

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 37.

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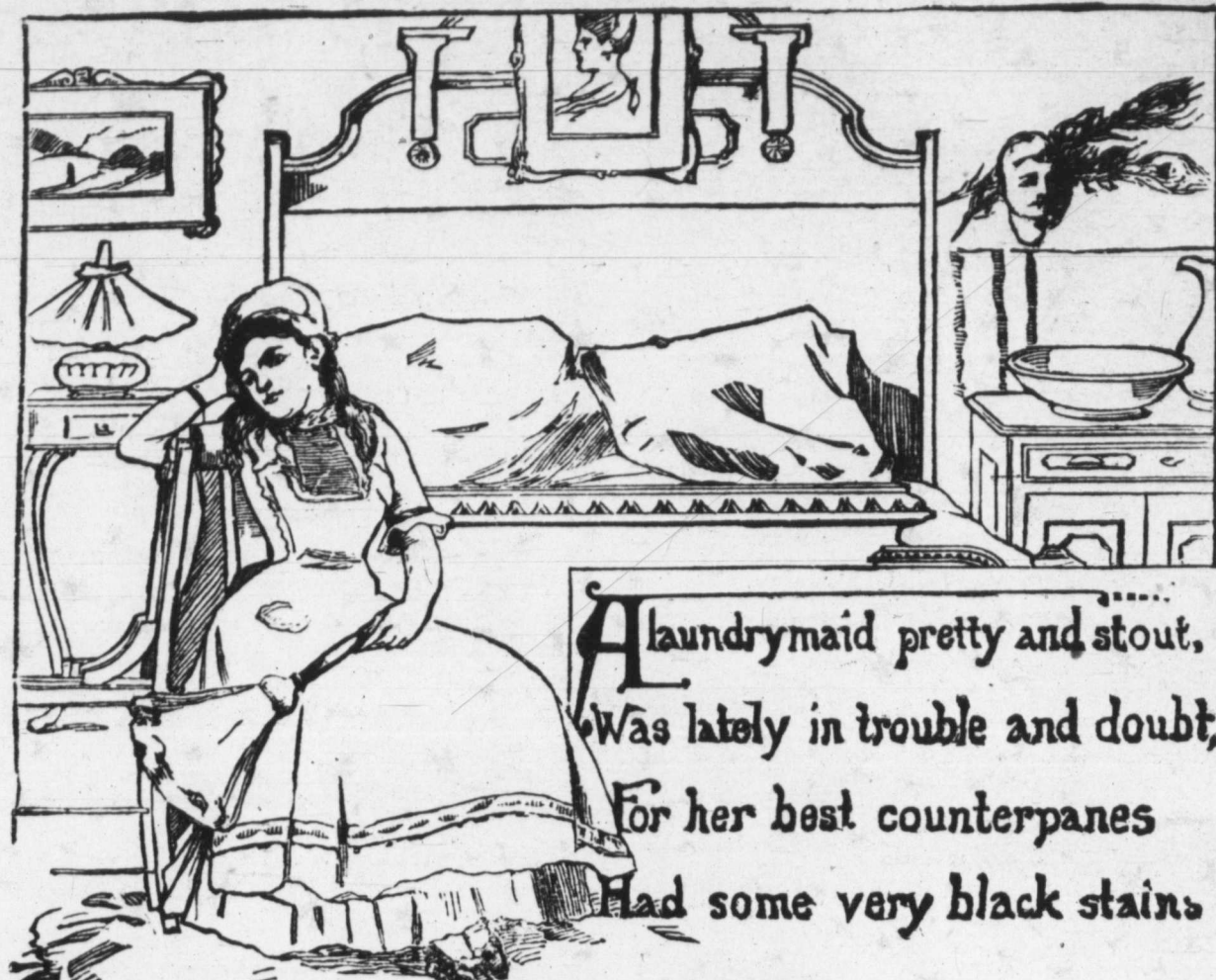
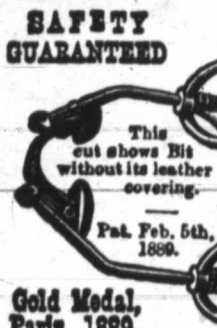
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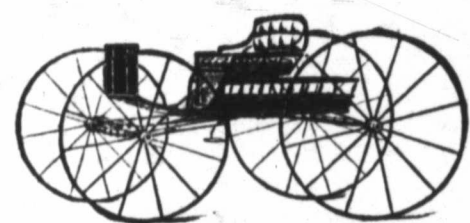
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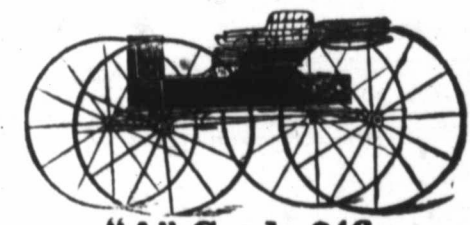
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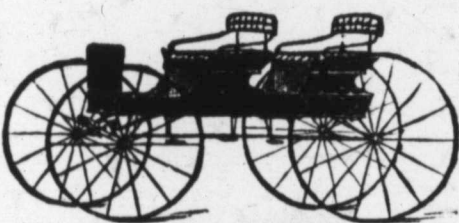
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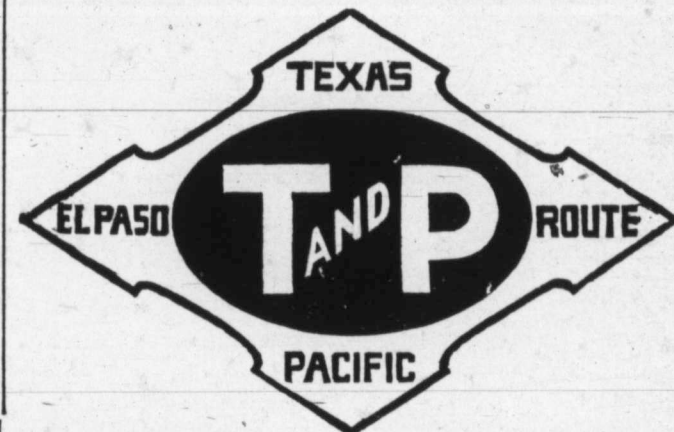
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, December 30, 1892.

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TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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BY
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JOSEPH L. LOVING, Associate Editor.
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as second-class matter.

New Year's Greeting.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL trusts that its readers have spent a merry Christmas and bids them all a happy New Year. And we give this greeting to a host of people, for in its well established supremacy as the leading publication of its kind in the Southwest, the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL reaches an army of readers every week, not only all through Texas but in nearly every state and territory in the Union. To this great multitude which looks to the JOURNAL for its weekly epitome of the stock and farm interests of the Empire state of the South, we send the cordial assurances of the season that warms or ought to warm all hearts in Christendom, and at the same time in the most unselfish way we urge them to renew their subscription at the proper time so that they may not fail during the coming year to find the cheerful face of the JOURNAL among them regularly every week. The JOURNAL is now in its thirteenth year of uninterrupted publication, and there is undoubtedly no single agency in this section of the United States which has accomplished more, directly and indirectly, during that period for upbuilding the stock and agricultural interests of the Southwest than this paper. We look back with pardonable pride over a long career of usefulness along practical lines, and, with the garnered experience of more than a decade of busy life in promoting the interests to which this publication is devoted, we contemplate a much longer career in the future of even greater usefulness. At no time in its history has the Southwest, and Texas especially, presented conditions so favorable for stock and farm interests as right now, and the JOURNAL as the recognized exponent of these interests is fully prepared to respond to the added calls upon its capacity and make itself felt with increased strength as the accurate and intelligent advocate of the farmer and stock grower of the great section in which it circulates. We have a large subscription list, but this is no good reason why it should not be larger, and we intend this year to reach the high water mark of circulation, and, if possible, go ahead of all contemporary publications of similar character anywhere in the West. To this end we ask our readers to co-operate with us and help on the work, both by paying up sub-

scriptions now due and getting us new subscribers. Any intelligent reader will admit that the paper is worth more than the price of its subscription, and as our expenses must be met in cash every week, we trust that all the readers of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL will assist us in making the paper better than ever by paying what is due, renewing subscriptions and helping to enlarge the circulation. The advantages of the JOURNAL to advertisers are so obvious that we need hardly call attention to them. Your advertisement in these columns will be seen every week by thousands of readers throughout Texas and other parts of the country, and as publications of this character are read more carefully and thoroughly than the daily papers, the returns for advertising will be proportionately larger. Help along the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL for the new year just starting in, and it will help you in return with large interest added.

Down With the Murderers.

The telegraph during the current week, which should have been a season of genial and harmless festivity, commemorative of the greatest event in the world's history, has brought to us day after day with frightful regularity the shocking and bloody details of many murders in Texas—some of them in the very centers of our highest civilization and with hardly a palliating circumstance about them. It is a shameful and cruel record, and it has been heralded through the civilized world, working harm to Texas in many ways and through innumerable channels. The highest interests of our great state—material, moral and educational—demand that this state of affairs, which makes human life so cheap, should be speedily brought to an end. Either this or Texas must bear the murderer's brand and go recognized among the nations as the murderer's paradise. It is time for plain language on this subject, and the united press of the state should drop all smaller issues, including politics, and devote itself to arousing a public sentiment that will regard murderers of both high and low degree as venomous snakes and treated accordingly. The cause for this prevalence of homicide, which has assumed among certain classes an almost epidemic form, is not hard to discover, and to state it in the fewest possible words, it is the grossly inadequate administration of the criminal law. Unless a Texas murderer is so utterly poor and abandoned that he can't enlist the services of any one but an attorney appointed by the court for his defense, the chances are that he will go free or get off with a trifling penalty, no matter how foul and atrocious his crime. This is a strong statement, but the criminal records of Texas will verify it, and, disagreeable as the fact is, we might as well recognize it and proceed to the work of reform on this basis. There must be a change in this vital respect if the pro-

gress of Texas along high lines shall continue, and our vast, fertile spaces be peopled by a thrifty, intelligent, law-abiding people drawn here, not only by a knowledge of the unrivalled natural resources of our state, but by the fact that the law is supreme in Texas and the punishment of crime, especially murder, is swift and certain in every case. The remedy is not far to seek, and the people of Texas should, if matters get much worse, hold mass-meetings, indignation meetings, if you please, to emphasize their feelings on this subject. But what is the remedy? It is two-fold and both branches of it should be sternly and inexorably enforced if murder in Texas is to be suppressed. In the first place the habit of carrying deadly weapons should be stopped. One of the most utterly loathsome, cowardly and detestable practices that a civilized man in a civilized community can be guilty of, is that of habitually carrying a pistol on his person. Such a habit will make a shivering coward, in the presence of danger, of the bravest man in the world. Without manly courage to give and take on something like equal terms, the six-shooter gentleman, feeling himself aggrieved, "pulls his gun" and murders somebody in the first brawl he gets into or lies in wait for his enemy and shoots him down without giving him a dog's chance for his life. It should be preached from the pulpits of Texas, if necessary, taught in the primary classes in every public school; enforced by the judges on the bench in their charges to juries; made a rule in the code prevailing among gentlemen, and urged and preached and taught through every possible channel in every grade of society, that the private citizen who goes armed with a deadly weapon in a civilized community, is a miserable and most contemptible coward, without the courage and manhood to give his fellow-man an equal chance, and, like all armed cowards in the presence of unarmed adversaries, always ready to take offence and shoot down some helpless human being without any adequate provocation. Such a libel on manhood should be socially ostracised. Women should scorn him and men despise him, and if all these educational influences fail to work his reform, a law should be passed quadrupling the present penalties for carrying concealed weapons, and if necessary, making such an offense a felony. This is one branch of the remedy for stopping murder in Texas. The other is to change the jury system, that only men interested in the preservation of law and order and anxious for the safety of human life in the community in which they reside, will be allowed to sit on juries in murder cases. Human wisdom has not yet been able to devise an adequate remedy against the tricks and clap-trap of lawyers hired to turn murderers loose—generally to repeat their crimes. However, if legislative ingenuity fails to so reconstruct our criminal jury system that only men of brains and character, unaffected b-

maudlin pleas and mawkish sentimentality will be selected to try murderers for their crimes, there ought to be enough moral force in every community for its own protection, if nothing better, to so crystalize public sentiment that juries will be afraid to disregard their oaths and abdicate their intelligence by giving in verdicts of not guilty every time a dastardly man-killer, championed by a smooth and oily lawyer, is brought before them for trial. The situation in Texas demands the instant attention of every good citizen of the state. A dozen or so legal hangings of respectable murderers seems like an unnatural ideal for civilization to strive for, and yet that is just what we need in Texas, and until we get it the coward and his six-shooter will do about as he pleases in one of the fairest lands on earth. And the unhappy feature of this carnival of crime is that a very small class, abhorrent to the masses of our people, do all this bloody work and make our reputation abroad a byword and a reproach. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred in Texas are as peaceable and law-abiding and as utterly opposed to crime as the people of any state in the Union, but, as is always the case, their individual protests are ineffective, and only by the organization of public sentiment to the sternest and most inexorable standard, will the wishes and feelings of the many be equal to the work of suppressing and punishing the crimes of the few. The murders committed in Texas within the past ten days are now known wherever people read the newspapers, and they have damaged the state incalculably. The best way to repair this damage is to give the sheriffs quick work in their capacity as hangmen, and keep it up until Texas murderers are made to understand that Texas justice can no longer be blinded or cajoled by lawyers' pleas and weak-minded, maudlin juries. Down with the murderer, his knife and his gun! Preach it, teach it, talk it, and pray for it until the loathed and detested breed of cowards has been utterly and forever eliminated from Texas life. No land on earth offers such inducements to the homeseeker as this great, broad-breasted state of ours, with its genial climate and its cheap and fertile lands, but murderers, like coiled rattlesnakes, are an impediment to civilization, and we must dispose of the former with as little mercy as the latter if we would make the state tolerable to those that are here and attractive to those that want to come.

Breckenridge Texian: Some large hogs were killed in the county this week. T. H. Fowler of Crystal Falls butchered one which weighed 434 pounds. J. H. Reeves of Upper Caddo had four which kicked the beam as follows: One 416, one 350, one 334 and another 380. All of the above were pretty large hogs, but Roan Stanford capped the climax with one weighing 517 pounds. Hogs do well in Stephens county and our farmers would doubtless find it profitable to raise more of them than they do.

CATTLE.

It is, says the Breeders' Gazette, announced by the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL that several attempts to establish packing houses in that state have failed so far of financial success and will continue to do so unless the three slaughtering establishments already erected shall locate at some one place and thus secure a competing home market that will command a constant supply of live stock. The Fort Worth Packing company has a \$500,000 plant, but the same journal is authority for the statement that the receipts of stock are not sufficient to supply its daily demands and will not be until at least two other plants are in operation there. It may be well to remind our Texas friends that the number of buyers at one point does not always insure competition. But slaughter houses cannot run without cattle, and if Texas stockmen prefer to pay freight to Chicago and accept the prices of this overcrowded market rather than send their stuff to Fort Worth we presume it is their privilege; but unless the prices bid at Fort Worth are remarkably low the rancher who ships here hurts himself as well as the stock growers of the farming states.

Field and Farm—"Among the first improved cattle that came to Colorado were the Herefords that were brought in from Canada by John W. Prowers in the latter sixties. So strongly have the features of the Hereford been stamped upon the native stock of the Arkansas Valley that to-day we find that part of the state dotted with 'white-faces.' Taken as a whole we know of no class of cattle that have held their own better than the Herefords. As is the case with all other breeds of cattle, there is among the Herefords a percentage that it is to the interest of the breed to have weeded out. It is, however, with the adaptability of the breed to this country as grazer and butcher's we wish at this time to say a word, especially in view of dispersions and faint-heartedness. Herefordshire, England, the home of Hereford cattle, would be but a small point on the face of a map of the United States. Not so, however, is the home of the Herefords here. Environment is a favorite word or term with some writers, yet the environments suitable to Hereford cattle are all over this country, and they may be set down anywhere that good pasture and pure water abound. North or south, east or west, they stand the cold rigors of winter, and they have but few equals under a burning sun. In grading up or for cross-breeding the Hereford bull is a most potent factor. Further than this, they are an early maturing class of cattle and are eagerly sought after by feeders, and when finished are great favorites with our commission men at all the stockyards, as a rule bringing good prices and quite often the top of the market. Another special recommendation is that for the average American, who too often has not or does not take the care or bestow the attention on his cattle that he should, the Hereford is an especially easily cared for, contented, easy feeder. Holding these views concerning this breed, we hope that breeders and farmers will hold their heads level and act as men who fully understand that while any breed may have varied successes, the Herefords have come to stay. Experience proves that they wear well."

The commission appointed by the Ontario government to investigate the subject of dehorning cattle has made a report from which the following is taken: "It seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt that dehorning by effecting a change in the disposition of the animal greatly increases its marketable value, besides enabling the owner to handle his stock with greater ease, economy and safety. This increased value is made up in a variety of different ways. In the case

of steers raised for the export trade the owner is enabled to feed loose in large stables and to adopt improved methods of saving manure, and, as the unruly disposition has been largely subdued, less food is required in bringing the animal to a prime condition. The stock can also be cared for by fewer men. It was claimed by witnesses in the British trials, as well as before the commission, that on the English market the buyers gave about \$5 per head more for dehorned cattle owing to the belief that they put on flesh better. Farmers and butchers also testified that they suffered serious loss by the cattle using their horns on each other. The same advantages in the care and management of dairy stock were claimed by practical dairymen after one or two years' experience, and experiments conducted by the agricultural stations amply justified their contention that, so far from being seriously interfered with, the milk supply was improved in every way as a result of the operation. Outside of any financial consideration we have to consider the comfort of the animals themselves. The commissioners were much impressed with the evidence that the removal of the horns prevents a good deal of suffering to the cattle. It was contended by the witnesses that the aggregate of suffering in the life of a dairy cow was much greater than the suffering involved in dehorning, and with this opinion the commissioners are inclined to agree. A perusal of the evidence will show that the suffering occasioned by horns is neither rare nor trivial and we commend to the consideration of the humane people this aspect of the question. All the evidence in fact goes to show that the possession of horns by cattle, in addition to causing a great and prolonged suffering, means a loss in the aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of this country.

Beef Making in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts experiment station devotes Bulletin No. 44, just issued, to an account in detail of an experiment in feeding yearling and two-year-old steers for beef with a view of ascertaining the cost of production under the local conditions of that state. The steers used were grade Shorthorns, and they were first stall fed during the winter of 1889-90. The fodders used were home-grown and were either dry corn fodder, corn ensilage or corn stover, and the grain feed used in connection consisted of wheat bran, gluten meal, old process linseed meal and corn and cob meal, the grain feeds being variously combined. From seven to nine pounds per day was fed to each animal, with as much coarse fodder as there was appetite for. The market cost of the daily ration for the yearlings was 13.79 cents, and the cash received for the live weight produced per day was 11.21 cents; the market cost of the daily ration fed the two-year-olds was 18 cents, and the cash received for the live weight produced per day was 12.97 cents. Good daily gains were made—2.99 pounds per day for the yearlings and 3.45 pounds for the two-year-olds—yet the difference on the wrong side of the ledger between the cost of the feed and the money it brought when fed is very marked, and it is only by charging up nothing for care and labor and giving large credits for the "manurial value" that any pretense of coming out even can be set up.

From May 10, 1890, to September 30 a part of the steers were put upon good pasture at a cost of 40 cents per head per week, which seems to be the prevailing price in the vicinity of the station. The cost per pound of live weight gained 6.58 cents in one case and 9.91 cents in another. There was an average loss of 21 cents per head per week, counting nothing for expenses, interest, etc.

The feeding during the winter was upon upland meadow hay, barley straw, clover, hay, corn ensilage, turnips, barley meal, wheat bran and cotton seed meal, charged up at market prices. The market cost of the daily rations

per head ranged from 16.8 cents to 16.48 cents, while the average gain per day is placed at 1.9 pounds in one case and 1.43 pounds in another, valued at 3½ cents per pound.

The conditions under which the experiments were conducted differ so widely from Western conditions that an analysis of the details would scarcely repay perusal by the Western reader. We therefore attempt none, but note the results only for the purpose of conveying an idea of the very great disadvantage under which Eastern feeders labor when they attempt to feed for beef production. The bulletin says that the results emphasize the statement previously made that "cheaper and more efficient fodder rations than most of our grass lands—meadow and pasture—can furnish have to be devised to render the production of beef for our meat markets remunerative."

Ranch and Range.

The following extracts are made from a well written article in the Breeders' Gazette by John Clay, Jr., who owns and manages a big cattle ranch in Wyoming: The years roll round, and another season has closed so far as the ranchman is concerned. South, West and North the round-ups closed two months ago, and as the granger in Nebraska lays away his corn so the cattleman on the plains is resting from his labors since about the first days of November. With some it is an irksome duty to stop work, but generally when snow flees the cowboy and his employer are glad to get out of the saddle. As the bear buries himself in his hole for the winter, so the workers and owners of cattle on the plains disappear for six months, and so far as the scene of their operations is concerned, their absence is almost as marked as the swallow when it homeward flies to the Sunny South. * * * Last winter was not a favorable one in any sense of the word. While not what is familiarly known in the West as a "tearer," it cast its icy hand early over the land, and when spring came it forgot to leave us at the usual time. It was only with the advent of the merry month of May that it got ashamed of itself and fled away to the Polar seas. * * * When spring did come it made a bound into summer within a week or two, moisture was abundant, and we enter winter quarters with a superabundance of feed. Cattle improved wonderfully, and the existing conditions in the states of Wyoming, Dakotas, Montana, and other Northwestern districts, are above an average.

As a natural consequence of the severe spring the calf crop is disappointing. Scarce an instance do we know of its making an increase over last year, while in many instances they fall behind. * * * The beef crop has also fallen behind that of a year ago both in numbers and quality. We calculated before any cattle were shipped that the Northwest would fall behind last year about forty per cent in numbers, while Texas would equal, if not beat, a year ago. Practically speaking, such has been the case. * * * Last year will be ever green in the memory of the Montana and Dakota ranchman. As the miner says: "They struck it rich." The supply of corn cattle was short, while the rangers were plentiful and prime. Two currents meeting together floated the ship into a prosperous haven. Into it the wise cattleman made his way. In round numbers Montana and Dakota steers made \$1 per 100 pounds, less than a year ago. With tops at \$5.60 per 100 pounds, in 1891, we finished off with \$4.60 per 100 pounds as the highest in 1892, and \$4.50 per 100 in 1890. Wyoming cattle did not suffer to this extent, and on account of their not selling so high in 1891, and their better condition this season, they have made fully more money this year than last.

Feeders of mutton sheep for market are finding it difficult to buy as many as they would like.

DAIRY.

One of the most potent causes of failure in village dairying is allowing the cream to collect until there is "enough for a churning." Before the required amount is obtained a bitter taste has developed, which spoils the butter.

The dairy industry of the United States, notwithstanding its low average product, is more valuable than all our gold and silver mines, and if all the cows were as valuable as the majority of those which have been tested, the yearly output would be more than trebled.

Rye is an excellent food for dairy cows, and in some respects is worth more than wheat bran, having less indigestible fiber and mineral matter. Its estimated value is \$1 per 100 pounds, and thus it would be cheap at \$16 a ton. It would be improved by a mixture of oil meals of either linseed or cotton seed.

When milking avoid all talking. Any strange motion or noise which attracts the attention of the cow away from the operation of milking has its effect upon the secretion of milk, which it is now pretty well known goes on during the time of the drawing of the milk. Milk freely and rapidly and with as little movement and jerking as possible.

The churning must be done every other day at the farthest, without regard to the amount of cream gathered. The little swing and revolving churns will work where the amount of cream is very small, but with a churn dash it is often necessary to add water at the proper temperature, 62 deg. in summer and from 66 to 68 deg. in winter, in order to make the churn work easily.

The successful dairyman must now become a student in all that pertains to the care and breeding of his herd. That a man is conservative does not longer make the dairy pay. It is only in the most proper combining of good and abundant foods, fed to a well-bred cow and of dairy temperament, and having the care that in kind is bestowed upon all other mothers, which will bring the dairyman's reward.

Very few Kerrys have ever been brought to this country for breeding. There ought to be a place for these tough little animals on rough, hilly lands, where beef cattle are wanted, yet where the large Shorthorns and Herefords do not thrive. Kerry cattle make beef of excellent quality, and the cuts are small and choice, better for ordinary family use than those from the large beef cattle. The cows are good milkers, too, and are almost as easy keepers as goats.

There is a continual scarcity of choice dairy butter in medium-sized packages. Most families prefer dairy to creamery, but it is a hard matter to find it of good table quality. Some never was good, some was spoiled in handling, some was kept too long, while some has been spoiled by bad odors absorbed from too close contact with other substances. There is always a wide range of prices from the highest to the lowest, and it is difficult to believe that there was as wide a range in the quality of the milk at the start. Whence, then, arises the difference?

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

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

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A pure-bred sheep is a machine to convert grass and grain into mutton, wool, and better lambs than the parents were.

For quick returns, for large percentage on money invested, there are no animals on the farm that beat the sow and the ewe. Well cared for they will return to the owner a more satisfactory return in their several ways than any other equal cost and weight of flesh and blood.

"Sheep don't pay some folks." No, indeed; nor can some folks make anything pay. Why? Because they don't know how. They fail at everything, and then try sheep, thinking they can live on nothing; they are born failures. You would expect them to fail if you saw how they did things.

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

Until recently there was no demand for mutton, in the form of lamb, outside of cities and the more wealthy towns, but now wherever cultivated people of means are found lamb is wanted. Country people formerly ate hog meat, partly as a necessity and perhaps of choice; but more recent observations among the better-living farmers show that a change has come even here. The farmhouse menu compares favorably with the most luxurious city livers. The number of lambs consumed on farms has not been reported, but it would be quite considerable. Mutton has long been a favorite in country homes. Lately the more fastidious country people have sent the well fatted old sheep to market instead of consuming them, and kept the best young sheep for home eating. Summer resorts, sanitariums, country hotels, and boarding houses consume large quantities of the best mutton, and pay good prices to the home producers.

Rumor that has the indorsement of responsible Eastern contemporaries is going the rounds to the effect that Frank P. Bennett, editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, has undertaken to determine whether or not sheep-growing may be made profitable under the conditions of a low wool tariff—that is, whether sheep raised primarily for mutton, the wool clip being sold at prices uninfluenced by a protective tariff, may not be made a paying investment." In furtherance of his scheme the experimenter is credited with having already purchased some 400 acres of neglected lands in Maine, with a view of stocking the central farm thus created with acclimated ewes, on which pure-bred Hampshire rams are to be used. He is understood to be opposed to any tariff on imported wools, and as a theorist who is ready to back his opinions with his capital is entitled to respect for his courage and the thanks of every man who has at heart the ultimate triumphant success of sheep husbandry in the United States—of the result of his experiment what it may, some of the light that so many are honestly seeking will be brought nearer to the mass of flock-owners.

Writers disagree in relation to the utility of bells on sheep to prevent the depredations of wolves. With us they have proven a success when a sufficient number were used. It is of no use to put a single bell, or a small number on a large flock, as frequently a few sheep will get separated from the main flock, out of hearing of the bells. Last year

I had a few lambs killed in August. No bells were on the sheep. A small bell was put on each lamb and it ended the loss for that year. This year the bells were put on the old sheep, about one to fifteen. The flock was watched on account of lambs, until sometime in June. I then bought sixty more bells, small cow-bell pattern, and put them on the lambs, one to about three lambs, and have lost none since. The wolves are here, have frequently been seen, have killed sheep for neighbors, but have not touched mine. Once the flock was turned out in the morning when there was a wolf seen in the pasture, and it would not let the bells come within gunshot of it. Before buying bells I lost lambs enough by wolves to pay for half a dozen bells for every sheep in the flock. The bells with straps cost \$14.50 per 100.—J. H. Townley, South Dakota.

The most important thing about a silo is that it be perfectly air-tight. It is the exclusion of the air that preserves the fodder, for if air be permitted to get in, even at a small hole, the fodder would become sour and moldy as far as the air penetrates. The air always contains the germs of mold and acidity, and these end in decomposition, so that the silo must exclude the air, or it is entirely useless. This also applies to the covering on the fodder, and to keep out the air it was formerly the practice to put a heavy weight on the fodder. But it has been found by experience that this is not necessary, for the fermentation of the fodder by which it becomes hot produces carbonic acid gas, which is much heavier than the air, and as the silo becomes filled with this no air can get into it. Thus the present method is to pack fodder down as solidly as possible by trampling with the feet, and then cover the top with cut hay or straw to retain the carbonic acid, and this keeps the fodder sweet and good. The effect of the heat of the fermentation is to kill all the injurious germs which are always in the air and that are in the silo, and as no more can get in as long as the silo is kept airtight, the ensilage remains sweet. It is the same as with preserved fruit and vegetables—the heat kills the germs that would cause it to turn sour, and as the cans are air-tight, they cannot get in again.

"Mutton and wool production is the chief end of sheep," should be the breeder's creed. Whenever either one of these considerations is lost sight of the profits are also. But, more these qualities are compound. Vigor, form and size enter into the former. The largest amount of scoured wool should be the aim. This requires length, density, uniformity and covering of extremities. The caution farmers need just now is not to expect the golden mean by coupling the two extremes. Either dam or sire will stamp their characteristics more fully, and the offspring will lack uniformity. If you have a flock bred into strong contrast to your present idea of a desirable sheep do not attempt to produce your ideal of a single cross. Make the transition slowly and it will be much more satisfactory. Hundreds of farmers are sowing the seeds of disappointment just now by crossing the mutton breeds and Merinos, with the idea of establishing a flock of cross-breeds. A sheep must produce both wool and mutton the same and each year, to be profitable. A mature ewe that does not raise a lamb is kept at a loss. A wether that produces little else than growth gives little profit. A sheep will make two-thirds of its growth the first year and produce almost as much wool. So wethers of whatever breed should be turned off at one year old or less. A plea that needs being made is that farmers discard all inferior ewes. It simply will not pay to breed long-legged, long-necked and short, thin-wooled ewes, or those that are inferior in any point. In making up the breeding flock, make quality rather than number the study. It will cost just as much to keep an inferior sheep as a good one.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

If the horses are troubled with tender feet or contracted hoofs, they should be allowed to stand upon an earth floor, or the stalls should be filled from four to six inches deep with loam, which should be leveled off as the feet wear holes in it. If they can have their shoes taken off for a few weeks when not busy, so much the better for them.

Sixteen mules which had been at the bottom of the twin shaft at Pittston, Pa., for four weeks were found alive and in fairly good condition. There was a fire at the mouth of the shaft and falling timber choked it up, leaving thirty-nine mules confined in the mine. The sixteen that were alive had broken out of their stalls and lived on such straw and fodder as they could pick up, besides chewing the bark from the mine props and railroad ties and eating some old leather. They were fed with gruel, brought to the surface in a few days and recovered.

When it is desired to make the most out of the horses raised on the farm one of the best plans of management is to have good mares; breed them to a good draft stallion. Keep the young horses until they are reasonably well matured and then market. At that age they will nearly always bring the best price, and with good management ought to pay a good per cent of profit. It is only in exceptional cases that the farmer can afford to keep a team of geldings until they are too old for work. Young growing teams will be able to do the greater part of the farm work and all of the time be growing more valuable, while after the team has fully matured under what may be considered average treatment, they gradually begin to decrease in value. This is perhaps more so with geldings than with good brood mares. Whether mules or horses are raised in many cases the more profitable plan is to keep until four or five years old and then sell. Keep two or more brood mares, the number depending upon the size of the farm and the number of teams necessary to do the work properly. Breed them to a good draft stallion and raise good grade draft horses, or to a good jack and raise good mules. Remember that it costs no more to raise a good animal than a poor one. The value of the feed and the work is the same, whether it is given to a good grade horse or a scrub, so that when ready to market nearly the whole difference in the cost will be the difference in the cost of service. Mules can be broke to ride and do the light work when past two years old; with horses generally the better plan is to wait until they are three. Mules sell well when five years old and until they are six at least, while horses are fully matured when five, and if they are of a good quality sell readily at good prices. It is the scrub horse or mule that is a drug on the market, a first-class animal sells readily; in fact, in a majority of cases the purchaser will be on the hunt for this class of horses, while with the scrub the owner must hunt up a customer, and after a certain age has been reached the longer they are kept the less valuable this class of stock becomes. The only argument against

raising the better class of horses is that for the farmer's own use a less valuable team will do the work, and if one dies the loss is much less. This might have some force if the farmer only raised horses to use on the farm until they were worn out. But usually the farmer does not and cannot afford to do this, more or less of his horses or mules must be sold, and when this is the case he must breed and raise what the market demands if he sells at a profitable price, and at the present in the horse or mule line the market demands only the best.

There is most assuredly no occasion for farmers feeling discouraged about the profits of horse breeding. A close examination of the prices of things produced on and sold from the farm will show that during the past twenty years there has been less fluctuation in the selling value of good, serviceable work horses than in almost any other commodity that the farmer has produced. True, the importation of foreign-bred draft stallions is no longer conducted upon a large scale, because the blood of the desirable foreign breeds has been so generally disseminated throughout the United States that there is now little demand for any except a choice few of the very best. We are breeding Percherons and Shires and Clydesdales ourselves now equal to the very best that are produced in the old world, and for breeding purposes our people are no longer satisfied with anything but the very best. The mere fact of importation alone no longer sells a stallion. We have the blood already in every quarter and now it is excellence that sells. The speculative feature of the business has indeed departed and those who have hitherto looked at only this side of it may have become disheartened; but the legitimate business part of it remains about as it was so far as the demand and prices for strictly high-class work geldings are concerned. And even with the stallions the change that has come over the business, while it may have hurt the trade of certain dealers or importers, has been no detriment to those who want good horses to use. There is yet a good demand for the best stallion at fair prices, and farmers who have a few extra choice mares are still willing to pay service fees commensurate with the value of such horses as sires. The long and the short of the whole business is that in the matter of breeding draft horses we have got beyond the era of speculation in the name of this or that breed and are settling down to the plain every-day business principles that must govern here, as everywhere else. We must now breed for use, and the farmer that breeds horses that are better adapted than the average for any of the legitimate uses will be able to command better than the average price. The man who imports or breeds a tip-top stallion of pure lineage can reasonably expect to command a good price for the horse or his services, but none other can now be imported at a profit, and all the horse foals that are not "gilt-edged" in pedigree and do not show much more than average merit at two years old had better be castrated. The breeder will find more profit in raising a fairly good gelding than in an average or inferior stallion.

SAN ANTONIO.

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

December 29, 1892.

Since the last issue the greatest of all holidays has come and gone. Your correspondent spent that day and several others in lovely San Marcos. The weather, for the appropriate celebration of the event, was all that could be desired. Although it rained for several days, on Friday the clouds dispersed and by noon the sky was perfectly clear and the sun was shining brightly in all his glory. Saturday and Sunday were very pleasant days. Sunday night the "norther" came and in a hurry. Monday morning was emphatically "hog killing" time, and all those who had hogs to kill availed themselves of the splendid opportunity. It was very cold, and made doubly disagreeable by the strong north wind which howls about you and swept on at a "Nancy Hanks gait." This is the first real cold weather the inhabitants of this country have experienced this winter and were surprised, although most of them are prepared for winter with full corn cribs, large stacks of hay and cane, and hogs, that a few days ago were in their pens, now converted into meat and in the smoke houses.

Uncle Jim Malone, an ex-farmer and stockman, who now rests upon his laurels and enjoys the wealth he has accumulated by tillage of the soil, was visited Tuesday morning at his fine residence, delightfully situated about one mile west of San Marcos. He was busily engaged himself, and with the requisite help, performing the last rites over the dead carcasses of eight fine, large hogs. Uncle Jim believes in "planting hogs" and raising one's own meat, and says when farmers, generally, awaken more fully to a realization of that fact there will be heard the cry of "hard times" less often and the big end of store bills will be knocked off. He visited the city last Wednesday on business and, unlike most men, took his wife and one of his daughters with him simply on a pleasure trip.

D. R. Cochreham, who recently shipped a lot of good mules from Missouri to San Marcos and sold them out at profitable figures, has gone again after more mules. Says he is going to reverse the business, as far as he is concerned, and instead of shipping scrub stock to other states will in future buy good stock and ship to Texas, that there is ample room here yet for that kind. Does not think he will take the shipment he is after down to San Marcos, but will try some other market and save his home market, which he says is good, for the future.

J. E. Allen, one of the most prominent stockmen of San Marcos, left Saturday morning for the Velasco country on a prospecting tour. Mr. Allen recently sold half of his fine pasture, three miles north of town, to Sam M. Heard. His movements just now look rather suspicious, as if he intended selling out the other half and moving away from San Marcos which, if he does, will cause that town to lose one of her best citizens.

W. L. Donaldson, a catch-as-catch-can stockman and trader, left Christmas morning on the south-bound International train, for Pearsall where he went on a few days visit to relatives. Will says the JOURNAL is a good paper, and although he might be able to get along without it, still he knows he can do better with it, and his instructions are to send it regularly to his address, which is San Marcos, Tex.

One of San Marcos' best citizens has come into possession of a nice farm

about twelve miles from the city and contemplates moving soon to the farm and commencing the cultivation of same. Hayes county loses S. L. Townsend and Bexar county gains him. "One man's loss is another man's gain." Success attend you, Sam, in all your efforts in this your new venture.

Frank Woods, a rustling and successful farmer and stockman, or, rather, stock farmer, of the San Marcos neighborhood, was in town Saturday, presumably investing in Christmas goods for the home folks. Mr. Woods raises some nice Poland-China hogs, and says he takes pleasure in doing it as they are certainly beauties. Thanks are hereby tendered to Mr. Woods for his kind invitation to visit his farm and assurance that the invitation is accepted, but for some time in the future.

A. D. McGehee, one of the principal feeders of San Marcos, made a flying trip to Kyle Tuesday to see how his beeves there are getting along. He is feeding 100 head there and 500 at Staples' store. He says they are doing as well as could be expected, that they were gradually improving until the recent spell of bad weather struck them, when they had enough to do to "hold their own," which he thinks they did, and now that we are again blessed with good weather they will rapidly improve.

H. E. Barber, also a feeder of considerable prominence, went up to Buda Monday to be gone several days on business connected with his feeding interests there.

Sam M. Heard spent Monday in Austin, going over on the morning train and returning on the late evening train. Mr. Heard, besides being an extensive feeder, has a large ranch and pastures well stocked with good cattle, which, he says, are in fine shape and doing remarkably well. He is feeding 200 head at his ranch in "the mountains" on cotton seed and cane, and 100 head on the "prairie" south of town, which he says he has not yet commenced feeding cane. Says his beeves are not taking on flesh very rapidly, but this is accounted for by the fact that they are not as good class as he has been feeding heretofore, and as he likes to put money in, but they are the best he could get for this year. While in Austin some big feeder and cotton seed meal enthusiast tried to convert him on the subject of cotton seed meal for beef feeding, but he could not be converted, as he has tried it all and believes that the seed and meal are both too rich and scours the beeves too much, that a happy medium is struck when hulls are used, which, he thinks, is best, as they contain just enough nutriment and are not so purgative.

Bob Kyle, a big farmer, who is well fixed two miles west of town, was in Tuesday. When asked if he expected to make big crops and lots of "mon." next year replied: "We made very good crops this year, but not very much money: present prospects are for a better crop next year and money a plenty if prices for farm products are reasonably fair. There is a good season in the ground, and if we get rain occasionally as we need it, an abundance of everything will be raised. Farming operations ceased when the recent bad weather came on, but will be resumed again now very soon."

A. Y. Oldham, the genial assessor of taxes of Hayes county, and who is feeding a string of 308 good beeves at Buda, was in high spirits concerning the outlook for cattle and the men who handle them. Says his beeves are doing as well as he ever saw beeves do, and that neither cold nor rain has so far affected them in the least. They just continue to fatten up as if it was no trouble at all. Mr. Oldham thinks that cattlemen will soon be on top once more and are liable to stay there; that although the last few years have been hard on them the prospects, to him, are very encouraging. He basis his opinion upon the fact that cattle are slowly but gradually advancing in value and not going up by "spurts," and the fact that there are fewer cattle in the coun-

try, as is evidenced by cattle not being rushed on to market at every slight rise.

Dinner was eaten Tuesday at the old Kone farm with John P. Kone, the proprietor, and his pleasant and agreeable family. A good one, too, it was. Mr. Kone is on a trade looking to the disposition of his farm, yet has nearly all of his land broken up for next year's planting, and is still at work, as there may be "a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

John H. Goff, also a prominent farmer of the neighborhood, was preparing to go to work in earnest now that the holidays are almost over.

Mark Rogers, a splendid specimen of manhood, and a farmer, feeder, trader and general stockman, who owns a nice ranch about three miles north of town, was in Tuesday. He wanted to feed about 200 beeves and has the feed for them, but has not been able to get more than 115 such as he wants. Says he could have gotten all he wanted, tolerable good ones, but does not want that kind—they must be all good or he does not want them.

Joe Newberry, a prominent ranchman from "down in the sand," arrived in the city Wednesday. He says he is just on a "bum," and to see what is going on.

Rush Chandler and J. N. Dobie, two of the leading cowmen of Live Oak county, came in from Lagarto Wednesday via the Aransas Pass road. Jim lost his valise "in the shuffle." Wonder what's the matter?

James Henry Newberry of Mathis, a rising young business man who expects soon to open up in Alice, also came in Wednesday on a "bum," as he says.

Why Is It?

The daily papers have within the past week told of two of the boldest cases of wholesale cattle stealing ever perpetrated, and much comment has been made upon the subject.

The query naturally arises, "Why is it that such things can be done?" Is there no way for the cattleman to keep his own except to stand guard, sentinel like, and shoot down the intruders?

Has it come to such a pass that a man can go out on a range, round up eight or nine cars of cattle, ship them to market, get the money and disappear?

In one of the cases above spoken of the thief escaped with the money; in the second case, no attempt was made to escape, and the prisoner claims that his dealings were regular, but refuses to divulge the name of the party from whom he claims to have purchased them. The man may be able to prove his innocence, but the circumstances so far show most clearly that the cattle were stolen by some one.

If such things can be done with impunity how long will it be before a case of this kind will be heard of every day?

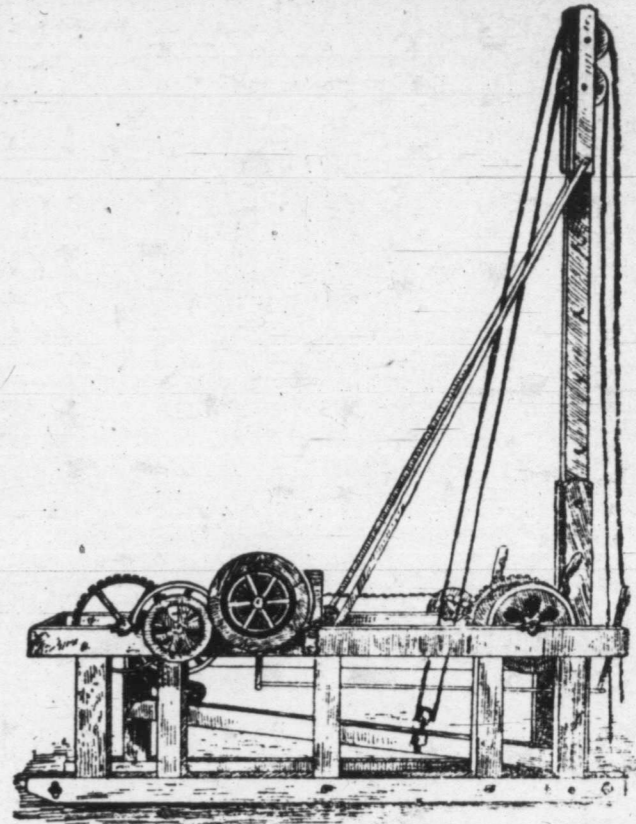
How shall this be remedied? Simply by enforcing the law without fear, favor or partiality. In other words, send every man "over the road" who is proven to be guilty of cattle stealing.

Larry Chittenden, the poet ranchman of Jones county, Texas, is visiting his relatives, Gen. Gano's family in Dallas. Mr. Chittenden is returning from his annual summer outing at Bar Harbor and Long Branch. He was detained several months attending personally to plans for the publication of his poems, the matter having been placed in the hands of Putnam Sons. The book will be out in March. It is a Texas product and is largely devoted to the glory of the state. The poet's best efforts are embraced in the book.

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Great is Texas.

Texas has the advantage of Kansas and all other states in this matter. When it was admitted to the Union it was stipulated that "new states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the state of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said state, be formed out of the territory thereof." At any time, therefore, during the past forty-five years the people of Texas might have established one, two, three or four new states and the rest of the country would have had nothing to say about it. But the extraordinary feature of the case is that, as the commonwealth has grown in population and importance, popular feeling has steadily grown against any division, so that for years past it has been most unpopular to propose any such scheme. It used to be a Republican bugbear that the Democrats would avail themselves of this privilege to strengthen their party in the senate and the electoral college, but, though the partisan advantage of such a course has been perfectly obvious and though Texas has always been overwhelmingly Democratic, the project has secured no favor whatever.—New York Evening Post.

So long as there are to be found in this great state a majority of those who love it for the sake of their ancestors, who were among the first settlers and who assisted in the great work of civilizing the wild borders of the state, Texas will ever remain the great state she now is—great in area, great in wealth and enterprise, great in her wonderful resources and great in patriotism and love for our common country.

So long as this condition shall last, just so long shall Texas remain as she is. When the old settlers are gone, when the sons, grandsons and great grandsons of the old settlers shall have forgotten their heroic ancestry, then and then only will politicians and office-seekers be enabled to mar our glorious Texas by cutting it up.

May that day be so long in coming that no one now residing in our state may be here to be so humiliated as to be forcibly made a resident of a portion of Texas under a new name.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Chicago packers expect a shortage of 1,500,000 in the hog crop for this year.

Ford County News: Our prospects for a big wheat crop becomes more flattering every day.

An exchange says that although the winter has not fairly commenced, cattle are dying in great numbers in all the northern districts of Sinaloa, Mexico.

Aransas Pass Herald: The truck farmers of this section have cause to feel jubilant. The cabbage and onion crop promises to be the largest and most profitable ever grown on Live Oak peninsula.

Londonburg Liberal: H. Fitch, an Arizona cattleman, passed through town on his way to Separ. He says that that locality affords the best pasturage in the country, and he intends digging a well to the southeast of Separ.

The stockholders of the Chihuahua Cattle Company of Arizona held a meeting in Tombstone recently and provided for the issuance of 6 per cent bonds to the amount of \$100,000, payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin, interest payable semi-annually.

San Angelo Enterprise says: H. M. Sims, a prominent cattleman of Colorado City, is in the city hunting cattle. M. B. Pulliam has in the past few weeks bought 1500 cows from different sources at prices averaging about \$7. They have all been shipped to market.

Monday morning opened with a considerable rain, it having commenced early in the night, and before noon a considerable snow fell, after which came a good freeze. This is a little severe on stock, but it is fine on our grain crops. Everything speaks for a fine grain crop next year and great prosperity.—Texas Western, Anson.

The Arizona Southwestern Stockman says: Unless otherwise ordered, all the special rates made on starving cattle to western points, will be withdrawn on January 1, and the old rates again be in effect, which would have the effect of stopping shipments. From this section about everything has been shipped, so it will not materially effect us if the rate is not renewed.

Folsom Springs, N. M., Metropolitan: We had another case of the weather this week, which reminded us of some people we know of—not safe to bet on. One inch of snow fell Wednesday, and the thermometer registered four degrees below zero Thursday morning, three degrees colder than it has been this winter. Yesterday it commenced to snow about noon and increased in fury until about 8 o'clock.

The firm of Miller & Lux, wholesale butchers of San Francisco, who have purchased so many of our cattle this fall, says the Arizona Stockman, is a gigantic concern, as the following will show. On their great Kern county, Cal., ranch they have at this time, 28,000 sheep, 35,000 cattle, 6000 hogs, 12,000 sacks of wheat, 5000 sacks of oats. Also 3000 acres of Egyptian corn, which will produce yearly 6000 tons of cereal food. Besides they have extensive ranches in Nevada.

These two paragraphs from the Glen Rose Herald are well said: The rains have caused much wheat to grow rank enough for excellent pasturage. Some of it is so large that it would be improved by grazing down, and feed in this country is not so abundant but that it will pay to take advantage of every such chance; still only a small

proportion of the fields are being utilized in this way.

J. B. Fox killed two hogs yesterday which lacked a few days of being eighteen months old, that weighed, net, 443 and 470 pounds respectively, or a total of 913 pounds. That meat put into bacon, should be worth at least \$60. Beats cotton, don't it? Go thou and do likewise. If anybody beats it with hogs of the same age please let us know.

Devil's River News: F. Mayer & Sons sold 200 fat cows to M. B. Pulliam at \$9.

Sol Mayer bought for F. Mayer & Sons, 100 head of steers at \$14 and \$16 for threes and fours.

Felix Vander Stucken bought 100 head of yearling steers from F. Mayer & Sons at \$7.50.

C. L. Blandin bought the Cal Huffman sheep last week, about 500 head. They brought about \$1.75.

S. H. Stokes, the lime dealer, reports that the sheepmen are buying more lime for dipping purposes at present than they have at any time during the past two years.

The following paragraphs are from the Silver City Enterprise: The office of the L. C. Cattle Company has been moved to the Gila river.

The property of the Oak Grove Cattle Company has passed into the hands of a receiver. W. H. Jacks who was in charge of the property, has been appointed receiver.

Charles Meadows, an old-time cowpuncher of Grant county, who for several years past has been traveling with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, arrived in Silver City last week and renewed his acquaintance with many friends of days gone by.

G. M. Casey, of Clinton, Mo., is at the Tremont. He is largely interested in cattle which range near Clifton. He was accompanied by Claude Meeker of Las Animas.

Martin Mullen, manager of the Apache Tejo and Warm Spring ranches was in town this week for the first time in several months. He will join Meadows' expedition against the Kid.

The following dispatch from Eufaula, I. T., December 26, gives an account of one of the boldest and most successful cases of cattle stealing that has occurred in a long time: A man calling himself A. Huersch, from Kansas City, got off at Checotah, the first town north of here, some weeks ago, went out on the range between the North Canadian river and the Deep Forks and gathered up eight cars of cattle belonging to different cattlemen, but mostly W. E. Gentry & Co., H. C. Fisher and W. J. Lipscomb of Checotah. During several days of high water he kept them herded between the rivers and borrowed over \$100 on three cars of them from Messrs. Bill Moore, Jim Johnson and others who supposed that he was passing through with the cattle and that they belonged to him. He drove two cars of them to Checotah the same day and shipped them to Kansas City and sold them before the theft was detected. He left the three other cars here to secure borrowed money and stated that he would be back Wednesday of last week after them. He didn't come and suspicion being aroused the cattlemen of Checotah sent a man to Kansas City to see about the cattle and he telegraphed that the cattle were there and were stolen from the Checotah ranchmen.

A press dispatch from Chicago says: There is a dullness about Packington nowadays that has not been paralleled for many years. Since December 1, 5000 men have been discharged and the plants of the big packers are hardly working at half their capacity. The indications are that unless the supply of hogs is speedily increased further reductions will be necessary. This condition of things has been brought about by a most unusual shortage in the hog crop. From November 1 to December 22 western packing was

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but 2,280,000, against 3,820,000 for the same period last year, a shortage of 1,540,000 hogs. Chicago for the same period this year packed 780,000, against 1,470,000 last year, showing a shortage for this market of nearly 700,000. Leading packers, while they assert that this condition of affairs was foreseen in part, yet admit that the shortage greatly exceeds all calculations. There does not seem to be any immediate relief, since the shortage is daily becoming greater, and some packers assert that no relief can come until the next spring crop. The shortage is ascribed to a variety of causes, chief among which is the floods of last spring, which killed off the young pigs in many sections, and the low price of corn last spring also, which enabled farmers to fatten and market their hogs earlier than usual.

An Associated Press dispatch to the morning papers from the National stockyards tells of the arrest on Tuesday, for cattle stealing, of S. E. Hayes. In default of a bond he was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury. He arrived at the yards Tuesday morning with nine cars of cattle, which a commission firm sold for him. After the sale was made it was discovered that a number of the cattle were in the well-known "hash-knife" brand of the Continental company, and as no satisfactory explanation could be given he was arrested for cattle theft. Hayes is about twenty-three years of age, and it is said that his residence is at Higgins, Tex., where he could secure any amount of backing, and expressed his willingness to go back without a requisition; and furthermore claimed he purchased the cattle in the regular manner, but would not tell from whom he purchased them. The defendant at first asked for a continuance, for the reason that it would take several days to procure witnesses, but subsequently changed his mind and said, "Go ahead with the trial." It resulted as stated. The cattle were shipped from a point in the Indian Territory on the Frisco road, opposite Higgins, Tex., and Hayes went along with the cattle to the National stockyards. They were sold by Buell & Co., that firm still holding the money. Chief Walsh has no advices from the Territory or Texas regarding Hayes, and the latter is held at the station as the sheriff's prisoner. Another warrant has been issued for the arrest of Hayes, charging him with stealing cattle in the Indian Territory, and the examination is set for Saturday. There was no evidence and no proof that Hayes has come into possession of the cattle dishonestly, and the warrants issued are supposed to be for the purpose of holding the prisoner until the arrival of interested parties from the Indian Territory.

Many experiments, at stations and by private parties, have demonstrated the high feeding value of ensilage of good quality.

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G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt.,
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex

Important Meetings.

An important meeting of stockmen and farmers will be held in the city of Austin on Tuesday, January 10. The object of the meeting is to take necessary steps to secure the passage of a law protecting farmers and pasturemen from damage by hunters, tramps and other trespassers. This is a matter of great importance to the stockmen and farmers of Texas and should receive careful attention at their hands.

The next meeting of the executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will be held in the city of San Antonio on January 16. In addition to the routine work, such as looking after the affairs and business of the association, the committee will take into consideration the advisability of extending the operations of the association over the entire state. To this end the committee respectfully invites the stockmen of all Texas, but more especially of the southern and southwestern part of the state, to meet with them.

On Tuesday, February 14, the second annual convention of the Texas Live Stock association will convene in the city of Austin. This association and its annual meetings are of paramount importance to the stockmen of all Texas; they should therefore not fail to give the movement the benefit of their presence.

The JOURNAL hopes to see all these meetings largely attended by those interested.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Good corn food kept dry is a good food, and horses, cattle and sheep relish it.

It requires good planning, as well as hard work, to make a success at farming.

Reduce the price of production to the minimum. This will give a better margin for profit.

Determine not to overcrop next year, but to only put in what can be thoroughly cultivated.

There is no pay in half-way work. Under present conditions intensive farming is necessary to get a profit.

Map out the spring work now, and resolve to put more system and thought into farming than has ever been done before.

It is poor economy to work so hard and so steadily that time cannot be found to plan. Work can be saved by thinking and planning.

No matter how rich land may be its fertility can be depleted by continued cropping in the cereals. Rotation is necessary to preserve fertility.

That farmer who has a silo is about as independent of the weather as a man can be. Aside from heavy rains, nothing interrupts this kind of harvesting. Light rains and showers, while making the work disagreeable, do not stop it, and when once properly in the silo all danger of imperfect curing is past.

Mixed potato seed should not be planted, as the habits of each are likely to be different, and disastrous results are sure to follow. It is best to plant medium-sized tubers, uniform in shape and smooth, with shallow eyes, and it is a safe plan to introduce some new variety each year from some responsible dealer, not expecting always to find them what is desired, but hold on to those which do please. A rich, fertile soil will grow a fair crop from cutting to a single eye, but in a thin soil the size of the cutting should be much larger.

Farmers are too careless in regard to keeping an account of their business, consequently they often raise crops which are not profitable to raise and sell off the farms yet the farmer can, by knowing the feeding value of the manure produced from it, make a calculation of what crops can be sold off at a profit, or to sell one crop and buy another. The farmer's ability to transact his business in a business-like manner is increased in proportion to the increased knowledge of his business details, and in the same proportion also are his profits increased.

It is the rule when a man has put a good deal of work into anything that he is pretty sure to develop an affection for it. The acres a farmer has toiled to bring to high productiveness are as the apple of his eye, sometimes it would seem even dearer than family ties. When sons and daughters come to an age for leaving home, nine times out of ten the wisest thing a farmer can do is to deed them a part of the old farm. More often than not what the farmer reserves for his own use will give him more profit than the whole would do if cultivated without the help of children who have helped him perhaps for several years before they attained their majority, more than he generally realizes.

System in farming is important. He who carefully lays out his farm in proper fields, making a map of the same, devoting each field to a succession of crops, with suitable manuring, basing the rotation upon the adaptation of one crop to fit particular soils, and pursuing all his operations with a plan for doing everything just at the right

time and with a determination to make experience and the lights of science as available as possible in his calling, will undoubtedly reap the most abundant reward for his labor. To complete the system, he must keep a record of all his farm operations, for in no other way can he be said to have a full knowledge of his business. He should keep an account of all the expense, loss or gain; in what particular branch of his business he is most successful; what crops are most profitable for him to raise; the most profitable disposition to make of them; the best and most profitable stock to raise, and how best to dispose of it.

Better results can be secured by feeding three times a day, when it can be done with regularity, than by any other plan. But on the average farm it is not always possible to feed at noon with anything like regularity, and in consequence the better plan is to feed only twice a day, dividing the time between the feeds as evenly as possible. A failure to do this is often the cause of the animals failing to do as well as they should. When an animal is well fed at certain hours they become very restless when the feeding is delayed beyond this, even for a short time, and this is certain to cause a loss, and a loss of flesh costs double to make up what it costs to secure an additional gain. With small profits at best, every advantage must be taken, and feeding regularly is always an item. But when it can be done regularly it will nearly always pay to feed at noon. Giving the heaviest feed at night, a little lighter in the morning and the lightest feed at noon, taking pains, however, to give at each meal all that they will eat up clean.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture in discussing "some wrong ideas" of farmers very appropriately and truthfully says: Who deserves to be called farmer? Is it the man who is pushing his work or is it the man who is letting his work push him? It seems as though some men think, "Well I am a farmer and my occupation is an humble one, and it doesn't make any difference whether I am energetic or not." I would say to such that he has the wrong idea of things. Labor is honorable and if so, why is not farming? Farming in the right way and properly conducted is an honor to any energetic man who is determined by help of God to succeed. To be successful in farming a man must take a pride in whatever he undertakes; and if he does this he is most sure to succeed. If any thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing right. Never do anything by piece means. We often hear people, (especially farmers) complaining of hard times, and if they would think for a moment and consider things as they should they could blame no one but themselves to a great extent. As a general thing it is the man who has the least to sell (such as farm produce) who is making so much racket. If you do not use diligence, you should not expect to have anything when you haven't anything to give for it. Consequently you cannot expect anything but hard times so long as this remains the case. I have never seen a farm finished. There is always something needed to be done. If you cannot be usefully employed at one thing, see if there is not something else. Never suffer yourself

to be idle. If you cannot physically be employed, why not be mentally? We should not think because we are farmers that we should not read any. We should the more try to keep up with the age in which we live. How often do we see boys quit school at an early age, and upon investigation they reply that they intend to make a farmer and that it does not require any great amount of education for that. I would say to such that you are making a fatal mistake in life. God never intended that we should be the most ignorant people on earth.

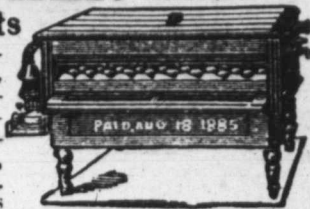
Many farmers have learned that good crops of potatoes are profitable when grown near enough to market to be disposed of without too long carriage. The same consideration must be regarded in growing crops of beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips and other roots. They are both bulky and heavy in proportion to their price. A good deal of hard work must go for all the money they bring. That is true also of potatoes. They are neither like the cheaply and easily harvested grain crops. The roots are worse than potatoes in this, that after they are out of the ground their tops have to be cut off. Potatoes can be dug by machinery, and only need hand labor in picking up and conveying to the market wagon. Well-grown root crops, however, yield so much more heavily than do average potato crops that for those not afraid of hard work they pay better than most others. If land is good and season favorable they will, at a low price, give a large return per acre. Root crops are one of the sure ways by which an industrious man can pay for his farm. Maybe he will earn his farm while paying for it. Most do. But it is at least better than the hard work that men most afraid of labor often are obliged to do and get no return at all. If a man has enough to sustain himself while working it he may buy an acre of rich land, put it into roots in the spring, and pay for the land with the product of the coming fall. It is not very likely that the price of any kind of roots will fall low enough to prevent this being done. There is never likely to be the close competition in root-growing in this country that will always prevail in grain-growing. Though they may not wish to grow roots for market, yet farmers should grow enough to at least make a change of feed for the stock they keep in winter. Turnips and beets are best for hogs, and are especially good for breeding sows before as well as after farrowing. Carrots are excellent for horses. A peck of them per day is worth more for each horse than the price of them in any market. Beets, carrots and parsnips will each pay better fed to cows than they will to market. With a well-stocked farm there is a home market for a large supply of roots, and if any are grown for marketing by the bushel the home market may well take the place of any other when the price is low.

It is about time now for those owners of stallions who do not know any better to place their valuable horses in cages or dungeons for the winter and treat them as if they were wild beasts. The way to treat a stallion is like you would treat any other horse, make him earn his feed every day that it is fit for a horse to be out of the stable.

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STOCK FARMING.

An English stock paper says that it is common in that country to use cheap molasses in feeding common hay and straw. Stock will eat very inferior stuff when cut up and the molasses in small quantity is mixed with it.

The only hope of the farmer that depends upon pasturing his own cattle on his own farm in summer and wintering on what has been grown during the summer, realizing a fair profit is by keeping a grade of cattle that when ready for the market will bring the highest price.

Feeding three times a day is of more importance with fattening stock than those that are kept for growth. It is always best in fattening to crowd the feeding after the animals once get on full feed, and this is the principal advantage in feeding at noon, that a better opportunity is afforded of pushing for market.

The farm barns ought to be convenient to the house, but not too near. If one or the other burns there ought not to be any necessity for both to go. It is hard getting a valid insurance for barns or houses near each other except at exorbitant rates. The insurance companies are in the right about this. The convenience sought should be by good walks, not by a dangerous nearness.

In wintering calves a great mistake is often made by trying to get them through too cheap. Many farmers who feed all other stock well will try to winter calves upon not much beside the straw stack. It may be possible to get them through alive in such a manner, but they will come out poor and scrubby in the spring, and it will require a long time to get them in good condition. Their growth and development is arrested and to get them well started on the upward grade again will cost more than it would have done to keep them well through the winter, and the result in the end will not be as good.

Keep the best stock. It is, of course, always a temptation to sell any animal when an exceptionally good price is offered, but when this occurs farmers should stop to think that what is valuable and desirable for another to own may be equally so to themselves. The best cow, for instance, is something that the farmer can always afford to keep and can rarely afford to sell. The same is true regarding a good breeding animal, and perhaps more true regarding a good draft mare than anything else. They should be retained on the farm, where they can raise high-class and high-price colts while they are doing the farm work.

Most farmers know that young animals grow faster from the food consumed than they do after they pass their second year. With pigs and sheep a shorter time suffices to attain limit of profitable growth. The meat of lambs is higher in price and has cost its owner less to produce. Sheep for breeding may be kept five years. After that they, too, should be fattened, as keeping longer will result in more or less dying every year from indigestion, as their teeth become poor. Young hogs that weigh 150 to 200 pounds find ready sale, and at better prices per hundred than the overgrown porkers starved one year, when there is most profit in good feeding, and fattened the next, when there is least.

Every farmer should at this time of year, as well as in spring, take account of his live stock. If he does this systematically every year, he will be less likely to winter over what next spring's returns will show has not paid the cost of keeping. There is altogether too much conservatism about farmers in the matter of stock getting and keep-

ing. They get what is easiest, and keep merely because they have it, neither being good reasons. The merchant is careful to stock up only with what he can sell at a profit. If he makes a mistake he gets rid of the unprofitable wares, even at a loss, knowing that if his store room is filled with unsalable goods he loses the profit not only on them but what he might sell in their place.

While liberal feeding is always best with young growing stock, care should be taken not to over feed. This can be done with milk as readily as with other materials, and as there are so many circumstances to be taken into consideration the condition of the animal must largely determine the ration that should be supplied. Over-feeding will stunt the growth almost if not quite as readily as stinting. But once the animal fairly gets started, its ration may be gradually increased with safety. The first week, and when it is considered necessary to stop giving it milk, are the two most critical periods in the management of nearly all kinds of young stock, but with a little care in feeding they can be readily made to grow steadily from the start.

There is no question but that, all things considered, the most economical feeding of all kinds of roughness is to run through a good cutting box. Not only will there be less waste in feeding, but a better opportunity is afforded of making up a ration. With all kinds of roughness fed whole there is more or less waste. Stock will persist in picking it over and eating what they consider the best, while more or less of the rest will be wasted. They can be starved to eating it all, but this can hardly be considered a good plan. In very many cases it is the waste in feeding that cut into the profits, and it is quite an item to avoid this as much as possible, and this is the advantage in cutting feed. With a horse power and cutter the work can be done at a low cost and a considerable saving in the waste be made.

The value of the feed is the same. The time required to properly care for is worth as much with one animal as it is with another, whether the quality be good or bad and irrespective of the prices received, and that in very many cases the differences in the prices received is but that over the difference in the amount of profits that might be realized. And it is very often the case that the animal that sells for a low price is kept at a loss, while the same feed and care given to a good animal would have returned a fair profit. The majority of farmers have already realized the fact, that stock to be profitable must be kept thrifty and growing, and a step further now must be made and only good stock left; the class of stock that will sell for the very best price when placed upon the market. It is this class of stock that will make the best growth in proportion to the amount of food supplied that can be made ready for market in the shortest time, that will lessen the risks of loss, lessen the amount of interest on the money invested, give you quicker and better profits and more satisfaction to the owner.

There is no item in the management of the stock more important than the proper care of the young. Get them well started to growing and it is comparatively easy to keep them so, but let them get stunted and no after treatment will entirely eradicate the effects. For the young animal the full milk of the dam is the best food. If other materials are used they should be nearly like milk in their composition as possible, and the quality and quantity must be such as will secure a full growth. Anything short of full feeding is a sacrifice of profit, and especially so with a young animal, as at no other time in the life of the animal will the influence of liberal or scant feed be so much as at the start. One of the advantages in good feeding at the start

is that the animal gets accustomed to good feeding and its digestive and assimilative organs perform their work better. With a young animal that has been stunted it requires some time after it has been put on full feed to become accustomed to the change in conditions so that it will be able to derive the full benefit. In fact one of the evil effects of stinting when young is that the digestive organs are put out of shape, or rather are so changed that they do not take readily to handling full feeding.

The breeder having by the exercise of his professional skill obtained a valuable progeny, the rearing of it demands, says "Farmers' Advocate," equal care and attention with the propagation, or his purpose is only half effected, and the neglect of one part will render the other useless and of no avail. The finest forms are destroyed, the most unbounded spirit and action are broken down and annihilated, by bad usage and carelessness. An ignorant consorting of the elements of propagation and a starvation in the rearing produce a race of animals to be seen in our fairs—a specimen of ignorance and a disgrace to the agricultural occupation. Breeders are possessed with the idea that animals must be starved in order to be reared and kept at little cost; and certainly a more fallacious idea cannot be entertained on any subject of this kind. Ample feeding and comfort are essential to the rearing of animals of any sort; feed the dam while she is employed in suckling, and she will nurse her progeny. In subsequent years the young animal must have an ample supply of food suitable for its age, and enjoy at the same time the accommodations, comfort and warmth that are necessary for developing the effects of the food it eats, as without the latter provision the former may be in a great measure paralyzed. The successful rearing of animals also requires a suitable provision of accommodation in the shape of farm buildings, without which the food cannot be economically used or administered, nor the animal derive the full benefit. The want of suitable accommodation is very justly urged as an impediment of good farming; in point of good breeding and rearing forms a very serious obstacle.

With any farm product the profit is the excess of the selling price above the cost, or if the selling price is below the cost there is a loss. In nearly all cases it is comparatively an easy matter to know what is received for any product, but the getting at the cost is more difficult. Because a large price is received for any product does not by any means prove that a large profit has been realized. While to some extent the selling price is the most important factor, the cost of production is more important, and when prices are low, in a majority of cases the best way of increasing the profits is by lessening the cost. With a farm crop a fair rent for the use of the land, the cost of the seed, a fair price per day for the work necessary to prepare the land, plant or sow the seed, cultivate, harvest and properly prepare the crop for market are the items that go to make up the cost. With nearly all classes of stock its value when weaned can be made the starting point in considering the cost. To this should be added the feed and pasturage necessary to properly feed to maturity. The value of feed when it is fed should be charged as cost with all stock fed for market. It is only by such a system that the cost can be ascertained, and when an account is kept of the cost it is, in a majority of cases, an easier matter to lessen the cost than when no particular pains are taken in this direction. Another advantage is that when a product or class of stock is not proving profitable a change can be made that will help the average at least. Under present conditions every advantage must be taken to increase the profits, and one step in doing this is to know the cost not only of the farm products, but also of the stock when ready to market.

An Arizona Exchange says; More than three-fourths of the live stock of southern Arizona has been shipped out of the territory to save them from death by starvation. Before the arrival of spring a good share of the remaining fourth will have been shipped.

FARM FENCING At 60 cts per rod; four feet high, made of heavy galvanized wire. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address, KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill.

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FRUIT

And plenty of it? Then send to McKINNEY NURSERIES and get best native and foreign fruits adapted to this climate. Price list free. E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Tex.



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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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

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

AND ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

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



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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 lowest 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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. S. Coe of Big Springs was here on Monday.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was here on Monday.

S. R. Coggin, the Brownwood cattleman, was here yesterday.

E. A. McCarty, the Ellis county feeder was here on Monday.

C. H. Ray, a cattleman from Ranger, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday.

Robert Willey, a Ballinger cowman, was here several days the past week.

J. B. Dale, the Bonham feeder and dealer, was here on business yesterday.

C. Wheeler of Waco, who is feeding 1000 steer cattle, was here on Wednesday.

John Bryant, the Sweetwater cattleman, was mixing with the boys here on Tuesday.

J. J. Kimberlin of Sherman, a well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta, the well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

T. J. Martin of Midland came in Wednesday night and spent Thursday in the city.

J. C. Gamel, the old-time Texas cattleman of Mason, is in the city enjoying himself.

E. B. Carver, the well-known ranchman from Henrietta, came down yesterday afternoon.

Burke Burnett and his estimable wife came down from the ranch and spent Christmas here.

J. W. Blasingame of Denison, a prominent cowman, spent Monday and Tuesday in the cattle center.

S. R. Jeffrey of Graham, Young county, a well-known cattleman of that county, was here yesterday.

J. A. Walker, the Mitchell county cattleman, was shaking hands with Fort Worth friends yesterday.

T. J. Pennington of Quanah of the Kimberlin Cattle company has been in Fort Worth several days this week.

Brooks Davis left on Thursday morning for the ranch of the Home Land and Cattle company, near Panhandle City.

B. T. Leonard, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, was here on Wednesday from Strawn. Says everything is all right in his county.

J. M. Chittum of San Antonio, a well-known cowman, was here Monday and Tuesday and says he can't complain. Stock is doing well and range and water in good condition.

T. J. Pernniston of the Kimberlin company, whose ranch is near Quanah, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Pernniston reports good ranges at his ranch.

T. F. Mastin of Grandview, who is feeding a number of cattle this winter, was here on Monday, and reports cattle in his section as doing very well. He expects better markets next year.

W. S. Ikard, the fine stock breeder of Henrietta, was down on Tuesday and was a pleasant caller at the JOURNAL office. Says his Hereford cattle and

Berkshire pigs are doing exceedingly well.

Col. James A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, went to East Texas Saturday night and returned to this city on Wednesday morning, and reports having had a fine Christmas.

Tobe Odem of Alvord, McCoy & Underwood's solicitor, came in Tuesday night. Says the fruit and chicken and bread vendors at his city still manage to get out at train time and cater to the hungry passengers.

John K. Rosson left on Tuesday morning for St. Louis. He goes to confer with the head men of the popular Frisco, of which he is the live stock agent in this territory. He will be at home again in a few days.

D. W. Godwin came in from the Jones county ranch and spent Christmas here with his folks. He reports good grass and abundance of water, and says the cattle are doing nicely and will go through the winter in good shape.

J. P. White of New Mexico, one of the owners of the Littlefield Cattle company, was here on Monday, and reports all kinds of stock as doing well in his part of that territory; says the range is good and water abundant.

Frank Houston, the well-known Bellvue feeder, came in Tuesday night and went on to St. Louis to wind up his business for the year with his commission house. Mr. Houston is feeding cattle, and will surprise the boys again next year.

J. W. Barbee, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, has given up his temale stand and is now an enthusiastic saddle horse man. He has a measley little roan single-footer, and is now trying to arrange a race with the JOURNAL'S Sunday horse.

Dave Hill of Choteau, I. T., was here on Monday en route to Baird. Mr. Hill has just completed what he calls a hard job, that of dehorning all his cattle. All the cattle in his section have to be fed in the winter, and it is best to have them dehorned.

C. W. Merchant, the Abilene cattleman, came in from his home on Monday night and says he is thinking about locating in Fort Worth, but cannot say as yet what he will do. He was on his way to Southern Texas, but for what purpose the JOURNAL is unable to say.

George W. Haynes, of Calvert, a well known cattleman and feeder, was here on Monday and Tuesday. He is feeding 500 steers on meal and hulls at Cameron. Says the 2500 cattle being fed there will do well. He also reports cattle generally in good condition.

Jere Burnett, who has been in Fort Worth about two weeks, reports the 6666 range in good condition, and says the cattle will go through the winter in fine shape. Jere slipped away on Saturday night and went up to Denton, as he said, to look at some cattle, but some of his friends say he never looked at any stock while there—he was otherwise engaged.

Hon. John M. Dean, recently elected senator from the El Paso district, has been in Fort Worth for about ten days past visiting his wife's relatives. Mr. Dean is largely interested in cattle and says the range is in splendid condition, grass and water plentiful and cattle doing well. He predicts good markets the coming year. Mr. Dean goes to Austin from here.

John M. Shelton of this city, who ranches in Wheeler county, has been down during the holidays. He says his cattle are doing well, that his grass is good, water plentiful and the protec-

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Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

Is a sure and harmless cure. It is purely vegetable, and cure guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

Institute Corner Third and Pecan Streets.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

tion for his cattle is good; consequently he apprehends no serious loss to his stock this winter, though it is even now rather cold there and considerable snow has fallen.

C. C. Johnston, a well-to-do cattleman of Midland, sends the JOURNAL \$2 and says: Everybody out here are in better shape than ever before; grass good, stock fat, plenty grass for winter, if we don't have some bad weather pretty soon. We will ship all our cattle this winter, as shipments are still being made. A merry Christmas and success to the JOURNAL is my wish.

Albert Berry, the Kansas City buyer, who was here on business and making his headquarters at the Pickwick hotel, left on Monday night for a five-days' trip to San Antonio. Mr. Berry is in the market for a string of good cattle and will also contract to pasture some 40,000 head of cattle in Kansas this winter. Should any one want to sell or contract for pasturage, they should write to or call on Mr. Berry.

W. L. Gatlin, the well-known Abilene cattleman, came up from a week's trip to San Antonio and reports the business in that portion of the state in a very healthy condition. Grass is good and still growing, and water is now abundant. He also says that the grass in his, Nolan county, pasture is much better than it has been for several years past. Thinks a marked improvement will characterize next year's markets.

John Scharbaner of Midland, Tex., was among the visitors here to-day. Mr. Scharbaner during 1892 marketed 47,000 Texas sheep in Chicago that sold at \$4.50@6.35. The woolled sheep during the season averaged \$5.62 per 100 pounds, and the shorn sheep about \$4.80. A string of the latter sold as high as \$5.50 and a big bunch of woolled "grassers" sold at \$6.35, the highest Texas of the year, and about as high as any grass Texas ever sold in Chicago. Mr. Scharbauer will have a big lot of Texas next year for the Chicago market.—Chicago Drivers' Journal, December 27.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, recently returned from a business trip to the company's ranges in Montana and feels very much encouraged at the prospects for cattle going through the winter in good shape. Says considerable snow has fallen, but as yet it is not packed, thus enabling the cattle to range on comparatively new grass, that before the snow could not be utilized

on account of its remoteness from water, but Mr. Andrews believes the number of cattle to be marketed from the Northern ranges will not be nearly so large as in the past few years. He is also hopeful of a better market, but says there is no way of determining anything about it now.

A. S. Nicholson, the cattle dealer of this city, returned a few days ago from a three weeks' trip through Southern Texas. While gone he bought in Uvalde county of the Annandale Cattle company 2000 cows for next spring delivery, for which he paid \$6 per head. These cows will be shipped by Mr. Nicholson to the Indian Territory in the spring. Mr. Nicholson, in company with Messrs. Stone and Hutton of the Indian Territory bought of A. B. Frank & Co. 3000 steers located in Maverick county. These will be shipped direct to market in March or April.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, while on a recent visit to this city, was royally entertained by Col. James A. Wilson, local live stock agent of the Alton, Col. Jake Zurn, city ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific, and Col. J. Peter Moore. When he left here, among other valued mementoes carried away with him, was a picture of each of his friends, and, after arriving in St. Louis, he had an artist get up a picture of a certain midnight scene in this city which had been witnessed by him and which he had cause to remember. Col. Zurn now has one of the pictures and shows it with much pride. The group is of Messrs. Zurn, whose costume is the conventional black, spiked tail evening suit; Wilson, in a bewitching masquerade Mother Hubbard and ornaments of smiles and diamonds; Moore also in a costume similar to Wilson's, no ornaments. They are engaged in a lively dance, and so real is the picture and so true to life that one looking at it can almost hear the beautiful music of "Boom-ta-ra" and "Johnnie, get your gun."

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.

At the Ensor Institute on the corner of Third and Pecan streets they are treating a large number of patients for the liquor, morphine and tobacco habits with great success. They guarantee a cure in every case and make reasonable terms.

P. L. HUGHES, Manager.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 29.

This week's market has been fairly good. Receipts have been good, but the yards have not been crowded.

Monday the receipts of cattle were 12,000. Choice fat beefs were in demand and the supply was light. Market was about 10c higher than Saturday's closing. Hog receipts, 14,000, with a higher but uneven market. Four thousand sheep and lambs were received and sold at higher prices.

Receipts on Tuesday were 6000 cattle, 11,000 hogs and 6000 sheep. But little change was noticed in the fat cattle market. Market generally was slow and buyers indifferent. Cows and butchers' stuff were firm. The hog market, like that of Monday, was uneven but 5c higher. No top hogs were received and the quality was unusually poor. No change for the sheep and lamb market.

On Wednesday the receipts of cattle were 11,000 head; market was slow, prices steady. Top prices, \$5@5.40, but no extra steers on sale. Eighteen thousand hogs were here and the market was again higher. Sheep market was steady with 7000 receipts.

Receipts of cattle here to-day, 1600; shipments, 400; market slow, steady to lower; best steers, \$4.90@5.50; good, \$4.25@4.75; others, \$3.50@3.85; stockers, \$2.90@3.25; cows, \$1.20@3.25. Hog receipts, 26,000; shipments, 8000; market opened steady, active, closed 5@10c lower; rough and common, \$6.40@6.50; mixed and packers, \$6.60@6.70; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$6.80@6.95; light, \$6.60@6.65. Sheep receipts, 6000; shipments, 500; market steady; natives, \$3.75@6.00; Westerns, \$4.80@5.05; fed Texans, \$4.75; lambs, \$3.75@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 29, 1892.

There has been no complaint of bad markets at these yards so far this week. On Monday there were only 675 cattle received here. Native cattle were very scarce and the market was strong for all offerings. There was also a good steady market for grass Texans. Hog receipts were

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

DO YOU RAISE BUY STOCK? FEED SHIP

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

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

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

1262, and the market was strong and higher. No receipts of sheep and the market was dull and weak.

On Tuesday the receipts were somewhat larger and the market was usually about the same. Cattle, 1198; hogs, 2478 and 47 sheep comprised the receipts. Native cattle were again scarce. Strong market for fat butchers cows. Texas cattle were all grasser's, with a barely steady market. Hogs were stronger and the sheep market was still dull.

Wednesday 2000 cattle were received and the market was quiet; 5800 hogs were here and \$6.50@6.75 were top prices. The sheep market steady with 300 receipts.

Cattle receipts here to-day 1900; market dull and lower. Prices were about as follows: Fair to good native steers, \$3@4.30; choice, \$4.65@4.85; export steers, \$5@5.25; range steers, \$2@3.10; range cows, \$1.25@2.20. Hog receipts, 4100; shipments, 1300. Market 5@10c lower. Heavy, \$6.40@6.65; packing, \$6.30@6.60; light, \$6.20@6.40. Sheep receipts, 500; shipments, none. Market steady. Fair to good natives, \$3; best muttons, \$4.75@5.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo.,
Dec. 29, 1892.

Monday's receipts were 1050 cattle, 1000 hogs and no sheep. The receipts did not amount to as much as the stale stock on hand. Not enough beefs to make the market interesting. Prices ranged from steady to 25 cents higher. Hogs sold better than on Saturday. Sheep market not given.

Better receipts on Tuesday made no difference in the cattle market, but hogs went higher and reached the highest prices of the year. Sheep were in demand.

On Wednesday 6200 cattle came in and the market closed steady and lower. Hog receipts 7800 and market higher. Sheep market quiet and firm.

Receipts of cattle to-day, 4700; shipments, 3100; market extremely dull. Steers, 10@15c lower; cows steady to 10c lower, \$1.60@4.00; stockers and feeders, firm, \$2.00@3.75. Hog receipts, 5900; shipments, 1500; market active, strong to 5c higher; all grades, \$4.75@6.70; bulk, \$7.45@6.55. Sheep

receipts, 300; shipments, 300; market more active, steady to strong; muttons, \$3.50@4.40.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 29.—Receipts, 20,000 pounds; shipments, 81,000 pounds. No change to note in prices and no sales reported.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 29.—Market steady.

Grade	Today	Yesterday
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	17 @ 18 1/2	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Medium	17 1/2 @ 19	18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Spring		
Fine	15 @ 16 1/2	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium	16 @ 17	17 @ 18 1/2
Mexican improved	12 @ 13 1/2	12 @ 14 1/2
Mexican carpet	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	11 @ 13

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. J. Simpson, the Weatherford cattleman, is in the city to-day.

J. W. Medlin, a well-to-do stockman of Denton county, was in the city to-day.

S. L. Stone, Sealy, Tex., has 300 steers for sale. See his "ad." elsewhere.

Carle & Co., Windsor, Mo., dealers in thoroughbred poultry, have an "ad." in this issue.

Maj. Sam Hunt, the live stock man for the Katy, left the city yesterday bound for Chicago, on a business trip.

R. K. Wylie of Ballinger came down from Colorado City yesterday and went out on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande to-day.

Col. J. L. Pennington of the Santa Fe, who has been on a trip south, returned last night and will be at his desk to-day.

W. K. Bell, the well-known cattle raiser, feeder and dealer of Palo Pinto came in last night and reports his feeding steers as doing nicely. His range is good and the cattle on grass are in



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.

good shape; they will get through the winter in good shape.

Thorp Andrews of this city returned this morning from his feed farm, in Navarro county. He says his cattle are doing splendidly.

John Graham, a Territory cattleman, was here yesterday, and reports the business in very good shape and says cattle are doing well.

General Passenger Agent D. B. Keller of the Denver, who has been in Denver spending Christmas with relatives, returned last night.

J. M. Williams, a prominent cattle dealer of Colorado City is, in Fort Worth to-day. Mr. Williams says the country out West is in good shape and stockmen are feeling good. Mr. Williams wants to sell 100 good feeders.

R. H. Overall, one of the solid cattlemen of Coleman county advertises 400 good feeding steers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Overall's cattle are well bred, highly improved stock and are just the kind to please any one wanting good cattle.

Henry Belding, one of the pioneer and highly respected citizens of Palo Pinto county, was in Fort Worth last night en route to Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Belding says grass is fine; prospects for wheat crops are good, and live stock of all kinds looking well in his section of the country.

P. C. Wellborn of Handley, this county, was in the city last Saturday and called at the JOURNAL office. Mr. Wellborn is a successful fine stock breeder, his specialties being Holstein-Friesian cattle and Duroc-Jersey red swine, a good line of which he always keeps on hand for the supply of his numerous patrons. Mr. Wellborn is a thoroughly reliable man and is worthy of patronage.

The Ensor Remedy for liquor, morphine and tobacco is a sure and harmless cure. Institute corner Third and Pecan streets.

P. L. HUGHES, Manager.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram: When several consecutive days of higher prices for cattle bring in a big run, it is evidence that there are plenty of cattle in the country. When hogs advance for several months and the receipts continue to get smaller, it is evidence that there are few in the country in marketable condition.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)



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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

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

How Shall I Live To-Day?

Look! like a ball of fire
The sun springs into sight,
And the golden spear
Of a new-born year
Fills the grand old earth with light.

How shall I live to-day—
The day just now begun?
So, when the sun is sinking low,
My heart can say, "Well done."

Well, I will live to-day
As though it were my last,
And meet, without complaint, what comes.
Let it be balm or blast.

But, first of all, I must
Kneel unto Him above,
And thank Him for my daily crust—
And for His wondrous love.

I will resist the wrong
And do what good I can,
And aid with willing heart and hand
My fallen fellow man.
—Charles Shelley Hughes.

"Another year has gone to blend
with the mysterious tide of old eter-
nity, and borne along upon its heaving
breast a thousand wrecks of glory and
of beauty.
Yet why mourn that such is des-
tiny?"

Day by day we are nearing our des-
tiny, and could we lift the veil of
futurity and read on the pages of the
coming future, how many would ex-
claim, "My future shall not copy from
my past! That future is hid by an im-
penetrable wall, and like the myster-
ious beyond, it is past human power
to pierce.

But it is well that the future is veiled
in obscurity. Were it otherwise, we
should be trying "to cross the bridges
before we got to them," thereby mak-
ing our burdens heavier for the pres-
ent. The present has cares and joys
of its own; the future, while it may be
glowing with hope, holds its fears also.
Were there to be no ill in our lives we
would not appreciate the good.

I took Christmas dinner in the coun-
try, twelve miles from my city home.
As I glanced over the bountifully laden
table, I could not help recalling the
words of my good farmer friend, Dr.
W. W. Stell, who says: "For the life
of me I cannot understand why so many
of us country people are filled chuck
full of envy against our town and city
cousins; instead they should have our
pity and sympathy. I would not ex-
change my country home for the most
costly palace in town or city."

I further agree with the doctor when
he says, in order to make farm life a
success it is absolutely necessary for a
farmer to raise every article that can
be grown upon a farm with any degree
of success."

Dr. Stell knows whereof he speaks.
Those who were present at this dinner
were greeted with a genuine feeling of
hospitality. I know I never ate better
turkey and dressing; and the good
country home-made sausage! How dif-
ferent to that we buy from our city
meat shops.

The time-honored Christmas pump-
kin pie made of pumpkins that ripened
and mellowed on this host's farm, eggs,
fresh and nice, canned and preserved
fruits of various kinds, all home-grown,
went very far towards the menu of the
Christmas dinner the writer partook
of.

Who, that has to work from month
to month for a stated salary, and often-
times a very meager one, is it that does
not envy the independent and thrifty
farmer his lot? And under such cir-
cumstances who can censure one for be-
ing envious of a well-to-do farmer?

Thus far the winter has furnished
plenty of hog-killing weather. The
farmer need have no fears of spoilt
meat if he kills at the right time. How
memory reverts to the good old hog-
killing times of my juvenile days when
it was my infantile delight to roast the
pig tail. How well, too, do I remem-
ber my mother's delicious sugar-cured
hams. I have never eaten any ham
so good as those she cured with salt-
peter, sugar, salt and pepper. Those
"olden, golden happy days" are no
more."

Beefsteak in winter—A farmer, who
kills his own beef, may have the very
best steaks and roasts, if he will hang
the meat in a very cold place and rub a
little dry meal over the freshly cut
part each time he removes a roast or
steak. It will become more tender
each week, and may safely be kept six
weeks at a temperature just above
freezing. If you have only a wood fire,
you may still have a broiled steak.
Take an ordinary smooth, clean frying-
pan and place it over the fire until
very hot. Lay the steak on the pan,
having previously cut through the rim
of fat on the edges—not into the meat,
however—to prevent the steak from
curling, so that every part of the meat
will lie flat and come in contact with
the hot pan. To turn, insert a fork in
the outer rim of fat, but never puncture
the meat, which would allow the
juices to escape. Have ready a hot
dish, lay on the steak, season, dot with
bits of butter, pour a tablespoonful of
water in the pan, boil up and turn over
the steak.

Children's diet—Many mothers, who
would not think of letting their chil-
dren eat pastry give them hot buttered
toast, which is quite as unhealthful.
Buttered toast is flour and water baked
and then saturated with butter; pastry
is flour and water baked, with the but-
ter added before the baking process.
If toast is given to children, butter
very lightly and pour hot milk over it.
The milk should only be scalded and
not boiled. During childhood, ner-
vous activity is at its height and the
nervous system is pushed to its utmost
capacity; therefore stimulants, such as
tea and coffee, should never be given
to children, who are, too often, victims
of over stimulation.

Breakfast omelet—An economical
omelet for this season, when eggs are
scarce, is made by beating the yolks of
three eggs until light, adding a cup of
milk and another of bread crumbs, the
whites whipped stiff, and salt and pep-
per. Mix thoroughly, turn into a fry-
ing-pan containing some very hot but-
ter, and, when cooked on one side, set
in the oven to brown.

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

Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

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

If you would have less pelts and more
sheep, you cannot too wisely the ani-
mals keep.

Sunday Excursions.

Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and
continuing during the year, the
Texas and Pacific railway will inaugu-
rate 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.

Blackwell's Bull Durham
Smoking
Tobacco

"Great Bull Movement."

Made a record long years ago,
which has never been beaten or
approached. It has not to-day,
a good second in popularity. Its
peculiar and uniform excellence
pleases the men of to-day as it
did their fathers before them.
Sold wherever tobacco is smoked.

BULL DURHAM

is a mild and pleasant stimulant which quiets the nerves
and in no way excites or deranges the system. In this
respect it is distinctive. It gives the most solid com-
fort with no unpleasant effects. Made only by

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

SAM J. HUNTER.

SETH W. STEWART.

IRBY DUNKLIN

Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Fort Worth, Texas.

500 MAIN STREET,
OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK.Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State
and Federal Courts.

SHORT FURROWS.

The most valuable farm product is a
happy family.

One never grows fat by having to eat
his own words.

The wind never blows to suit the man
who rises late.

"Silence is golden" when talk keeps
you from work.

Kicking a horse is a poor way to make
a friend of him.

The easiest way to appear wise is to
keep your mouth shut.

The road to ruin often looks as if it
led to the land of plenty.

The fish that never eats flies is not
apt to be caught on a hook.

Some men never practice economy
except when they are buying for their
wives.

Cut a hole in the pocket you carry
your tobacco in, and after a while you
will be glad you took my advice.

If you want to learn how to grow rich
easily, go sit at the feet of some old
codger who never made a cent in his
life.

Trying to keep cows fat that have no
other protection from the winter's cold
than the leeward side of a straw pile is
like trying to warm up all out of doors
with a No. 7 heating stove.

It is worthy of remark, says the
Breeders' Gazette, that fair prices are
now paid for good steers. There is no
boom in beef cattle, nor do even good
bullocks represent as remunerative a
return for the corn eaten as do hogs,
but for all that \$6 "is no bad price," as
the boys say, for cattle.

A lot of Shropshire sheep fed for
thirty-two days on rape made slightly
over 100 per cent more gain than when
fed for the same length of time on
timothy.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

J. M. REGAN, 411 Houston Street.

Ordering Through the Mails Promptly

Attended to.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

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MEMPHIS, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

THE ONLY LINE

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Through Car Service

—FROM—

TEXAS to MEMPHIS.

Connecting with Through Trains to all
Points East, North and Southeast.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

—WITH—

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers

—FROM—

FT. WORTH TO MEMPHIS

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers

—FROM—

WACO, CORSICANA AND TYLER.

ALL TEXAS LINES connect with and
have Through Tickets on sale via the

Cotton Belt Route.

For rates, maps, time tables and all infor-
mation apply to any Agent of the company.H. JONES, W. H. WINFIELD,
Trav. Pass'r Agt., Gen'l. Pass'r Agt.,
FT. WORTH, TEX. TYLER, TEX.

The ewe that is expected to bear a
good thrifty lamb or two next spring
must be intelligently cared for this
winter.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SWINE.

Brood sows thrive better with plenty of range during the day and a warm place to sleep at night.

In nearly all cases whenever a boar has proved a good breeder he should be kept as long as possible.

The tried and tested sow, if good at all, is to be preferred to the young and untried. Be very careful of the aged sows, you know what they can do as breeders and as milkers, and they know you; and this knowledge can be and is utilized by her as by you, for an old sow knows a great deal more than a young one, and vastly more than you think.

The best, sweetest and most healthy pork that comes to the farmer's table is the thrifty shoat, slaughtered when frost and cold breezes begin to come frequently. Such was our verdict in our boyhood days, and we have no reason to think differently now, says a writer. If you can have good shelter or can provide it, start the spring pigs early. The early pig on the early market catches the extra price. These slow goers come along for the low price when everybody has hogs to sell.

The desire for good lean pork instead of so much fat has put many people to considering how the supply may be increased. One says to keep the young pigs as long as possible in pasture on grass and feed skim milk and bran and no corn. Feed them plenty of vegetables with the bran. When the bodies or frames are grown, give them oat meal or rye, ground entire mixed with bran, putting in twice as much bran as rye. Keep up the vegetable diet and allow them, during this time, to eat all the grass they will. A little corn may be fed toward the end. Pork made in this way will have more lean, and be tender and juicy. In this way there have been produced hams 75 per cent lean. The fat is something more than mere lard. It is meat, with substance and grain of meat. To get such pork is worth trying for, as it is in demand.

While there are few farmers that take good care of their hogs, and some make hog raising a specialty, says a correspondent of the National Stockman, yet the great mass of farmers are very careless. This carelessness to a great degree is born in them; our fathers seldom paid any more attention to their hogs than to castrate and mark them, and many did not even do this much, and then kill them in the woods. But times and conditions of things have changed and the hog cannot shift for himself as in former years. But while the hog requires more and better care he produces more and better flesh. The hog, besides giving us meat and lard, has many other valuable qualities and claims the special attention of the farmer. One of these qualities is, it produces a number of young at one birth. This fact enables the farmer who wishes to raise only for his family supply to keep only one in breeding, and those who make hog raising a business to rapidly increase such stock and cheapen the cost of production by reducing the number of sources from which the increase is derived. Another valuable quality in the hog for the farmer is, he will eat anything that may be produced on the farm; and not only this, but eat the wastes from other stock which, without him, would be lost. The farmer that carries a good many cattle through the winter finds a gang of pigs running through his cattle barns a good thing to save the corn and other grain that would be wasted by the cattle.

Nature feeds the pig on sweet milk, feeds it warm and feeds it often. Nature, therefore, teaches the value of sweet milk fed to pigs. She enforces the same lessons on the growth of the

calf and every other animal. No mother who is compelled to feed her child out of a bottle would ever think of feeding it milk that was in the least degree soured or even "blunk," says an exchange. She knows that the result would be indigestion, and if the weather conditions were right, pain to the child, trouble to the mother and possibly a spell of sickness. Nevertheless, there is a feeling among farmers that there is something to be gained by souring feed for hogs. They maintain that there is nothing that will put a "shine" on the skin of hogs equal to corn soaked day after day in the same water. It is also a well-known fact that in the summer season nature demands acids. In a very hot day the fountain in the city where ice-cold buttermilk is served fresh from the churn will have more patrons than a beer saloon. We have a suspicion that acidity means serious damage to the young, that there is a stage when the kind of acidity we get in buttermilk—bonny clabber—and clabbered milk is healthful. The experiment station of Vermont has recently been making experiments which seem to show that there is more value in the lactic acid of buttermilk than we have been suspecting, and we suspect that, as in so many other cases, there is an atom at least of truth in the position of farmers as to the value of acids in aiding the digestion of pigs. In this experiment it is maintained that where pigs are fed on clabbered milk as against sweet milk the gain on the clabbered milk was 1.80 pounds per day, while on the sweet milk a gain of .97 pounds only was made per day. The experimenter also claims that recent experiments in Germany show that lactic acid, like many of the vegetable acids, is an aid to digestion and has real feeding value.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Out of Texas to the North.

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

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

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.

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

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

HORTICULTURE.

Two or three varieties of apples which you know to be good will bring more profit than a great diversity.

Some one has said, and rightly, that to have healthful, fruitful trees bearing regularly is only a question of care. The right ones must be planted for the location.

Two crops are being demanded from the soil when you grow grass or grain in the orchard, and the chances are that neither crop will be profitable. It is well to plant trees on hillsides which do not repay cultivation.

The old-time notion of orchards bearing the "even" year has no longer a foothold. Trees receiving liberal treatment will bear whenever conditions are favorable. Some trees would not bear every year under the most liberal cultivation.

The acid of all fruits has its value in purifying the system, and it should be the duty of every farmer to provide for his family all the standard fruits that he can possibly cultivate. Peaches, grapes and strawberries should not be neglected. Without reference at all to some of the newer varieties which most farmers have not heard of, or at least have not tested, there are sorts which he can easily get in his own vicinity which have been known for many years, and which will answer every purpose.

Without question the strawberry is a very desirable fruit to have on the farm, but to have it in perfection requires a little more care than most farmers are willing to give, and yet it only requires a good variety of berry, a little good soil well enriched, and a little cultivation given at the proper time, to have this most delightful fruit in abundance in the spring. If farmers could only be brought to realize the fact that strawberries have a medicinal value, like nearly all other fruits, they might give more attention to their cultivation.

Apple trees are slow in coming into bearing, and a crop of peach trees will live their shorter life, bear several crops of fruit and be out of the way before apple trees planted forty feet apart each way will greatly crowd them. This close setting while young benefits both kinds of trees. The apple trees shade the peach trees from severe winds and hold more snow around the roots. The peach trees, if the soil is as rich as it should be, check the apple tree's growth and induce earlier fruitfulness. Even with this aid to the apple trees the peaches sold will often pay the cost of the whole orchard before a single bushel of apples is ready for market, causing the farmer to wish that all the trees had been peach, instead of merely filling in with this fruit as one of secondary importance.

The trimming of fruit trees may be done any time now on through the winter. The manner of pruning depends on the kind and the condition of the tree, but in general it is done with the view of removing all crossing or interfering branches, to the even balance of the tree, to keep the inside open to the light, which is necessary for the proper ripening of the fruit and its good color, these depending very much on the effects of the sunlight. Grafting is done from the time the buds are swelling to the full leaf; budding is done when the bark is loose in the summer and the young buds are fully grown. August is a good time for this work. Grafting wax is made of equal parts of beeswax and tallow, with sufficient linseed oil to make these soft enough to handle. The melted wax and tallow are mixed with the oil, and when the whole is hard enough it is worked by the hands in warm water to make it tough and form it into sticks for use.

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.

Descriptive circular. Address

G. WORK,

614 South Fifth Street, Waco, Tex.

PLEASE COPY.

An Help an Aged Mother Find Her Son.

Capt. E. M. Miller has died at his home in Floresville, Wilson county, Tex., leaving his aged wife to look after her interest. He has a son, Robert Miller, somewhere, whom his aged mother thinks will care for her if he can learn the death of his father, and she therefore requests Texas, New Mexico and Arkansas papers to make mention of the fact with the hope of getting him notice.

The British Nubian Goat.

In Great Britain much interest is taken in the improvement of the various breeds of goats, but especially in those useful for milk and flesh, while in America the most attention has been paid to the long-fibered fleeces of Mohair goats. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts exhibited in the Royal Agricultural show at Warwick Castle park, a number of the improved or British-Nubian goats. The breed originally came from Eastern Africa, on the Upper Nile. It has large, drooping ears and a triangular shaped head. The wide, long ears are turned up at the tips, which hang below the jaws. The nose is arched very high and the forehead is prominent, being covered with close curly hair like that on a bull. The color of the short coat of hair varies from black through red to dark tan. The male has but little of the objectionable scent usually pertaining to he-goats. The females are very quiet and gentle and remarkably fertile, breeding readily twice a year, often having three kids at a birth. They are unusually good milkers, averaging a daily milk flow of nearly a gallon. There are many acres of land too rocky and unfit in many ways for cattle and sheep which would give good returns if grazed by the best milk breeds of goats, or by the hardy long-haired breeds. As land becomes more valuable in America, this custom will be followed.

The colt will learn more easily when six months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking to halter. It should be handled until any part of its body or limbs can be rubbed, until it is accustomed to the bridle and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock that trouble is well paid for.

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

Local Holiday Excursion Rates

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

To All Texas Stockmen and Farmer

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

GEO. W. WEST.

On the Road.

CLARENDON, TEX., Dec. 28, 1892.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

This little unpretentious city, embracing a population of about 2000 souls and located just under the Eastern slope of the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains, is the county seat of Donnelly. It is also the end of the Eastern division of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. In company with Major I. W. Carhart and through his courtesy your correspondent was driven over the city and county that he might see and know what to report and how to represent it.

After taking in the city and noting the new enterprises already completed, notably among which were the water-works, the roundhouse and one of the most handsome courthouses in West Texas, we were driven to the home of Major Carhart and announced for dinner at a later hour.

We spent the next hour in looking at the major's stock, in which he takes great pride. Here we saw grazing in the same pasture the native Texas cow, the Hereford and the Polled Angus. He has three imported Hereford bulls and one imported Polled Angus cow. They were on the range receiving the same treatment as were his common cows. They all looked to be in about the same condition as far as your correspondent could determine.

The major says the Polled Angus is the greatest "rustler" of them all. The calves from these Texas cows sired by his Hereford bulls are magnificent looking animals of good size and excellent form.

For a general purpose cow the Polled Angus is his favorite.

The grazing in the Carhart enclosures was very fine. Here were cattle and horses on range receiving for food only the native grasses, and all looking well.

On our return to the house, which is located on an elevated plane overlooking the little city and the great stretch of plains beyond, we could see farm houses with cultivated fields and pastures green scattered all over that immense domain where, in other days, the kings of the long horns reigned supreme.

"Now," said Maj. Carhart, "you can see some of the finest farms in the state. These farmers are producing corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghum, milo maize, Egyptian corn, alfalfa, Bermuda grass, sweet and Irish potatoes

and such other vegetables as are known to our Western country. "Besides," said he, "you see that valley along the foothills of the plains north of us, there is a settlement of thrifty farmers. Besides their general crops, they manufacture from the wild grapes that are native to those hills and grow in great abundance, an excellent article of wine that they find ready sale for, and at good prices."

After partaking of an excellent dinner and having a pleasant chat with our intellectual and charming hostess we were driven to the country that we might verify all that had been told us.

We found the farmers fully alive to their peculiar industries.

They assured us that men could make a living here with less labor than in any other part of the United States. That in addition to the crops spoken of above they could and were already growing successfully apples, peaches, pears, berries and grapes. "Here" said one, "chances are offered to the poor man which he can never hope to find in older countries. Here the poor man is not crowded to the wall nor can capital block every avenue to wealth."

A PILGRIM.

COWS GET STIFF AND DIE.

Is it a Good Plan to Dehorn Feeding Steers?

TALPA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEX., Dec. 23, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

GENTLEMEN—For express money order inclosed for \$1 please extend my time on JOURNAL to January 1, 1894. My present subscription expires on January 1 next.

I can't do without the "JOURNAL," although I must confess I miss the market letters which formerly appeared each week from St. Louis and Chicago, and I think the market reports are more brief than they used to be.

I lost some cows the past summer from a disease that is new to me. Only cows with sucking calves seem to be subject to it. They become very stiff, as if suffering from a very bad founder, and those worst affected lie down most of the time and grow very poor. A neighbor says it is a disease called "creeps," so called I suppose from the fact of their creeping-like walk. Can you tell the cause and give me a remedy?

I forgot to say that the calves belonging to these sick cows look as well as any calves I have and seem to be perfectly healthy.

Cattle look well here and every stockman is hopeful for the future. And the farmer, too, is feeling good for his prospects for a good crop in '93 could not be better. In ten years I don't remember seeing brighter prospects in December for a good crop the following summer of both grass and cultivated crops. Volunteer oats are now ten inches high and wheat is looking immense. Water is in great abundance everywhere.

I think of feeding some steers this winter—will feed twos and threes, past; want to begin about the middle of January.

Do you think it advisable to dehorn them at that season of the year? Will feed on cotton seed or cottonseed meal and allow them to run on grass in a small pasture. Will you please answer my questions through the JOURNAL?

W. T. LAUGHLIN.

The disease with which Mr. Laughlin's cows are affected is new to the JOURNAL, consequently it can give no remedy. The trouble is evidently not caused by the food of the cows or anything they may have eaten. In that event it would have affected the calves also. If any of the JOURNAL'S readers can give Mr. Laughlin the information asked for the JOURNAL will gladly give them space and will be glad to have them do so.

The JOURNAL believes there is some benefits derived from dehorning steers

intended for feeders, provided it is skillfully done with a good dehorning machine and at the proper time. This is rather late in the season for dehorning, consequently the JOURNAL would not advise Mr. Laughlin to do it. The fact that he intends feeding in a pasture does away in a great measure with the necessity of dehorning. When cattle are to be fed in a close pen the JOURNAL would advise dehorning, provided it can be done before cold weather begins.—ED. JOURNAL.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Dec. 27, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Pecos will organize a board of trade to-morrow.

Arrangements are on foot for an electric plant to be placed here in the near future.

A joint stock company will be formed to develop the artesian belt west of Pecos. The last well sunk two miles northwest of Pecos is only ninety-two feet deep and a fine flow, so you see it will be an easy matter to irrigate all the valley west of Pecos at a nominal cost; at least it can be done at a cost of \$5 per acre, and water rights from the corrals are \$10 per acre; one-half the cost of water from the corrals.

Notwithstanding the financial pressure in the west improvements still go on and our population is gradually increasing.

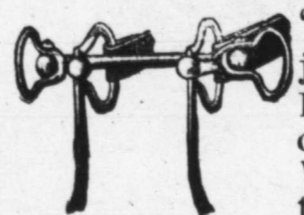
Weather still fine and stockmen encouraged at the mild winter and prospects for next year. There are several buyers in the county now the demand being for yearlings; price, \$6 per head.

J. J. I.

Chicago Drivers' Journal. An Illinois correspondent of the Drivers' Journal speaking of the great scarcity of hogs, says there are not enough of them to follow the few cattle that are corn feeding, but thinks if horses could be used for that purpose there would be two of them to every steer. One strong argument in favor of horse flesh as food is the daintiness of appetite that characterizes the equine family.

A New Bit.

The attention of horse owners has been attracted to the merits of the



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

Chicago packers are not "sawing wood" very rapidly. The Drivers' Journal reporting the Chicago hog market on the 27th said, among other things: "There were about 15,000 hogs on sale, including some 3000 'pen holders.' The receipts were very small, being far below the expectations of packers and dealers. The two day's receipts were 53,000 less than during the same time last week and 23,000 less than during the same time a year ago. What is being done with the hogs may be seen from the fact that of the 18,566 hogs received Saturday and Monday, over 16,000 were shipped out, leaving about 2000 for Chicago use. This shows that not many hogs are being packed."

POULTRY.

See that your poultry houses and chicken coops are well ventilated without exposing the occupants to the danger of sleeping in draughts of air.

A successful poultryman finds buckwheat an excellent food for fowls; he ascribes his profit to its use, in addition to keeping the poultry well fed and cared for.

Whole wheat is better for fowl than corn. It does not make them so fat, and considering the greater number of eggs there can be produced by using it, is altogether a more economical food.

Do not try to raise your chicks on the manure pile. One reason why broilers are of such fine flavor is on account of the feed they get. Pure grain and meat must give the desired effect.

In making the chicken house ready for winter it is not desirable to have it very warm. A temperature of 50 degrees is better and healthier than anything higher, but try and maintain it evenly and have good ventilation without draughts.

Chickens, like sheep, cannot be crowded together in large flocks without breeding disease and becoming an easy prey to death. In winter what hens need most is to be kept active and working, not sitting about half awake and failing to earn their board, as is the case among many farm flocks in winter. Scatter their feed among a bundle of straw, litter within the coops and make them scratch and hunt for every morsel they devour. This will waken them up, stir the blood, and make them feel as if they had life.

Save all the fowl house manure. There is none better for melon and early garden vegetables. Here are some good suggestions about saving it: In one corner of the fowl house have an empty box or barrel, and in another a barrel of land plaster. Next to the floor sprinkle a thin layer of plaster, and at regular set times take a scraper and scrape up droppings and plaster together and place in the empty vessel. Another good plan, where land plaster is not convenient is to keep a pile of rich, dry soil convenient for use, instead of land plaster.

Literary Note.

Forest and Stream, the sportsman's journal, enters upon its fortieth volume with the first number in January, and celebrates the occasion by donning a new dress of type and a handsome new title vignette. The publishers announce for 1893 a more generous use of illustrations, among which will be reproductions of the Forest and Stream's prize amateur photographs.

Montana Stock Growers Journal: W. S. Snell returned yesterday from a ten days' trip into the country. He reports cattle and sheep in excellent condition, but that cattle are drifting in great numbers. On Wednesday, he says, at least 5000 head were moving out of the hills near his place, opposite Hathaway, down into the valley and west.

Omaha Stockman: The yard company's office was the scene of a very pleasant episode this morning. Manager Babcock on arriving at the office found the office force and heads of departments awaiting him, a rather unusual occurrence, which was explained by Mayor Walters stepping to the front and on behalf of the boys presented the manager with an elegant old oak, silver mounted wine casket with cut glass decanters. In technical language it was a Columbian Garde Vin. Mr. Babcock was completely surprised, and that he was gratified goes without saying. In his usual happy way he feelingly responded, and then all smiled.

Breeders' Directory.

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

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



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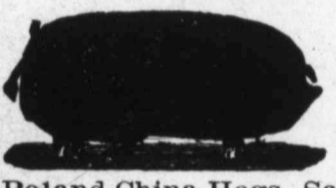


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RHOME & POWELL Props. Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

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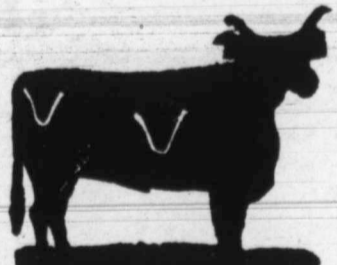
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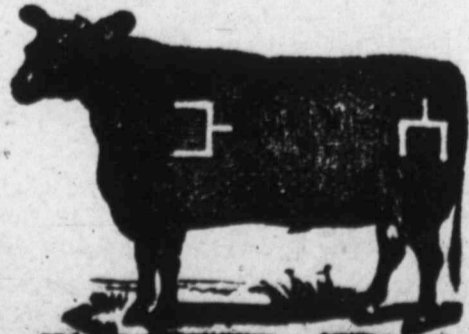
Ranch Brand.

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

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

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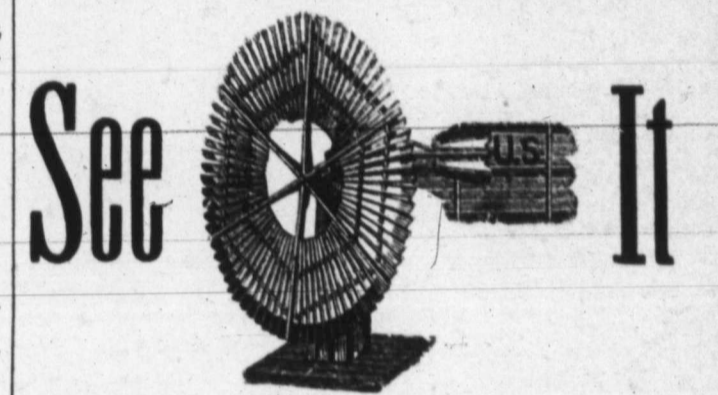
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and the farmers will all have money to go on the

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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

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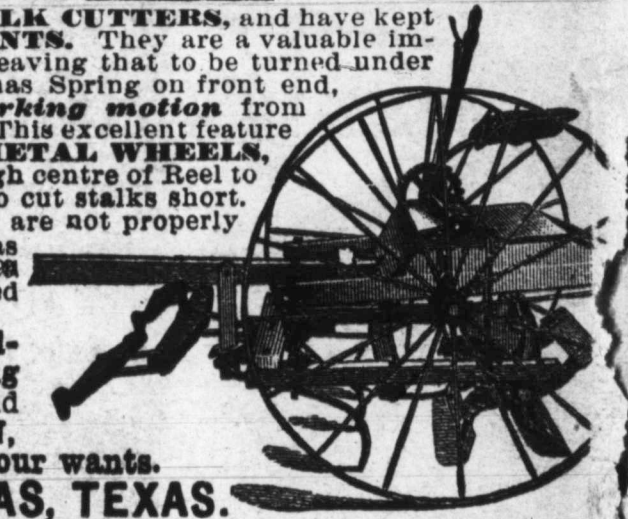
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cattle
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,488		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE,
General Manager,
H. P. CHILD,
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Each one fully guaranteed. Any one can use them. Now is the proper time to dehorn cattle.

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Sole Manufacturers,
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