

TEXAS

LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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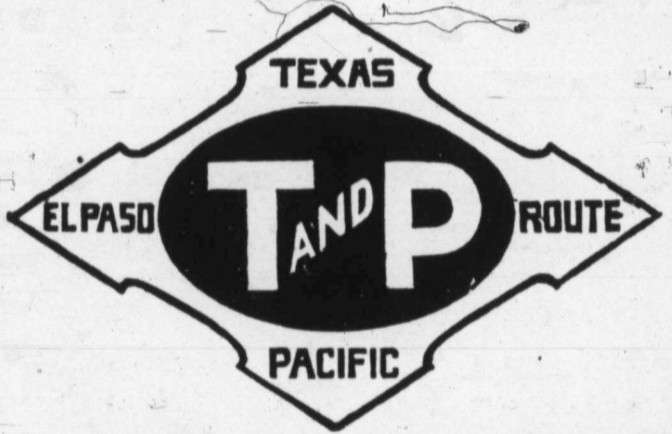
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Christmas Greeting.

Before another issue of the JOURNAL appears, in fact, before this is read by those of the JOURNAL'S readers who are remote from Fort Worth, another Christmas will have dawned and passed, once more the anniversary of the birth of our Savior will have been celebrated.

To its many readers, the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL wishes a merry, merry Christmas; to its liberal advertisers it also returns its thanks and gives the season's greetings; to its friends everywhere, readers and patrons in all ways, the JOURNAL wishes a happy and prosperous New Year, the birth of which is now so near at hand.

At this season of the year, when the hearts of all civilized nations are filled with grateful impulses, when friends, kinsmen and others are always remembered in some manner, it is but meet that the JOURNAL should at least express its friendship and gratitude to those who have been, who are now and who (we doubt not) will ever remain its friends.

The year of 1892 has not been a successful one in many ways. Cattlemen have, as in the past few years, been forced to market their stock on a market over crowded with thin and worthless stuff, calculated to ruin any market, and only marketed to get it off the range. Such being the case, many, who ought to have made money, have lost heavily. In this way a large number have become very much dissatisfied. This, however, is not the proper view to take of the case, and to those

who stick to the business, will good fortune come, and that at no far distant day.

The farming population of the state have, if anything, been more successful than their cousin, the cattleman. Cotton for a number of years has gone from bad to worse, but late in the season prices on the fleecy staple went up with such rapidity as to almost take the breath away from those dealing in it or raising it. Large and abundant crops of farm products were made the past season, for all of which there was a heavy market and at good figures.

The JOURNAL cannot but believe that the new year of 1893 will see all the different branches and departments of the live stock and agricultural industries enjoying a prosperity heretofore unknown at least for a number of years. To this end and for this purpose the JOURNAL will ever labor. The interests of the live stock men and the farmers are identical with its own; on their success or failure depends the success or failure of the JOURNAL. Prosperity with one means prosperity to all.

Again, the JOURNAL makes its bow and thanks you one and all for your friendship in the past, and trusts you may never have cause to think the same misplaced.

The Packing House Deal.

The deal that has been on foot for some time between the Fort Worth packing company and a Boston syndicate, looking to the transfer of the Fort Worth Union Stockyards, the packing house plant, the North Side street railway and various other valuable Fort Worth properties has not yet been consummated, and the JOURNAL greatly fears will never materialize.

The liberal minded, big hearted citizens of Fort Worth have subscribed about \$40,000 as a donation to the purchasing parties as a further inducement to them. Notwithstanding this and the fact that the property has been offered below its actual cost, the deal continues to hang fire, and will not, the JOURNAL greatly fears, be consummated.

It is now generally known that the packing company have lost heavily and that unless a sale can be made the establishment will soon close and suspend operation.

Demand for Cattle.

There is quite a demand among Texas feeders for good steers. Many of them who fed meal have already finished up their cattle and are now putting them on the market. They have all made money and now want more steers with which to re-stock their feeding pens. Those who only fed 200 are now wanting 500. Those who fed four or five hundred now want to try a thousand and so on. Good feeding steers are scarce, consequently feeders are meeting with some difficulty in stocking up a second time.

The Indian Territory pasture men are quietly at work contracting all the cows and young steers they can buy at

reasonable figures. This class of buyers are generally confining their operations to that part of the state south of the Texas and Pacific railroad. They are offering from \$7 to \$7.50 for yearling steers, from \$10 to \$11 for twos and from \$13 to \$14 for three-year-old steers, and from \$7.50 to \$8 for dry cows.

The Montana and other ranchmen of the Northwestern range country will begin to "drop around" in February and March. This class of buyers can only handle cattle located north of the quarantine line, consequently they get the best and most desirable cattle in the state, and must pay a considerable advance over the figures paid by the Indian Territory buyers, who buy their cattle from below the quarantine and, therefore, handle a rather inferior class of stock. It is rather early to quote prices on young steers from the Panhandle country. It is, however, safe to say that strictly first-class Panhandle two-year-old steers will not sell for less than last year's prices, which were from \$14 to \$16.50 per head.

Altogether the JOURNAL considers the outlook promising and is of the opinion that throughout the year of 1893 Texas cattlemen will be able to obtain fair prices for any surplus cattle they may wish to dispose of.

One More Week.

Those who ought to have sent in their renewal subscriptions several weeks ago but neglected it, have one more week left in which to respond to the oft repeated request of the JOURNAL. We want to begin the new year with a clean live list, for this reason, and to carry out our cash in advance idea we will on January 1 cut off every subscriber who is in arrears. To this rule we can make no exceptions. Those, therefore, whose subscriptions have expired who want the paper another year and who have not already done so, will please remit, covering their renewal, before the beginning of the new year.

A Great Paper.

THE JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of the Christmas number of the Chicago Horseman. It contains 120 pages, which in make up, artistic taste, etc., there is no equal. The illustrations, engravings, as well as the reading matter is of the very best. It is in short a grand production and reflects great credit on the energy and enterprise of its publishers.

Vandalism.

Texas farmers and pasturemen are being greatly imposed upon and damaged by hunters. From the reckless shooting of hunters a great number of valuable animals are maimed, crippled and often killed outright. Such damage is not justified or repaired, because it was accidental. The farmers should see to it that they are amply protected by law. To secure this they should attend the meeting of farmers and stockmen called for Austin, January 10.

These outrages from hunters are complained of from all parts of the

country. Referring to them the Western Live Stock and Farm Journal says:

We were a witness some time ago to a sample of the outrages to which farmers are subjected at this season of the year. While walking with the proprietor of a herd of thoroughbred cattle we found a \$50 calf shot and wounded by hunters. "This," said the proprietor of the herd, "is but another instance of the vandalism that has been growing very rapidly. I have lost animals like this before. I have lost one horse by being shot outright and several by being run into fences by these troupes of marauders." This is but one instance of many within the knowledge of the writer in his own neighborhood. We have had fine horses run into wire fences and permanently injured by the discharge of firearms in pastures. On the approach of Thanksgiving these hunters from towns and villages will take charge of farming communities, and with wire nippers to remove staples in wire fences, become a law unto themselves.

The scant hunting territory areas are becoming positively dangerous for man or beast. It is high time that this hunting nuisance should be abated. Farmers in different neighborhoods should combine and put the law in force against any man that trespasses upon their property without permission for hunting. If the present laws are not sufficient farmers should see to it at the very first meeting of the legislature of their state that a law is enacted that gives them full and complete power to stop the practice of hunting without their consent. The West has become a civilized country and no longer a paradise for hunters. Farmers in the Eastern states do not stand any of this kind of nonsense nor submit to the loss which Western farmers endure.

Sure Cure for Hog Cholera.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,
Fort Worth, Tex.

It is not often that I attempt to write anything for the papers, and it is only with a philanthropic spirit that moves me to write this. Every editor in the United States should copy it, and every farmer cut it out and preserve it. Why? Because it is a sure cure for hog cholera. I have never known or heard tell of it failing. It is very simple, cheap and easily done.

Directions—Put one-half teaspoonful of pure carbolic acid in a gill of sweet milk and pour it down the hog. When the farmer sees any symptoms of cholera among his hogs, especially when one or two have died, drive every hog and pig into a very close pen, let one man catch the hog by the ears and sit the hog up with his back between his legs, while another man opens the hog's mouth with a stick and the medicine being in a long neck heavy bottle, is easily poured down. Care should be taken not to dose one twice. Twice the amount will kill, and every hog sick or well on the farm, and surrounding farms should be dosed. Now brother editors and farmers if you do not use all reasonable means, especially, when it cost you nothing, to let every farmer in these United States know this, you ought to die just a little bit with the cholera yourself. I. A. DODGE.
Brady, Tex.

South Omaha Drovers' Journal: Receipts from January 1 to date are 723,786 cattle, 1,562,386 hogs, 183,451 sheep, 14,005 horses and mules, showing a gain of 144,887 cattle, a gain of 126,485 hogs, a gain of 18,778 sheep, a gain of 5,281 horses and mules, as compared with 1891.

CATTLE.

It is surprising how long beef will keep fresh at this season of the year—even if the weather is not severely cold—if it is hung up in some dry place. It is necessary, however, to hang it; if it lies down it will soon spoil at point of contact and rapidly change the flavor of the whole.

A correspondent says; Horns are easily bred off, and it seems when we have so many naturally hornless breeds to select from, that every one could find something to suit himself without being to the trouble of cutting off horns. We have Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus for beef, Red Polls, Polled Durhams and Polled Shorthorns for general-purpose cattle, and I want to say that in a very few years you will hear of a herd of pure-bred Polled Jerseys! What could be prettier among cattle than Polled Jerseys with their lithe form, bright eyes and deer-like heads?

There is but one Jersey breed. The different names given to these cattle are family names, and distinguish the strain of ancestry. Thus, there are the St. Lambert family, the Stoke Pogis, Signal, Gilderoy, Alpha and many other strains that have descended from bulls or cows of these names and which have been remarkable for their excellence of their progeny and have thus made a reputation. The prevailing color of the Jersey is fawn, with white patches or dark shadings. The squirrel gray is another common color, but reds and roans are unknown or are considered as indicating impure blood. It might be safe to say that there never was a red or roan or white Jersey, but there have been some nearly black, with gray shading. The cow that made 1024 pounds of butter in 365 days is of the Signal family

Tests conducted at the Chicago stock yards by representatives of the government bureau of animal industry proved that "lumpy jaw," in a mild form at least, can be cured and is not dangerously contagious. The tests were conducted by Dr. Salmon. Eighty head of cattle were brought from the Riverdale distillery to the slaughter house of Hess Bros. Several of them were hopelessly diseased and the rest perfectly healthy or slightly affected with lumpy jaw, had been kept with these to test the theory of contagion. All had been treated for the trouble for a length of time varying from two to three months. Of those slaughtered not one showed the slightest sign of disease. All were passed upon by the government experts as absolutely satisfactory. The cattle mildly affected had been cured, while the healthy cattle had not suffered in the least from exposure to the contagion of the hopeless cases. "No one could ask for purer beef than this," remarked Dr. Salmon. "I'd like to have plenty of it in my ice box. We are hopeful as regards the cure and are positive that the disease is not very contagious, if it is at all."

The scheduling of Canadian cattle by England has stirred a great deal of unpleasant feeling on the other side of the border, and with good reason. The Farmers' Advocate of London, Ontario, says: "If this unjust restriction had come in force previous to or during the last dominion elections, when our trade relations with Great Britain were being publicly discussed, the result of those elections would probably have been very different, as nothing within the last few decades has happened that has so cruelly cut the ties that connect Canada with the mother country. Canadians consider well before they act, but at this present juncture they are in no humor to be snubbed by the country to which they are so closely allied, and if Great Britain persists in holding aloof and hesitates in encouraging a closer connection, see will awake to the fact that she has lost what she can

never regain—a colonial connection that will affect her whole future advancement.

Hon. Jerome D. Eubank of Slater, Mo., was here with thirty-eight extra prime Polled-Angus steers, which averaged 1816 pounds and sold to the Eastman company of New York at \$7. They were considered by good judges of bovine flesh to be as nice a drove of steers as ever came to these yards for slaughter. They were certainly about as well finished as feed and careful attention, in addition to fine breeding, could well produce. Mr. Mike Byrnes, buyer for the Eastman company of New York, said without exception they were the choicest cattle for the number ever marketed here. Outside of eight steers sold a year ago this month at \$7.15, no cattle have sold in Chicago since September, 1884, above \$7. In that month \$7.50 was obtained and December of that year Christmas beeves sold at \$8. December, 1883, some cattle sold in Chicago at \$8.25, and June, 1882, \$9.30 was reached. The highest price in 1890 was \$6.40; in 1889, \$6.10; in 1888, \$7; in 1887 and in 1886, \$6.50; in 1885, \$6.80; and in 1884 \$8 was the top.—Drovers' Journal.

The Breeders' Gazette says it has all along been unable to discern escape for cattle-growers from the grasp of the few buyers in the centralized markets in any other way than the multiplication of packing plants and their establishment at some centers of population as will sustain such enterprises. This work is going steadily forward, as was noted recently. Lately the Western beef and refrigerator company filed articles of incorporation at Topeka, Kan., with a capital of half a million, and it is announced that the company will establish packing plants at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Green Bay and Des Moines. There is money—big money—in the packing business conducted under favorable circumstances. Just what conditions of population, transportation facilities, and cattle supply are necessary to the successful conduct of what may be termed local slaughtering establishments can probably only be determined by trial. The experience of the next few years with small packing plants should bring relief from the flooded centralized markets and the inevitable consequent lowering of prices.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer strongly favors dehorning, but he follows a different plan from others in reaching that result. His method is certainly unique and he describes it as follows, the subject of the operation being a Jersey bull: "I put on him a muzzle, such as are used to keep horses from biting or eating their bedding, covered the lower part of it with cotton flannel, which I kept wet with chloroform. In about 10 or 15 minutes the bull concluded to lie down and take a nap. While under the influence of the anaesthetic to such a degree that I could touch the eyeball without his flinching, I sawed off his horns, dressed the stumps with antiseptic cotton, took off the muzzle and put a ring in his nose, all of which was done in 30 minutes from the time I entered the stable, and that too without any suffering. The bull soon got up, minus his horns; with a jewel in his nose, and will probably never know how it occurred. It cost the price of three ounces of chloroform, but I did not have any tied legs, or men sitting on a handspike. 'A merciful man is merciful to his beast.'" Humanely inclined people have reason to rejoice in the progress of humane treatment of people to people, but we have reason to regret that needless cruelty to dumb animals is on the increase. In those times when the thumbscrew, the rack or the wheel of torture were used with such cruel effect on human beings, the caponizing fiends and those fiends who so love to check their horses heads way above their natural inclination, and dock or cut their tails and dehorning cattle were not then known.

Better Times Predicted.

Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

The fact that a number of owners of cattle in this country have decided to embark in the breeding of cattle, indicates that they consider that by careful methods they can in the Northwest produce their own calves to replenish their herds. The Northern ranges, of course, have not been depended upon as a breeding ground for the keeping up of the large herds, though since the hard winter, outfits that handled she-cattle have made a success of the business, because of the succession of moderate winters. But cattlemen, like a burnt child, dread the fire; the fear of a recurrence of such a winter as '86-7 will deter them from putting bulls on the range as a means of keeping up the large herds. The W bar outfit at Minusville brands about ten thousand calves a year, but they are said to be working out of she-stock as fast as possible, hoping to be out of the range breeding business before another hard winter.

The Northwest has not been a breeding ground for the past six years, they have depended upon the Southwestern ranges to keep up their herds. And those cattlemen, considering that the condition of the cattle market is due to over-production, have been spaying. It would strike one that these two interruptions with reproduction must have an effect upon the beef market of the country and upon the price of cattle.

Whether cattle are decreasing in numbers as rapidly in the West as reports at times show is a question, but there is one fact at least which indicates that such a decrease must take place, if it has not done so already: and that is that comparatively few straight range herds are kept up. Those who operate extensively do so by bringing in Southwestern cattle. The number of cows in the Northwest has decreased at a wonderful rate in a few years. The natural result of this should have its effect upon the market. Then if it be true, as Southwestern papers claim, that cattlemen in that region are spaying to a great extent, the result should be to reduce the cattle and increase the price. It is a fact that the high prices for cattle have come in cycles of about six years. May it not now be the eve of an advance in the price of cattle? in our opinion it is. The indications are that cattle will sell at a good price next year. If this proves to be so, it will justify those who are now embarking in she-cattle in their venture.

The plan is to handle range cattle on a moderate scale with ample provision for feeding them when lack of grass is apparent. The cattle will still be range cattle, but will be run in such numbers that they can be cared for during hard winters, and cows will be allowed to get into condition by the early weaning of calves. This we consider a healthy movement which will be rewarded by success, for good cattle always sell well. The impression, however, forces itself that next year will witness an advance in price upon all cattle. There are three reasons for this belief. First, the long-continued depression in beef values has turned the farmers of the West from beef production to other pursuits, and production is not keeping pace with the increase of population. The second reason is the large falling off in production of range beef from the gulf to the northern ranges. These reasons are sufficient to bring about a decided reaction so soon as they are clearly understood in the market centers, and it is believed that another year will demonstrate the true situation. But the third one is one which will appeal to any one who has noticed the papers. "There is far more inquiry for range cattle for feeders than there has been since 1885, and many of the old-time cattlemen who sold out in '85-'86, because they foresaw what was coming, are buying up cattle and are preparing to again handle big bunches." Undoubtedly the turn in the tide has come.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

DAIRY.

Ensilage fed with a grain ration makes the kind of butter for which the public are willing to pay.

It is the opinion of a good many dairymen that ensilage is just as good for milk and butter as the best pasturage.

A cow cannot make good milk from one kind of feed. There is not the material in it that constitutes the proper qualities for milk.

As soon as the milk is drawn from the udder, it should be taken away from the barn, and not allowed to sit around in the filth and foul odors.

Never mix night's and morning's milk in warm weather; only mix it in the winter time, after the warm milk has been thoroughly cooled.

We have seen it stated that the best dairy herd in the country would soon degenerate into scrubs if they were fed scrub rations by a scrub dairyman.

The trouble with two-thirds of our dairymen is that they do not know what the income from their cows is, and neither do they have any idea of the yearly cost of keeping a cow.

Figures do not lie, is an old saying, and nowhere else is this true as in the dairy. Surprising results would undoubtedly be obtained if some men who keep a herd would use these figures.

Strain the milk as soon as possible after milking, and always smell of the can before you put the milk into it; if it is the least bit sour or tainted, don't use it, for if you do the milk will spoil before you get it to the factory.

You must always remember that business principles enter into dairying just as much as into mercantile trade, and when you buy feed and turn it into butter at an enhanced price you are following the same principle that guides Philip Armour in purchasing live stock and selling meat.

The scrub cow may be due to a large number of failures in the dairyman's business, but we have seen a good many cases where the scrub was not the cause. Again, we have seen a dairy composed almost entirely of scrubs which netted its owner quite a snug sum yearly. The fault is not always in the cows, but very often in the man at the head.

The secret of success is given by one who knows. He says if butter making or cream production is the object in view it is best to select cows which will produce large amounts of butter fats in their milk for the food consumed. If for a patron of a cheese factory cows should be selected which will give a large flow of milk, regardless of quality.

Oil meal, corn meal and ground or cut oats will always be used to an advantage with bran, especially with milch cows. The amount that can be fed must be determined by the conditions under which they are fed and what is given them in addition. Too much bran is rather a detriment than a benefit, especially when cream is an item rather than milk alone. We have always found it a good plan to feed the milch cows liberally. In order to do this it is nearly always necessary to make more or less arrangements ahead, both in the quality and quantity of the feed supplied.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Spring lambs come in limited numbers before the holidays. They sell for high prices, of course; those weighing twenty-five pounds frequently bring \$10.

If you want to keep the fleeces of your sheep free from chaff, grass seeds, etc., have your hay racks for them made so as to rest bottom on the ground, and the sheep to eat from the top or sides. Fill these with hay while the sheep are away from them, and you will avoid fouling the fleeces.

Lambs are valuable property to have in the fall. If kept growing gradually through the winter by carefully, generous feeding, they will usually double in value, or more, by spring. Fat lambs are always in great demand at that season of the year, and at high prices. An enterprising farmer goes about it in his region and purchases half-grown lambs, whether in good flesh or poor, if he can keep them "cheap." These he feeds and prepares for the spring market, and finds the business exceedingly profitable.

The Illinois Sheep Breeders' association met in annual session at Springfield, Ill., on December 14 and 15, President S. E. Prather of Springfield presiding and Secretary Charles I. Pulliam of Chatham in charge of the records. Very able and instructive papers were presented on Breeding and Feeding for Muttons, by J. B. Hunter, Esq., Buffalo, Ill.; Profit in Sheep Husbandry as Compared With Other Live Stock, Prof. G. E. Morrow, University of Illinois; Legislation Needed by Sheep Breeders, Hon. D. C. Graham, Cameron, Ill.; The Most Profitable Wool for Market, J. T. Capps, Esq., Springfield, Ill.; Southdown Sheep, Hon. C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.; Fine Wool Sheep, Hon. A. M. Garland, Chicago, Ill. These with other subject, of interest to the sheep industry were beneficially discussed. The attendance was much larger than at the meeting of last year and it was determined that this industry demanded a more thorough organization in the state. To this end, Messrs. C. I. Pulliam, Chatham; J. R. Hill, Edinburg; R. Y. Kincaid Athens; James A. Stone, Bradfordton, and Hon. A. L. Converse, J. T. Capps, and S. E. Prather were appointed as a committee to perfect rules governing the association, with authority to name the officers for the ensuing year and to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to promote the interest in sheep breeding in the state.

Of Interest to Sheepmen.

Mr. H. A. Heath of Topeka, Kansas, stock correspondent for Jerry Rusk, secretary of agriculture, west of the Mississippi river, has just completed a thorough investigation of the Western sheep industry. To do this he has visited personally the largest ranges in the country, and from the mass of information gathered some very interesting facts connected with sheep raisings its growth and development, are gleaned. Mr. Heath, among other things, says:

"To one who has had a general survey of the field it is gratifying to notice the increased interest manifested in sheep husbandry by the farmers and stockmen generally. And from an economic standpoint it is very important to everyone identified with live stock husbandry that the sheep industry should have serious consideration for the purpose of diversifying the animal industry and at the same time preserve and restore the constant waste of fertility to the soil of farms. The tendency of the Western stock raisers is in the line of overproduction of cattle, hogs and horses, but with a general increase of range and farm flocks of sheep there will be a corresponding decrease in the

number of other stock, and it is to be hoped that improvement in quality of stock, as well as in methods of conducting stock husbandry, will occur, which would be a manifest benefit to the stock raisers.

"The Western sheep industry is supposed to be confined to that portion of the country lying west of the Mississippi river which is bordered on the north by British America, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. The flocks of the trans-Mississippi region comprise the major portion of the sheep of the United States. Of the total number of sheep in the United States in January last, 44,938,362, the region herewith described contains 26,424,731 head, or perhaps in round numbers at the present time the number is no less than 30,000,000 sheep.

"Sheep are now to be found in every state and territory of this trans-Mississippi region. The leading states, or where 1,000,000 or more sheep are now owned, are in the order named: Texas, California, Oregon, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Missouri. There are two classes of flocks to be found in the west.

"The range flocks and the farm flocks, and the latter comprise at the present time not more than fifteen per cent of the total number of sheep of the West. In the range country where the large flocks are owned the number is not now increasing very rapidly from year to year except in localities where they displace cattle, which is particularly true of the Rocky mountain region, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. The fact is that all the country known as the open range and Rocky mountain states and territories has reached its full live stock capacity and a marked decrease of cattle is sure and certain and to the extent that grazing will permit, sheep will increase in numbers unless the growing demand for wethers by Eastern feeders continues and finally exceeds the regular increase of the flocks.

"Sheep husbandry in the West has finally settled down to something like a permanent basis. The experiment period has now passed by for the industry as a whole, except from an individual standpoint, and this branch of the animal industry in comparison with the other branches is the most profitable of any, and this condition is not local but general. There are several causes for the prosperity of this industry. First, there is an under production of both wool and mutton sufficient to supply the regular demand. Our production of wool for 1891 fell short of meeting the nation's total consumption by a little over 200,000,000 pounds, and during the past three years it has been utterly impossible to supply the domestic demand for mutton, in fact, most of the year not a single market has had receipts sufficient to supply the demand, and the large packers can only fairly meet a portion of the reasonable demands of their trade by keeping a force of buyers out among the growers contracting for wethers and lambs months ahead of delivery.

"The large packers have also established large feeding stations in Kansas and have also encouraged other stock feeders to do likewise in order to be sure of a partial supply, at least, for slaughter. It is the demand for mutton at stiff prices and the sure prospects for a permanent demand at remunerative prices that has given such a mutton tendency to Western sheep husbandry. The production of wool is no longer the sole object of the sheep raiser, but instead it is now both wool and mutton which constitute the main object of the grower. And it is the mutton tendency of the sheep industry without sacrificing any material value of the clip that has made the business prosperous and led to many changes in breeding, which has given a greater diversity to the industry and caused a much more general demand for all the improved breeds of sheep throughout the entire West."

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

There may be such a thing as a general purpose horse on the farm, but when sent to market the requirements of cities control the price. Distinct classes are wanted there, such as draft, saddle or driving horse.

If you must first learn self-control your horse, you must first learn self-control. Without this you need not expect to establish the confidential relations with the horse needful for his compliance with all your demands.

If the farmer is raising horses for his own use only he has a perfect right, it is his duty to raise those that suit his individual taste and requirements; but if he expects to sell horses off the farm it is his duty, and will certainly be to his greater profit to raise horses that suit the taste and requirements of his customers.

A farmer is still sometimes found that believes that the proper way to winter a colt to prepare him for future usefulness is to give it straw pile shelter and its accompaniments. He makes no count of the extra amount of feed required to keep it in addition. The toughening qualities acquired, if there are any, are a poor offset against the cost of keeping.

Keep hanging conveniently near the door several pieces of blankets or old carpet about a yard square. In a box made for that purpose, (near the blankets) keep an old case knife, sharp enough to cut a halter strap right in two. In case of fire, throw a piece of blanket, over the horses' head, cut the strap and lead out. Never stop to untie a horse, time is too precious.

No matter how brutally the horse is punished, how excruciating the pain inflicted upon him he suffers it all mutely. He does not cry out like a dog, but by reason of his fine organization he suffers even more acutely. This characteristic of the horse should be remembered at all times, and his unvoiced protest against abuse should be to his keeper the most pathetic appeals for kind treatment and humane consideration.

The horse quickly leans to associate a sound with a certain action, and he should never be allowed to hear the sound unless he is expected to do what the sound suggests. If he is expected to stop at the word whoa, then never use that word except when you want him to stop. If by accident you say whoa when you do not mean it do not let him know it. When he stops you should act as if it were all right, pretend you stopped for some purpose, and then go on. This is true of all other words the horse is expected to obey. But do not confuse the poor fellow by making one word mean more than one thing to him, and then whip him because he don't understand you.

Field and Farm: In the breeding industry it is not so much a question of where we stand as whether we are moving. The same old fossil who adheres to moss-covered and threadbare theories will see the procession move

by while he and his friends will be buried in oblivion. There is room at the top for all, and the knowing ones will strive to be at the top of the van. It is better to lead than to follow or be driven; better to shine as a star on the hill top than to be a farthing rushlight or tallow dip in the valley beneath. The man who owns a stallion of which he is proud, and does not advertise, has his candle burning down in a hollow where nobody sees it but himself.

Glanders.

Farmers' Review.

Glanders is at the present time exciting the liveliest apprehension in the minds of those who have the care of or who are the possessors of horses in England. An epidemic of glanders would be a national misfortune, says an English writer; and as the mysterious disease is communicable from horses to man, the news from the scientific laboratories abroad that it can be identified, and thus stamped out at its insidious onset, comes at an opportune moment. The disease may be said to be incurable; the recoveries from it are so rare, that if once a man or horse is attacked, a fatal issue is always ultimately expected. It is one, however, which is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to recognize in its earlier stages or in the chronic form; but a horse even slightly affected is, nevertheless, capable of infecting other animals with the acute form of the disease. Glanders is characterized by purulent collections in the sinuses of the head, and by destructive ulcerations of the membranes of the nose and trachea. The external signs of glanders are running of the nose, ulcerations on the nasal septum, and induration of the lymphatic glands. The excretion from the nose are viscous and adherent; but this running of the nose is not, as might be supposed, an early symptom of disease. When it is observed, the disease is already established, and the visceral lesions which are characteristic of glanders are present. The disease often runs an irregular and unexpected course; the superficial ulcerations may cicatrize, the running of the nose may stop, and the horse may come out of the infirmity apparently well, or the disease may remain stationary for several months; but these satisfactory appearances are delusive, and some slight cause may reawaken all the symptoms in an acute and aggravated form. That glanders is communicable to man is a melancholy fact, and it is also true that in a large number of cases of glanders in stablemen and other attendants on horses, the fatal disease has been contracted from horses which were suffering only from the chronic and mild form of glanders. From this short summary three principal facts will be gathered—(1), that glanders is a fatal and incurable disease; (2), that it is communicable to men, in whom it is also fatal; (3), that it is very difficult to recognize it in its earlier and chronic conditions, when it is nevertheless contagious. Hence it may be deduced that, if by some means the disease could be recognized before the well-marked external symptom, the running of the nose, commences, the infected animal might be slaughtered, and a vast amount of suffering both to men and horses could be avoided. This is, in fact, what science has accomplished.

SAN ANTONIO.

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

December 21, 1892.

Back to old Goliad, the "Evergreen City," the home of my boyhood, where the young idea was first taught how to shoot and my school days were spent in perfect contentment, because in blissful ignorance of the stern battles that were to be and are now being fought for my share of this world's goods. Upon arrival there I was taken under the sheltering wing and made the special guest, although at the Fannin house, of a friend and schoolmate of the good old days now gone these ten years. The cordial treatment was such as only Little Buck Pettus (he is over six feet and weighs about 170 pounds, Little Buck "just as hard" knows how to extend. Buck returned home from the Territory recently, where he had been disposing of some 4000 cows he had there. Says he lost money on them, but it was either that, feed them or lose them this winter, and he preferred "that." He invested in a fine trotting horse, which he brought down Missouri and behind which I had the pleasure of a little spin. "Hector" is certainly a desirable piece of property. Buck is one of the substantial stock owners and rancheros of Goliad. Long may he remain so.

While in Goliad I had the pleasure of meeting a great many old friends and schoolmates and reviving the old ties which once bound us together. Want of time and space prevents individual mention of all of them. Suffice it to say that we had all outgrown each other's memories, but by means of the register, the "Gaurd" etc., they all found me and then—well then there was a glorious jollification. That's all. No particulars.

Another glorious rain has fallen upon all this section of our state and not a very cold one either, which his fortunate.

If there was any doubt as to the sufficiency of the first one, it is now removed and farmers declare that prospects for good crops were never better and their actions indicate their faith in the assertion.

R. E. Nutt a wealthy ranchman of Bee County went out from his comfortable home in Beeville to his fine ranch on the Medino, seven miles from town, last Friday. Mr. Nutt says he managed to keep his cattle on good grass all during the tough time, scattered around in different pastures and as it is all young stock, now he will not lose much, if any.

J. E. Pettus one of the big stockmen of Goliad is feeding fifty well graded beeves on crushed corn, and expects to put some prime beef on the market in the spring. He says he had about two or three thousand bushels more than he needed and decided, rather than take what he could get for it in cash, to feed the beeves and thus enhance the value of both. Mr. Pettus says he has a good many beeves on grass also, but since the norther and rain set in they are beginning to draw some; he does not quite see how it is as it has not been cold to hurt.

George Hodges a genial and well-fixed stockman and farmer from the Charca neighborhood, about twenty miles up the river from Goliad, was in town Saturday last. Says his pasture and stock is in fine shape, in fact he intends trying the Galveston market next Thursday with about three cars of good fat cows and yearlings which he will load from the Goliad pens.

A fine residence was noticed under construction on a slight eminence just south of the depot from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding

beautiful country. Upon inquiry it was learned to be an investment of T. R. McCampbell a successful stock raiser of that section of the country and president of the First National bank of Goliad, as a family residence. A prettier site could not have been chosen.

Judge Henry Sharper, recently shipped a car of cows from Goliad to New Orleans from which he realised only \$7.60 net per head. Says he cannot understand it at all, as they were improved and as to fat, as fine as he ever saw. Wishes he had not shipped, as he could have gotten \$9 for them at home; which, however, he thought not enough. Hee is an emphatic argument in favor of selling at home. The judge has this to say as to the management of his cattle in order to raise good stock, which he does, and to accommodate the number of cattle to the number of acres. "Every summer I cut out all inferior heifer calves and sell or ship them, getting just what they will bring; the idea is to get rid of them, and when I have more than I can carry put in some good heifers also; the cows soon fatten up and I sell them also as notwithstanding they look good yet they must be inferior or they would not bring poor calves, for I breed to nothing but extra good bulls. My herd is thus, always, kept young and composed of choice stock. I allow my sons to run my ranch, except as to choosing stock to sell or keep; that I do myself." The judge has a fine farm of about one-hundred acres in connection with his ranch, and says he expends considerable energy and talk trying to encourage his sons to raise more feed stuffs and less cotton, and finally winds up the interview by remarking, "The scrub must go, we must raise better stock and feed them more, and thus mature our stock at an earlier age."

George Reed sent to Buck Pettus, Jr., at Goliad a black-tailed deer which weighed when dressed 176 pounds. Oh, he was a dandy. Your humble servant saw him and he was a whopper; not only saw him but masticated some of him. Mr. Reed brought the prize down with his own rifle up in Presidio.

After a pleasant stay of a couple of days in Goliad I hopped the train for the "City of Roses," where, after a short ride through a splendid country, I arrived in time for dinner at the Muti hotel. Here one receives treatment by the gentlemanly manager, J. F. Williams, which leaves no room for complaint.

Victoria is a beautiful little city, with one fault, however, the streets. There being no paving, the recent rains have made them very muddy and sloppy, to such an extent that riding is disagreeable and walking much more so. It is to be hoped that the above remarks will awaken her usually enterprising citizens to a realization of the necessity of paving or in some other way improving the otherwise lovely streets.

Stockmen and farmers, resident there and in the vicinity, say that they have at last had too much rain and, at this writing, are praying for a cessation.

The citizens of Victoria are justly proud of the recently completed courthouse, which will be tendered the county for acceptance this week. This building cost \$80,000 and is indeed an imposing structure.

Al McFadden, one of Victoria's shrewd and successful cattle handlers, went to Galveston Sunday and from there will go to Alpine, where he will ship a string of beeves to market. Al contemplates making this city his headquarters after January 15. Welcome.

His numerous friends will be pleased to know that J. J. Welder was perambulating the streets of Victoria last Monday evening after his return from Beeville on Sunday and slight indisposition Monday morning. Mr. Welder is one of the most prominent stockmen of Victoria.

Will Wright passed through Victoria last Monday from the ranch near

Driscoll on his way to Laughton, La., on a two or three weeks' business (?) trip. Will stopped off there for two or three hours and took dinner with our mutual friends, Leon Daniel and his estimable wife. The writer was also present on the occasion to his everlasting joy.

Jack Green, a cattle speculator of some note, intends shaking the dust, or rather mud, of Victoria county off his feet after the holidays and making his future home in Wichita Falls. Success to you, Jack.

W. H. Kyle, a stockman of considerable prominence and wealth, was down from his home at Nursery, Monday.

H. G. Austin sold to J. J. Welder 200 three year old steers at \$16 per head. Mr. Austin commenced gathering Tuesday morning for immediate delivery. Mr. Welder will pasture these cattle on fine grass this winter, and expects to make a "spec" on them this spring. This is a deal between two of the "big guns" of Victoria. Here let me say that this is one of the very best towns of the state and is alive in every sense of the word. Her citizens have wealth and (best of all) the nerve to use it. It is said there that a \$100,000 man is not a curiosity at all; yet they treated the 10 cent newspaper man all right.

Tuesday noon I took the train for home, passing through the busy town of Cuero. Here I must remark that when you visit Cuero enquire for Hackman Gree Pridgen; he will give you polite service and haul you quickly and comfortably to any part of the city. Green should have a large share of the traveling public's patronage.

Bud Clare, stockman of Beeville, visited the city last Wednesday and returned home Thursday.

Roy Bean, the famed justice of the peace of Langtry, Val Verde county, was circulating among his many friends here last Wednesday.

Forrest Clark, a rustling speculator in cattle, went down to Alice Thursday to participate in a big hunt with some of his friends.

A. P. Rachel, a cowman of considerable prominence of Beeville, boarded the train Thursday at Breckenridge, near which station he has a ranch, for his home in Beeville. Mr. Rachel says he was offered and refused \$10.50 for a lot of cows. Says he thinks he will do some better in the near future with them.

James McGloin, ex-sheriff of San Patricio county, and who owns a nice ranch in Live Oak county, returned to his home at San Patricio after a day or two's sojourn here.

W. H. Jennings, the beef buyer, went down to Alice Thursday and Friday bought 300 out of 350 good cows from William Benton, paying therefor \$10 per head. They were sure enough good, as Mr. Benton, who is one of the best fixed ranchmen of Nueces county, raises no other kind.

A pleasant call is acknowledged from Lee J. Rountree, the handsome and able editor of the Kyle Star-Indicator, who passed through here Thursday with his brother Emmet on his way to Corpus to attend the meeting of the Southwest Texas Press association.

Ed Corkill, with Francis Smith & Co., of "El Sordo" ranch, Duval county, went up from Corpus Friday and Saturday shipped a train of cattle from Alice to pasture, somewhere in the Beeville country.

W. B. Mullen who owns Marshal Wilkes and a number of other fast and standard bred trotters and who is embarking in that business in the Mathis country, came up from that station Monday as far as Beeville where he "jumped off."

Sam Y. Harper, a prominent all-round stockman of Runge, and who recently joined the ranks of the benedicts, made a flying trip to Cuero Tuesday on court business and returned home same day. Sam says he has a fine ranch in Karnes county, plenty of grass and water and his cattle are in fine shape.

T. C. Wright of "Oak Ranch," near Driscoll, will try something new, for

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Also Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Numbness, and Blood Disorders, resulting from excesses, impaired circulation, or sluggish liver, by wearing

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"Dr. Bridgman's Ring quickly cured me after years of intense suffering from Rheumatism. Ten thousand dollars would not buy mine if I could not obtain another. I confidently recommend it to all."
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"President."

"Dr. Bridgman's Ring has performed most miraculous cures of Rheumatism."
"O. VANDERBILT, N. Y."

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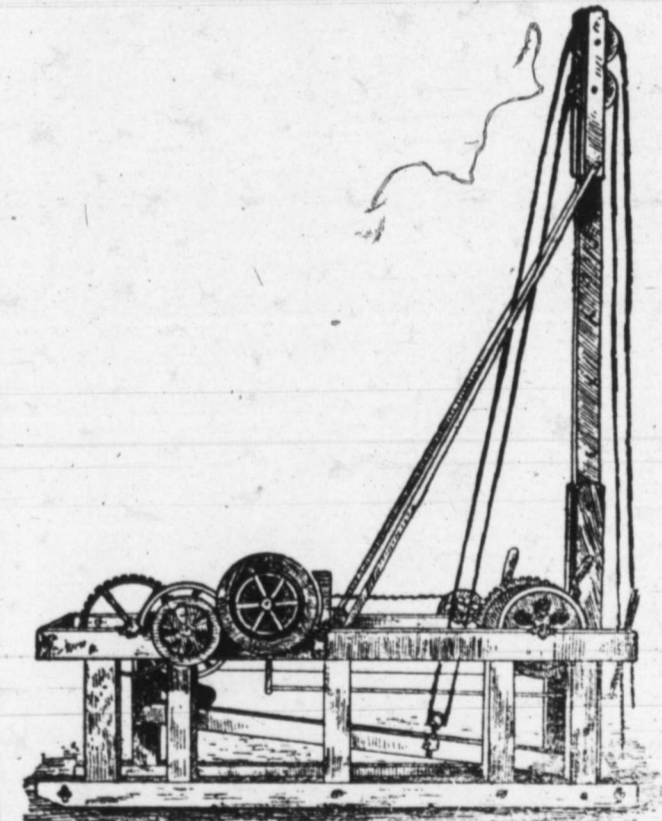
We have supplied these rings to Harrison, Cleveland, Baine, Depece, Gladstone, Bismarck, and other eminent men. Their effect is marvellous. Price \$1 plain finish, and \$2.50 heavy gold plated. All sizes. For sale by Druggists and Jewelers, or we will mail it postpaid, on receipt of price and size.

There is absolutely no other ring but Dr. Bridgman's possessing real merit for the cure of Rheumatism. Beware of imitations.

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WRITERS: Good prices paid for sketches, travel articles, poems, practical writers in agricultural topics, also authors ready to furnish good short stories, sketches, travel, adventures etc. Please address, for particulars The Evans Press Bureau, Troy, O.

him, soon. He is making preparations to commence feeding 100 head of his choice beeves on or about January 15, 1893, on cottonseed and cottonseed meal.

John T. Bivens, who owns several fine horses in Pearsall, was in Thursday on business.

It is surprising how long beef will keep fresh at this season of the year—even if the weather is not severely cold—if it is hung up in some dry place. It is necessary, however, to hang it; if it lies down it will soon spoil at point of contact and rapidly change the flavor of the whole.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Hogs continue to command comparatively high prices and nothing but a speculative earthquake or a continued increase in supplies can change the situation.

Last week's receipts of cattle in Kansas City, 32,474 head, were 8941 greater than a year ago and 12,326 greater than two years ago. Hog receipts, 56,598 head, were 9856 smaller than a year ago and 5368 smaller than two years ago.

It behooves the stock raiser to read the market reports carefully each week, otherwise he cannot be said to be thoroughly posted. It is one thing to raise cattle, hogs and sheep and another to market them. Read the market reports and keep posted.

The Black Hills Stockman says: "Many farm and stock papers in the country are poking fun at Uncle Jerry Rusk for spending so much time in his lumpy jaw experiments. There are no insects on Jerry; neither are there any on his lumpy jaw remedy; both are all right. A better secretary of agriculture never graced the position, and many farmers will yet thank him for his work on the lumpy jaw question."

Mr. John Harris writing the JOURNAL says: A. B. Robertson sold to Winfield Scott yesterday twenty-four head of three-year-old steers at \$25 per head. These steers were raised by Mr. Robertson on his Silver Creek ranch, and will be shipped to Waggoner, I. T., to-day where Mr. Scott will full feed them. These are the finest lot of three-year-old steers ever shipped from this place, and show that the spirit of improvement has taken possession of the cattleman, and in a few years we shall be able to record many such sales.

A friend of the JOURNAL writing from Sierra Blanco says: About December 1 a large black "loafer" wolf got into the hog pen of G. H. Hutchins at Sierra Blanco, and before he could be killed, destroyed six full grown hogs, and bit another severely. He also bit a negro and Mexican who were trying to shoot him. About three days since the hog he bit went mad and had to be killed, and a cow that it is thought he also bit, began acting strangely, and from being a remarkably gentle animal, became so vicious that no one could approach her. Yesterday she became furious, foaming at the mouth and bellowing, and finally got to tearing up fences and corrals and chasing cattle and children. Several children had very narrow escapes. She was only killed after a great deal of trouble.

There are a great many "largest" steers in this country. The latest report of the "largest" one comes from Humansville, Mo. A communication from that city says: It is very probable that the largest steer in the Southwest is the one owned by Messrs. Nesbitt & Penn of Lowry City. This animal weighs at present 3740 pounds, but is not fat. He is so tall that two men six feet six inches in height could not see each other if placed on opposite sides of the animal. He measures ten feet two inches from the horns to the last vertebra; three feet across the hips and it is nearly two feet from the brisket to the ground. He is pronounced by all the stockmen to be the best proportioned large animal they ever saw. He is of a peaceable disposition, but the timid usually view him from the fence. The animal is being fed for exhibition at the World's fair. He is a Durham.

Hog producers who have not a \$1300 load of hogs on hand at present, having disposed of them at \$800 or \$900 last summer, will appreciate the full force of this from the Chicago Drivers' Journal: Many good people who deserted

the business of hog breeding and pork making on account of the low prices of a year ago are now trying to get back into it on a larger scale than ever. Those are the people who generally miss it both "going and coming"—they try to change often enough to get only the cream, and they usually strike the skim milk every time. The people who succeed in any business are those who study it and stick to it through thick and thin. The world, however, is full of "business" people who plan on the basis of everything going according to programme.

The American Live Stock Commission company, at a meeting held in Chicago on Monday, determined to go into liquidation on account of the adverse decision of the Illinois supreme court. All the capital paid in by the stockholders will be refunded, the reserve being sufficient to do this and pay all legal expenses. The meeting was presided over by H. W. Crosswell of Kansas City, and the members present represented all the states of the West.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator takes a cheerful view of the situation. It says: Cattle are higher, hogs are higher and sheep are selling at fair prices. Good farming lands are in some demand and are held at firm prices. The year is closing with a much more satisfactory condition of affairs, as affecting the agricultural and live stock interests, than the previous one. There is nothing to discourage, but, on the contrary, a great deal to encourage.

The Kansas City Times to-day said: "Mr. L. Swift of Chicago, secretary of the Swift packing company, was in the city yesterday. To a Times reporter he said that it had been decided to greatly increase the capacity of the Swift plant in this city. The increase of the company's business within the past year has rendered inadequate the present quarters. The work on the new building will not begin until spring, but some alteration will be made in the interior of the old buildings at once. The new building will be 150 feet square and five stories high. It will be devoted to cold storage purposes. All of the old building will be utilized in slaughtering and dressing the meat. The capacity of the plant will be increased 5000 hogs and 2000 cattle per diem, and a force of men one-fifth as large again as the present one will be employed. Taken with the recent great increase of the capacity of the Armour plant, the enlargement of Swift's packing house in this city is very significant."

Instead of having ended the killing in Wyoming seems to have only fairly begun. A Cheyenne press dispatch dated December 20, and published in the Dallas News says: "Meager particulars have reached here by mail of the killing of seven persons in Big Horn basin, two days ago. The basin is situated near Yellowstone park and is almost inaccessible from the south during winter. Hyatteville, the scene of the troupe, is ninety miles from Buffalo, which in turn is almost thirty miles from a railroad. According to the story, Bill Natcher and Jim Huff went into the basin to arrest cattle thieves. Natcher is himself now under bonds on charges of horse stealing in Fremont county, while Huff, whose reputation is rather poor, is said to be a deputy United States marshal. It is said these men came across three of the alleged cattle thieves whom they were after near Hyatteville, which has not more than half a dozen houses. The encounter was desperate from the very start and was maintained with Winchester and finally with six-shooters. Upon its conclusion not only the cattle thieves but the officers lay dead on the open prairie. Everybody was completely riddled with bullets. The names of the cattle thieves have not been received here. Accord-

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ing to the same story Ira Walker and Asa Shuck were found at the head of the Norwood in the same section with sixty head of stolen cattle in their possession. Both were subsequently found shot in the back, by whom it is not known, although it is believed they met their fate by the hands of the officers of the law. Both men were notorious characters. Walker is credited with having killed Hank Lovett in Selleck last summer. Lovett was a Texan and operated at horse stealing in the Black Hills till the country got too hot for him and then he went over in the basin.

No Newspaper Trusts.

The National Stockman, one of the oldest and best agricultural papers in the United States, very correctly says:

While combination is being used against the consumer to enhance the cost of so many of the necessities of life, there is one direction in which combination has never been successfully reached. We take it for granted that in these times the work of the printing press is regarded as one of the necessities of life. More is now given for the money to the purchasers of printed matter than at any previous time in the history of the world. The growth of the publication business has led to wonderful results in invention and in the discovery of cheapening processes, and this, accompanied by the stimulus of a competition unknown in many other lines of production, has placed reading matter before the public at a cost which in the main must be considered as little more than nominal.

It is no longer a question whether the average man can afford to have a few journals about his home; the point now is to make a proper selection among them. Cost is no longer a serious consideration, and the public can congratulate itself upon the fact that the old times when to have one's table stocked with good literature was to become involved in heavy expense are forever gone. He who is able to fairly support his family no longer has the shadow of an excuse for not making the home highly attractive in this particular.

Chicago Market Letter

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 20, 1892.

Over 70,000 cattle were received last week and this week starts out with an indication of being equally as heavy. The proportion of Texas stock has been remarkably small, not enough arriving to create any disturbances in prices which have prevailed for the past two or three weeks. Opinions among cattle men who keep in touch with Texas live stock interests are generally to the effect that a better scale of prices will be paid for desirable Texas steers next spring and summer. They base their ideas largely on the fact that a great proportion of the she stock has been disposed of and that there will be an increased demand for consumptive purposes because of the World's fair.

The small number of Texas steers which was sold this week were largely at \$2.75@3.40, but most of the receipts

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consisted of cows, which brought \$1.50 @2.25. A year ago the range of prices was about the same. During the past week large numbers of common to medium native cattle have been marketed, and buyers had such an advantage that they forced a decline of 30@40c on these grades, though good fat handy-weight cattle sold quite freely at steady prices. The extreme range of prices is not growing much wider, though there are more of the "pretty good" cattle selling on a lower basis. Some fancy native steers sold during the past week at \$6.25, but they had to be choice to fetch more than \$5.50, and the bulk of the selling was done at \$3.75@4.75. Native cows have been coming freely, and sell at \$1.20@3.

The market for sheep has been much worse during the past week, but this week starts out with a strong tendency. A few fed Texas sheep have sold recently at \$4.50@4.90 and some "grassers" at \$2.75@3.75.

GODAIR, HARDING & Co.

AGRICULTURAL.

Whenever co-operation can be practiced so as to do away with the middleman, the producer will stand a better chance of being well paid for his wares.

Men with small capital should beware of having too much land. The fixed charges will continue whether crops are good or poor. A few acres well tilled will give the best satisfaction.

All experiments show conclusively that wheat is a profitable crop and can be made to pay if the producer only satisfies the demands of the plant and keeps up the standard of the seed.

Never use the land roller when the ground is damp enough to become impacted, is good advice, but to the grain grower, be sure to use it when the ground is in proper condition, is equally good.

It is observed that the farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value.

The farmer who buys nothing that he can produce should be on the high road to financial independence. The single crop man is sadly handicapped in this matter as well as another—and that is in having money but once a year.

Painstaking French farmers not unfrequently select the finest heads of grain, from which they raise what may be called mother-plants, as sources of future seed. Generally the heaviest heads are laid aside for the purpose.

Learn how to perform each item of your labor well and quickly. It is the skilled workman everywhere who receives the best pay, because he can perform the most labor in a given time. The rule is as applicable in farm work as elsewhere.

In a trip over the country one will see mowers, harvesting machines, threshing outfits and other expensive machinery just where it was last in use, taking the weather as it comes. This kind of experimenting is all done at the purchaser's expense.

Farmers will spend a day at some convention denouncing the railways for charging them 3 cents for carrying them a mile in five minutes, and say not a word about the awful condition of the roads that makes it cost them \$2 to transport a load over a mile in an hour.

It is sheer folly to look toward higher prices alone for a better future profit. They may come and they may not; and it is beyond the power of any individual to bring them about. But each one can do something toward cheapening the cost of production, and that will bring the same result.

No farmer can afford to feed by any rule of allowance. He must know each animal and know just what it requires in order to have it render the greatest service at the least cost. Feeding is a fine art, and true economy demands good judgment in the selection of the proper foods and the quantity to use.

Want of sufficient shelter on the farm is a great source of loss in many directions. Thousands of dollars are lost annually by allowing wagons, mowers, plows, etc., to stand exposed to rain and sun. Similar losses are entailed for want of sufficient stock sheds in winter. Oftentimes much of the crop is lost for lack of a good roof over it after it is harvested.

Oats should never be ground, as scientists have that they possess strangely invigorating and strengthening properties when fed whole that are lost by grinding. The latest re-

searches on feeding demonstrate the doubtful expediency of grinding any foods except beans and peas and occasionally grains for convenience of making up a perfect ration.

Because a man is out West or in a new country it is no reason why he should not grow a diversity of products. There is always sale at the nearest town for chickens, eggs and a little fruit and vegetables, and if even the grocery bills can be paid in that way it is quite a help. Some men bank too much on the crop of wheat that is yet only sown, or the corn that may encounter a drought before it is grown.

A good farmer will never undertake to till more land than he can thoroughly cultivate. It is the aim of many farmers to get as many acres into crops as possible, giving no attention to the matter of how they are put in. For instance, one man will put in fifty or sixty acres of wheat, while his neighbor will put in thirty and get as many bushels, and perhaps more. Now, the farmer should bear in mind that well tilled land is constantly improving, while half tilled land is growing poorer every day.

When we look around us and see the examples of successful farmers in almost every community who have never gone a single day to school outside of their own sub-district country schools, and when we go to the towns and cities and notice the examples of successful lawyers and business men who have never spent the time nor gone to the expense of a college course, we are almost persuaded that our noted Carnegie is right when he says that "a young man in this day of splendid opportunities who has good intellect and industrious habits is foolish when he throws away several years of the very best part of his life and several thousand dollars besides in preparing himself for business of any kind."

It is not difficult to procure wide tires without adding too much to the weight of the wagon. A band of light tire iron may be cut of the right length and put around the wheel over the narrow tire and fastened in place by clamps drawn up by screws. This device will serve for a wagon to be used on soft ground, as in drawing crops off the field or carrying on manure. The common belief that wide tires increase the draught of a wagon is a mistake. Experiments have shown that the draught is decreased one-third in soft earth, which is the same as increasing the draught of narrow tires over that of wide ones 50 per cent. The draught of any wagon is decreased on sod one-half as compared with the draught on soft ground.

If you think your boy is getting so much education that he will not be satisfied to stay on the farm, give him considerable more, and he will see that it is to his interest to stay there. To give a boy just enough education to make him a \$10-a-week clerk, or a jack-lawyer, or a "plug-doctor," is a certain way of rendering him dissatisfied with hoeing corn or mauling rails for a living. But if you can give him a good deal more education he will realize that the farm offers a much better opportunity for his brains, his grit, and

his education than he can find anywhere else. He cannot have too much education to be a good farmer—the more he has the better farmer he will be. This is an age of education; no man can make much success in any calling unless he has education, and a good deal of it. The more he has, the greater will be his chances of the highest success.

There seems to be no occupation in life wherein men are so generally averse to paying out money for its equivalent for benefits to be received a little later on, as in farming, and especially in relation to feeding the land in order that it may produce more abundantly. Take green manuring, for instance. If a man sows a crop for this purpose, half the time he changes his mind when it is grown and harvests and sells it, and this notwithstanding the fact that unless stock feeding enters largely into his system of operations green manuring must be his main dependence for continued or increasing prosperity. We do not begin to make use of this means for supplying fertility as we would if we could bring ourselves to pursue a more open-handed policy with our lands. We might often put in a catch crop of oats, rye or clover where land is now left bare for months, and by turning them under put capital in our bank that will pay good dividends in future years. The general farmer is always on the safe side in green manuring, though he may be a stock keeper also, for, if he grows and harvests crops with the purpose of feeding them out and returning the manure to the land, the chances are that his appliances for saving the product are so inadequate that not half of it gets where it is not needed. In turning under a green crop, says a writer in Farmers' Guide, there is no opportunity for the escape of the valuable elements. The crop decomposes completely in the ground which it is intended to enrich, and enters then and there upon its work.

The woolen mills are well employed, and the consumption of wool is just as heavy as at any time during the year. Mills which have been carrying heavy stocks, says Bradstreets, are not buying, it being the policy of manufacturers to run on small supplies. Sales are generally of small lots and are well distributed. Fleeces are in strong demand, but there are comparatively few choice lots to be had. Delaine wools are in better request than they have been in a number of weeks. Considering the advance in prices abroad, buyers have begun to feel that these wools at present prices are cheap. A moderately active trade is noted in Texas wools. The demand for California wools has been quite strong. Territories are still comparatively quiet. Larger sales of pulled wools are reported. Australian wools are selling better, owing to the advance in London. Prices are lower here relatively than they are there. It is estimated that about 105,000 bales of Australian wool have been imported into this country since January 1, yet stocks in the leading markets are small. About 1500 bales have so far been bought for this country at the London sales. A moderate trade is reported in carpet wools. At the recent Liverpool sales 2600 bales were taken for America.

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STOCK FARMING.

If you think best to clean your stalls out before spring, put the manure under shelter; indeed, all compost heaps should be sheltered.

Salt, in moderation, is a great help to digestion in all animals, especially those that are put up to fatten. It causes them to eat more, stimulates digestion and preserves the general health.

The day of fancy prices for well-bred cattle, such as practical farmers want for improving their stock, is happily past. Good animals can now be bought at prices within the reach of all. This insures general improvement along the whole line in the near future.

There are few things more conducive to good health in all kinds of domesticated stock, or undomesticated either, than clear, pure, clean, running water; and vice versa, nothing so deleterious to health, vigor and constitution as unclean, impure, stagnant water.

We know of farms where the cost of keeping stock through the winter neutralizes the profit made on it in the summer, but upon such farms we find no silo, no root crops are grown and stored, and much of the fodder is permitted to go to waste in the fields.

Generally the best profits from the farm can be derived by growing a variety of crops and then feeding them out to a variety of stock on the farm and marketing. In this way the risks of failure are lessened and its various products can be used to the best advantage.

Use no grade animal, however good he may be in appearance. He get his merits, his style and quality from the thoroughbred ancestor, but he has no power to transmit his good qualities or his fine appearance to his progeny in any important degree. The grade breeds your herd down to the scrub faster than the thoroughbred can breed it up to higher grades.

The cows, pigs and hens should clothe the family and pay taxes and store bills. In this way a man may begin on a run-down farm and by a wise and economical use of the barn manure, helped out by fertilizers, can keep the farm improving. The more carefully and thoroughly all the work is done the better returns it will give. Get as good stock as possible and add to and improve it at every opportunity.

It is encouraging to know that there is a constant improvement in the methods of caring for farm stock, but discouraging to see how slow many farmers are to learn the best methods, or, at least, to put them into practice. There are many farmers who seem intelligent and quick-witted on most subjects, who are such miserable feeders and care-takers that they never ought to have charge of farm animals at all.

Many farmers think it natural and inevitable that stock should be spring-poor, and if left exposed to the weather it is, unless very heavy grain feeding is resorted to, so heavy that at prevailing prices no one can afford to practice it. If there is any fact established in stock feeding, it is that warmth and comfort are to a great extent the equivalent of food, and so is humanity to our farm animals, in the line of good farming and money-making.

There is no use sending poor or common or even fair stock to market, and expect it to sell at the top figure, for it will not. Of course farmers know that the best profit is made only by getting on the top of the market, and unless we get very near that point there is often no profit at all. If a stock grower could

only get this fact thoroughly impressed on his mind, we think he would make a stronger effort than ever before to turn off only the best cattle.

Theory is good, but practice is better. It is easy to tell how a thing should be done, but the only way to know how is to go to work and do it. We may read all we can, and still know very little about the care of stock. We can only gain a practical knowledge by actually caring for them, and in so doing we shall learn the true value of theories. A theory which may be all right with one person, when reduced to practice, may prove a flat failure when tried by another.

Early maturity is not entirely with the breed, but any good stockman can increase that quality in his herd in a remarkable degree by proper feeding. Feed the calf well, encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh that procures the full growth of the animal in a short time and thus induces early maturity in its progeny, as well as the tendency to put on flesh rapidly. These two essential qualities can be rapidly increased in any herd, with an increase of profit. The stockman who will make the most profit out of his stock industry must learn to breed and feed his stock with special reference to these essentials.

Bran is one of the most indigestible of foods and ought never to be fed alone. It is valuable when mixed, in not too large quantities, with more easily digested and less concentrated matter. The bran mash as usually made is very irritating to the linings of the stomach and intestines, and its loosening or cathartic effects are from this cause. From the moment the mash is eaten the whole assimilative system is engaged in getting rid of instead of digesting it. No wonder it is loosening. Make half the mash of equal parts corn meal and linseed meal, then there will be no ill effects from its use.

There are men who have no regular hour to feed; sometimes they get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and again lie abed til 7, and they feed at any time when it best suits their convenience. Sometimes their stock is overfed so that soiled grain lies before them for days, and again they are not given enough to appease their hunger. All neglect of the proper care of stock is a sin, and one that brings its own punishment in the loss of money. We should divest ourselves of the idea that no particular skill or intelligence is required to properly care for stock. We should study carefully the best methods and put in practice all we know that will add to the comfort of our stock, and thus to the profit derived from it.

Don't be continually dosing your animals with strong drugs. It is very doubtful whether a drug introduced into the stomach does good. It is certainly much more likely to do harm than benefit. Voltaire once described a physician as "a man who puts drugs, the nature of which he knows nothing, into the body, of whose functions he is ignorant, to cure a disease he cannot understand." This is both witty and true. A great gain for humanity was secured when physicians were induced to desist from relying on drugs and place their faith upon proper food, air and nursing to cure disease. The same is true in regard to animals. The less drastic "purgatives," "correctives," etc. given them, and the more pure air and water, clean stalls and pastures and good food they have, the greater their chances of health.

The feed farmer, that is to say the man who has studied and knows how to feed when he is feeding for the market, is the man who in the near future will make the most at that business. He who imagines that anything that will be eaten by animals is food, and good food, lacks intelligence if he fol-

lows his impressions. True, he may not be up with scientific formulas or chemical prescriptions; but if he has learned that steers cannot be fattened in the stalk field, that animals to put on flesh must have flesh-forming and heat-producing food in abundance and variety and be kept out of the cold, he has acquired much information that will aid him in making a success of his business. The details of feeding must be known to the successful feed farmer; and he is about as good a judge, if he has experience and his intelligence has been so quickened as to suggest investigation, as any other man.

\$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,

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

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

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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.

Out of Texas to the North.

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

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FISH BRAND

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

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ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO
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THE BEST LINE FOR
**NEBRASKA, COLORADO,
THE BLACK HILLS.**

AND ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

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THE GREAT
LIVE STOCK EXPRESS
ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the
Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. J. Martin, the well-known Midland cattleman, was here Monday.

L. C. Hill, the energetic and popular land and live stock agent of Albany, was in the city Tuesday.

W. R. Moore, the cattle feeder of this city, has recently bought 500 fine steers from S. B. Burnett of the "6666" ranch.

W. L. Gatlen of Abilene, was in the city Monday. Mr. Gatlen is in the market for several thousand young steers.

J. B. Slaughter of Colorado City, one of the solidest and best cattlemen in Western Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Col. R. B. Parrott of Waco, one of the leading and most successful life insurance managers in the Southwest, was in the city Wednesday.

A. A. Wylie of Colorado City, who is manager and one of the principal owners of the Magnolia Cattle Co. was here Monday en route to Arkansas City, Kan.

S. J. Wilm, a prominent cattle dealer of Morgan, was in the city a few days ago, while here he contracted 500 young steers to W. R. Moore of this city.

W. H. Doss came up from his Coleman county ranch Tuesday. He represents grass good, live stock looking well-prospects, good for that section of the country.

James A. Wilson the big hearted, good humored live stock and commercial agent of the Chicaco and Alton, returned Monday from a business trip to St. Louis.

Capt. J. C. Lea and wife of Roswell, N. M., have spent some days in the city and are now at the Pickwick hotel. Capt. Lea is a strong believer in future values in Texas.

R. E. McNulty, whom everybody knows, has returned from Colorado Springs, where he has large mining interests. Mr. McNulty will spend the winter at home in Fort Worth.

D. D. Swearingen, a well-to-do ranchman of Quanah, was here Tuesday. He says grass in his pasture is fairly good and his cattle will, he thinks, go through the winter in good shape.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was here Monday and went home Tuesday. Mr. Merchant is contracting several thousand cows and steers with which to restock his Indian Territory pastures in the spring.

T. J. Penniston, formerly a well-known business man of Fort Worth but now a prominent cattleman of Quanah, is in the city. Mr. Penniston thinks Panhandle cattle will go through the winter in good shape.

Louis Kurth of Kansas City, who represents the popular and well-known live stock commission firm of Fish & Keck Co., was here Tuesday. Mr. Kurth is an active representative of one of the most reliable and best firms in the business.

W. S. Ikard, the well-known fine stock breeder of Henrietta, sends the JOURNAL \$1.50 to renew his subscription and says: "I could not do without it at all." There are 20,000 more men in Texas who if they only knew it can not afford to do without the JOURNAL.

J. T. Spear, a prominent cattle buyer and shipper and also representative at Quanah of Scaling & Tamblin, the

well-known live stock commission merchants, was here Wednesday. Mr. Spear considers his section of the state safe from loss among live stock this winter.

Armett West, the Brownwood cattle dealer, was here Monday.

James Lee Harris, the Sycamore of the Wabash, was in the city Monday.

Frank Vaughan, a well-to-do cattleman of Colorado City, was here Tuesday.

Thomas L. Burnett came down from the ranch and spent several days in the Fort this week.

T. T. D. Andrews of this city, manager of the Home Land and Cattle Co. of St. Louis, came in from Montana Tuesday.

Sam Cutbirth of Belle Plain was in Fort Worth Monday night and left for home Tuesday morning. Mr. Cutbirth is a hard worker and a first-class all around cattleman. Like a great many others in the same business, he is now laying plans for a big and successful season's work next year.

J. C. Loving of Jacksboro, secretary of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Loving is elated at the success with which he has of late been meeting in prosecuting those who have been guilty of stealing cattle belonging to members of the association.

L. C. Linn, a prominent attorney of Murray, Ky., spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Linn is a large share holder in the Childress Land and Cattle company and is also a nephew of the JOURNAL'S good friend, Col. J. S. Godwin of this city.

S. R. Coggins, one of the pioneers of Western Texas and one of the solid, substantial citizens of Brownwood, was here Thursday. Mr. Coggins is largely interested in all classes of live stock, but is making a specialty of raising good mules. He says the outlook for Brown county was never better than at this time.

D. W. Morris has resigned the position of live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad. His successor has not yet been appointed. The company should be able to secure the services of a tip top good man, as they will have, the JOURNAL is informed, a long list of applicants, all of whom are good men to select from.

George Beggs, the cattle buyer and shipper of this city, who has for several years so efficiently and satisfactorily handled the Texas business of R. Strahorn & Co., has gone to Chicago to make his regular annual settlement with the above named firm. Mr. Beggs has the advantage of being a hard, faithful worker and also of representing a firm that is second to none in the business.

S. B. Burnett was down from his ranch the first of the week. He says his stock are in good shape and that everything on the "6666" ranch will go into the winter in good shape. Mr. Burnett cultivates several thousand acres of land on his ranch and makes a big success of all departments of his business. His wheat, of which he has an unusually large acreage, is looking splendidly and will, no doubt, yield a fine harvest.

B. Hackett, the well-known live stock shipper of this city, bought a carload of hogs a few days ago of Messrs. Davis & Walker of Grandview which were perhaps the best Texas has ever produced. They averaged a fraction less than 400 pounds average and were smooth and well turned. They were shipped by Mr. Hackett to St. Louis and will no doubt top the market. If so, they will bring in the neighborhood of \$7 per hundred.

Mitchell

JEWELER

504 Main Street.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

H. G. Bedford of Castro county was here last night.

S. J. Oldham of Bonham, a cattle feeder, was here yesterday.

J. D. McMurray, cattle buyer of Kansas City, was here Tuesday.

J. W. Corn, the big cattle feeder and dealer of Weatherford, was here Thursday.

Tobe Odem, the Alvord cattleman, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

Jere Burnett, manager of the Burk Burnett ranch, spent the week in Fort Worth.

J. C. George, a cattle feeder of Hunt county, was in Fort Worth yesterday hunting feeding steers.

William Harrell, the well known Amarillo live stock dealer, was in the city several days this week.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin, a well-known cattleman and banker, was here on Wednesday, en route to Kansas.

R. L. (Coon) Dunmann, the Coleman cattleman, was in the city last night. He says Coleman county is in fine shape.

Sam Hawkins, a well-to-do cattle feeder of Denton, was in the city Thursday. He says his cattle are doing splendidly.

Albert Berry of Kansas City, who wants 5000 good steers, has been making a fruitless search for them round about Fort Worth this week.

Col. J. B. Dale, a successful feeder of Fannin county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Dale has recently sold a fine lot of steers and now wants 1000 more with which to re-stock his pens.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch, has spent the past week in the city, and will remain here during the holidays. His range is good and cattle in good condition.

R. N. Graham, the well-known cattle dealer of this city, is advertising some good cattle for spring delivery in this issue of the JOURNAL. The attention of intending purchasers is called to same.

Dale & Son of Bonham last Friday sold to McMurray & Kurth of Kansas City a nice lot of good, thick, fat cattle at good figures to be delivered in Kansas City. The shipment will be made on Saturday next.

Capt. E. F. Ikard formerly of this city, but now a ranchman of Greer county, came down from the Indian Territory Wednesday. He says a heavy snow fell recently in the western part of the Territory.

J. A. Bud Matthews, one of the ranchmen of Shackelford county, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Matthews says everything is in good shape in his section of the state and live stock are going into the winter in good condition.

D. R. Fant of Kansas City, one of the most extensive cattle dealers in the business, who has land and cattle in all parts of the country, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Fant owns a large pasture at Dido, this county.

Col. John G. Taylor of Kansas City, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe system, was in Fort Worth Monday. Col. Taylor is one of the most successful and popular stock agents in the Southwest. Everybody has a good word for Col. Taylor.

H. H. Halsell, banker and cattle dealer of Decatur, is in the city. Mr. Halsell is a large shareholder in the Decatur cotton seed oil mill and is feeding about 600 steers on the product of the mill. He says they are doing nicely and will soon make good beef.

E. M. Daggett, the well-known cattleman of this city, arrived with 250 choice feeding steers on Thursday. The cattle were bought by Mr. Daggett in Chambers county, and are the best lot of Southern steers that have been seen on this market for several months.

Berry Anderson, the well known cattle buyer and shipper of Wichita Falls, was here Thursday. Mr. Anderson has but recently recovered from a long and severe spell of illness. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is on his feet again and ready for business.

J. W. Lynch, vice-president and general manager of the Fort Worth union stock yards, and his bride, nee Miss Minnie Ellis, returned on Wednesday from a bridal tour through California. Mr. Lynch is again at his post at the yards, where he may be found regularly in future.

Thomas J. Allen, who is well-known to the Texas cattlemen, bought ninety-one head of fat cattle from W. R. Moore last week. The cattle were shipped from Denton and put down to Allen in Kansas City at \$4. They brought \$3.95, so Allen was out 15 cents per hundred, yardage, feed and commissions. The steers weighed 1273 pounds.

S. B. Burnett of this city sold a one-half interest in 200 steers to W. R. Moore a few days ago. Mr. Moore shipped the steers on Thursday to Denton, where they will be fed on cotton seed meal and corn meal for the joint account of Messrs. Burnett & Moore. These cattle were all raised on Mr. Burnett's Wichita county ranch. They are well bred and a first-class lot of steers. In fact Mr. Burnett guarantees them to all be reds or roans, natural papers and to have pink colored eyes. Mr. Moore bought a half interest in them on the basis of \$30 per head. They are no doubt the best lot of cattle ever fed in Texas.

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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MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Dec. 23. 1892. }

There is but little doing at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards. The packing house deal has not yet been closed, and until it is definitely settled the packing house company are undecided as to what to do. In the meantime they are buying all the hogs that are offered and enough cattle to supply the local butchers. They are paying for strictly good grass cows from \$1.60@1.90. The packing company are not buying any class of cattle except cows. There is, however, a good fair demand for feeding steers at from \$2@2.50 per hundred, price varying according to size and quality.

Good hogs are selling at and around \$5.00.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 22. }

9000 cattle here to-day. Market active and higher. Best natives are bringing from \$5.50@6.50; good natives, \$4.50@5.50; best Texas meal fed steers, \$3.75@4; best grass steers, \$2.90@3.10; fair to good grassers, \$2.25@2.75; best Texas grass cows, \$2.25@2.50; fair to good cows, \$2@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; shipments, 9000; market steady to lower; common, \$6@6.25; mixed and packers, \$6.30@6.40; prime heavy and butcher's weights, \$6.50@6.65; assorted lights, \$6.20@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 36,000; shipments, 500; market steady to shade higher; natives, \$3.50@5.50; Westerns, \$4.62@5.05; lambs, \$4@6.35.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }
Dec. 22, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 3100; shipments, 1500; market active, steers 10@25 higher. Cows, \$5.20 higher; feeders strong at 10@15c higher. Representatives sales, dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.35; cows, \$1.30@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 7900; shipments 400; market active and steady to 5c higher. All grades, \$5.40@6.40; bulk, \$6.20@6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 700; market steady, for good muttons, \$6@35; lambs, \$5.00@5.50.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$200,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

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Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DO YOU RAISE BUY STOCK? FEED SHIP

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

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

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

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 22, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 2400; shipments, 1500; market about 10c higher; fair to good native steers, \$3.25@4.75; choice beefs, \$4.85@5.40; range steers, \$2.25@3.25; range cows, \$1.30@2.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 7300; shipments, 4900; market 10c lower; heavy, \$6.10@6.15; packing, \$6.00@6.40; light, \$6.15@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments 100, market steady; fair to good natives, \$3.00@4.50; choice muttons \$5.00@5.50.

WOOL MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 22.—Market steady.

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

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 inter-

W. H. H. LARIMER,

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



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

KANSAS CITY, Mo.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

Commissioner Needed.

A representative-elect to the next legislature, who was in the city a short time ago, was an enthusiast on the subject of the need for a cattle commissioner or a cattle quarantine commissioner. To a Gazette reporter the gentleman said: The Texas line is very arbitrarily fixed, for Mitchell county, on the line of the Texas and Pacific, is exempt, while Nolan, adjoining on the east, is included in the splenic fever range. Altitude has much to do with the prevalence of this disease, though not all, for it is a fact that no case of this fever, so commonly mis-called Southern or Texas fever, has ever originated in Parker, Tarrant or Dallas counties. To select some in this immediate vicinity: North or west of this line there is immunity; south or east is an allegation of infection that seriously interests cattle raisers within the quarantined districts.

Now it is claimed the line is not in proper location, and again that it is not observed, and a cattle commissioner is wanted in this state to establish a line or make permanent the line already established by the commissioner of agriculture. If a new line is established it will be of course with the approbation of the commissioner, and the state's commissioner could negotiate the establishment of a more favorable line than that Texas now has. If this was done it would afford a market for all unquarantined Texas cattle the entire year, instead of for a few months only, as is the case without, and would raise the price of Texas cattle because of the longer market season, from 75c to \$3.50 per head.

The benefit would not be to West Texas alone, but to all Texas, by bringing the cattle into more general demand. The cost would not be great. The United States government has not the authority to enforce a quarantine line within this state, and hence all of Texas is practically quarantined until the matter is made the subject of argument between the state and the United States.

These are some of the points made by the gentleman in advocating the creation of the office of cattle commissioner for the state of Texas.

This fellow evidently knows a little more about cattle and cattle quarantine than the average legislator, still he has much yet to learn before he can legislate intelligently on this important subject.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Consignments Solicited.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

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

Out of the Silence.

Out of the mystic silence,
With its length of trailing years,
Tear-dimmed and unforgotten,
Freighted with hopes and fears,
Ring memory's bells, all laden
With the silvery chimes of joy,
Hallowed with pain and sorrow,
Transformed--and without alloy.

Out of the dim old silence,
Whose brow is crowned with age,
Come ripples--childish laughter
Mingled with those of the sage,
Sweet to the ear of listener--
And the broken chord between,
Are hung with jeweled dewdrops
Of the Faith and Trust, I ween.

Ah, vanished the forms and faces,
Away! are the pattering feet,
But the golden chimes and echoes
Take up and gladly repeat
The olden time song and laughter,
With love that drifted between;
And I know in the great Hereafter
No silence will intervene.

—Exchange.

It was with a feeling of gladness that I read the words of good cheer contained in the private note accompanying the recipes sent the Household by Mrs. Ford Dix. Many thanks for your encouraging words, Mrs. Dix; and pray do not let this be your last contribution for our department. I hope, too, that others will emulate your example, and contribute their mite.

Christmas day will have dawned before all of the JOURNAL'S readers will have received their paper. But, to one and all, I wish you a merry Christmas, and a happy and prosperous New Year.

There is something in the very word "Christmas"—Christ's mass, Christ's sacrifice, that makes me glad. No matter whether I am the recipient of the customary "Christmas gift" or not, I am generally happy on that day to see so many others whose faces are beaming with smiles of gladness. We can always be happy on Christmas day if we will.

Do you ask "how?" By rendering others happy. There are so many ways of doing this; not only at Christmas-tide, but all the year long we can do something for someone else, some home can be made brighter, some heart lighter, the depressed can be cheered by words of kindness and sympathy. Words of sympathy and consolation help one most wonderfully to bear a heavy sorrow. It does, indeed. We have all had sorrow of some kind to bear, and we can all speak from experience and tell how consoling were the kind words of friends. It renders the sting of death, which time alone can heal, less keen.

I can recall a little new-made grave, of the dearest little boy on earth, as one mound of flowers, which kind and loving friends had sent, and think how each blossom, whose purity was unrivaled except by the angel form they covered, lessened the grief of those who loved him best.

A kind act is never lost. We may sometimes think it is, but not so. Like bread cast upon the water, it comes back after many days.

Silver cakes—White of 8 eggs, 2 cups of white sugar, 1 cup of butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, 4 cups flour, 2 teaspoonsful of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of lemon.

Buttermilk pie—Take 1 egg for a pie, and sufficient buttermilk to fill your crust, put soda in the milk to make it sweet, 2 tablespoonsful of flour-beaten into batter with part of the milk, and bake like other pies.

Macaroni pudding—A nice pudding can be made by soaking macaroni in

milk, letting it simmer on back of stove until it swells out, then add sugar and flouring to suit the taste, and bake until nicely browned. Eggs are sometimes added, allowing 3 to each quart of milk. MRS. FORD DIX.

The Family Physician.

A mother of a family certainly has complex duties to perform. She must be a good housekeeper, a good nurse, a seamstress (and, in many cases, a dressmaker also), and she must have a certain amount of medical skill, so that when occasion offers, she may, if needs must, be her own physician. Sometimes the way seems hard, indeed, but the loving little fingers that clasp the mother hand so confidently pay for all the hardships.

This is the season when coughs and colds and sore throats will make their appearance, like accidents in the best regulated families. It is not always necessary or convenient to call in a physician for every slight ailment. Six of the healthiest grown men and women I have ever known, were all raised by the same mother, who carried them through the ordinary infant ailments including scarlet fever, without a physician. During their childhood, this brave woman was so situated that she did not have access to one nearer than twenty miles distant from her home. By the aid of a medical work on homeopathy, she so made herself master of the situation, that I doubt if her children could have fared better if they had been under the care of a regular practitioner.

An excellent remedy for a cough is to boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add half a cup of strained honey, one ounce of rock-candy and the juice of three lemons; boil until it becomes slightly thickened. Take a teaspoonful whenever the cough is troublesome. If it has become deep-seated, a pound of rock-candy dissolved in a pint of water, simmered until syrupy, and added to a pint of rye whisky, will effect a cure even in severe cases. It is a remedy, however, that I offer with fear and trembling. I should wish to be very sure of my patient's principles or proclivities before offering such a dangerous medicine as whisky in any form. The dose is a wine-glass before each meal and another upon retiring.

For a cold on the chest, wring a flannel cloth out of boiling water, sprinkle with turpentine and apply. This will often give quick relief. After any hot application, the spot must be covered with several thicknesses of flannel for a few days, and removed gradually, to prevent fresh cold. Fat bacon, peppered thickly and tied about the throat with a flannel cloth over it, will relieve a sore throat. Salt, made very hot and put in a flannel bag, and then applied to the throat on retiring, is also excellent.

As an ounce of prevention is always worth a pound of cure, it is well to know that if a drop or two of camphor is taken every hour, when influenza first makes its appearance, it will often break it up. For this purpose, the tincture should be used. A teaspoonful of spirits of camphor (not the tincture) mixed with sugar and hot water, taken as hot as can be borne, and followed by two or three hours' rest in a dark room, will dispel a nervous headache.

For neuralgia in the temples, saturate a small piece of brown paper with laudanum, sprinkle it thickly with black pepper and bind to the temples. The effect of this is magical; but if the sufferer is very susceptible to opiates, the laudanum must not be too freely used, as the pores of the skin absorb it and so diffuse it through the system. Very few organizations, however, are too sensitive to stand this treatment.

A felon may be checked on its first appearance by inserting the finger in a lemon from which the end has been cut. Hold the finger there for an hour or so.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



Blackwell's Bull Durham

Has been the recognized standard of Smoking Tobacco for over 25 years. Uniformly good and uniformly first. Bright, sweet and fragrant—we invite the most fastidious to test its peculiar excellence.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.

OFFICE WORLD'S FAIR

Sept. 15, 1893

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

Gentlemen:

We have Smoked up all the Tobacco at the World's Fair, and have unanimously awarded the Gold Medal for Smoking Tobacco to

BLACKWELL'S

Bull Durham

Congratulating you on your success, we remain Yours truly,

COMMITTEE.



The new Gregory Seed Catalogue for 1893 is the most valuable ever issued. It is greatly enlarged and contains new departments, as well as new varieties of seeds and plants. No more reliable catalogue is ever published than this, as every seed sold from it carries the guarantee of a dealer who has always received and merited the confidence of his customers. Mr. Gregory raises the large majority of his seeds on his own farms, and has been very successful in the new varieties he has introduced. A card to J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., will bring a copy of this handsome catalogue free to any applicant.

Sunday Excursions.

Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,
Dallas, Tex.

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"I didn't have very good luck with my seeds last year," a farmer was heard to say. This gives rise to the question: How many poor crops can be attributed to "luck" in the selection of seeds? Buying seeds is an important factor in farming and should receive the careful judgment and consideration of the farmer. It is almost always impossible to distinguish the good from the bad in seeds by sight, and the only infallible guide for the planter is the reliability of the seedsman. D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, Mich., have for many years been the leading seed house of this country, and their reliability is unquestioned. They issue a book annually which contains a complete digest of the very latest gardening knowledge by the best authorities. The 1893 edition is handsomely illustrated and contains information about the selection and planting of seeds which will prove of the greatest value to every one planting a garden or farm. It is mailed free to any one making application to the firm's address.

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It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

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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.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SWINE.

The Management of Hogs.

Swine, suggests the New York Times, are the most profitable of all farm stock. A brood sow under good management may multiply herself by twenty in one year and repeat this excellent performance for ten years. For one animal to increase 200 times in the course of its life is one of the remarkable instances of the profit that may be made from agricultural pursuits when intelligence and skill are brought to bear on the industry. And in each year the produce of the sow may be made available within the twelve months. The profit of any kind of live stock lies mostly in the rapidity with which it is matured and the smallest quantity of feeding for the marketable product made. And no other animal grows more rapidly in so short a time or makes more salable product than the pig.

There is, however, a common prejudice against the pig as a filthy and unwholesome animal. This belief would be quickly removed if one would study the animal in a state of nature as nearly as may be in the circumstances in which it is placed on a farm. In a pasture the pig is certainly as clean and as choice in its food as the most highly-cherished cow of the most fashionable lineage. Indeed, the pig has largely the advantage of a cow in its cleanly habits. The cow enjoys nothing more than to lie down in its excrement, and to lash its sides with filthy liquid while chewing its cud in the most satisfied mood. But the pig makes a bed of leaves in the cleanest place, and is most fastidious to avoid soiling its sleeping apartment. No doubt it loves to wallow in the mire, but it will choose preferably the cleanest spring to bathe in, and takes to the mud as human beings have done for its salubrious and wholesome effects as an antidote to impurity and as a general sanitary agent.

Nothing else is such a purifier of uncleanness as the soil, and the pig wallows in the mudpuddle for the purpose of cleaning the skin and ridding itself of parasites, even as the more highly-considered hen wallows in the dust. Millions of human beings might be made wholesome and far less offensive were they to acquire this habit of wallowing in the mud and then scraping it off on the bark of a most convenient tree, as a pig does. And where the instinctive habit of the pig is encouraged by the provision of clean water for its bath, or clean soil for its wallow, disease rarely attacks it, and it thrives and makes all the more profit for its owner.

All the charged filthiness of the pig should be charged against its keeper, who neglects to provide it with the necessities of a healthy life in its pasture, shelter and food.

The pig is essentially a creature of circumstances. As it is feared so it lives, and as it lives so it dies, with loss or profit to its owner. And the result of circumstances, or, to use a popular term at this day, its environments, is manifested most plainly in its form, its growth, the ability to make flesh and fat from its food, and even in the development of its vital organs, which we call offal. The best bred and fed swine will make one pound of live weight for four pounds of good food, and will lose in dressing after slaughter no more than one-fourth as much as a sheep or an ox. Its habit of laying on fat on the outer part of its body tends to keep it warm and prevents the loss of internal heat, so that the whole of the food nearly goes to make weight, and very little is consumed in making heat. This explains the large proportion of flesh made from its food as compared with other animals.

A sow should not be bred until it is a year old. It pays to wait and let it get size and a vigorous condition before it inevitably is drawn upon so greatly in producing eight or ten pigs. It should be provided with a suitable place for caring for its pigs. And attention should be given that no acci-

dents may happen to the young ones. It is not well to have the sow too fat; a moderately lean condition is the best. But when the pigs have arrived safely, as may be expected when the sow is in good health and comfortably housed and has had the advantage of good pasture previously, the feeding cannot be too good. The milk of a sow is extremely rich. It contains twice as much casein as cow's milk and two and one-half times as much mineral matter, but not quite as much fat. It is thus exceedingly well fitted to nourish growing animals, and this fact explains the rapid growth of the sow's litter, which in one month often increases in weight ten times. But the sow cannot make milk without food, and the best feeding is required to push the little pigs along and to keep the sow in good flesh at the same time.

One of the best foods for the sow is buckwheat meal made into a rather thick slop. This may be given twice a day, with one feed of corn at noon. Between these meals a few roots will be excellent and will increase the milk. Mangels or sugar beets make the best roots for the sow, and to prevent accidents it is wise to cut the roots into slices. Some feeders have preferred to cook the food, but this has not been found to pay in any case for any farm stock, and except perhaps in the winter, when warm food helps to keep the sow warm and comfortable, to cook food is not advisable. Sour food is to be avoided. It is never wholesome, and is always fed at a loss as compared with sweet food. If milk is to be procured and it is fed sweet, this will be valuable, but no sour food, not even milk, should be given to the brood sow.

The sow may be bred while nursing the pigs, and this is advisable. As a sow carries her young five months, it is easy to have two litters in a year, and if the time can be chosen, March and September are the best months for the pigs. The spring brood is fit for the butcher by December, and the fall litter is easily carried over the winter, or they are fit for market as roasters in the best season for this delicacy. And where the market calls for roasting pigs, they may be made more profitable than any other pork. But if the pigs are fed over the winter they may be made ready for market as small pork during the late spring months.

Some enterprising farmers have built up a trade in sausages and small pork packed in small kits, for sale to private purchasers. In this way the producer gets into the closest connection with the consumer, and as all intermediate charges are escaped, it is profitable to both parties. This is a very desirable addition to a fine butter dairy, as the sweet skimmed milk is disposed of with the most profit. Pigs for this purpose are slaughtered when four months old then weighing about 150 or 180 pounds.

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

Careful study is required in using feed properly on the stock farm. The food of support for working animals must be adapted particularly to that end. Not only must the muscle of the work horse be replaced as it is worn away by labor, but it must be strengthened, otherwise there is a gradual and, at times, rapid decline in the condition of flesh. It must be observed, however, that other conditions need attention, that the digestion must be adequate and the food of the quality to meet the demands. There is a difference in animals. Two horses of apparently the same size and disposition will at times not be able to assimilate properly the same food. The difference in temperament will require for one in the winter season more food which is rich in heating qualities. Often, too, one animal of a team will need a greater quantity of muscle-restoring food. Each horse must have care in supplying its individual needs. The quality of strength of the foods used must be noted carefully.

HORTICULTURE.

Successful gardening means a plentiful application of fertilizers, and, indeed, there should be more attention given to saving manure on the farm.

Dwarf pears and grapes are the two fruits which are specially adapted to small places, where not much room can be spared, and where it is desired to combine the ornamental with the useful.

It is by no means uncommon to hear of successful plantings of asparagus in the fall. At the same time but few losses occur when the planting takes place just as the shoots are pushing in the spring.

When the strawberry is treated strictly as a biennial plant, the very best results are secured. It may be a little more trouble, but in growing this fruit the most intensive methods should be used.

If you do more than to plant merely experimental fruit patches, it would be well to use the land also for hoed crops at first. Then you will get some return for your labor as you go along. But this practice requires heavy manuring.

Soil is seldom made too rich for strawberries, and probably the whole secret is proper stimulation and restriction. High feeding and restriction, by cutting off all but a few of the runners, are sure to produce a good crop of berries.

Fruit growing pays, but don't go into it all at once. Start with a small amount of land and plant a good variety. Then while learning practically the methods of culture, you can also find what branch of the work is best suited to your needs.

There are dealers who buy cheap, imperfectly sorted and carelessly packed fruits, carefully sort and grade them, and sell the best grade at a price sufficient to pay all outlay, while they have the inferior grades as a profit. Why should not the grower make this profit.

One bed of strawberries three or four feet wide and 100 feet long, if highly cultivated, will produce a large quantity of berries for a small family. In the family garden the narrow bed plan is the best. Have the bed three or four feet wide, with three rows of plants to the bed.

It is generally conceded that bearing apple trees need manure, but if a tree that has been in blossom is manured some year when no blossoms are formed its growth is often so stimulated that it takes a year or two for it to get into bearing again. At this time of year it is easy to notice by the buds what apple trees will be in bearing this year. Manuring these cannot be a mistake, as the fertilizer will mostly go to per-

fect the fruit, yet leaving energy enough in many kinds of apples to form buds for a fruit crop the following year.

To procure a good lawn, the primary requisite is proper preparation of the soil. Where this can be done by the plow a deep furrow should be thrown out with the turning plow, and a sub-soil plow run into the bottom of each furrow. This will turn and loosen to a depth of from fifteen to nineteen inches, according to the thoroughness of the work. If done by hand labor it should be spaded as deep as the spade can penetrate and the subsoil loosened with a pick, but in no case should the subsoil be brought to the surface if the sowing is to be immediate.

As to the sugar in beets, the larger the beet the smaller the ratio of sugar, and the reason is that large cells in overgrown beets thin down the sugar contents with the moisture contained. The regulation size of the beet for sugar should average from three-fourths to one and one-half pounds each. The Indiana experiments, lately made, show that fifteen large beets, weighing forty pounds, contained nearly seventy ounces of sugar. Ninety-six crowded small beets weighed the same—forty pounds, but contained ninety ounces of sugar. The practical beet sugar grower would do well to remember these facts.

To grow an orchard successfully, the first step to be taken is to have the ground in a good state of cultivation for several years. Before planting plow deep, and, if a sub-soil be used, all the better. A great many failures have been made in planting trees on land that was too new and not properly prepared. In marking out the ground run a furrow with the plow the distance you want to plant the trees apart; then mark crossways by running the plow four times in the same furrow and as deep as possible. This saves digging and leaves the ground in good shape for the roots of the trees to spread in and holds the moisture better. Dig the holes a spade deeper than the plow furrow and fill the holes up with the top soil to the depth you want to set the trees, which should not be much deeper than they grew in the nursery.

TEXAS GROWN

Jerusalem Artichokes

Solves the problem of economically raising hogs in Texas. Forty head of sows and their pigs wintered on one acre.

No dipping. No re-seeding for the next year's crop.

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Callahan County.

BAIRD, TEX., Dec. 19, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

DEAR SIR—Press of business has caused us to neglect the JOURNAL for some weeks, but we have not failed to read it regularly and profit a great deal thereby.

For the past several weeks we have had quite a little boom in business interests at Baird and throughout Callahan county. There are several new business and residence buildings going up in Baird now, and more to follow as soon as workmen and material can be obtained. These will include stone and brick store-houses, iron warehouses and several neat modern style residences. We are also figuring on a large stone and brick hotel.

Our firm has lately sold about twenty-five quarter sections of rich farming lands to new comers, who will promptly settle on and improve them into neat comfortable homesteads. These people come to us from several states, but mostly from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and other counties of Texas, and so mote it be; let them come. We have plenty of room, cheap rich lands, wood, water and fine grasses for all who want to farm or raise stock.

Our live stock interests are all in good shape for the winter, and while most people expect more cold weather than usual we have too much grass and other feed stuff to fear any losses. Cattlemen are in fine spirits and anticipate a strong demand and better prices for all classes of cattle next season. Not so, however, with horsemen. The demand for horse stock is dull and dragging heavily, and the outlook is not encouraging, especially for the common and average class of stock, of which there is a large surplus on hand. If the JOURNAL can suggest a plan to work off this surplus some of its readers will be under obligations to it. We hope the JOURNAL will do all in its power to get that packery and stockyards yards deal consummated. Nothing would, or could, be of more importance to this Western or Northwestern country. We are glad to see that the JOURNAL and Gazette are pulling together with all their might and main for the upbuilding of Texas, and especially Northwest Texas. What a shame and pity that some others of our leading papers can't digest a little crow. Let the dead past bury its dead. Get in the procession and do likewise.

WEBB & WEBB.

English Red Polled Cattle.

DORCHESTER, GREEN COUNTY, MO., Dec. 18.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Please allow me a few words in favor of the English Red Polled cattle. Mr. W. G. Ross of Mexia, Tex., in a letter of December 2 says: "I tried the Red Polls, and Shorthorns, and White Faces during the last eight years. I find the Red Polls are the cattle for this climate. Would like to have another full-blooded bull, as I am satisfied they are the coming cattle for this country. They stand our long dry summers as well as the old time Spanish cattle, which no other fine cattle have done. Have shipped all my bulls except Red Polls." Mr. J. C. Murray of Iowa, author of the American Red Polled Herd Book, who formerly made several importations from England, and who has recently spent much time among English breeders, purchased fourteen head of us one year ago, and on the sixth of this month made another purchase of thirteen head and shipped for his Iowa trade. He says that we have the largest herd and that he can purchase better cattle of us and at better rates than of English breeders. He says that these cattle are now in great demand for the dairy farms of Iowa. A few Red Polled bulls will

soon double the value of the beef herds of the South and the dairy herds of the North.

L. K. HASELTON.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

The Union stockyards of South Omaha, Neb., have recently issued their ninth annual report, which makes a very creditable showing for the Omaha market. The JOURNAL reproduces the following from the report referred to, to which it invites the attention of its readers:

With less than a decade of years to its credit the position occupied by the Union stockyards of South Omaha as the third largest live stock market in the country is an excellent example of the wonderful possibilities of the country and the age.

In August, 1884, the yards were first opened for business. The start was in a comparatively small way, but the country naturally tributary to this point was filling up with settlers and rapidly developing and the projectors of the scheme with characteristic foresight and energy, having made ample preparations in the way of securing grounds and the location of new packeries, now have the gratification of seeing the infant industry of 1863, the third packing center of the country with possibilities second to none.

Geographic, agricultural and climatic conditions have been all that could be desired for the building up and maintenance of a great live stock market while the construction of the great network of railroads of which Omaha is the center, and the constant changing of the face of the country from rolling prairies to fruitful farm and ranches only improved the situation and made doubly sure the success of the enterprise. With a live stock market, situation is everything, and in this respect South Omaha certainly has no superior to-day. The vast rich cattle and sheep ranges of Colorado, Wyoming, the two Dakotas, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and the Panhandle of Texas furnish an almost limitless supply of beef and canning cattle for the slaughterers, while they also furnish thousands of young animals to be fattened and finished in innumerable feed lots on corn, the staple product of the great state of Nebraska, as well as of her sister states of Kansas and Missouri on the south, Iowa on the east and South Dakota on the north.

At present the yards cover an area of about fifty-five acres, while nearly as many acres more are already graded and ready for the construction of pens as soon as the necessities of the situation demand it. The present capacity of the yards is estimated at 600 cars of cattle, 13,000 head; 375 cars of hogs, 25,000 head, 50 double decks of sheep, 10,000, and 25 cars of horses, about 500 head. Over twenty miles of railroad tracks traverse the company's property, these switching tracks being owned and operated entirely by the stock yards company. They connect with all the various lines of railway centering at this point, and six locomotives are required in switching the live stock and packing house product to and from the stock yards and packeries.

Water from the city mains traverses the entire yards and a complete system of sewerage and draining makes these yards second to none in this respect.

The yard company's employes yard, feed and water all stock on arrival as well as look after the weighing when sold. Every shipper is assured of the best of treatment for his stock whether he accompanies the shipment or not. But one charge for yarding is made, this to cover the entire time the stock remains in the yards however long, and in no case to be collected unless the stock sells here. Western shippers thus have an opportunity to stop off here and try the market on their way east without any additional expense for yarding. All through billed stock that stops off here is taken care of entirely by the company's em-

ployes and the only charge made is for such feed as may be ordered.

In addition to the constant improvements being made by the stock yards company all the time, one of the most encouraging features of the market here is the enormous outlays made by all the different slaughterers in enlarging their plants and thus preparing for increased receipts and increased business. Over a million and a quarter of dollars have been expended by Hammond, Cudahy, Swift and the Omaha Packing Co. during the past twelve months in increasing their killing and storing capacity for cattle, hogs and sheep. The managers of these houses are not known as "rain-bow chasers" and the substantial nature of the improvements made gives the market an assurance of permanency which could come from no other source.

But in addition to the buyers for the local killers, Eastern and Western slaughterers and exporters have buyers here at all times for cattle, hogs and sheep so that complete local control of the market is absolutely out of the question, and the shipper is always sure of a ready sale at full market value. This is especially true as to hogs, for hardly a day passes on which eastern houses do not take from 200 to 2000 or 4000 hogs. There never has been a time, however, when local houses have been compelled to turn away stock of any kind for lack of accommodations.

The position of this market, situated as it is in the very heart and center of the greatest corn belt in the world, makes it of necessity a natural distribution point for stock cattle and feeders. The vast breeding grounds of the West and Southwest furnish the feed lots of the states further east with thousands of cattle which in turn again find their way back here ready for the butcher's block, the refrigerator car, or often make a journey across the Atlantic "on the hoof." This branch of the business has increased rapidly from year to year, and the increase must come, in the very nature of the case, continue.

A new feature has been added to the business of the yards during the past year in the way of a horse market. A handsome pavilion with a good eighth of a mile track has been erected between the barn and the exchange building, and here weekly auction sales of horses of all kinds are held. These sales are attended by buyers from all over the country, although it has been practically demonstrated that Omaha alone demands enough good horses of all kinds to support a very respectable sale stable. The management of the horse market has been placed in the hands of Mr. Frank E. Short who has had years of experience in this business and under whose direction this point promises to take as advanced a position as a horse market as it already possesses as a market for cattle.

Stock Receipts at Omaha.

The receipts of live stock at the South Omaha Union stockyards for nine years have been as follows:

YEARS	Cattle	Hogs	Speep	H & M
1884	86,898	1,863	4,188	466
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,959
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,724	1,011,187	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,354	1,206,605	159,053	7,595
1890	606,690	1,673,314	156,186	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,183
Total	3,326,979	8,886,552	969,430	49,378

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.

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POULTRY.

Poultry raising is a business, and unless it is conducted upon business principles it will not be apt to pay well. Wherever we find a neat, clean and orderly chicken house, where feed bins and troughs, water vessels, dust boxes and other necessary arrangements are found, contributing to the health of the fowls and the convenience of the attendant, it will be pretty certain that, if there is any money in raising fowls, this sort of an establishment will be apt to succeed, and it certainly has a great advantage over hap-hazard attendance and poorly equipped poultry buildings and yards. But there is sense and reason in all things and there is a business point in this that we wish to call attention to. If the outlay for buildings and accessories goes beyond a certain limit per head of fowls raised or kept there will be a loss that the hens can never make up. For example: If a man puts up buildings, fences, etc., to the amount of \$5 per head, he must calculate that interest on this sum, together with wear and tear of buildings, etc., will cost him at least 60 cents a year for every hen, or nearly as much as it will take to keep the hens a year. A gentleman in the city who keeps fowls for amusement can go to any extravagance he chooses, but this has nothing to do with the man who keeps chickens for what he can make out of them. Too many of the chicken house plans we see in poultry papers are designed to make a pretty effect rather than practical utility. A sod building, is appreciated just as highly by her henship as a lath and plastered two-story mansard roof affair surmounted with a turret and a gilt lightning rod. The point we wish to make is that, while there is a positive necessity for convenient arrangements, warm, dry and well ventilated quarters, the cost of these things should bear some sort of proportion to the business; but this business forethought, it appears, is a very rare quality.—Poultry Herald.

The country is flooded with handbooks about poultry, and the man who tries to raise chickens in accordance with the instructions contained in them, says Provisioner, is apt to find his task unusually onerous and perplexing. Some persons recommend one kind of poultry house and some another; very few agree as to the proper kind of incubator which should be used, some favoring the hot water machine and some the hot air machine, and hardly one writes lucidly as to the manner in which diseased fowls should be treated. It naturally follows that many persons who believed that poultry raising was not an especially difficult task have become disheartened after reading a few of these books and have turned their energies into other directions. The "poultry craze," however, is with us, and for the benefit of those who are now affected with it, we here describe the five golden rules of a veteran poultry raiser who has never yet lost a chicken by disease. 1. Water should be given to chickens in iron vessels which should be washed and filled daily. 2. A few small lumps of copperas should be put in the water about every second day. 3. A tablespoonful of sulphur should be placed in the nest of hens about to sit and the nest should be changed and sulphur sprinkled at frequent intervals. 4. To prevent gapes put a teaspoonful of fine copperas and sulphur or a tablespoonful of pepper in a quart of moistened meal about twice a week, and to cure gapes dip the butt of a broomstick into kerosene and touch with it the back of the sufferer's throat. 5. Feed salted food lightly, such as salt fish scraps, and rinds of ham. These are good and simple rules, and our advice to any one starting in the poultry business is: Don't addle your brain with conflicting treatise and handbooks, but learn by heart these five rules and act accordingly.

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Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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J. G. McREYNOLDS,
P. O. Box 25, Neches, Texas.

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


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

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

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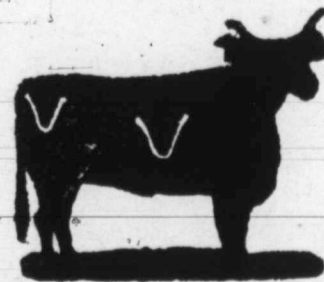
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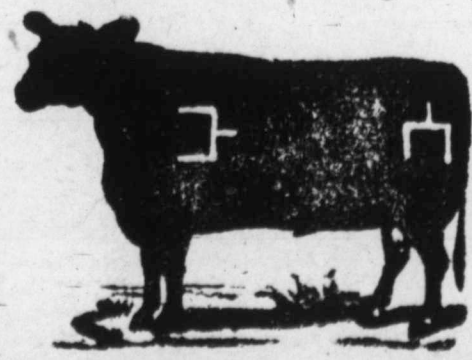
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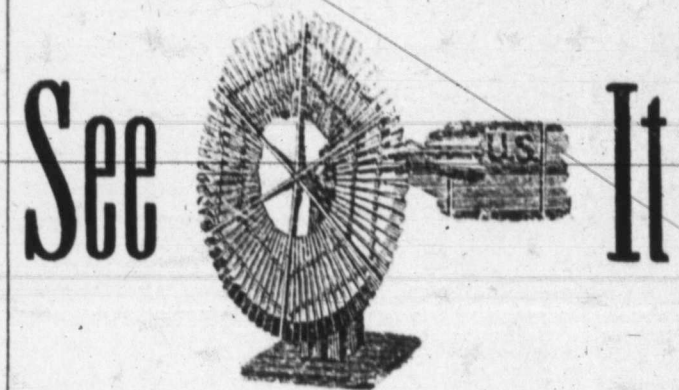
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Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,877	17,487		
Sold to Shippers	539,166	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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