, be declared off within a short time.

This is a transaction of great importance to the people of Fort Worth, consequently they, with their characteristic liberality are endeavoring to raise by private subscription one half the required amount, intending to donate same to the purchasers, with the hope that with this assistance the parties to this important transaction may be enabled to agree on price, terms, etc.

This is a matter of great importance to all Texas, and especially to Fort Worth. If the deal now on foot should be consummated it will no doubt lead to the building of other and similar plants at Fort Worth and result in making this city the live stock and packing center of the Southwest.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes the deal will be made.

### Condition of Affairs in Arizona.

Those interested will find considerable information in the JOURNAL'S Notes and News department as to the condition of affairs in live stock circles

in Arizona. In addition to these items the JOURNAL would commend as being thoroughly reliable the communication Tucson signed "Arizonian," published on the fourteenth (correspondence) page of the JOURNAL. The writer of this communication is one of the solid, substantial stockmen of Arizona, whose statement the JOURNAL will vouch for in every particular. The live stock industry of both New Mexico and Arizona is certainly in a deplorable condition, while the indications are that the worst is yet to come. It takes rain, lots of it, properly distributed at regular intervals, to make a reliable grazing country. The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that good seasons may at once be restored to these now drouthy districts.

### WEEKLY CHICAGO LETTER.

Light Receipts of Texas—Some Fine Christmas Cattle.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 13, 1892.

Receipts of cattle last week were 78,000 head, nearly all of which were natives. The small sprinkling of Texas stock which has arrived during the past week has hardly been sufficient to establish a decent range of quotations. Values on what were sold, however, have remained firm, and even a stronger tendency was noticeable of steers of good fat. Most of the Texas stock which have arrived during the past week has consisted of cows of no particular merit. They have sold chiefly at \$1.50@2.25 and steers, \$2.40@3.40. Steers are selling a little better than a year ago, but canning stuffs about the same.

This is the season of Christmas cattle and some have arrived this week that were as good as feed and careful attention could well produce. One lot of Polled Angus steers in particular sold at \$7 per hundred, which many good judges considered the best lot of cattle ever marketed here. Sales this week have been numerous at \$5.75@6.25, but it took very superior cattle to bring over \$5.50. Most of the cattle have sold around \$4.25@5, with plenty of common ones down to \$3.00@3.50. At this season of the year buyers want the best cattle obtainable. Prices for most native cattle are 20@40c lower than a week ago and receipts continue liberal.

The sheep market advanced slightly last week, but the excessive runs in the past two days have demoralized the trade and brought about a reduction of 20@25c. Fed Texans sold up to \$4.70 and Mexican, \$4.90@5. Fancy natives sold to-day at \$5.50@6; medium, \$3.75@4.50; lambs, \$4.50@6.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & Co.

### Indorses the Journal.

MT. PLEASANT, TEX., Dec. 13, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.  
Your valuable journal is doing a great deal towards improving the stock of Texas. The scrubs are giving way to the thoroughbreds. There are a great many persons who would improve their breed of hogs, cattle, etc.; if they knew where to get the thoroughbred, and if they would read your JOURNAL they would know where to find them. I have just received two fine Berkshire pigs from W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, Tex. I saw his add in the journal and wrote to him for a pair of pigs. They are beauties. Everybody who has seen them, say they are the finest pigs ever in this section. I would like to see such hogs take the place of the razorback all over this country. Yours truly,  
S. P. POUNDERS.

### ARMOUR'S PRINCELY GIFT.

Presents the City With a Building For a Manual Training Institute and Endows It With \$1,400,000

Drovers' Journal.

Again has Philip D. Armour set an example to the millionaires and demonstrated the remarkable generosity and public-spiritedness with which he is imbued. He has given the city of Chicago the magnificent five-story building at Armour avenue and Thirty-third street to be used as a manual training institute and to be called the Armour institute. To insure its success he has endowed it with \$1,400,000. The institute will be managed upon the lines of the Drexel institute of Philadelphia and the Pratt institute of Brooklyn. The building, itself, is about completed, and the school will be opened to the public in September, 1893. The new home for science, art and technical training will be under the management of the trustees of the Armour Mission—John C. Black, William J. Campbell and Ogden Armour.

The institute will represent all that could come from a combination of money, brains and labor. It is to be the realization of a long-cherished plan conceived by Mr. Armour years ago. He announced a year ago that a manual training school was to be established, but not until yesterday did he permit the munificent endowment and the enlarged scope of the institute to be announced in a public manner. After his own way of doing things, he left the city to avoid congratulations. He is now on his way to Europe.

By the time the doors are opened in September complete apparatus in the departments of mechanics, physics, chemistry and electricity will be purchased, to say nothing of a great library and fine gymnasium. The millionaire, after fitting up the building thoroughly, will put his gift of \$1,400,000 behind the institute and mission, insuring the former an annual income of \$50,000 and to the latter \$25,000. The building cost about \$250,000, and the equipment may cost almost an equal sum, so that the total gift to the twin concerns will approximate \$2,000,000.

No expense has been spared in the erection of the building, and it is a model of architectural art. It contains every facility for a normal training school and will have a fine library. The teachers will form a faculty of the highest standing attainable in the country.

Mr. Armour's idea in the establishment of the institute is that education in every other line but that of manual training has been most bountifully provided for in Chicago. He believed that the institute could accomplish more good in its present location than if built on a down-town site. It will be more readily accessible to the hundreds of young men and women who are to be benefited.

So quietly has the building of the big structure been carried on that few people, even in the neighborhood, realized how much has been accomplished. The building from the exterior is not especially imposing, but the interior is not only a model of convenience, but is richly and even magnificently finished. It is fire-proof, and is supplied with all manner of electrical appliances.

While no preparations have been made as yet for a formal opening of the institute it is expected that exercises in some measure commensurate with the greatness of the event will be held. These exercises, it is announced, will be of a modest kind, in keeping with the quiet manner in which the gift has been made.

**CATTLE.**

A first class animal of any kind can always find a market.

Smooth beef will bring better prices than rough, coarse cattle.

By having early maturing cattle the output may be readily increased.

With cattle it is the steady, continuous growth that pays nowadays.

There is certainly no profit in keeping cattle and half starving them.

Put your money and feed into young, thrifty cattle, rather than old ones.

A safe rule is always to stick to the breed that you have done well with.

There is no advantage in feeding for excessive weight with fattening steers.

Good breeding aided by good feeding is necessary for securing early maturity.

Another important item in successful feeding is to supply the right kind of food.

Lower prices for beef cattle should always be a spur towards keeping improved stock.

The lack of system in feeding is the cause of more injury to stock than contagious diseases.

Never keep roughness before the cattle all of the time; feed what they will eat up clean.

Many farmers keep cows that the only return they give is the value of the calf at weaning time.

Good steers almost always have a cash value; something that cannot always be said of scrub colts.

Scrub cattle have ruled and ruined our markets for several years; now let our cattlemen banish the scrub and grade up for better prices. The low price of pure bred bulls should encourage every farmer to own one.

Eastern butchers are advancing their prices because of the scarcity of high class beef. Farmers should prepare at once to grade up to meet the rising market and increasing demand. Push the grade calves for early maturity.

The ranching business is declining and farm herds must supply the beef for the future. The demand for pure bred bulls of the beef breeds is increasing and before we can possibly raise these high grades ready for the markets the better prices will demand more of them.

Public sales are becoming more popular every year as the improved breeds of stock become better introduced. Live stock auctioneers are increasing about on a par with the veterinarians. Monthly stock sales are also becoming popular. The sales of breeding stock this fall show an increasing demand and better prices.

Farmers, study the science of feeding and breeding; it is the only way out of the present conflict. Improve the breeding and feeding up to the modern standard. As to the best breeds and the best methods, read up the stock journals and attend your farmers' institutes and thus get the experience and assistance of others.

Scrub cattle do not pay their way as beef cattle; they are fed at a loss, they cannot, with any amount of care and feed, make cattle that will sell in the market at the top price, and yet they have taken the same care, longer time

to mature, and as a consequence more feed. These are the facts that are patent to the observing, enterprising and discreet stockman.

Of all the plans suggested to make cattle pay better by improving the feed, the water supply, the shelter, the one great consideration of improving the breed must first be learned by American farmers. Important as these other considerations are, they avail but little with scrub cattle. Grade up the farm cattle with pure bred bulls, and the value is at once doubled.

The two great hindrances to the improvement of beef in this country are the neglect to obtain better results from the herds by selection, feeding and breeding, and the general idea that any kind of scrub stock can be sold. The scrub bulls are a menace to our stock business and they should be killed off from the pastures and replaced by fine, well bred ones of some recognized worth.

The Chicago Live Stock Reporter says: Contrary to expectations, we are unable to publish this week the official report of the bureau of animal industry upon the result of the lumpy-jaw cure experiments which the department has been conducting. The fact is assured, however, that the disease is not incurable, as most satisfactory evidence to this effect has been reached in making the examinations and experiments with the iodide of potassium cure; nor is the infection contagious. Dr. Salmon's official report has not yet been received from Washington, and it will probably be a week or two before we will be able to give our readers the benefit of its perusal.

**The High Grade Steer.**

An exchange says: Prime beef is and always will be one of the main products of the Western farm. How to produce it the most cheaply and put it on the best condition, must ever be one of the chief studies of the Western farmers. The great problem of the manufacturer is how to improve the quality of his product without increasing the cost, or to decrease the cost without impairing the quality of his product. The aim of the beef producer is to improve the quality and at the same time decrease the cost of production. The cost may be decreased by increase of the fertility of his land, enabling him to keep more cattle to the acre, or by improvement in shelter and other protection that will enable the same amount of food to produce better results, less of it being needed to keep up the animal heat, or it may be decreased by a better balanced ration that will utilize more perfectly the nutritive elements of the grains and grasses consumed, or it may be by the production of a better class of cattle.

While other methods that have been suggested above tend to decrease the cost of production, the improvement the breed itself tends both to decrease the cost of production and enhance the value of the product in the world's market. The farmer has in past years been robbed of much of the value due him for the improvement of the quality of his cattle by the methods in vogue in the packing houses at Chicago and elsewhere he cannot be robbed of the main advantage, viz., the increase in the number of pounds produced by the same amount of food. No man who ever looked through a herd of cattle of miscellaneous breeding, is at a loss to pick out the grade steers by the size alone. When the scrub steer will weigh 900 pounds at thirty months old the grade steer will weigh 1100 and the high grade 1300 pounds, when all have had the same feed and care, and presumably no very great difference in the amount of food consumed by the different animals. If the packing house should drive out the shipper altogether and shut off the foreign trade entirely so as to rob the farmer completely of the increased price due

him for the superior quality of his cattle, it would still pay to use the improved blood for the increase in pounds alone. Fortunately, while he can be injured, he cannot be entirely robbed of the quality of his cattle, and there still remains the two-fold inducement to go on with grading up the herds.

No men are more sagacious in discovering the value of good blood in the steer than the men who buy calves for growth or steers for feeding purposes. Some of these never owned a thoroughbred in their lives, and have bought their calves because they think it is cheaper to buy than to grow them, but nevertheless they always want high grades, and the higher the better. They would like of course to buy them by the head, and at the same price they pay for scrubs, but we notice they frequent farms where good bulls are kept.

Farmers in the last few years have been discouraged in the business of growing beef cattle. Their lands are advancing in value and thus increasing the cost of calf production. They suffer from the substitution of range beef for the better quality grown on the farms. The remedy does not lie in disuse of the thoroughbred, or any decrease of effort to improve their stock. There is no salvation or any way out by going back to the scrub. In selecting thoroughbreds it is time to look more carefully into the milking qualities of the family, and to select a higher range of individual merit.

It is very unwise to pay a long price for an inferior animal simply because it has a long pedigree. It is equally unwise to use an animal of high merit if it has no pedigree at all. It is time to recognize that good bulls are of all colors that are peculiar to the breed and hence the sooner the color craze is sent to the garret to keep company with the spinning wheel and the flax rake the better. We would like to see a thoroughbred bull of first-class merit on every farm, or at least available for use on every farm. Where the milk is utilized for commercial purposes he should be of a milking strain of whatever breeds are chosen; where it is not special attention should be given to beef points, and everything else sacrificed to these. Farmers have made no mistake in grading up their herds and the way out of whatever difficulties may press, is forward and not backward.

**The Farmer and Politics.**

The prosperity of a farmer to-day depends more on the methods he employs than on government rule. Take seeds for an example: Many farmers who are alive to their own interests in other things are careless in buying seeds. They seem to think that a seed is a seed and there it ends. If there was more knowledge about seeds and greater care exercised in their selection, there would be richer crops and better returns.

Realizing this, D. M. Ferry & Co., the famous seed firm of Detroit, Mich., have embodied in their Illustrated Annual for 1893 much valuable information about seeds and their selection. It contains the knowledge gleaned from many years practical experience in the seed business, and the newest and best things about gardens and gardening. Such a book issued by a firm of unquestioned reliability is of the highest value to every one who plants a seed. Although the cost of printing and embellishing it with beautiful illustrations has been great, it is sent free to any one making application to the above firm.

**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 MESLIER, Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Ag't., Dallas, Tex.

**DAIRY.**

**The Bright Side of Dairying.**

The Practical Farmer sums up the bright side of dairying as follows:

There is much said about the permanence of an industry and the likelihood of its making for its patron a good living, if not an independent fortune, and the general idea of those outside of the dairy circle is that it is a hard, laborious life and with little to reward the patrons, and that almost anything else is preferable to a dairy for support. True it is that thousands that are patrons of the dairy are in the "straits" for increased revenues to meet their requirements and pay the debts that will accumulate, yet on the other hand the country is dotted over with men who, without a dollar to commence, have first as renters and then as buyers of farms on credit, come to possess large farms and farm houses and barns and fine herds, and not only this, but the home has been adorned, the children sent to school, the poor remembered, the gospel has not gone without support and the boys given a "start in life."

The dairy, with all its drawbacks, has come to have an annual revenue greater than the capital of all the national banks, and directly it supports a population of over 70,000,000 people. There is no other industry that has had so few reverses as the dairy. The world eats butter and cheese, and pays for it on the basis of the world's best market. There have been booms in other farm industries that have bewildered the farmer with their promises, but each and all have had their day. The farm dairy has always been a source of revenue to the farmer and a bank of cash to resort to; and to-day, while the world is full of overflowing with cotton, wheat, corn and beef, and wool, for that, and where to sell is the great market question, the dairy does not share in the fears of the others, for there is no surplus of good butter or cheese, and if there were no other shipments—a general withholding from the market—no butter or cheese could be found in the channels of trade in two weeks.

The evidences are multiplying that the great farmers have their eyes on the dairy industry, as a coming, permanent industry to take advantage of, and all over the country men like Vice-President Morton are stocking their farms with choice dairy cows and are making fine butter for the market wants, as the most profitable money crop that they can turn their attention to. The dairy is the only investment that settles with its investor every night, and turns over in choice butter and cream the pay for itself and the support of the cows, and in a form that sells for cash, every day in the year. The prices may be low some years, but they bring cash, and as it is wanted; and so we might go on through the list.

The well-ordered dairy is a mine of good fortune to the owner, and each year, as farmers come to understand that there is a law of cause and effect in the dairy, as well as in everything else, and that the better it is understood, more intelligence invested, better cows kept, cheaper food furnished, better produce made and put into the market in finer form, the greater will be the reward. We shall see yet great numbers invest in the dairy as a permanent investment, and find that there is no farm industry that has so much to do with the education and the compliance with the laws that govern life and its support, as in the "profession" of dairying, or one that will last somewhat longer.

**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.

## SHEEP AND WOOL

Sheep need plenty of good air to keep healthy.

A really choice mutton nearly always sells at a good price.

When early lambs are expected it is best to early separate the breeding ewes from the rest of the flock.

If you have \$100 to buy sheep, buy a few good ones, rather than a lot of culls; do not let the butcher cull your flock; do not keep your granary full of grain and not feed it; keep your sheep out of cold storms; do not expect heavy fleeces and good lambs from ewes wintered on straw. Pay a good price for a good ram, rather than have a poor one as a present. The farmer who takes good care of his sheep is generally satisfied with the breed he has, and the man who starves his sheep and provides no shelter for them is always looking for some better breed.

The most profitable sheep for a small flock on a farm and for domestic use or for mutton is the Shropshire. This sheep is the most popular in England, where the best mutton and the best methods of feeding for it are understood as well as anywhere in the world. It is most numerous seen at the fairs and in the markets, and its size and the character of the mutton and the wool suit the demand for these better than any other sheep. This sheep has the popular black face and legs, a round, solid body and a good fleece of six to eight pounds of good wool.

Before a farmers' institute of Wisconsin a gentleman said that the real cost of sheep keeping is comparatively much less than that of any other farm stock, for to make pork a great proportion of the food consumed must be cash grain, and to make beef, butter and cheese, a goodly proportion, while to grow the sheep and place it on the market requires least grain of all; and, exclusive of preparing him briefly for market, his living consists very greatly of nibbles here and there, which the bovine and porcine race would never find, much less make use of, and which otherwise go entirely to waste.

On the effects of good full feeding from the start, Mr. Stephen Powers says: "For instance, in a flock of sheep numbering between 500 to 600, one year there were two lambs that were motherless and they were taken and raised by a neighbor woman as pets. She was a generous feeder; the only question with her was whether an animal could be induced to eat a little more or not. They were practically matured at two years old and they yielded fleeces every year for six or seven years that weighed from twelve to fourteen pounds. The average of the flock was about five pounds at the time, and the best fleece in the flock never reached eleven pounds. These two lambs were taken at random."

Some Virginis farmers make a dog law and live up to it in their farm practice and with the full knowledge of their neighbors. One of these who deems dogs himself agrees that anybody who finds his dogs off his farm and alone may kill them and that he shall kill any dogs he may find wandering alone on his farm. Another one has a standing bargain with his hired man to pay a bounty of 50 cents on dog scalps killed on his farm. This gentleman has a pair of trained bulldogs that kill every strange dog on the farm. He says they make quick and sure work with every dog they take hold of. Another very enterprising, courteous, reasonable sheep raiser shoots every dog that prowls around his premises day or night. He makes it a rule to get the dogs before they get his sheep, and avoids the losses and annoyances formerly and usually experienced. He

says his gun is his only safeguard against dogs. Still another large sheep raiser has a shepherd with his flock during the day and keeps them in a yard at night that is inclosed with a wire picket fence five feet high, which is dog proof. Some sheepmen practice the liberal, if not indiscriminate, feeding of poisoned meat to dogs that are known to spend their nights away from home. The dog question in Virginia has been and is a serious one, but the Virginia sheep raisers do not tamely submit to the possible circumstances. The benefits of a dog law in some counties have been very marked and helpful to the sheep farmers, and they do not propose to abandon such legislation.

### Plethora and Apoplexy.

American Sheep Breeder.

This is a malady from which sheep are very apt to suffer when removed suddenly from a free, roving life in the open air to the confinement of the shed or the yard. The too quick cessation of the exercise which it took freely before it was shut up—and more freely probably than at any other time of the year, owing to the growing scantiness of the grass—causes an undue increase of blood, which, not being called into play in the legs any longer, is determined to the head or congested about the body. A sheep laboring under a stroke of apoplexy—it should be called plethora up to the moment when the fatal attack seizes the animal—will occasionally seem to be almost blind, if not quite. The eyes are dilated and staring, but the pressure of blood on the optic nerve suspends the sense of sight. It reels and staggers; sometimes it will leap into the air with a wild cry then fall helpless on its side and perhaps expire in a few minutes.

Apoplexy principally attacks sheep in the opposite extremes of condition—plethora and poverty; the latter less frequently. In a very poor sheep certain disturbances of the digestive functions sometimes result in an excessive determination of blood to the head. Naturally, the treatment of the two cases will vary. The fat sheep will be bled and purged; the poor one ought to be nourished and stimulated; though gradually and carefully, until the stomach is able to bear the greater burden. The bleeding, in case of plethora, may be performed by means of an incision cut lengthwise in the facial vein, which runs downward and slightly forward from the inner corner of the eye.

But all such violent, acute disorders are difficult to treat successfully; it is of the greatest importance to the shepherd to institute preventive measures. The sheep ought to be accustomed to their winter quarters gradually; not be deprived of their exercise abruptly. Let them be turned out every day for several hours until their blood is thoroughly stirred, warmed and diffused to the extremities. A sheep lately removed from the pasture, and which is found standing about the shed with cold legs and burning hot ears is in danger.

If the congestion is long continued without relief, finally the brain itself becomes inflamed, and the animal becomes frenzied. This is the last stage before apoplexy. The mad and violent capers of a sheep in this condition are without any more system than the flopping of a decapitated fowl. Immediate bleeding is called for, and that in considerable quantity; the blood had better be drawn from the neck. Active purging ought to be restored to—this, in fact, is indicated at the first symptoms of plethora—by means of a dose of two ounces of epsom salts, to be followed by another dose of an ounce in case the first does not produce free purging. The salts should be given in solution to secure speedy action; the dose can best be administered in a long-necked bottle or a cow's horn prepared and bottomed for the purpose. Let the sheep stand naturally between the operator's legs; the tongue should not be drawn out, but the bottle may be thrust well down between the back teeth, thus keeping the mouth open as long as may be desired.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Horses of too light weight for trucks and not stylish enough for carriage horses are slow of sale at low prices, and the substitution of cables and electricity as motive power for street cars still further reduce the market for this class of stock

It is much better to keep stallions where they can have free access to open space, so they can take exercise at will. Keeping them confined and rubbing them frequently with a brush or cloth makes them irritable and is the prime cause of so many of them becoming dangerous.

It is not all in the blood and breed to raise good horses. We must give liberal feed from colthood with intelligent care and treatment; neither will feed alone produce a good horse from a scrub. Breed and feed go hand in hand to suit the market requirements for good horses.

Oats is the standard feed for horses for bone and muscle; corn adds fat; grass in summer and hay, roots, oil meal and a variety of feed gives the balanced ration to develop the growth of form, facilitate digestion and to realize the best results from the food value and maintain the health and vigor of the young horse for early maturity, or hard work in the team.

A subscriber says he has never found a remedy for heaves equal to a compound of eggs, honey and vinegar. He beats three eggs into one quart of pure fruit vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, he adds one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day, or placed on the tongue of the horse.

Most persons who have the care of horses in winter make a bad mistake in blanketing a horse as soon as he is stopped if he has become heated by hard work or long traveling. The vapor that steams up from the hot sides of the horse condenses and wets the blanket, and as he continues to cool the cold and wet covering chills instead of warming him. The better plan is to allow the horse to stand uncovered until cooled down to about the ordinary temperature, and then throw on the blanket.

The Western Agriculturist says: "Light draft horses and chunks do not pay; the city markets have gone on from 1200 to 1500 pounds for draft horses and now it takes 1600 to 1800 pounds for the heavy draft work horses and you cannot fool the buyers with the light draft or the trotter that they are just as good. They will only take that kind at about \$100, while they are eager to get the heavy draft at \$200 to \$300. Will it pay to breed them for that? You are sure of a good market for all the good heavy American draft horses that can be produced—the whole world wants them."

Farmers who have a shortage in hay can economize at this time of year by feeding straw to their horses. Horses can be fed on straw during the winter with good results, even until spring work begins. At this time they should

have a ration of hay, as they derive more strength and not so much fat from hay as from straw. Salt should be fed more freely while feeding straw, to avoid constipation. A single handful twice a week is sufficient. But it is still better to keep a supply with them all the time. Some horses eat more than others. It is hard to give a rule that can be applied to all horses as to quantity.

Russia has tried an experiment with aluminum shoes for cavalry horses. A few horses in the Finland dragoons were shod with one aluminum shoe and three iron shoes each, the former being on the fore foot in some cases and on the hind in others. The experiments lasted six weeks, and showed that the aluminum shoes lasted longer and preserved the foot better than the iron ones. No aluminum shoes broke, and they were used over again for re-shoeing. The horses, moreover, were worked over hard and very stony ground. The most important fact of all is that aluminum shoes are only one-third to one-fourth the weight of iron shoes.

P. H. Bald of Louisville has brought himself into universal notoriety by the recent invention of a training sulky, that from opinions trotting horse breeders and trainers of Kentucky will revolutionize the old methods of breaking and training trotting horses. It is a simple device, something on the order of the old-fashioned breaking sulky, but is so delicately adjusted and balanced as not to throw a pound of weight on the horse in training; and the beauty of it is one can commence training a colt at two months of age and thereby determine the speed without having to wait until the animal is one or more years of age to get his speed, and in this way save the enormous expense usually incurred in accomplishing the same result.

The cheap service mania has about run its course; farmers are now looking for better stallions to breed to. The country is overrun with cheap scrub colts sired by scrub trotters, grade draft stallions and cheap, unsound sires of all classes. There is no profitable market for them; the time and feed has been wasted, while the increasing demand for high-class horses is far from being supplied. This has encouraged farmers to breed to the best draft and coach stallions to be found to get as quickly into market as possible with large grade drafts and high-class coachers, both of which command fancy prices because there is such a great demand and practically no supply. Raise what the markets want and what buyers pay the best prices for—big draft and coach horses.

For colds an old-time remedy with a ridiculous name is a stewed Quaker molasses possett. It is a very pleasant and soothing drink made as follows: Let simmer slowly for a half hour one half pint molasses, one dram of powdered white ginger and a lump of butter. This should be stirred frequently and should come to a boil. After removing it from the stove stir in it the juice of two lemons or one ounce of good vinegar, cover and let it stand five minutes. It may be used hot or cold, but must not in the latter case be kept in tin.

## SAN ANTONIO.

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

December 14, 1892.

A trip from the city to beautiful Corpus, over a splendid road, through a magnificent country is delightful. It makes one's heart glad to see, along this route, the cheerful, happy manner and confidence with which both the stockmen and farmers perform their customary fall work, preparing for large crops and big "round-ups" in the spring.

Almost all the farmers have finished their fall plowing, and those who have not are still at it.

Grass along the road, it must be acknowledged, is short but green, resembling more the opening of spring than the commencement of winter, and stock generally look to be in good condition. The ranchmen say they will not lose any more stock; on the contrary they will improve in flesh and come out fat in the spring.

In Corpus the writer was well entertained at the St. James hotel by William Biggio, proprietor, who thoroughly understands his business and makes one feel more like he was at home than in a hotel. The rooms are all that could be desired, being neat, clean, well kept and in every way comfortable. The board is spread with the very best and choicest food obtainable, which is well prepared and served. Altogether the St. James is the place for visitors to Corpus to stop.

On the return trip it was much more gratifying to look at the condition of the country, as about 12 o'clock Saturday night it commenced raining and continued steadily, and at times heavily, till Monday morning, thoroughly soaking the ground. It appeared to be a general rain, at any rate extending all along the line of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad from Corpus Christi and Cuero to San Antonio, inspiring every one with fresh hope and renewed vigor. Citizens in the lower country had begun to fear a second edition of the drouth. Farmers who did not have their lands broken up are now confident of good crops, with how much more reason than are those who had finished fall plowing confident. They received the full benefit of the glorious rain.

R. S. Franklin, one of McMullen county's reliable stockmen, brought up 100 head of good fat cows, found the market very unsatisfactory and put them in a pasture near town to await an advance in prices. He says stock, generally, in his section are in splendid condition. Mr. Franklin went down to Floresville Thursday on a visit to his brothers, who are farming in Wilson county.

John P. Kone and Bob Kyle, two prominent farmers and all-round jolly citizens of San Marcos, were in the city Thursday. Mr. Kone says he gave castor beans a trial, and if he gets forgiveness for it he will never do it again. Says another one will never go to seed on the old Kone farm, which, by the way, is a valuable one, as long as he has anything to do with it. Mr. Kyle says he, too, has had enough of them.

A pleasant call from F. V. Bese, an enterprising citizen of the city, is acknowledged. His instructions are to send the JOURNAL regularly to his address. He says he realizes that the stockmen and farmers have had "hard rows to hoe," and now that better times are dawning they must be encouraged, also their JOURNAL.

William Hebron, about the only sheepman of note in Duval county, returned to his home and ranch near Pena, after a sojourn in the city of about a month on Federal court business. He says six months ago, he wanted an excuse to come to San An-

tonio "mighty bad," but now he hopes he will not hear the name mentioned again for two years.

W. H. Hynes and Sam H. Smith, returned Thursday to their homes in Rockport. Mr. Hynes had been to Victoria on business. He says he is not in the stock business now, but is a cowman and expects to again embark in that line. Mr. Smith is a portly, genial fellow. He had been on a flying trip to Beeville.

H. J. O'Reilly, a prominent stockman of Beeville, came up to the city yesterday and will return Thursday. Mr. O'Reilly was very much pleased at the recent change from dry to damp weather. Says it will be the saving of many an old cow; says he was much alarmed Monday night when the north wind came up with such force and so much bluster, and expected to see everything tetotally covered with "cold weather," but felt reassured next morning when he found it was all bark and no bite, and that the threatened blizzard had settled down to a cool, gentle breeze.

John Camp was a passenger on the Aransas Pass train Tuesday, coming up from Floresville, in the neighborhood of which pretty town, he owns large and splendid pastures and much good stock, both cattle and horses.

## Corpus Christi Items.

R. R. Savage, a big stockman of Duval county, but who resides in Corpus, went out to his ranch near Realitos Saturday. Mr. Savage says that in order to see really good grass he must ride around his fence and look over into his neighbors' pastures; that there was still one dry spot in Duval county, and that spot was his pasture, and that he feels slighted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Savage received his share of the recent rain.

W. H. Brooks returned on the 3d from the Territory, where he had been to look after his beeves, of which he has several thousand there. He, with Col. N. Gusset, both of whom are largely interested in cattle and pastures in Duval county, went out to their respective ranches on Mexican National train on Saturday.

Sam Ragland, big stockman of the Alice country, was in Saturday, presumably on court business, as court is in session.

Dr. Headly, a stockman of Hidalgo county, was circulating among his numerous friends in Corpus on Friday.

Will Wright, the good looking young stockman and son of T. C. Wright of "Oak Ranch," who has been in Corpus the past week, serving his maiden term as juror, returned to his home Monday. Dame Rumor has it that Will is soon to try double harness. May happiness and prosperity be his lot.

C. B. Hollingshead of Skidmore was in Corpus Friday and returned home Saturday.

O. S. Watson, the Corpus truck farmer, who makes you laugh to look at him, was in town Saturday. He says he did not do much this year, but is going to do a whole lot next. He is tired following the "old rut" and intends branching out a little and will plant everything he can think of. Among other things he will plant Kaffir corn for feed for horses, as well as other domestic animals, and pie melons for his cows and hogs. He says they are excellent food and hogs will get as fat on them as on corn and it is so easy to keep them. In other words, he says he is going to diversify his farming a little, which will no doubt be a big improvement.

Col. G. W. Fulton, Jr., was over from Rockport Saturday.

M. A. Maupin, that enterprising livery stable man of Corpus, recently shipped down from Clinton, Mo., nine head of fine young colts, standard bred; and ninety head of Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. They are all sold already, which is very strong testimony to the fact that the scrubs "must go." Mr. Maupin says he could have disposed of twice as many. Of these cattle some are to go away down on the Rio Grande. Frank Rabb, who

has a large ranch and plantation near Brownsville, having purchased three Jerseys and three Holsteins.

A wealthy stockman of the Banquete country, Nic Bluntzer, went in to Corpus Saturday night.

Meully Bros., big stockmen, were both in town attending court. They moved their cattle to Jackson county during the drouth, but have recently moved them back, and as their pasture had a good rest, grass is fine and the cattle are doing well.

## Beeville Items.

Hon. E. R. Lane, a prominent stockman and "legal light" of San Antonio, was in Beeville Monday.

Tom Peoples of Cameron, an extensive feeder, has just closed a contract with Jack West, one of the "Prairie City's" most prominent cowmen, for all of his steers, three's and up, about 1500 head, and some stags. Mr. West is gathering now and will make a shipment next Thursday.

Kohler and Heldenfels, wealthy stockmen and lumber dealers of Beeville, are also at work gathering 800 or 900 cows which they have sold to John Welder at \$8 per head in exchange for some good land in close to Beeville.

Same parties also sold to J. M. Chittom of this city about 3000 st ers, two, three and four-year-olds, for later delivery at \$9, \$12 and \$16, which to a man up a tree appears very cheap.

Mr. Huber, senior member of the firm of Huber Milling company of Seneca, Mo., has been talking to Mr. Kohler about silos. He says in the "Old Country" where tenants cannot afford to put permanent improvements on rented property, they build silos without digging pits or making airtight rooms, by simply stacking up the silage and that without chopping it up, and sprinkling salt on each six inch layer of silage, which combines with the sap, pressed out by its own weight, and forms an airtight crust which saves the stack even without a roof as only the sides and top become damaged to the depth of four or five inches whilst the crust is forming. If it can be done in the old country he wants to know why it can not be done in this; thus avoiding considerable expense. Manner of building or stacking is much the same as that adopted for a concrete fence or wall. Prepare the foundation, then wall up with boards to a height of, say eighteen inches, throw in the silage whole to a little above the edge of the boards, not forgetting to sprinkle about three times in going that height well with salt. As soon as this has settled sufficiently raise the boards and proceed as before.

Mr. Heldenfels believes in "baby beef" and says it can be raised easily if people would only give their cows more attention and more to eat during the winter before the calf is dropped, and then see that neither cow nor calf is short of either food or water, and the calf will be beef at two years old. He says: "As little as you think of it, people have got to come to it and that before you expect it."

F. H. George, one of Beeville's well-fixed stockmen, returned home from Houston via the Southern Pacific Monday evening.

Thanks are due, and hereby gratefully extended D. A. T. Walton of Beeville for favors. He discovered the writer much "leg worried" and furnished him a good horse and buggy in which to fly around. It goes without saying that I "flew."

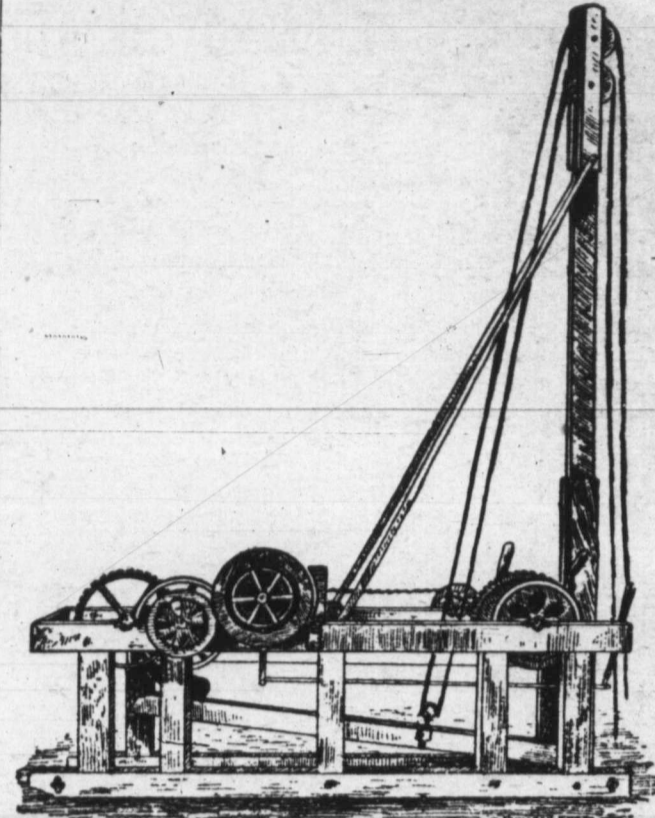
## A Remarkable Freak:

PECOS, TEX., Dec. 13, 1892.  
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Nothing new in the Pecos valley since I last wrote you except a singular phenomenon of a cow having two calves three months apart. Mr. Musgrove bought a Durham cow with a three-months-old calf and last night she dropped another calf, the first a Durham and the last a half Holstein. The cow was shipped in from Kansas. Charley Buster of this place will

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
J. N. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
M. R. KILBY, Superintendent.  
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.  
T. A. TIDBALL, Treasurer.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

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W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l. Pass'r A'gt., TYLER, TEX.

move to Weatherford, his old home, and Pecos will lose one of her best citizens.

Weather beautiful. We have had but one winter day this season, last Thursday, the only day cold enough for an overcoat this season.

Business dull. Crop prospects good.  
J. J. INGE.

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.

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## BRITT'S AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.

SAFETY GUARANTEED

This Bit, by an automatic device, closes the horse's nostrils.

**HE CANNOT BREATHE, AND MUST STOP.**

**SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT**

Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses men could not hold with the old style bits.

Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials of the truly marvellous work this bit has done.



Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

**AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR PULLERS AND HARD-MOUTHED HORSES.**

**DR. L. P. BRITT, 37 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.**

## NOTES AND NEWS.

The stockmen of Lampasas and adjoining counties have organized a live stock association for their mutual protection and benefit.

Good rains have recently fallen almost all over Texas. Water is plentiful and grass is good, consequently live stock will, as a rule, go through the winter in good shape.

During the month of November there was shipped from this point 186 carloads of cattle; all went to California, Nevada and points in Western Arizona, with the exception of one train load, which went to the Panhandle of Texas. —Wilcox (Arizona) Stockman.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sentinel says: George W. Lang arrived in town Wednesday from his cattle camp near Indian Wells, where his cattle are fat and sleek. He said that there were not less than 15,000 head of cattle in that section of the great Colorado valley, and yet not one-fourth of the area of the valley is occupied. Allison Bros. will put 5000 more cattle on the south side of the Hardie river.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram is authority for the statement that accounts from Northwest New Mexico give harrowing details of cattle losses from drouth. The latest report is to the effect that 100,000 cattle have died this season. Owners are shipping out thousands of what are still alive, but many must remain and perish, as they are too weak to be moved or get through the winter in present quarters. The same report says 60 per cent of all cattle have died.

Sheridan, Wyo., Post: As evidence of the kind of cattle our ranchers are raising up here in Sheridan county, the Post mentions the fact that out of the shipments made by one outfit this season, over 200 head sold for more than \$60 a head. Not one of them had ever had sight or smell of grain. While our ranchers have not as large herds as those of some other Wyoming counties, the profit side of their accounts is always healthy at the end of the year's business. "Fewer and better" cattle means more clean cash for the granger.

The Southwestern Stockman, published at Wilcox, Arizona says: A good shower of rain fell here last Saturday morning, measuring .17 of an inch, and on Monday morning another shower. From our exchanges from every section of Arizona it is observed that the rainfall of Saturday morning was quite general and in portions of the country generous, everywhere doing an immense amount of good to the cattle business. The weather following it was warm, such as is greatly desired under the present circumstances. The mornings since then have been somewhat cold, but as a whole the winter so far has been all that could be desired for the out-door comfort of cattle, many of which are in such a condition that a spell of cold weather would quickly result in their death.

The JOURNAL'S Pecos correspondent reports that a short horn cow bought by a Pecosite recently gave birth to a

half breed Holstein calf when she was already the mother of a three-months-old pure bred short horn calf. The JOURNAL does not doubt the statements of its Pecos correspondent. It knows from an acquaintance of thirty years that he is strictly reliable, but it does believe that the party who sold the cow and calf to their present owner palmed off a motherless calf along with a good natured cow who, unmindful of the trouble she was bringing on herself, claimed the calf as her own. The JOURNAL would be glad to hear further and more freely from its Pecos friend in regard to these twin calves.

The Mohave County, (Ariz.) Miner describes the cattle situation as follows: The cattle loss this winter in Mohave county will be considerable. There has been no rain for the past five months and consequently the grass is very short. Many of the ranges are already overstocked and together with the drouth the chances for cattle on these ranges are rather slim. While rain is falling in abundance in the adjoining states and territories, the drouth still continues to an alarming extent in this section, hardly any rain falling in this locality since early summer. While the permanent watering places in the county have not been seriously affected, all the wet weather springs have dried up, and as a consequence, driven range cattle back onto the already over-crowded ranges near the permanent waters. The result is easily understood; cattle—especially old cows—will die off by the hundreds when the cold north winds sweep over the country this winter.

The many friends of Messrs. D. H. and J. W. Snyder, the enterprising proprietors of the San Gabriel Stock farm, Georgetown, Tex., will regret to learn of the heavy loss sustained by these gentlemen by the burning of one of their large barns. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock Monday morning and entirely consumed the building used by the Messrs. Snyder for their farm teams. In addition to the barn they lost eight work mares, five of them being registered mares and three grade mares, one Cleveland bay stallion, two stallion colts, one grade and one registered, and one grade gelding colt. All the above animals except two were usually turned out at night, but Sunday night being a wet rainy night they were kept in with the above result; no grain lost. About twenty tons of hay, one wagon and all harness was lost. It is thought the fire was caused by lightning striking the barn. The Messrs. Snyder have two large barns in which they keep their fine stallions and three shed barns situated separate from each other and from the one burned that were not affected by the fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Col. D. W. Marmaduke, one of the owners and founders of the Marmaduke military academy at Sweet Springs, Mo., is in the city. The school represented by Col. Marmaduke is fast forging to the front as one of the very best in the United States. There are already several Texas boys attending this school, all of whom are well pleased. Those who have boys to educate could not do better than send them to Sweet Springs.

### A Cure for Distemper and Glanders.

Mr. J. B. Carnahan, a prosperous and well-to-do stockman and farmer of Bear Creek, Parker county, says he has never failed to cure distemper with a mixture of equal parts of alum, sulphur and pine tar. Before using, these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, and baked or burned until they form a substance resembling gun powder. This powder is then blown into the nostrils of the horse and will, Mr. Carnahan says, cause the animal to at once sneeze until the inflammatory matter is all forced from the head, when almost instant relief will follow.

Mr. Carnahan also claims to have cured with this same treatment a large number of horses affected with what was supposed to be glanders. For glanders the powders prepared as above are mixed with lard, and with the mixture thus formed the throat is thoroughly mopped.

The JOURNAL knows Mr. Carnahan to be a thoroughly reliable man and is confident that when properly prepared and applied this preparation will do all he claims for it, which makes it an exceedingly valuable preparation for all horse owners. Those wishing further information in regard to this valuable remedy should correspond with Mr. Carnahan, who will cheerfully and freely impart any further information that may be desired.

### Will Someone Explain?

Mr. W. J. Carnahan, who owns a large farm in Parker county and whose postoffice address is Bear Creek, reports the death of four fine cows, which was caused and occurred in rather a remarkable manner. The circumstances as related by Mr. Carnahan are as follows: In September he turned twelve head of cows into a field to graze. Four of these in rambling over the farm came upon a small patch of sorghum which had been cut a few weeks before, the second crop or growth being then from twelve to eighteen inches high. These four cows it seems eat, or rather began to eat, freely of this second growth of sorghum, which from some unknown cause killed all four of the animals almost instantly and within a short time after they began feeding on it. These four cows were found dead within a few feet of each other, while the other eight, the ones that did not go near or partake of the sorghum remained in perfect health. In as much as the four cows that died were in good flesh and up to the time of their death apparently perfectly healthy, there can be no question but that the sorghum killed them, but the question is why did this heretofore healthy food make such quick and destructive work of these four cows? If any of the JOURNAL'S readers can throw any light on this perplexing question, they will please do so.

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A full line of Stetson Hats always in stock. Mail orders solicited.

### Holiday Excursion to the Southeast

December 20, 21 and 22, 1892,

—VIA THE—

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ONE FARE for THE ROUND TRIP

—TO—

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

TWO DAILY EXCURSION TRAINS

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### —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.

The acreage in wheat in Texas is unusually large. The ground was well prepared and the wheat was put in in good shape, consequently the prospects are good for a heavy yield next year.

### 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.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

Knowledge is power, in agriculture as in every other occupation.

Hard work and economy alone will not make a farmer get ahead in the world.

This is a good month to set posts. The holes are easily bored now, and the earth is not so soft that it cannot be tamped well. The posts set now will be very solid when the ground dries next spring for either wire or board fencing.

Farmers sharpen their intellects by reading. They get new ideas, learn all about new methods and improvements in agriculture, and the literary part of their reading makes them better writers and talkers—something greatly to be desired in this age, when our farmers are coming to the front in public affairs.

Improved stock is doing more to interest the young men on the farm than any one element in agriculture. Pedigrees and fine stock appeal to the intelligence and represent a money making interest, while the scrub stock represents continual loss and the boys become disgusted with farming and raising inferior stock.

It is irksome to climb fences to reach lots or sheds to feed stock during the winter. Without much trouble a few small gates could be placed at convenient points, just wide enough to allow a person carrying a basket to pass easily. These should open toward the side the stock are, and be kept closed with a heavy weight and chain.

During this month we have to contend with short days and uncertain weather, hence if labor is hired it were always better to have the year's work well finished before this month begins. However, thoughtful farmers can scarcely ever realize that the year's work is completed, and on every farm that honors its owner there is something that needs to be done every working day of the year.

Statistician Dodge of the department of agriculture, Washington, declares emphatically and truly that the average yield of wheat in this country is a disgrace to American agriculture. It now averages only about twelve and one-half bushels to the acre; so low is the figure that every thoughtful farmer, as he reads it, hangs his head in shame. Mr. Dodge is hopeful. He says that the disgrace "will be wiped out when our agriculture emerges from its primitive stage."

The enterprising farmer does this as he moves along. The slipshod only has it to do at this late hour. The old adage is "Time and tide waits for no man." All farm animals depend much upon the condition they are in to begin winter to be in right trim in spring; therefore it is dangerous delaying further, as health and prosperity are the result of vigilance and care of the farmer at this season of the year. Next year's profit or loss may be computed to a certain extent by the present condition of things—shelter and feed.

At the present prices of hogs and cattle farmers can utilize their hogs and cattle so that financially they will profit by selling their hogs and laying in their winter supply of meat in the way of beef. Butcher cattle are bringing very unsatisfactory prices, while hogs are giving a liberal remuneration for their care and feed. In this way people who have been accustomed to using pork and bacon the year round, or nearly so, will be benefitted in two ways—first, by turning into money that which sells most readily and proves most lucrative; and secondly by changing diet to a more wholesome meat. Beef can be kept in a very palatable

way at this season of the year without danger of spoiling or over salting.

The annual report of the secretary of agriculture has been printed. It is a very able document, giving a review of the work done during the past year, and in a general way of the matters accomplished under the present administration. Secretary Rusk has been a worker and the business of American agriculture has been greatly helped by his energetic administration. Two things of special importance to our farmers, viz: The withdrawal of European prohibition against American pork, and the introduction of our Indian corn as a human food abroad. Secretary Rusk says that his has been largely foundation work—those who are to follow him will build on what he has started and give detail to his plans. We can only hope that in his successor the American farmers may have as honest, sturdy and fearless a champion as they had in Secretary Rusk.

Arbor-vitae, to make a permanent hedge, should not be planted nearer than three feet apart with plants not over eighteen inches high, and should be kept trimmed down to eighteen inches until the bottom is well filled in and the plants are thick together. The beauty of a hedge is in its base, and the height should not be over three feet, except as a screen. Trees set two feet apart will thicken at the base sooner, and if there are no trees to hinder the outward spread of the roots there need be no fears that they will last a life time. As years pass on such hedges need an annual dressing of well rotted manure. The ground should be well prepared, as for the best garden. The plants should be set with the least exposure of the roots to sun and wind just as the sap is in good flow of spring, and should be carefully mulched and properly tended. When so planted and given proper care and pruning they will last 100 years. To insure long life the hedge, should be conic, and not flat on the top.

Sugar planters from all parts of Louisiana, Florida and Texas are showering letters on President-elect Cleveland and the Democratic leaders in congress, urging the repeal of the bounty system and the restoration of the duty on sugar, in a modified form. They are willing to accept a duty of 1-2 cent per pound instead of the bounty of 2 cents per pound. The bounty system, they claim, is undemocratic and demoralizing. Then, worse still, they have had to wait six months for their share, meanwhile borrowing money at 8 per cent. Their profits have been cut down and their credit hurt and the annoyances they have suffered from government inspectors have placed them on the obnoxious footing of whisky distillers. Five hundred thousand people are dependent on the industry in Louisiana alone, and the planters there sell \$25,000,000 worth of sugar a year. To avoid embarrassing the Democratic party in its crusade against the evils of a protective tariff, the planters will simply suggest that sugar is a good article to tax for raising the necessary revenue. This effort will be vigorously opposed by the sugar refiners of the North—that is, the sugar trust—who are satisfied with the

present system, and they will also be confronted by the people at large with whom cheap sugar is probably the only thing provided by the McKinley tariff, which meets with general approbation.

How to maintain the fertility of our farms is a problem that before long will force itself on our attention. It is the wisest course to solve it before it becomes pressing, for the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" had never a more apt application than there. What to do to maintain the fertility can in a general way be formulated in a few brief rules: 1. Save every scrap of manure, whether produced in the stable or in the feed lot. The era when it could be most profitably disposed of by dumping it in the river is gone, never to return. One can not fully appreciate the value of this precious material until he has seen the farmers of Japan and China go along the public road and carefully collect the occasional droppings from passing horses. 2. See that the best portion of the manure is not wasted by leaching. Allow no coffee-colored stream to meander leisurely from the manure pile to the creek, for it contains bushels of corn in the undeveloped state. 3. Save the straw and use for bedding for the stock, what is not used for feeding. It will make the cattle more comfortable and serve as an absorbent of the liquid manure, besides furnishing much that is of value itself. 4. Haul the manure on to the corn land during winter or early spring, and plow it under as soon as possible. Never manure directly for wheat and oats unless the land is very poor. It is those who do so who conclude that "manure is injurious to this soil." In a wet season it may cause the straw to grow so heavy that it lodges, and in the dry season it may make the soil too porous to retain the necessary moisture; but none of these objections apply to corn. 5. Adopt some system of rotation, so that the same crop shall not occur two years, or, at least, not more than two years in succession in any given field.

After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household, says an exchange, she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns, it is an excellent application for corns, it is good for rheumatism and sore throats. Then it is a sure preventive against moths—by just dropping a trifle in the draws, chests and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms by putting a few drops in the corners or upon the shelves. It is sure destruction to bed bugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to all the joints of the bedstead, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of this added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint. By experience it is found that the best way to remove sewing machine oil from garments is to rub spirits of turpentine on before putting the garment in water, then wash the spots in cold water with toilet soap.

If it barely pays to keep a sheep that shears only four or five pounds of wool, one that shears seven or eight ought to return a good profit.

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

**NO HATCHER MADE**

Can show better results Over 50 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 223 chicks hatched at one time, with a 20 capacity **Reliable Incubator.** Hundreds of testimonials. Inclose 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.



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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—  
**"TRADE MARK"**  
IS LABELED ON  
**EACH COLLAR.**  
—NONE—  
ARE GENUINE WITH-  
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**ASK**  
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**J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,**  
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We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOS free**, and a legal guarantee that **CALTHOS** will **STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.**  
Use it and pay if satisfied.  
Address, **VON MOHL CO.,**  
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Be Happy While You Live, for  
**You Will Be A Long Time Dead**  
To Be Happy Buy a  
**DANDY STEEL MILL**  
AND A  
**Dandy Steel Tower.**  
With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill Requires No Oil for Years, therefore  
**No More Climbing Towers**  
**No More Tilting Towers**  
to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and **Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial**  
If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The **Dandy Steel Tower** is a **Four Corner Tower**, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.  
**Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.**  
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

**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



## STOCK FARMING.

Stockmen who are loudly proclaiming that there is no longer any money to be made raising stock should sell out, quit business and give place to men who will say the business, properly followed, is as profitable as it ever was, and who will make their words come true.

Stock well wintered is half summered, and the reason is that animals that have been poorly cared for in winter get very poor. They do not get nutriment enough to keep them growing, and half of the summer's pasture is lost, and by the time the summer is ended the stock has just begun to fatten a little.

To make farming profitable the stock must be selected with reference to the specialty of the farm. If milk is wanted for sale or for cheese making, select the cows for that purpose; if for butter making, get stock of the butter making breeds; and, if beef is the object, get for beef animals, and let whatever be obtained for beef from the butter makers or milkers be an extra profit, as would be the milk or butter from the beef animals.

We have often urged the more humane treatment of live stock on the farm, and every farmer who has stock should see that they have ample shelter from winter storms; build good barns and stables, if you can, but, if not able to do that, erect good, warm sheds of straw and boards or poles. Warm, comfortable quarters save feed and keep stock thriving, while the cold storms take out all the profits of the year's growth.

If there is not enough feed on hand to keep all young stock growing this winter, it would be economy to sell some of the animals. When a growing animal does not gain in weight every day, practically two days are lost, the food consumed counting as one day and the gain that should have been made constituting the other. Regard the stock as meat or milk-producing machinery; take good care of their bodies; furnish them plenty of raw material to work on, and they will be found the most profitable machines on the farm.

Every farmer should in fall, as well as in spring, take account of his live stock. If he does this systematically every year, he will be less likely to winter over what next spring's returns will show has not paid the cost of keeping. There is altogether too much conservatism about farmers in the matter of stock getting and keeping. They get what is easiest and keep merely because they have it, neither being good reasons. The merchant is careful to stock up only with what he can sell at a profit. If he makes a mistake, he gets rid of the unprofitable wares even at a loss, knowing that if his storeroom is filled with unsaleable goods he loses the profit, not only on them but what he might sell in their place. On the farm there is only feed and barn room for a certain amount of stock. The question for each farmer should be: "Is this stock I now have the kind I best understand and make the most money from? If it is not, away with it and let me get better!" To be a breeder of the very best should be the farmer's ambition. Then, though he sell all his present herds and begin with a single animal, he will have the certainty of a progressive increase in value of his live stock, from which, in a great majority of cases, most of the gains of the farmer are obtained.

Under some conditions some kinds of stock have advantages over others which make it desirable to keep them in preference to any other kind of stock, not always to the extent of making a specialty of them, but to keep them when under certain other conditions it would not seem so desirable. There is no class of stock that will equal sheep for keeping the weeds and

sprouts down in the pasture. They eat so much that other stock refuse that they are well worth keeping on many farms especially for this purpose. They can on this account be kept on land that it would be difficult for other classes of stock to live and thrive on. It requires but a small amount of capital to get a start with them, and in opening up a new farm will help materially to commence the income, consuming much that would otherwise go to waste, both in the pastures and in the stables. Just the number of sheep that can be kept properly can best be determined by the size and nature of the farm. A smaller number given good care, will give a larger profit in proportion to their size than a larger number allowed to look out for themselves, but on the average Western farm it is only in exceptional cases that a small flock of sheep can not be kept to advantage, both as regards profit and the keeping up of the farm. While in the pastures they distribute their manure more evenly than with any other class of stock, while the manure they make in the stable stands next to that of poultry for richness.

### The Feeding Business.

The most valuable recent discovery in this special industry of feeding cattle is the modern silo, an improvement upon the ancient one as great as that of our present machinery is upon the stone implements of our ancestors. The rude pit in the earth in which the Tartars and Huns kept the sour stuff for the winter sustenance of their animals is as obsolete now as are the old stone axes and chisels. And by the use of the silo now, one acre of corn is made to feed four head of cattle a whole winter, and keep them growing at the rate of two pounds of flesh per day.

It is a common complaint that feeding cattle is not profitable. But this is never heard from one who has a silo and uses it as it should be. It is a poor steer that will not make 200 pounds of increase in a winter's feeding, and this will cost only \$5.50 for the silage. And whatever grain may be purchased to help the coarse fodder will be amply repaid in the additional value of the carcass, bettered in quality by the feeding. And the more this kind of feeding is done the greater will be the supply of manure for the land. Thus it may be perceived that the ancient principle of agriculture is as trustworthy to-day as it ever was, and, as with other principles, it is good for all time.

But when we add skilled industry in the shape of the manufacture of fine butter to the feeding of cattle, it is then that the golden stream is tapped. Four cows fed from the product of one acre of land put into the silo at a cost of \$25 may easily return an income of \$200. And every cent of the cost of food is given back to the land. The labor expended may be paid for by the waste milk to be made into pork. To compare this with the income from a crop of wheat shows the difference between skilled labor and brain work and mere hand work without any brain in it. And while the market for wheat is lower than ever before, that for butter is as high as ever, and promises to keep so.

Another branch of the feeding business is that of keeping sheep, and this is one in which there is much unnecessary disappointment because of the common want of skill and persistence that is indispensable for success in all industries. In addition to this common failing, the unwise and delusive dependence upon the futile help of a high tariff for protection has always been an apple of Sodom in the mouths of the shepherds, turning to dry ashes and bitterness. It is the unflinching experience that a high tariff has always been followed by lower prices, and during the whole of this century the best prices for wool have always been secured when the import duties have been the lowest.

The shepherd must look for prosperity to the good feeding and improved breeding of his flock, and the

present time, when the sheep are going into winter quarters, is that when the utmost care in both these respects calls for study and practical accomplishment. Perhaps there is no other live stock that is so much left to its chances as this. Few think of the fact that sheep need more care than any other farm animals and that a good carcass and a heavy fleece of good wool are the results of the best feeding and care.—New York Times.

### We'll Have No Pants at All.

The following parody on an immortal poem is going the rounds of the press, and as it is applicable it is given space in the JOURNAL:

Lives of poor men oft remind us  
Honest men won't stand a chance,  
The more we work there grows behind us  
Bigger patches on our pants.  
On our pants, once new and glossy,  
Now are stripes of different hue,  
All because subscribers linger  
And won't pay us what is due.  
Then let all be up and doing,  
Send your mite, however small;  
Or when the snow of winter strikes us  
We shall have no pants at all.

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

### 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.

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.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA,**  
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**  
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has  
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

### 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

### 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,  
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THE BEST LINE FOR  
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**NORTH, EAST AND WEST.**

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

J. M. Dougherty, the Abilene cattleman, is in the city.

H. T. Keenan of the C., B. and Q. was in the city again this week.

J. K. Zimmerman, the Panhandle cattleman, was in the city Wednesday.

C. O. Joline, the well-known land agent of Wichita Falls, is in the Fort.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto ranchman and cattle dealer, was in the city Tuesday night.

John Kritser, a prominent cattle dealer of Taylor, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Francis Smith & Co. of San Antonio advertise a horse ranch for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL.

J. B. Dale, the well-known cattle feeder of Fannin county is in the city. Mr. Dale wants 1000 good feeders.

William Harrell, the hustling cattle buyer and shipper of Amarillo, was in Fort Worth the first part of the week.

Dr. C. B. Raines of Mineral Wells was in Fort Worth last night. The doctor says Mineral Wells is on a boom.

Dan F. Cole of Amarillo, assistant live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City, was in the city Wednesday.

C. C. French of this city has gone to Eastern Texas to look after some cattle shipments for the Campbell Commission company.

Felix Mann, the well-known Menard county ranchman and cattle dealer, after spending several days in Fort Worth returned to his ranch Wednesday.

J. M. McKenzie, the Midland cattleman who was convicted of cattle stealing about ten days ago, an account of which appeared in last week's JOURNAL, has taken an appeal.

Those wanting pure bred young Shire or Clyde stallions, should look up their advertisement and write Lock Box 42, Gardner, Ill. These parties are offering some bargains for cash.

William Hunter, who is kept quite busy looking after the large interests and business in Texas of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., found time to stop off in Fort Worth Wednesday night.

M. S. Swearingen, a well-to-do ranchman of Childress, is at the Pickwick. Mr. Swearingen says grass is short in Childress and adjoining counties, but thinks cattle will go through the winter without loss.

R. K. Halsell, a prominent cattleman of Decatur, was at the Pickwick hotel last night en route to California. Mr. Halsell was accompanied by his wife and child. They will remain on the Pacific coast until spring.

L. B. Nall, formerly of Palo Pinto county but now a citizen of Panhandle City, was in Fort Worth last night. Mr. Nall reports everything quiet in the Panhandle country, but says live stock of all kinds are going into the winter in good shape.

Edward Corkill, whose postoffice address is El Sordo, Tex., is prepared to contract for the delivery next spring and summer of 5000 steers which he has now on hand; also for 1000 cows. Part of these cattle are in Bee county and part on other ranches under his control.

Charles Doodnight, the Panhandle cattleman left Fort Worth yesterday morning for Guadalupe and Calvo, Mexico, where he owns large mining interests. Mr. Doodnight expects to remain at his mines until spring.

Thomas F. Mastin, a thoroughly reliable stockman of Grandview, advertises a fine lot of well bred, large-sized mules for sale. Those wanting stock of this kind can deal with Mr. Mastin with the assurance that they will be fairly and squarely treated.

"A. P. Culliarman" has a very interesting communication from Wilcox, Ariz. The live stock situation in Arizona and New Mexico is attracting considerable attention just now, consequently A. P. Culliarman's letter will be found of especial interest.

A. H. and J. W. Snyder, the well-known ranchmen and fine stock breeders of Georgetown, happened to the misfortune of losing one of their barns by fire last Monday morning, a more extended mention of which will be found in our News and Notes column.

Jack Hittson, one of the solid cattlemen of Palo Pinto, is in the city. Mr. Hittson owns 34,000 acres of land in a solid body in Palo Pinto county, about 1000 of which is cultivated and the remainder used for pasture. Mr. Hittson is making a success of the cattle business.

J. C. Loving, secretary and manager of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers association, came in from Colorado City Friday night and left for Jacksboro Sunday morning. Mr. Loving as manager of the protective and detective feature of the association is doing a splendid work for Texas cattlemen.

J. W. Barbee has, it is rumored, been removed from the position of purveyor general of the "tamale stand" and Jake Zurn of the Texas and Pacific appointed in his stead. The fact that the Mexican and his stand have recently moved from the Cotton Belt to the Texas and Pacific side of the street would seem to confirm the above rumor.

Zack Mulhall of Mulhall, O. T., will be an applicant for United States marshal of Oklahoma under the incoming Democratic administration. It has been the good pleasure of the JOURNAL to know Mr. Mulhall intimately for twenty years. It is therefore in position to know whereof it speaks when it says that Mr. Mulhall is especially fitted for the position to which he aspires.

## A GLOOMY PICTURE.

## Cattle Interests in Arizona in a Deploable Condition.

WILCOX, ARIZ., Dec. 13, 1892.

Editor Texas Farm and Live Stock Journal.

The condition of the live stock industry in Arizona and New Mexico is a subject on which much might be written, and a subject which is daily being discussed by our cattlemen, many of whom are despondent, and perhaps they have good reason. It is a fact, and we are sorry for it, that the present condition of the range cattle industry has a rather blue appearance and has had for some time, more particularly the past two years.

It will be the purpose of this communication to deal with the situation in Arizona and more particularly of the southern tier of counties, of which your correspondent is more thoroughly acquainted.

Five years ago, when prices began to drop, it was generally believed that the depression then commencing was but temporary, and that falling prices for ordinary cattle (some very ordinary) would again soon return, consequently the numbers on the ranges increased and no attempt at breeding up was

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made, owing to what was considered excessively high prices for thoroughbred or high grade animals, as well as constantly decreasing prices for beef steers and feeders.

In this line matters continued until about three years ago, when it dawned upon those who were more observing, that the markets were in no better shape than before, and that their ranges were becoming overcrowded to an alarming extent. Seeing that something must be done promptly to avoid a calamity, the spayer's knife was resorted to on many of the large ranges, and by its use the number of calves branded was very much reduced, as well as the spayed animals shaped for the markets. This was the course to follow, but instead of such conservative action being the rule, it was the exception, and which to a great degree is the cause of our present condition.

About this time our climate conditions changed; no rain falling at the usual time for the rainy season, which showed all the more plainly that cattlemen were not exercising that judgment necessary for the successful carrying out of any business. Sales were made by some whenever a buyer appeared at prices which were laughed at a year or two previous. The reason was they were becoming alarmed and wanted to unload at most any price.

No rain of any consequence in the section covered by this letter during the present year put a still more disastrous aspect on the situation, and only now do raisers of cattle realize their true position.

Practically, many are cattle poor, the more they have the poorer they are, from the fact they are required to pay taxes on their stock, which are valued at double what they would bring were they sold at a forced sale to-day, and requires a capital to ship them elsewhere on pasture, that they do not possess, and could not get without other security than their cattle. So, then, they are tied hand and foot, and becoming disheartened, simply do nothing, allowing their stock to do as best it can, and thousands will die of starvation, their bones to bleach in the sun on the hillsides and in the valleys where once was plenty and to spare. The grass has only not grown from lack of moisture, but the very roots were trampled out of existence by the wandering herds of cattle marching to and from their accustomed watering places, which in latter years, in many places, were many miles from where feed was found to exist.

This state of affairs being heralded far and wide by the newspapers and other means, those in position to buy, in California and Nevada, sent agents into this drouth stricken country with instructions to purchase large numbers with which to re-stock the depleted ranges of Nevada, caused by the hard winter several years ago.

At first cattlemen in this section were backward in wanting to sell at the figures offered, which averaged about \$8, \$10 and \$12 for yearlings, twos and threes, but just now they have the fever and many are selling. Miller & Lux, the great San Francisco wholesalers, are perhaps the most extensive buyers, their agent coming in with instructions to buy 15,000 head, at their prices, which is about as above, adding an average of \$3.50 per head, which includes delivery, which must be made by the

shippers. If no bad weather is encountered en route to the point of destination they will do, perhaps, as well as can be expected. It is believed that he will secure and move the number he was commissioned to buy.

Of the whole section of country Pinalis, perhaps, the most seriously affected by the drouth. Within the confines of that county there are, or were, numerous large herds owned by Colin Cameron, Richardson & Gormley, Walter Vail and others nearly as large, the country being overstocked to almost the extreme degree. These men were in a condition financially to ship to other pastures, which they did, to Montana, Texas and Nevada. Others have sold, and during the past two months shipments have gone forward from that section almost daily, aggregating hundreds of car loads each month. From this point during the month of November nearly two hundred car loads were shipped, and from all indications the present month will see a greater number shipped. Nearly all, in fact with the exception of a single trainload which went to the Panhandle country, all went to Nevada and California.

Should this exodus continue until after the holidays, it will clear the ranges of this county of almost everything above the age of one year, with the exception of cows, many of which will die before the warm weather of spring reaches us.

The season so far, however, is an exceptional one, being mild and with an occasional light shower of rain, no cold weather being experienced until last Sunday, when snow fell in the mountains and foothills; since when it has been cold, but not enough so to be of great damage, provided it does not continue too long.

Our cattlemen of this valley have now decided that in the future, should our normal seasons again return, to be more guarded in their methods, and start right, by disposing of all their steer cattle when they turn one or two years of age, to Northern buyers, thereby keeping down the number of cattle to that which can reasonably be carried on their range. This was advocated some years ago by the Stockman published here, but its advice was not heeded, and to-day witnesses nothing more than the work of nature, she doing only what the cattlemen themselves positively refused to do, and they now see the unwise wisdom of their course.

There are those who now say and believe that as a cattle country Arizona will be worthless in the future, but this cannot be so. From the very nature of things, Arizona is now, and a larger portion of it will be for generations to come, the ideal breeding country of America and there are men and capital now waiting to step into the shoes of those who are now discouraged and want to quit the country.

The prospects for a rainy season the coming spring are good, so far as can be foreseen, and should such be the case the cattle interest would witness a revival, a new start would be made on more improved principles, better stock would be introduced, which would be kept in fewer numbers, and all in all a more satisfactory business would be done than has been the case for some years past. The livestock industry of Arizona is not dead, but sleeping.

A. P. CULLIARMAN,

**MARKET REPORTS.**

BY WIRE.

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 15.  
To-day's cattle receipts 16,000; market steady and strong; choice Christmas beeves are bringing from \$6.25@ \$7.00; good native steers, \$4.50@ \$5.50; best grass Texas steers, \$2.50@ \$3.00, fair to good \$2.25@ \$2.50; best Texas cows, \$2.00@ \$2.50; fair to common, \$1.50 @ \$2.00.  
Hogs—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 900; market 5@10c higher, rough and common, \$6.00@ \$6.10; packing and mixed, \$6.10@ \$6.35; good to prime, heavy, \$6.15@ \$6.20; butchers, \$6.30 @ \$6.45; light, \$6.30; skips and pigs, \$5.00@ \$6.00.  
Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 12,000; market dull, lower; Christmas wethers, \$5.40@ \$5.50; natives, \$5.30@ \$5.35; westerns, \$4.25@ \$4.80; Texas, \$6.15@ \$6.70; lambs, \$3.75@ \$5.50.

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 15, 1892.  
Cattle—Receipts, 2800; shipments, 2300; market active; fair to good native steers, \$3.00@ \$4.60; choice, \$4.70@ \$5.00; extra heavy, \$5.50@ \$5.75; range steers, \$2.00@ \$3.00; range cows, \$1.40@ \$2.10.  
Hogs—Receipts, 8500; shipments, 3500; market strong; heavy, \$6.00@ \$6.40; packing, \$5.90@ \$6.20; light, \$5.90@ \$6.15.  
Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments 100, market steady; native range, \$3.00@ \$4.50; choice muttons bring \$5.00.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo.,  
Dec. 15, 1892.  
Cattle—Receipts, 3200; shipments, 2900; market for good steers, steady; others, dull to lower; feeders steady. Representative sales, dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4.35@ \$5.25; cows and heifers, \$1.60@ \$3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@ \$3.25.  
Hogs—Receipts, 8500; shipments, 1700; market opened 5@10c lower; regained loss and closed strong; extreme range, \$4.75@ \$5.10; bulk, \$6.10@ \$6.15.  
Sheep—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 600; steady, unchanged.

**WOOL MARKETS.**

St. Louis.  
St. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Wool—Receipts, 2000 pounds; shipments, 415,000 pounds; market active; sales, 360,000 pounds, Texas and territory stock, but all on

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

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

private terms; quotations for choice Texas medium are 22@23; fair to fine medium, 18@21c; light fine, 17@19c; heavy fine, 14@15; territory bright medium, 18@20c; fair to fine do, 17@19c; light fine, 15@17; heavy do, 12@15.

Galveston.  
GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 15.—Market steady.

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

**On the Road.**  
AMARILLO, TEX., Dec. 12, 1892.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

As the train rolled along up the Denver last night there were six "jolly drummers," well known to the Texas "trade," occupying one whole half of a crowded passenger coach, who had an experience they will long remember. In the same coach there was a tall, gaunt widow with flashing eyes, accompanied by three small children. Station after station was passed and joke after joke had been told until the lateness of the hour caused the eyelids to droop. Grips and overcoats were being arranged preparatory for a "snooze" according to the most approved "drummer" style. When the last finishing touch had been made and the boys all pronounced ready, the flashy-eyed widow stood before them and said: "Gentlemen, are either of you married?" One of the boys looked around to see if there were no good looking young ladies present, then timidly admitted that he was. "And have you children?" said the widow. "One," said the drummer. "Well," said she, "you are the man I want to talk to." Then in the most pathetic manner she told of a husband that she had buried at Brownwood only a few days before; that husband so good and true was the only support of herself and three small children; that she was on her way to a distant city where she had relatives who would not allow her to starve or freeze. "But," said she, "when I went to purchase my ticket at Fort Worth I

found that my money was \$5 short. So I thought if there was a husband and father among you gentlemen he might interest himself and raise for me the amount necessary so that the cold-hearted conductor would not carry out his threat of putting us off at Washburn, where we would be at the mercy of winds and weather. Now gentlemen I have thrown myself upon your charity and leave the matter with you." She returned to her seat. The boys held a consultation, and after examining their exchequers they found they could spare the widow 50 cents each and have funds enough to carry them to their destinations. This was appropriated. A couple of ladies had already given 50 cents each. One of the party carried the amount to her. She took it, thanked him with the usual God bless you. After the affair which is so common to the commercial traveler had almost been forgotten, the widow, looking taller than ever by several feet, and whose flashing eyes were now furious, was again before them demanding to know the number of gentlemen who had donated the \$3 and how much each had given. One of the boys, not knowing what this new maneuver meant, said: "There are six of us and each gave 50 cents, sorry we could not have doubled the amount." "Sorry, indeed!" said she. "Only 50 cents each. Here you set and talk and talk while a widow and her children are suffering, then when appealed to you give only 50 cents each. Shame on such a set of men. Yes, gentlemen, I have just buried the gamest little man you ever saw, who was as independent as a 'hog on ice.' Were he alive he would scorn to take your money, and as his widow I refuse your insulting donation. [Here she handed the full amount back.] Had you been cowmen instead of what you are, you would have given five, ten and twenty dollars each. No wonder Jim Hogg said hard things about you. God knows you deserved it all." Having said this the widow retired to her seat. Instead of continuing arrangements for sleep they quietly filed out and into the smoker, where no more was heard of them until the train blew down brakes for Amarillo. When the train stopped they left it in a body, looking carefully around to see there was no widow bringing up the rear. A PILGRIM.



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

1893.  
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ILLUSTRATED.

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Per Year:  
Harper's Magazine.....\$4 00  
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Harper's Bazar.....4 00  
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The volumes of the BAZAR 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 BAZAR 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.

**A New Bit.**  
The attention of horse owners has been attracted by the merits of the "Common Sense" bit just patented by the Racine Malleable Iron Co., of Racine, Wis., the makers of the famous "Jay Eye See" bit.  
The new bit is different in principle and embodies many improvements on old-style bits. It can be adjusted for mild or severe use, and is well calculated to meet with universal favor among horsemen and farmers. Although new to the market the demand has already assumed good proportions and the trade is anticipating a very large sale. For the benefit of those who are interested in such matters the manufacturers issue a descriptive catalogue which they send without charge to any one making application to their address.

**Wish & Heck Co.**  
(INCORPORATED)  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

## 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.]

## Pathways Through Life.

EMMA C. DOWD.

You say that your life's a failure,  
Your future holds naught that is sweet,  
That the troublous years bring little but tears,  
And always, always defeat.

Mistakes—aye, sins you call them—  
May cover your life like a pall,  
But the soul that is strong to outlive its wrong  
Is the bravest soul of all.

You long to go forth in the battle,  
But your feet are fettered quite,  
Remember, who serves in the corps of reserves  
May be able as those who fight.

You chafe to enter the races  
For pleasure and gold and fame;  
Yet many who win 'mid the plaudits 'din  
Find the prize but an empty name.

The toil that is yours seems futile,  
Your days are dreary and long;  
But the lowliest duty may glow with beauty  
When wrought with a cheerful song.

The world's best sweets are denied you,  
You have tasted earth's cup of woe;  
But who suffers to give that others may live  
Has the noblest life, I trow.

Oh, let us, my friend do bravely  
The work that to us is given,  
And smile in belief that what causes us grief  
May keep us the closer to heaven.

The pathways we traverse are many,  
And some are by barrenest strand;  
But with vision grown wide we shall wonder  
We sighed,  
For they led to the Beautiful Land.  
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Christmas, with its holly and red berries, and the mistletoe bough, with its waxen white berries, will soon be here. We have inherited a love for the holly and mistletoe from our English ancestry. Their use on festal occasions, especially Christmas, is universal.

Little girls and boys dance under the mistletoe. Christmas comes but once a year—to the young it seems an age. Let love and good cheer prevail. Make the day a glad one. Let each Christmas be a memorable one. One can do this without any great outlay of money if you put your heart in it. And unless your heart, your soul is in your work no matter how much expense you go to the day will not be a glad one.

Decorate your homes. We can all get something with which we can embellish our homes. The wheat and millet heads and native wild grasses, cat tails, that are so dearly prized by those living in cities, go very far toward pleasing the eye. The woods furnish plenty of evergreen. Use it in profusion, with any bright autumn tinted leaves you chance to save. The humbler your home the greater the need to try to have your household not feel that poverty lurks within its walls. We cannot all have turkey stuffed with oysters and plum pudding on that day; but we can all have things that we will enjoy just as much, if not more, than the one who has all that money can buy.

Let the little ones have a good time. Nothing is sweeter to a child than the hanging up of stockings. Nothing gave me half so much pleasure when a child, and I was sorry when I grew too big for old Santa Claus to remember me in his annual excursions. I, like Talmage, was sorry when I learned it was all a myth about Santa Claus.

I believe it draws the cords of affection closer and renders them stronger and more enduring around the hearts of a family to have old Santa Claus come; and then, later, when we outgrow our Santa Claus days, we can exchange gifts with one another.

It is an exchange of gifts certainly, but the intrinsic value of the same is not taken into consideration. It is the

feeling that prompts you and the spirit in which it is given that causes one to appreciate a present. For my part, I do not believe in expensive presents. Give according to your means. In the family appropriate gifts are those that are most useful.

Do not forget the big boys and girls. They like to be remembered. And big boys and girls do not forget your father and mother. They like to be remembered. Let them come first on the list. Above all others your mother and father are most capable of appreciating your favors.

No matter how limited your means you can make the sum go round and make glad every heart around your hearth.

Do something out of the regular routine for the day. Cast aside all care and toil and worry. Be free to give yourself up to the enjoyment of your family. If there is one in your midst who is away from home and friends do not let him feel this so keenly. He—she—will appreciate any effort of yours to make him—her—one of you. Do not let him feel isolated.

As yet our department is a very deficient one. It has scarcely been established long enough for it to be otherwise. We can make this deficiency good by another Christmas. I want the Household department to be the best feature of the JOURNAL. This is saying a good deal, and it may appear to be savored with egotism, but I tell you there is nothing egotistical about it. The JOURNAL is spoken of by New York papers as being the best of the kind in the South.

I want our department so good that the gentleman readers will turn with interest to our page.

Ladies, write to the Household. This department was instituted for your express benefit. It is the medium through which you can give hints for making the home brighter and more cheerful. Give directions for house decorations, recipes for dishes that people in the country can make readily. Tell us of your way of entertaining the little ones. If you are fond of flowers, you may have a surplus of one kind and would be glad to exchange with some one who has an overabundance of another kind. If this is the case, say so through the medium open to you. Anything that will be practically useful or of general interest to wives and daughters will be acceptable from your pen.

It is the intention of the managers of the JOURNAL to spare no pains and expense in making this department interesting and instructive.

Can we not have some help from you?

## Crochet Slippers.

One skein of Germantown yarn, a bone hook, 1 pair of No. 3 lamb's wool soles.

1st row—Chain 11; 1 single crochet in first 3 stitches, 2 single crochets in next, 1 single crochet in next 5 stitches, turn.

2d Row—1 Sc. in stitches, taking up only the outer half of stitch, putting 2 single crochets in middle st. of every row—that is the widening for the instep. Crochet until you have 14 rise rows on both sides of the instep.

Then crochet 15sc. to form side and heel; dc. 28 rows, 15sc. in row, then join to other side of the instep. Around the top put 2 rows \*st., then 1 row of dc., 1 ch. between, finish with row shells, with picot edge.

Sew neatly to the soles, in wrong side and by turning down heel first, the instep will turn easily. Run elastic through dc. to fit the ankle. Ribbon through also and tie in handsome bow in front.

These are very pretty and some different from any I have seen. For a larger number one more row on the instep.

Apple float—A pint of the pulp of baked sour apples, whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, four large tablespoonful of sugar; add apples and sugar alternately to the beaten whites a

spoonful of each; beat all together until it stands up perfectly stiff; it swells immensely. Serve in saucers, on a custard made of the yolks of the eggs, one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls sugar and flavored with vanilla.

Pumpkin pie—Two teacupfuls stewed pumpkin put through a colander, three-fourths teacupful brown sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoonful melted butter, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two teacupfuls milk, a little salt.

A home-made bookcase—An old bookcase may be finished up or a very common one made to look very handsome by using bamboo for decoration. We have seen a neat bookcase made of three shoe boxes, each one being a third shorter than the other; these graduated boxes were set one upon the other so that the three ends came together, making a straight side on one side and three steps on the other. All shelves were edged with strips of bamboo, pieces of the same covering any rough edges that came in sight. The steps held large, vasey pots of palms and flowering plants, which made the bookcase a thing of beauty as well as utility, and brightened wonderfully an otherwise dark corner.

Cranberry sauce—One-half pound of cranberries, one-half pound of sugar; mash thoroughly; boil twenty minutes; serve cold.


Sausage on the farmer's table generally is, and always should be, home made. He can be sure as to its wholesomeness. The highly spiced sausages sold in many city markets have always a suspicion of being dosed with spices to conceal the beginning of decay. Too much spice is injurious to digestion, and most sausages are made more unhealthy by putting in too much fat pork. There should be at least half beef in the sausage, and if a good deal of the meat is lean it will not need to be seasoned highly to make it good.

## VIOLETS.

BY OLIVE WARNER.

Violets are the sweetest in cultivation, and almost universally admired. Of all delightful perfumes that of the sweet violet is the most delicate and pleasing.

There are three varieties in cultivation—the Neapolitan, the Russian and the English. The Neapolitan species is more tender than all other sorts, and cannot be brought to perfection without the aid of artificial heat. In a cold frame they will bloom all winter. During the summer they will take care of



**BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM**  
**SMOKING TOBACCO.**  
**PUREST. MOST RELIABLE.**

If old King Cole the merry old soul,  
Had lived in this great age of ours,  
He would have called for BULL DURHAM  
To smoke in his pipe,  
And been merrier under its powers.

**Thousands of Smokers**

The Millionaire in his palace,  
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The Swell on the street,  
The Sailor on his ship,  
Comfort-lovers everywhere,  
**Prefer Bull Durham.**

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## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

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Attended to.

themselves, but as soon as cool nights come they need protection.

For window culture this variety is not a success, unless the plants are bought when in blossom and kept in a low temperature. They should have a liberal supply of water while in blossom, and require shifting into larger pots occasionally, as the roots spread rapidly.

In beds, the old plants should have all the suckers they have made cut away and the bed should be given a top dressing of rich loam and well-decayed manure. Keep the suckers cut away through the summer and you will have strong plants for winter flowering in a cold frame.

The Russian and English violets are perfectly hardy and flower very early in the spring. Give them rich soil, with plenty of water when in bloom, and they will repay you with an abundance of blossoms. They must have good drainage, so that the water will not settle at the roots, as this will cause them to decay.

New beds made every year from the offsets will produce the greatest profusion of blossoms, and the old beds can be renewed after flowering with a top-dressing.

These varieties may be grown to form a miniature tree if desired. Take a strong, well-rooted sucker, with a long stem, and plant it in a dish of rich light mold. Set it where it will have bottom heat, and as soon as it appears to be growing well pinch off all the side branches except two small shoots. Continue to do this, leaving only the middle and side shoots, and when the pot, which should be a three-inch one at first, becomes filled with roots, change to a larger size, and do this as often as the roots touch the sides of the pot. Give fresh soil and weak manure water to help its growth; and nip off every flower bud as soon as it comes. In three years this treatment will give a stem half an inch in diameter and a bell-shaped head. It may now be allowed to bloom and be a handsome ornament.

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

**SWINE.**

By feeding at short intervals all that an animal will eat up clean the hogs can be made to fatten more rapidly, but the work must be done regularly.

To cure mange in hogs, wash clean with soap and water and then rub all over with lard with a little coal oil added, taking pains to keep dry afterward.

One trouble about hogs kept in pens is that they are rarely treated to a drink of pure water. It is a great mistake to suppose that slop or swill will obviate the need of this. Nothing takes the place of pure, fresh water.

Many farmers will slaughter their hogs for family use this month. If the hogs are fed within the twelve hours of the killing the food will be wasted, the meat will be more liable to sour, and the distended intestines more difficult to remove. The same in a measure applies to drink as well.

No meat is more savory than lean pork, and it is to be sincerely hoped that in view of the constantly increasing demand farmers will cease to be deluded by the popular notion that fatness is everything, and will endeavor in the future to produce hogs of moderate leanness and moderate fatness.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not exceeding 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights.

One advantage in having the pigs come in February is that they have that much longer time to grow before cold; freezing weather sets in the next fall or winter. The brood sows must be kept in a good, thrifty condition, and it will not require a very much larger amount of food for her with a litter of pigs than without. If the sow is well fed while they are suckling, so as to induce a vigorous, thrifty growth, the pigs will usually be ready to wean by the time grass makes a good start to grow. When they have the run of a good grass or clover pasture they can be kept growing at a low cost.

If the pigs have been kept in filthy and confined quarters all summer give them a chance to be free and clean now for at least a month or two before slaughtering. You owe this to your stomach if not to your conscience. The natural food for hogs in the wild state is grass, the masts of the forest, roots and bulbs of plants. The necessity of this kind of food is well recognized by nature in providing the hog with a rooter for the purpose of obtaining it. Even after generations of domestication, with ample supply of sustenance to satisfy all demands, this proclivity or desire to root, independent of necessity, remains as a prominent characteristic. Farmers who have profited from this pointer, and during the winter months have at stated intervals of at least twice a week given one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips have found that the hogs not only relish them, but derive great benefit from them.

**Transfers of Berkshires.**

John G. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:  
Boxer 21854, W. D. Haynie, Rice, Texas, to Geo. T. Jester, Corsicana, Texas.  
Grover 28643 and Frances 28642, Geo. T. Jester to E. O. Call, Dresden, Texas.  
Lady Adeline 28344, R. L. Douglas, Bullard, Texas, to J. D. Loftin, Nebo, Texas.

Red Cross Cherry 28346 and Red Cross Duke 28597, Red Cross Blooded Stock Farm, Austin Texas, to W. E. Fitz, Livingston, Texas.

Duchess CXXI. 28706 N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Allen T. Murchison, Farmersville, Texas.

Longmark 28344, N. H. Gentry to Roswell Gillett, Wrightsboro, Texas.

Stumpy Joe 28593 and Polly II. 26773, LeBaron & Bro., Prairie Lea, Texas, to J. F. Miller, Gonzales, Texas.

Weimar Duke 28594 and Artful Belle B 26774, LeBaron & Bro. to J. B. Holman, Weimar, Texas.

Brownwood Duchess 28624 and Brownwood Prince, 28623, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Texas, to G. W. Smith, Brownwood, Texas.

Gardner's Beauty 28626, Terrell & Harris to W. J. Gardner, Reinhardt, Texas.

Gilmer Duke 28627, Terrell & Harris to T. B. Littlepage, Gilmer, Texas.

Dallas Maid 28625, Terrell & Harris to Edouard de Sevin, Dallas, Texas.

Long Prince 28639, Terrell & Harris to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas.

**HORTICULTURE.**

Cultivation will benefit the trees for a few years after setting out.

Prune the trees in the orchard; keep in good shape from the start.

The number of cold storage plants in New York and throughout this country is continually increasing. The method of handling perishable products is growing in favor.

Testimony is abundant and conclusive as to the desirable effect of bees upon grape vines, fruit trees and fruit bearing plants generally. One prominent apiarist goes so far as to insist that a few colonies of bees judiciously placed will revive a fruit farm from a non-paying to a profitable investment.

The practice of spraying fruit trees to destroy insects and fungus diseases is likely to lead to other important results in the care of our trees. As too many limbs and too close a head interfere with the spray, it will lead to more careful pruning, which will also admit the sun into the head and allow the fruit to get that bright color so much admired by our English customer.

Despite the advice given by some interested persons, we decidedly prefer spring to fall planting for grapes. The same is true of raspberries and blackberries. Fruit trees may be planted in the fall, but, to procure the best results, the roots should be carefully looked after, making smooth cuts where the ends have been broken or mutilated. Unless this is done they sometimes begin decaying before spring, while if they are cut smoothly, they will, as a rule, callous over before the ground freezes. It is well to do tree planting in the fall because of the pressure of spring work, which sometimes makes it difficult to accomplish in the spring.

Don't use nest eggs, they are a nuisance and often cause egg eating. The egg roll against the nest egg, become cracked, and then the trouble begins. Gather the eggs frequently, but use no nest egg and save yourself much trouble.

**\$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.

JAMES R. ROBINSON.

**Robinson & Springer,**

Attorneys at Law.

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS



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**SOUTHERN ARIZONA.**

Notes and Comments Concerning the Stock Business in that Section.

A correspondent of the New Mexico

Stock Grower, writing from Calabasas, Ariz., says:

Don A. Sanford of Washington, D. C., to-day shipped out 588 head of steer cattle destined to Wadsworth, Nevada. The cattle were sold to the large firm of Lux & Miller, wholesale butchers, San Francisco, Cal., and received here by Mr. J. F. Warner, who informs your correspondent that they are paying \$8 for yearlings, \$12 for two-year-olds, and \$16 for three-year-olds and up. The cattle to be delivered by seller in Nevada.

The cattle of Judge Sanford, although all steers, were in such thin condition that Mr. Warren refused to receive them until they had been in pasturage for three days, in order that they might have sufficient strength for the ride to Nevada, and this is the condition of all the cattle, as far as I have been able to learn, in this vicinity. Shippers who went with the cattle shipped to Texas by Cameron, have just returned, and report large losses en route on account of the weak condition of the cattle.

The Santa Rita company are making a second gather of all their ranges, evidently being determined not to allow a single animal to remain in the country; and the cattlemen who range with them are turning in their steer cattle, with the exception of Atkinson, Beckwith and Breen, who, I suppose, calculate that their cattle will be worth more money, all the rest having left the country. These cattle being now gathered will be shipped from here by the last of this month.

Mr. Richardson of Crittenden has delivered 4050 head to Land & Bruce, who took them to their pastures in Nevada, from which they are to be sold on joint account next spring. This gentleman is now engaged in gathering a train load, which are to be taken somewhere in the vicinity of Yuma, where he owns a range; at the same time all the steers are being held out, having been sold to Mr. Warren on the same terms as the steers of Judge Sanford. Mr. Warren told your correspondent that he had orders from his firm to buy 15,000 head of steers, provided they could be found in Southern Arizona of sufficient strength to ride to Nevada.

Mr. William C. Land has completed his shipment of Snake cattle, and also of his individual cattle in the well-known C H C brand, having so few left here that it does not pay to run an outfit to gather them.

Dr. J. H. Thornton of the Babacomori range, has about completed shipment of his individual cattle, the diamond tails, as well as of the cattle belonging to Perrin, Land & Co., heretofore ran in the Mule Shoe brand.

We learn from the railroad men, who get their information direct from the ranchmen, that all of them have met with great disappointment in the gathering of their cattle, all of them

**BUGGIES HARNESS and at 1/2 PRICE**

Buy direct of MANUFACTURERS Save MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.  
\$30 Two Passenger Cart \$ 8.50  
\$40 Top Buggy..... 35.00  
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\$4 Passenger Top Carriage 47.50  
\$5 Man's Saddle..... 1.75  
\$1 Buggy or Cart Harness 3.95  
\$25 Double Team Harness 12.50  
\$12 Buggy Harness..... 4.75  
Geo. Y. Martin, Hampton, N. Y., writes: "Highly pleased with \$60.00 Top Buggy. It is better than the \$120.00 Buggy sold here." Write for free catalogue. U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., D 58, Cincinnati, O.

falling short of the number which they expected to gather, after having made what they thought ample allowance for all losses.

A case in point in which we can be exact is as follows: Seven years ago Sidney Thomson moved from Babaquivera mountains to the West Huachuca 265 head of cattle. He has given his personal attention to them during all this time, never having been away from the range all told six months. No cattle were sold from this range until last spring, when fifty-six head were sold to Mr. Henry S. Boice, a Montana buyer. The drought of this year determined him to move his cattle, and in the roundups so far he has only been able to gather 150 head of cattle, which he shipped to Texas along with the cattle of Cameron and his neighbors, and from what we can learn by diligent inquiry of the different range firms in this neighborhood and most of the vaqueros, we believe that there is not a herd of cattle in this country that comes within 35 per cent of having as many cattle as was owned seven years ago, and if they tell half the truth regarding the condition of the ranges at the present time, next spring the assessor will have but a light task among the ranchmen of Southern Pima county.

Joseph Wise, son of M. R. Wise, is gathering the last steers to ship to Nevada. His range lies in the Santa Rita mountains. He tells (and we have no reason to doubt it) that not only are the foot hills bare of grass, but even Old Baldy has been scaled by the starving cattle, and it is as bare as the plains. We glean from this that the winter rain, which heretofore ranchmen have welcomed, would only add to the certainty of their losing their entire herd.

There are but few horse herds in this vicinity, we understand by inquiry, on account of the destruction of the young colts by mountain lions, an innumerable number of these animals yet living in the inaccessible parts of the mountains.

Mr. Atkinson, who has the largest horse range in this vicinity, says that this is the first year that his range horses have gone into the winter poor, and from this fact he argues that it will be a hard task for any of the cattle to pull through; horses generally holding their flesh long after the cattle are gone, on account of their ability to go longer distances to water and grass.

Taking it all in all the ranchmen of this part of Pima county tell a sorry story of their future prospects, and our observation from the line of the railroad confirms all that they say.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

## 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.

## INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

## Setting Forth the Advantages of Kansas City, etc.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 12, 1892.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts last week 27,100 cattle, 48,000 hogs.

In spite of light receipts our market has not scored the advance it ought to. The prime reason of this is the uneven distribution of receipts. The supply at Chicago foots up 80,000 cattle for the week, which is very heavy when it is remembered that they are mostly natives and represents an immense weight of meat. It is very evident from information at hand that part of this heavy supply comes from a territory of which Kansas City is the natural outlet, the shortest haul and the best market; yet, in spite of these facts, which every day become more and more convincing, shippers and feeders, without reason, flood Chicago, thus breakdown their home market, not only for prime export cattle, but for all kinds of killing cattle. An advance at Chicago means an advance here, and the same may be said of a break. Continued heavy receipts there takes from our market the strong support it gets from shippers and leaves it at the mercy of packers. Those heavy runs at Chicago also rob us of the competition of Nels Morris, who, when the runs are light there, buys upwards of a thousand cattle here for shipment, and the same may be said of Swift & Co., who also ship considerable.

Another strong point overlooked by shippers is that the scarcity of killing cattle here forces the packers to often take feeders, thereby forcing feeders to pay an unreasonable price for the stock they want to fatten, so that, in buying his feeders, the farmer has to compete with packers; yet, when he comes to sell them, this competition is single-handed. When it is remembered that Kansas City is the largest feeder market in the world, the force of this point against the feeder can be rightfully comprehended.

We have had for some time a line of buyers for export, but they frequently are compelled to go to the country to fill their orders. The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange have promises from other prominent buyers for export to locate here, yet it is out of the question, so long as shippers, at their own expense and risk, foolishly take their stock to distant markets. There has never been a more promising time for

western feeders to strengthen their home market. All the energy put forth by this market for the benefit of feeders will be spent in vain if they themselves do not take advantage of present opportunities. The thinking shippers and feeders could and more reason to ship hogs than cattle past this market, since frequently of late there has been a difference of 50c. Tops at \$6.30 cannot but help arouse visions of 7c. porkers in the near future. There is nothing now in the way of it at present discernable. Evidently hogs have not been in clover, but holders of them now certainly are. Yours truly.

THE SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON  
Live Stock Commission Co.

## ALL ABOUT ARIZONA.

## The Deplorable Condition of Cattle Ranges, Etc.

TUCSON, ARIZ., Dec. 7, 1892.  
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Southern Arizona at the present time as far as the cattle industry is concerned, is in a worse condition than it ever has been since cattle have been put upon the ranges within the memory of the present ranchmen.

In 1891 the ranges all over the southern part of the territory, and in the northern part as far as we are informed, were short, and the grass crop was only half what it was in previous years. But on account of the heavy rains of 1890 and the amount of old grass on the ranges, the cattle in almost every portion of the Territory went through in pretty good shape. The year 1892 opened the rainy season with one or two good showers, which caused ranchmen to believe that we were going to have plenty of rain and a repetition of the season of 1890. Therefore, no effort was made on the part of any one to relieve the overcrowded ranges by the reducing of their stock. After the first few showers no more rain fell in any portion of the territory, and the half grass crop of the previous year was soon eaten up, and the ranges were bare to such a degree that starvation more than stared the cattle in the face, and their owners in a panic began to hunt for some place to which to move them.

Until about the middle of September it appears that almost every cattle owner still hoped that sufficient rain would fall to enable him to carry his stock through the winter. The 1st of October came and no rain, and then it was seen that in order to save any of the herd, a large portion of them would have to be moved away.

From that portion of Arizona south of the Southern Pacific railway, bounded on the west by the Santa Cruz river and on the east by the San Pedro and occupied principally by Walter Vale, Santa Rita cattle company, Colin Cameron, R. R. Richardson, and the Babacomori company, 25,000 head of cattle were removed to Panhandle, Tex., Nevada and California. Not only has almost every ranchman reduced his stock more or less, but large numbers of them have shipped out their entire herds. Sidney Thomas, Wickbeth cattle company, Ed Roberts, Hudson, Kansas City live stock company have shipped out everything that they could gather and numbers of others have so reduced their stock that their holdings in the territory are merely nominal.

Any account or statement of the condition of the ranges and cattle in any portion of the territory differing from this you may set down as being the statement of an interested party who has cattle or ranges that he wishes to dispose of to some uninformed person.

Along the Gila river from Gila bend toward the Yuma there is considerable browsing (no grass) that may keep the cattle alive possibly through the winter on account of their being greatly helped

by the warm weather continuing in that section of the country during the whole year. But already it is overstocked by large numbers of cattle sent there by Col. Hooker of Sulphur Spring valley and R. R. Richardson, who ranges between the Babacomori and the Santa Cruz.

This statement concerning the condition of the ranges in Southern Arizona, which is made upon personal knowledge of the writer, and we are informed (and by the most reliable source—cattlemen who have large herds upon ranges and who are now sufferers) is true all along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and of that large body of grazing land which lies south toward the Apache reservation.

Not only are the ranges bare of grass, but the water is drying up in places that heretofore have been considered permanent, and the cattle thereby compelled to go greater distances for drink, and they being already very thin in flesh, some have died already from starvation. In addition to this a great many will die of thirst.

During the summer of 1892 it was the universal testimony of all the cattle men that hardly an old bull was alive upon the range; that none were to be found, and the rodeos for calf branding this fall has proved that the bulls were not hidden out in the mountains, but that they were actually dead.

The horse stock on the ranges are poorer now, thinner in flesh than they have ever been after passing through the hardest winter that we have had in the territory, all of which goes to show that the stockmen of the territory have so overstocked their ranges, that being caught with two succeeding years of drouth, they have placed themselves in a position where they are almost certain to lose their all.

Any statement to the contrary from this will apply only to a limited section of the country, and not to any general area.

Large numbers of cattle have been sent from along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and also from the Sulphur Spring Valley to pasture in Southern Colorado and Kansas. Some have found enough grass and others being fed on alfalfa in the neighborhood of Rocky Ford and Lamar, Col.

A large number of cattle now going to the state of California would have been shipped to the state of Texas on the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad (there being fine grass in the locality of Big Springs and Colorado City north of the railroad) only that the railroad freight rates from Southern Arizona to any point on the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad are so much higher compared with other rates as to make it to the impoverished cattlemen prohibitory.

The boards of county managers in the territory of Arizona, known as supervisors, have for years past assessed the cattlemen to the very limit, assessing them on almost every occasion for full numbers and greatly overestimating the value of their stock. As an instance, in this year 1892 the cattle were assessed at a valuation of \$7, and no reduction was ever made by the board so far as we have been able to learn; whereas, there was not an improved herd in the territory that could not have been bought for \$5 per head, actual count, and the medium or ordinary run of herds could have been bought for from \$1.50 to \$3 per head, actual count.

The universal answer from these boards was that we must have so much money to run our counties, and the cattlemen were "cinched" accordingly. The query now is that with nearly all the cattle shipped out of the territory with the probability of the ones remaining dying, where will these courthouse rings and county officials draw the money from which is to keep the n-selves in existence? ARIZONIAN.

In attempting to cheapen the cost of keeping sheep the wool and the carcass should not be overlooked, but care be taken to improve steadily.

## POULTRY.

Pound for pound, chickens can be grown cheaper than pork, and who will say the boiled chicken is not more grateful and healthy than the salt pork and corned beef everlastingly found on farmers' tables?

There is no longer any doubt about the theory that by a careful selection and breeding from the best layers of any breed of fowls, the number of eggs laid in twelve months can be increased up to a certain limit.

Each year the poultry industry grows more prosperous. More eggs and poultry are produced each year, and each year the prices are higher than the year before. This indicates that we are becoming a nation of poultry eaters, and that poultry is going to be good property for some years to come.

Old fowls are more subject to being infested with parasites than are the rapidly growing chickens. The massed plumage of adult fowls form a grand retreat for the insidious "creepers," which are now enjoying their annual carnival, where the birds have not been properly seen to.

The whole secret of having eggs in winter is to have pullets hatched early—say in March or April—that they may be fully grown and feathered before winter; then give them warm quarters and a mixed diet, and eggs are sure to result. Hens over a year old seldom lay in the winter; but a few should be retained for setting, as they make better mothers.

When starting into the business of commercial poultry, do not begin upon too large a scale—one or two hundred hens at most are sufficient. The business may figure out nicely on paper, but there is a certain amount of practice absolutely necessary to success; and when a new beginner starts on too large a scale, he never comes up to his expectations or calculations, and gives it up in disgust.

Few people know what and how much they lose when they neglect their hen manure. Nothing is more wasteful and unthrifty than to allow poultry of any kind to roost at night in trees, on fences, or anywhere except in a poultry house. Birds are so constituted that water, of which most of them drink a great deal, passes off through the skin and breath to a very large extent, and not through the kidneys, as is the case with the mammalia. The manure of fowls, therefore, contains their urine as a solid excrement. It may be recognized by its white color, and constitutes the most valuable portion of their droppings.

Many find it most profitable to build a shed and arrange a good feeding lot, especially for the winter.

## "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.

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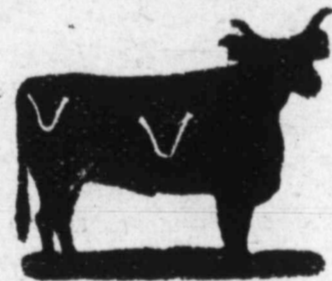
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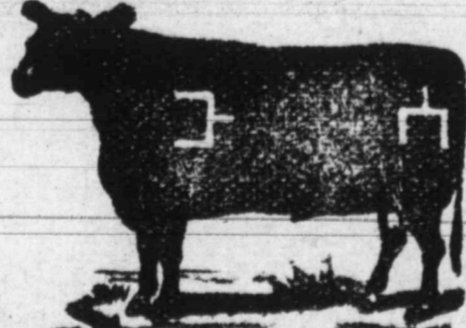


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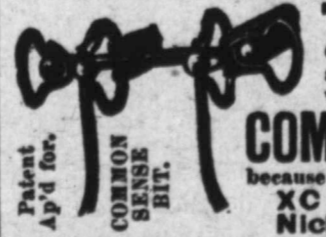
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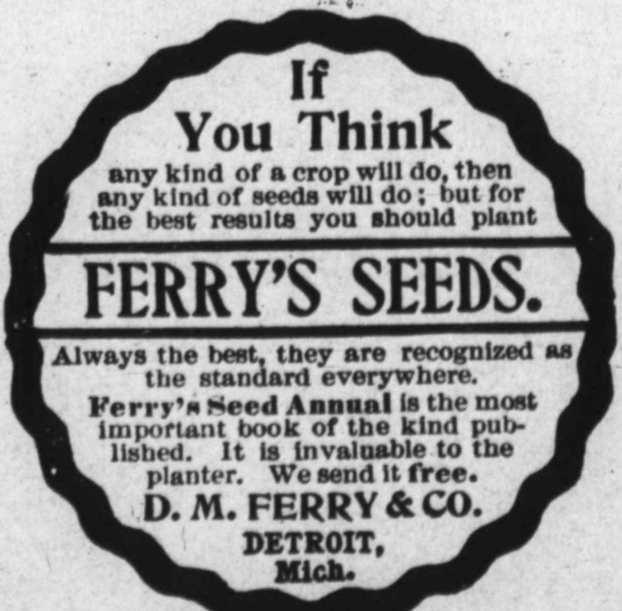
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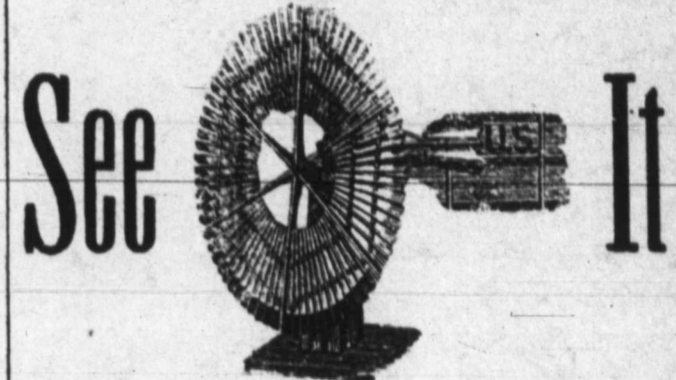
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
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Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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