



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

NO. 46.

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**For \$50** we will send fifty copies of the JOURNAL for one year and give the party getting up the club a ticket from Fort Worth to the World's fair and return.

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Parties desiring to secure the two last-named premiums can, after sending the names of as many as five subscribers, accompanied by the cash, at \$1 each, send the balance at their convenience, provided that the required number is sent in not later than June 1, 1894.

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Those who have cattle for sale can by furnishing us full particulars have same listed on our books and extensively advertised free of charge, except sale is made, in which event a reasonable compensation will be expected.

If those who have cattle for sale will favor us with their business, to the extent of listing their property with us we can, in many instances, find them a ready buyer, and thus enable them to make quick sales and avoid the suspense and other annoyances of long delays. On the other hand, buyers can, by applying to us, often find just what they want and save much time, to say nothing of the expense otherwise incurred by running all over the country, hunting and trying to find what they want.

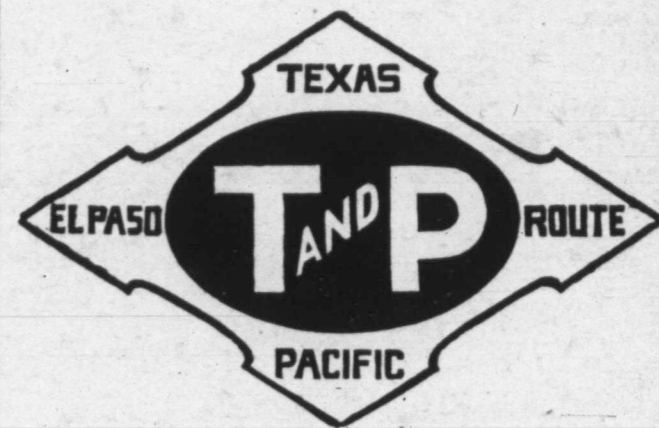
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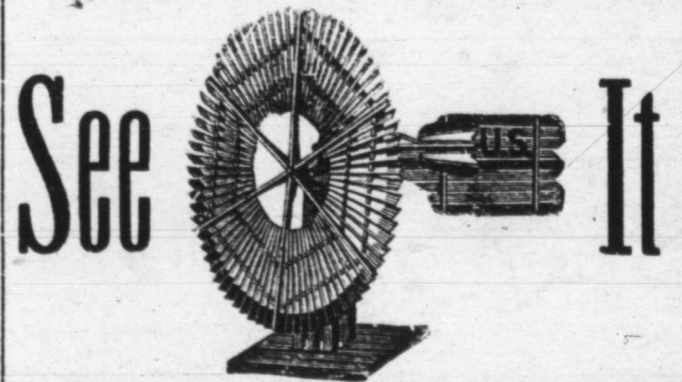
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, March 3, 1893.

No. 46.

## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—  
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

D. C. MORGAN, President  
JOSEPH L. LOVING, Secretary  
H. L. OLDHAM, Treasurer  
GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Man'g'r

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which they wish it sent. This is very important.

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

### The Seventeenth Call.

The seventeenth annual meeting of  
the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers'  
association will convene in the city of  
Fort Worth on the 14th day of March  
next. The members of the association  
are earnestly requested to attend. A  
cordial invitation is also extended to  
stockmen generally and all others interested  
to meet with us.

J. C. LOVING, Secretary.

Jacksboro, Tex., Feb. 1, 1893.

### Importance of Good Roads.

One of the most important items of  
interest to the farmer is that of good  
roads. On this subject there should  
be no let up in the effort until the object  
desired has been accomplished. For  
a portion of the year only partial loads  
can be hauled, and then, at a great  
strain upon both wagon and team, which  
often results in considerable loss in  
both. In addition to this loss (which  
is not an unknown quantity) there is  
another which may be considered more  
remote. The owner of a farm who attends  
to it as he should, always has a surplus,  
which if he had a good road to  
drive over to market, he could take in  
at his option and dispose of to an advantage,  
whereas with a haul eight or  
ten miles over a bad road he becomes  
discouraged, concludes that the game  
is not worth the candle and the two or  
three dollars that should have been  
saved by the trip has not been realized.  
The same rule holds good when he  
wants to buy; with a good road he could  
readily go to the market and pick up

bargains, while muddy, impassable  
highways keep him at home and he  
misses them.

Farmer's conventions, having reform  
on this question in view, and an earnest  
pull together to accomplish it, would  
have an odor of good, hard sense about  
it that would be exceedingly refreshing.

### Canada at Chicago.

THE JOURNAL will sound a note of  
warning in time to those of the United  
States who propose to enter exhibits  
of live stock at the Columbian exposition  
this summer, particularly of horses  
and cattle. Canada will be there strong  
in these lines, for in Chicago she will  
be as much at home as Ohio, Pennsylvania  
or any of our great breeding and  
dairy states, being an annual competitor  
in the fat stock show ring at  
that point.

The writer remembers the Canadian  
live stock exhibit at Philadelphia in  
1876. There were no specks on them;  
they were clean, smooth and beautiful,  
and received their full share of awards.  
Dairying with this people is a profession.  
They have it down to the very  
best style. To illustrate: They have  
prepared quietly a 22,000 pound cheese  
which they propose to place at the  
threshold of their dairy exhibit as an  
indication of the wonderful revelation  
to be seen within.

Your Dominion neighbors across the  
lakes will be in the game, and they  
will play for "keep."

### The Seventeenth Convention.

On Tuesday, March 14, the seven-  
teenth annual convention of the Cattle  
Raisers' association of Northwestern  
Texas will meet in this city, and this  
meeting promises to be not only one of  
the most important but also the largest  
and one of the most pleasant meetings  
the association has ever enjoyed.

There are, at the present, between  
400 and 500 members of this association,  
the majority of whom will be  
here. In addition to these there will  
be delegates here from the several associations  
throughout the state and  
also large numbers of cattlemen who  
now belong to no association, but who  
intend joining at this convention. The  
total attendance will no doubt run up  
to 1000 or more.

At a meeting of the interested parties  
in this city on Tuesday last, the  
following committees were appointed,  
and these committees will make the  
necessary arrangements, and will also  
look after the comfort of the guests:

Committee on Hotels and Rooms—R.  
N. Graham, chairman; Charles Cop-  
pinger, C. C. French, J. P. Wood,  
Thomas Witten, L. L. Moore.

Reception Committee—S. B. Burnet,  
chairman; T. T. Andrews, William  
Hunter, Oscar White, E. B. Harrold,  
D. B. Gardner, D. B. Keeler, John  
Hornby, W. R. Moore, D. W. Goodwin  
and Joseph L. Loving.

Finance Committee—J. L. Penning-  
ton, chairman; C. L. Ware, J. A. Wil-  
son, J. W. Barbee, Page Harris, H. T.  
Keenan, J. K. Rosson, J. L. Harris,  
Sam Hunt and George B. Loving.

Committee on Hall Music and Badges  
—M. G. Ellis, chairman; R. E. Maddox,  
John S. Andrews, T. L. Burnett and C.  
C. Drake.

A sufficient number of suitable

badges will be presented, and to every  
member of the association will be given  
one, showing him to be a member; to  
every visitor to the convention will be  
given a visitor's badge. The commit-  
teemen will all wear committee badges,  
and will be at the service of the visitors  
and members, and "to do their bidding  
will be a pleasure."

The committee on hotels, rooms, etc.,  
will have headquarters established,  
where all who wish to can apply, and  
someone will go with them to find ac-  
commodations. The hotels will no  
doubt be full, and furnished rooms  
throughout the city will be in demand.  
This committee will have lists of rooms  
to let and will take pleasure in showing  
the rooms to all who want them.

Nothing will be left undone and every  
effort will be exerted to please every-  
body. Fort Worth is the favorite city  
of the state with the cattlemen, and as  
the "convention center" and "head-  
quarters for everything" she will again  
do herself proud in properly entertain-  
ing the representatives of the state's  
leading industry.

The JOURNAL, in advance, says to  
the cattlemen of Texas and the Indian  
territory, come to the convention boys;  
you will be benefitted by the trip and  
an enjoyable time is promised you by  
Fort Worth, a city noted for its hos-  
pitality.

Remember you can ride on the rail-  
roads for one fare and a third, and hotel  
rates in this city are never raised.

### Obituary.

On Sunday, February 26, at his home  
in this city, Capt. Algernon S. Nichol-  
son breathed his last. In the death of  
Capt. Nicholson Fort Worth has lost  
from her citizenship a man who was ex-  
tensively known and universally liked;  
of spotless reputation and exalted  
character, he leaves a host of friends  
to mourn his loss.

But Fort Worth is not alone the  
loser. The cattlemen of Texas lose  
one of their ablest representatives, a  
man who was known to them all  
everywhere, and wherever known re-  
spected for his unvarying fair dealing  
and courteousness.

Algernon S. Nicholson was born in  
Virginia, and was about forty-eight  
years of age at the time of his death.

When a boy of 16 he enlisted in the  
Confederate army, and for his conspic-  
uous bravery was continually promoted  
until at the close of hostilities he had  
reached the rank of captain. He re-  
moved to Texas in 1873, settling first at  
Denison, where, until 1876 he was en-  
gaged in the grocery business. During  
1877 he removed to Fort Worth, and had  
continued to reside here continuously  
ever since. During all these years  
Mr. Nicholson had been engaged in  
the business of buying, selling and  
speculating in cattle. During the past  
few years the cattle business has not  
been very profitable, yet Mr. Nicholson  
at all times possessed of the best of  
credit, weathered the storm by which  
so many men were overtaken, and  
dying, left his family in fairly good cir-  
cumstances.

### Stiff Prices.

Cattle buyers, and particularly steer  
buyers, are complaining that they are  
unable to buy anything, on account of  
the high prices now asked by the own-  
ers. It is true that the owners of all  
classes of cattle are now holding at fig-  
ures that, as compared with the prices  
asked and obtained during the past few  
years, are stiff, but why should the  
prices not now be advanced? Are not  
cattle bringing better prices in the  
market than they have for years? Are  
the cattle now offered for sale not of a  
better quality than those usually sold?  
Are not cattle scarcer now than ever  
before? Is not the demand therefore  
greater? Has there ever been before  
such an encouraging outlook for the  
business?

To all of these questions there is not  
to be found anyone who would vouch-  
safe a negative reply. Then do not  
each and all these conditions have a  
tendency to make better prices for the  
cattle product of this great state? They  
do most certainly, and it is nothing but  
right that the man who  
raises the cattle should share in  
the general prosperity.

The JOURNAL does not advocate boom  
prices, but it does claim and insist that  
its stand for better prices is well taken  
and invites argument as to its correct-  
ness. A good, solid basis of prices  
should be decided upon for the different  
classes of cattle, and it will be obtained.  
If the steer buyers do not now buy, the  
cattle will not lose their owners any-  
thing by being held by them and  
shipped to market when they are ripe  
and ready.

A steer buyer, in conversation with a  
JOURNAL representative in this city  
the other night, predicted that steer  
cattle would be cheaper immediately  
after the convention. No reason was  
assigned for this prediction, but the  
gentleman is one who has been success-  
ful in his speculations and should know  
whereof he speaks. However, the  
JOURNAL predicts that he is wrong in  
this instance, and believes that he will  
have to admit it.

Texas cattle are good property, and  
the man who can see his cattle in their  
pastures now can confidently look at  
them and imagine that instead of an  
animal each of them is a small pile of  
shining silver dollars that require at  
least two figures to be numerated.

### Sample Copies.

Parties receiving sample copies of  
the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM  
JOURNAL are requested to give them a  
careful perusal. If they are, or ever  
expect to be interested in live stock or  
agriculture, they are urged to favor us  
with their subscription and become  
regular readers. If those into whose  
hands a copy of the JOURNAL may fall  
should wish to buy or sell any product  
to, or in any way deal with the stock-  
men or farmers of Texas, they are  
assured that the JOURNAL has no  
equal in the state as an advertising  
medium among the class of people  
referred to. To either class of custom-  
ers we are prepared to give full value  
received.

# CATTLE.

The Live Stock and Western Farm Journal says: The government experiments with the iodine treatment of lump jaw in cattle have brought that disease with unusual prominence before the public in recent months and it is to be hoped that the interest will continue until the facts about the disease, or the disease passing under that name, are fully investigated and thoroughly understood by the people. It is quite likely, as in the case of hog cholera, that there are a number of diseases passing current under the name of the most prominent manifestation—a lump on the jaw. Mr. L. F. Womack of Campbell, Iowa, writes us that he had probably about forty cases in a comparatively small herd in the first half of the last decade, but has had none since. He attributes the immunity of the last five years to the fact that he has in that time drained his pasture which, during the first five years, was a piece of bottom land covered with slough grass and which had not been pastured off. This was infested with small, striped snakes and he thinks the cases of lump jaw were simply snake bites. He cured every case, so completely that none were condemned, by the simple process of applying to the outside of the lump an ointment composed of one pint of lard mixed with three tablespoonfuls of cantharides. After applying this the lump comes to a head, suppurates and then heals. We mention this case and the cure as an illustration of the fact that every case of lump jaw is not lump jaw or actinomyosis. We doubt very much whether the snakes in this pasture had anything to do with the prevalence of the disease. There is certainly no clear evidence of the fact. The facts stated do suggest that the undrained condition of the pasture and the coarse nature of the herbage may have had something to do with it.

### The Hereford Cattle.

We need for the improvement of our beef cattle on the western prairies, and in the eastern yards, breeds that will give weight and good meat when crossed with the native stock. It pays the owner better to raise one good large beef than two small ones. The latter will eat more than the former, and their combined weight will not go far beyond that of the single heavy one. As a general rule their meat will be inferior to the large, heavy beeves that come from good breeds and have been judiciously fed. The cost of transportation of the two will be nearly double that of the single large ones, and all along the line the disadvantages will be against the two small animals. There is really, then, an advantage in spending more time in trying to raise larger and better cattle and less number of them, than to spread our energies over large herds of small, inferior cattle.

This has been greatly illustrated in Texas and the southwest where the Hereford breed of cattle has been introduced and crossed with the native cattle for some time now. So popular is this breed in these sections that the cowboys continue to buy them freely in order to improve the quality of their herds. These animals have large bony frames and strong muscular systems, so that they can lay on a great deal of meat when fattened. They are so strong and enduring that they can take more kindly than the majority of breeds to change of food, change of location and deprivations in various ways. They can be driven around from one pasturage to another without losing their flesh, and apparently without fatigue. These few points have made the Herefords of great value to the cowboys whose herds are driven from place to place in search of food.

The size of the Herefords is large and the very form of their frames indicates that they were designed by nature to assume large proportions and

heavy carcasses of beef. They contribute along with these a sweet, juicy meat that is desired in any market. In fact, the Texas beeves have of late years been noticeably improved by crosses with these animals. Careful observers have noted the gradual improvement in size and quality of the southwestern cattle and it may not be straining a point to assert that this is largely due to the introduction of this new blood in the flocks.

The Herefords are not dairy cows. They give fair milk and a fair quantity, but a great mistake is made when they are reared for this purpose. They are designed for beef and to this specialty they should be limited. Their large framework can be easily covered with flesh and fat so that no bones will show, and at the age of two years the oxen will often weigh between 1000 and 1800 pounds. Even higher gains than this are recorded for the Herefords. They take on flesh rapidly up to the second year, and even keep this up for a considerable time afterward. They are deservedly among the most popular of beeves. E. B. Smith in Wisconsin Agriculturalists.

### Feeding Ear Corn to Fattening Steers

On no two farms are the conditions which surround the feeding of animals exactly alike, and different sections of our country vary greatly in these particulars. The system of feeding which might be successfully followed in the heart of the corn belt, with its varieties of large dent corn, must certainly be quite different from those which prevail further North or South.

At the South, for example, in many places at least, corn cannot be entirely stripped of its husks and safely cribbed on account of insect pests destroying the grain of husked corn, while the unhusked stored in the crib remains much more safe. In the far North the severer winters, early flooding the fields with snow and forcing a different form of shelter, make changed conditions there.

The point of having a variety of corn for feeding as early as the 1st of August is one about which I am very desirous of securing further information. Here in Wisconsin we have long urged our farmers to plant a piece of early corn for late summer feeding, and the practice has been adopted by thousands with admirable results. In these cases, however, the stalks are cut up and fed either in the barn or in feeding racks in the pasture lots, occasionally scattered on the grass.

Such a system would hardly be satisfactory for fattening steers, for they need more grain and to do well must largely neglect the fodder, which would consequently be wasted. I recall that one correspondent writing from the heart of the corn belt, reported that growing early varieties of corn for early feeding was a failure with him since the corn did not furnish enough grain to pay for the trouble of planting. Mr. Foster's experience differs from this, his report being very favorable.

Let me quote from Professor Shelton's experience as detailed in the "First Report of the Kansas Experiment Station, 1888," wherein he says:

"It seems worth while to call attention to the popular demand coming from those sections of the state in which the corn crop was a failure last year that the familiar dent sorts shall give place to the smaller growing, early maturing varieties of flint or Yankee corn. It is argued that by planting the quick growing, early maturing sorts, a crop may be harvested before the hot winds of July and August would be able to do their deadly work. Small growing, dwarfish corn is never seen in Kansas except in cases where the seed used or its immediate ancestors has been introduced from the North, and even these small growing sorts when grown for a series of years in Kansas tend rapidly toward the former type. A variety of King Phillip corn grown on the college farm since 1876 and in this vicinity since 1872 or 1873, and kept pure meanwhile, is no longer a flint corn, while in size and

habit of growth it more nearly resembles a medium dent sort than the familiar New England variety from which it is descended. All this shows clearly to my mind that those central forces which have chiefly to do with making the corn crop in Kansas all favor the plant of largest growth. Those who advocate the general culture as a field crop of the small flint sorts evidently are unacquainted with the behavior of these sorts as grown in Kansas."

Does it pay to grow an early variety of corn in the corn belt proper in order to be able to start the feeding earlier, say by August 1 or 15?—Professor W. A. Henry in Breeders' Gazette.

### To Texas Cattlemen.

We are continually having inquiries for cattle. In fact, we are not just now able to fill all our orders. We are continually receiving letters from Northern raised men who want from 1000 to 10,000 two year old steers to move to their Northern ranches in the spring. These parties want good two year old steers raised above the quarantine line. We could close contracts now for several thousand head, provided prices were satisfactory.

We have quite frequent inquiries from Kansas feeders who want good three and four year old steers to take to Kansas to feed. We could, no doubt, make several sales of this kind in the near future if prices were right. These two must come from above the quarantine line.

There is an active demand from Indian Territory pasturemen for all kinds and classes of cattle, but especially for cows and three and four year old steers. These buyers can use and in fact prefer cattle from below the quarantine line.

There is also a good demand for steer yearlings, in fact there is now a fair demand at reasonable figures for all kinds and classes of cattle. If those having cattle or cattle ranches for sale will write us, giving full particulars as to age, quality, condition, price, etc., of cattle they offer, we can, and will render them valuable assistance in finding buyers, negotiating sales, closing up contracts, etc.

The fact that you have placed your property in our hands need not prevent you from making sale yourself, we do not expect a commission only where sale is made customers furnished by us. On small lots our commissions are usually 50 cents per head. All herds of 1000 and over we charge 25 cents per head.

We invite correspondence from and respectfully solicit the business of those having cattle for sale.

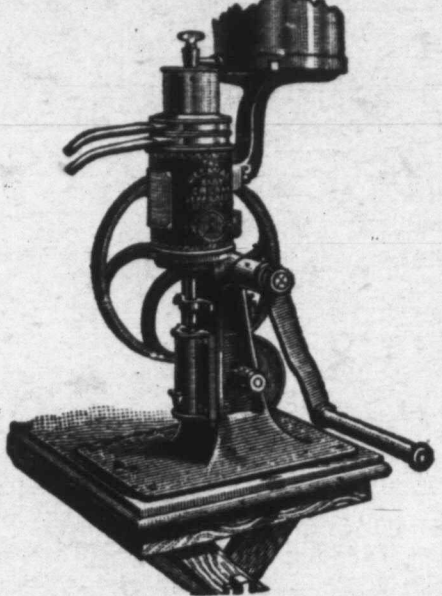
TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY.  
Rooms 53 and 54, Hurley Building,  
Fort Worth, Tex.

# DAIRY.

The stables may be apparently clean and yet harbor objectionable odors. A thorough whitewashing will do much to remove these. Apply the lime overhead as well as on the sides, and use it liberally.

When a cow is six month in calf she should cease to give milk. All nourishment is then required to mature the calf, and get herself in good condition for calving, when she will be able to give a good quantity of milk without so much forcing with meal. On the other hand, if you milk your cow until within four to six weeks of calving,

# Don't YOU Need a "BABY" Cream Separator



If you have five or more cows, a "BABY" cannot but prove a most profitable and pleasing investment. Its use means more and better butter, warm skim-milk for feeding purposes, saving of ice, time, labor and plant, and better satisfaction with dairying generally. Send for new "BABY" catalogue, giving actual experiences of well-known users and endorsement of highest dairy authorities in every section, styles, capacities, prices, and complete information.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,**  
GENERAL OFFICES:  
**74 Cortlandt St., New York.**

and let them calve in poor condition, it will require more meal to get a good quantity of milk than the extra milk you get by feeding meal is worth.

Millet is an excellent food for producing the flow of milk, and some recent careful tests show that it will produce a larger percentage of butter fats than most other grasses. This, however, does not apply to millet, which is permitted to become ripe and woody before harvesting.

Because you are feeding the milch cows a liberal ration of concentrated food, do not think it is a reason for omitting plenty of hay or fodder. All the hay they will eat clean in the morning, clean straw to pick over at noon, and a good cornfodder at night is about what they should have.

Dairying has reached that period when every step connected with it must be conducted with it according to business principles in order to get a fair per cent of profit. The farmer must remember that it is a false economy to use poor animals, whose feed costs more than the value of the milk they give.

The milk business gives an opportunity to keep up the fertility of the soil. Your bran bill is merely a renewing of your deposit of fertility in your soil, which is being drawn upon and sold in milk. The bran is usually worth its cost in the manure, and your extra milk from feeding it is almost clear profit.

The matter of palatableness has a great deal to do with success in feeding cows. Ensilage, warm from the silo, on a cold morning, is more palatable to cows than ice cold roots. Feed a cow with ensilage and beets at the same time, and you will find the beets uneaten so long as a particle of ensilage remains.

The really choice butter to be found in any market at any time is not equal to the entire product on sale. The price for the best is always high enough to ensure a profit for the maker, and the price of the lowest is always low enough to ensure a loss. An investigation of these facts shows clearly that there is no trouble with the business of dairying in itself, but rather with the methods of the majority of dairymen; but, happily, most of those who have been following wrong practices are reforming, and the reign of poor butter is about at an end.

## SHEEP AND WOOL

The great trouble is a few men know how to manage flocks; they seem to think that sheep, like shrubs, grow without care or cultivation—and they will, and be about as valuable.

A visitor to the sheep farms in France would find a different breed or family in every region; more than that, every farm that belongs to a competent breeder will present a flock having its own particular characteristic—such that experienced shepherds can pick and name without mistakes.

A sheep will live on very rough food and endure a great deal of exposure—and they get about all they can stand at the hands of the common farmer. Of all animals the year round the sheep receives the roughest care, and yet no animal will respond more freely to kind treatment and good food.

We often hear among farmers the expression: "I must get me a flock of sheep; my neighbor has a flock, and they make him some money." So he purchases his sheep, regardless of breed, selection or price; turns them out as scavengers—for this is his idea of their needs; loses about two-thirds of all the lambs; shears a small fleece of burry wool, and is out of the business, proclaiming aloud that the sheep business does not pay. We do not wonder at their failure when we consider their education on the subject.

To become a lawyer, physician or minister, you first must educate, and the same college will do them all. But when these men enter upon their different vocations in life their education becomes quite different. So it is with the shepherd. He may first learn all he can about sheep in general by reading and otherwise. But there is as much difference between the professional breeder and the man who raises lambs for the butcher, and he who buys up to ripen for the market, as there is between the lawyer, physician and minister.

The best judge of sheep and their breeding may not be the most successful grazer. It takes thought and skill to contrive a system which will do justice to his animals. We can not lay down any rule that all will follow, for people do, and always well, differ in opinion. Some beginners expect greater improvement in one year than old breeders make in five; become sadly disappointed, and won't try some other breed. The beginner must have a fixed determination and a certain line in view and stay right with it through sunshine and storm.

We feel like encouraging the man when we hear him say, "I want a flock of sheep, for I have a place for them. Yonder little mound will make a nice site for my barn, and at its brow is a few acres of blue grass, and here on the southern slope is a small patch I can keep in rye for the lambs in winter to graze a little each day, and a little beyond this I can raise the very best of clover hay. Then, too, there is a time between January and April that I am never very busy, and I believe I can make fair wages, and the boys may become interested in the flock which will give them employment and enlarge their patient, careful and industrious faculties, and prevent them loitering in the village, trading in guns and dogs. This is why I want sheep."

### Better Times in Sight.

To the Breeders' Gazette.

You ask what I think of the future prospects of cattlemen. Well, I think the song of the old plantation darkies that "good times are coming and they are almost here" would be very appropriate at this time, and in my opinion before the 1st of July, good, fat cattle will sell for \$6 per 100 pounds in the

country, and within a few years we will be talking about "King Steer" as we are now talking about "King Hog." There is no doubt of a shortage of good cattle. In this section of country there is not one good cow where there was ten five years ago. Only a few years ago we claimed this (Clinton) county the "banner" county in the state for fine cattle, and with 3000 head of Shorthorns and several herds of Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys we thought we had the right to claim it.

But the scene has changed and you can now count the herds of all the different breeds on the fingers of one hand. Besides the large herds of high grade cows that were then kept for the purpose of raising steers have all been dispersed, and even the small farmers that kept from five to fifteen cows now have only enough to supply milk and butter for family use. While this is the condition here it is by no means an isolated case. Only a few days ago while in conversation with one of the assessors in Nodaway county, Mo., he informed me that his books in one township alone showed 8000 head less cattle in 1892 than in 1891, and from inquiries made by me in Eastern Kansas and Nebraska I find about the same state of affairs. The demand for pure bred cattle with males and females is better now than it has been for several years, and to me everything seems to indicate better prices.

JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER.

Clinton, County, Mo.

### Old Time Farming.

Rural World.

A local farmer whose ripe age, keen observation, incisive utterances and clear sense entitle his opinions to a respectful hearing, thus recently soliloquized on the agricultural situation: There is a kind of half concealed sneer in these days because the farmers of fifty or more years ago dressed in homespun and used clumsy implements.

The plow then was made mainly of wood by village artisans and had thin plates of iron on the moldboards and other parts most exposed to wear. My father made twelve to fifteen plows every winter, and used to set them out in front of the house for sale in the spring, with the prices plainly marked on their beams. The prices varied with the weight of strap iron on them. The wood was white oak, selected because of its natural curves, and it was fashioned into shape by means of an adze. The team usually consisted of two pairs of oxen, driven by a man with a whip ten feet long. Another stout man held the plow, and the land was torn up at the surprising rate of nearly three-fourths of an acre a day. "Inverting the sod" had not been heard of in those days. Then a five-tooth drag was put on the ground, and the team hauled it in every direction until all the grass and weeds were faithfully brought to the top, ready to grow at short notice.

Afterward, the land was planted. Corn and potatoes constituted the hoed crops. The hoeing consisted mainly in hilling up around the plants, much to the damage of their progress and the amount of the harvest. The farmer's rye, oats and flax came by the same muscular tugging, and his grass for hay grew mainly because he couldn't help it.

He sold his corn for two and sixpence a bushel to pay his bills at the store, where he took goods at a regular profit of 33 1/2 per cent. His oats went for 30 cents, his rye for 4 shillings, and his potatoes for 1 shilling a bushel. He wore out his flax in linen shirts and tow trousers, after his wife and daughters had worn themselves out in making them. He carried his pork to Boston in winter, and, selling it at 4 cents a pound, invested the proceeds in frozen codfish that he sold at home for 3 cents a pound, which included a good profit.

With his one beef a year, he paid the blacksmith and doctor in meat at 3 1/2 cents a pound, exchanged three of the quarters of each fatted calf penter at 7 shillings a cord; worked out his high-

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# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

way taxes every year, personally; made a fool of his seventh son by sending him to college, and a school marm of one of his six daughters, who earned the munificent sum of 7 shillings and sixpence a week for teaching, while she boarded around in some outlying district; he rode four miles or more to church every Sunday, sat out two two-hour services in a room unwarmed by anything but devotional emotion, hated diligently the church of Rome, believed in the damnation of infants and most everybody else that didn't believe as he did, never heard of "errancy" in the scriptures, and would have held "the higher criticism" as flat blasphemy, if he had ever known of such a thing.

Thus he lived and toiled and made money, until he died of bleeding and calomel at the ripe old age of 63. His widow lived comfortably twenty years longer on one-third of his real estate, and then suddenly left without the aid and interference of the modern sanitary school. At that time nobody had ever read or heard of the "depression of agriculture." That disease broke out after men began to enjoy the luxury of idleness, superior tools, improved machinery and much higher prices for farm products, and it has raged with more or less fury since. Industry and frugality will do much to allay this fever, if it does not work an effectual cure.

Rural World: If the farmers desire that their calling shall be placed in the upper room of the citadel they must turn a hand at doing it themselves. If they desire the advancement of agriculture that this interest deserves, they must put their own shoulders to the wheel and help themselves up the hill. If they wait for outside interests to give any attention to theirs they may have their trouble as a reward for their pains. We had just as well sit down upon a stone in the middle of a ten-acre lot and wait for the old brindle cow to come up to be milked as to wait for the good times to be brought to us by those outside of our own profession. We may sit and wait till doomsday with nothing accomplished. We must first discover that we have a common interest, then resolve individually and collectively that we will never cease to work for that interest. Having resolved, it behooves us, then, to act, and to act as one individual. In union there is strength, in division there is death, is just as applicable to the farming fraternity as to a government. How aptly Lord Lytton puts it when he makes Rienzi say in reply to Adrian who asks: "But by what means?" "My lord! my lord!" says the eloquent Rienzi, "there is but one way to restore the greatness of a people—it is by an appeal to the people themselves. It is not in the power of princes and barons to make a state permanently great and glorious; they raise themselves but they raise not the people with them. All the great regenerations are the universal movement of the masses."

Farming, like every other industry, to be profitable, must be done well. Lazy, slovenly men can be found in all vocations, and they are the men who never make a success in any line, are always pessimists, and can never see any good in doing anything well.

There are plenty of farmers, good men, too, if we are to speak of them morally and socially, who are so loose in their business relations that they are a ways a century behind the times.

It will pay any farmer to read about his business, for no matter how experienced he may be there are many things he will never learn from his own experience. To the farmer engaged in dairying reading is especially beneficial, because there are so many problems in dairy work which require scientific attainments to solve, and that many farmers can only hear of through the reading of good papers and books.

Farmers must study to reduce the cost of production, and in doing so they must consider two things, which, combined, make the crop a failure.

Red pepper and ginger are excellent for poultry for cold weather, but should not be fed regularly. If given once or twice a week in their food will be sufficient. In procuring such articles be careful that they are not adulterated. Red pepper will often do injury if fed in large quantities. Ginger is one of the best—a teaspoonful in the soft food for ten hens.

Keep poultry house clean. White-wash inside at least twice during the winter. Coal oil the perches; this process will keep off lice, which often exist in fowl coops even in winter. Let the droppings be removed at least once a week. If one expects to make poultry keeping pay he must look to the comfort of the fowls and supply their wants carefully every day.

An exchange says that a man who has seventy cows and 400 hens finds his hens pay him the greatest profit; but that does not prove that it would be advisable for him to sell his cows and put the money all into hens. It is better to have several sills and all drawing a little than to have only one large sail.

A number of remarkable figures of hammered silver, representing men, women and animals, have been exhumed from a peat bog in Jutland, Denmark, and placed in the national museum at Copenhagen.

The first mill built in Oregon was erected in 1817 by the Hudson bay company. The sills, which were of oak and are yet sound, have been converted into lumber and will be used in the finishing of a residence.

There are chicken factories in New England that are turning out thousands of motherless chickens every week more successfully than by the old method. In the incubator art leaves nature in the rear.

The production of distilled spirits of all kinds in the United States in 1891 was 117,186,114 gallons. This exceeded the product of any previous year, except 1881, when the aggregate was 119,528,011.

A 5-cent postage stamp issued in Alabama during the Confederacy was sold in New York recently for \$780.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, rooms 53, 54 and 55, Hurley building, corner Seventh and Main streets, when in Fort Worth. THE JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

William Hunter is in St. Louis on business.

T. J. McCarty of Strawn was here on Tuesday.

R. A. Riddles of Alvarado was here on Wednesday.

E. D. Frazier of St. Louis was here on Thursday.

Lon Barkley of Birdville, was in town yesterday.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville was in the city on Tuesday.

R. A. Butler of the Territory spent Sunday in the city.

J. M. Dobie of Lagarto, Tex., sold cattle in St. Louis Monday.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cowman, was here on Wednesday.

Charles Coon, the prominent Parker county cattleman, was here Sunday.

W. R. Moore of this city marketed a car of cattle on the St. Louis market Monday.

Tom Shumaker is up from Gonzales and says everything is lovely in that section.

B. T. Leonard, the Strawn cowman, came in Sunday and spent several days in Fort Worth.

E. F. Ikard of Greer county came down Monday evening and spent a few days in the city.

John K. Rosson of Fort Worth, live stock agent of the Frisco, was in St. Louis on Monday.

J. L. Harris, the lengthy sweamore of the Wabash, was among the visitors in Fort Worth on Sunday.

George W. Dice has been talking patent stable cars to cattlemen in Fort Worth the past week.

J. H. (Uncle Henry) Stephens of Kansas City was among the visitors in Fort Worth on Monday.

J. L. Pennington had nine cars of cattle on the St. Louis market Monday. They were shipped from Ballinger.

Ed Cobb spent Wednesday in the livestock center and says he'll sure be here at the convention and help the boys "resolute" a little.

W. E. Baugh, a Hood county stockman, came up on Sunday and spent the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Baugh will be on hand at the convention.

B. T. Ware the very popular Amarillo cowman, is in the city and looks pleasant, so of course, everything is all right in the Panhandle.

E. B. Carver, Texas manager for Cassidy Bros. & Co., has been in and out several times this week. He reports stock and range generally in good shape.

Maj. Sam Hunt of the Katy says that he has seen lots of good cattle in every section of the state; that they are usually in better condition than they have been before at this season for a long time. He thinks Texas cattlemen

will realize good figures the year through.

E. W. McKenzie of Midland was here on Tuesday, and says the Western plains country cannot be beat. "We've now got beef cattle eating grass out there," he said.

Messrs. Stump Bros. of Roanoke, Tex., have a "special attention to cowmen" notice in this issue. Read it—perhaps they may be able to render you a valuable service.

Capt. T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was among the visiting cattlemen here on Wednesday. He reports Clay county in a healthy condition, and says everything is looking up.

C. T. Herring, one of the cattle barons of the great northwest plains, was here last Saturday. Mr. Herring says cattle were never in better shape at this time of year than now.

J. E. Mitchell, the well known Main street jeweller, who succeeded H. Tully & Co., has one of the finest establishments in the South. The attention of our readers is called to his advertisement.

Joseph Miller of Winfield, Kan., who is feeding a big string of steers at Rosenberg, was here yesterday. Mr. Miller stands at the head of the class in feeding and makes a success of the business.

Harry M. Catlett of Colorado City spent several days in the convention center this week. He, like all others, thinks we'll have the biggest and best of all conventions here on the 14th, 15th and 16th.

Mr. Morgan has been representing Parker county here this week, and will be here at the convention. He says Parker and Jack counties are all right, stock in good shape and doing as well as desired.

D. C. Cogdell, the Granbury cattleman and banker, was here on Tuesday. He reports stock as doing well and says he still has about 600 young steers that can be bought and at such figures as they are worth.

Jess Carpenter was here on Wednesday and says Decatur is a fine little town, but he likes to come to Fort Worth occasionally to "see" a "few friends," but don't want any brass bands to advertise him.

S. B. Jones, a cowman of Higgins, Tex., was here on Tuesday. He says people in his section have been troubled considerably by rustlers, but now that the association is taking a hand in the business the rustlers are letting up.

R. K. Erwin, the oil mill man of Itaska, was here on Tuesday. Reports meal cattle in his section as being shipped out pretty freely, but there are quite a good many there yet, and they are good cattle, too.

D. B. Gardner is down from the Pitchfork ranch, and reports everything lovely. He will stay over till after the convention, and will lend his aid in making the boys enjoy themselves.

Stratton & White of this city, one of the largest and most reliable machinery and implement firms in the state, are patrons of the JOURNAL and are bidding for the trade of its readers. See their card and write to or call on them.

J. T. Olmer, the Amarillo banker, has been here all the week. He says stockmen and farmers in his section are in better shape now than they have been for years. Mr. Olmer is largely interested in the growth and settlement of the Panhandle country and says there is no other such country in the world. The railroads are now al-

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

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504 Main Street

**FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

most afraid they will be unable to handle the coming crop of wheat.

C. C. Coppinger came in from Scurry county on Saturday night and reports stock and range as in first class shape. He is much encouraged and thinks Texas cattle are now good property. Mr. Coppinger will stay over and take in the convention.

Thomas Witten, who has been in Fort Worth since the city was a hamlet, and who is well known to the cattlemen of the state, has just opened up a first-class livery stable in this city and is again at home. He's like a fish out of water when not proprietor of a stable.

W. D. Johnson of Pecos City was here on Wednesday and claims for the Pecos country that it is once more a paradise for the cattleman; that it is fast showing as one of the finest agricultural and fruit sections to be found, and all lines of business are flourishing. Good for Pecos!

Fred Taintor of England, Kas., was in Fort Worth on Tuesday and left over the Santa Fe for Kansas City Tuesday night. Mr. Taintor has cattle in the eastern part of the strip of land formerly known as No Man's Land, but now a part of Oklahoma territory. He says some loss has been experienced in that country, but nothing very serious.

L. C. Hill of Albany, who recently made a trip to Washington to confer with the secretary of agriculture about extending the government quarantine line, was here on Wednesday. Mr. Hill was successful on his Washington trip, and the quarantine line is now from thirty to sixty miles further south than formerly.

Lee J. Good of Maverick, Runnels county, is here, and says his section of the country is in fine shape, and stock are looking exceptionally well. Mr. Good has been buying a long string of young steers this year, and is still open for engagements. Says he finds some difficulty in finding anything that is not held too high, but he will keep on looking for a while.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin, the well-known banker and cattleman, was in Fort Worth on Tuesday. Mr. Chapman is largely interested in live stock, particularly fine stock, and advocates the introduction of good blood in all herds. "When this is done," he said, "Texas cattle will bring good prices at all times. As good steers can be produced here as in the North and East, and I cannot understand why our stock-

men are so slow in adopting improved methods in breeding and feeding."

D. L. Jones of Kansas City, a member of one of the leading live stock commission firms of that place, is in the city and will remain until after the convention. Mr. Jones is a pleasant gentleman to meet, his firm is entirely reliable and he will no doubt find his trip to Texas both pleasant and profitable.

Col. Bill Peters, who has as many friends among Texas cattlemen as anyone else who lives 1000 miles away could, will remain in the city until after the convention, when he will return to Chicago and sell the Texas cattle for the Campbell commission company. As an extemporaneous story-teller, Col. Peters can, single-handed, rout the army.

Judge J. L. Penry of Tascosa, Oldham county, spent Saturday and Sunday in Fort Worth. Judge Penry says stock in the great plains of the Northwest Panhandle, are in excellent shape and no very serious loss has thus far come of the cold weather. His section is settling up rapidly with a good class of farmers and stock raisers, and everything is encouraging.

Felix Mann of Menardville is here spending several days in the "greatest town in Texas." Mr. Mann has only been in the cow business in Texas for about thirty-five years, and of course is somewhat of a stranger, but he is coming to the convention and THE JOURNAL man will make him acquainted with everybody. Cattle are doing well in his country, particularly those on feed, of which he has about 1000.

J. W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., the other day closed a deal with E. A. Hanaford and other parties, of Granbury, Tex., by which the latter parties agree to deliver to Gibson some 6000 cows, delivery to be made between the 1st and the 5th of April. The price of these cows was \$7.50 per head. Mr. Gibson has already contracted to buy 1000 head of cattle of J. C. McWhorter of Baird.

Page Harris, the newly appointed live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific road, has made trips recently along the line of his road in Western Texas, and says everything has an encouraging appearance and that stock are in fine shape. The range is good and cattle will be in first-class shipping condition by early marketing time. A large movement from the West is expected early in the season and the "Tay and Pay" will be strictly in it.

Mr. Harris is largely interested in a fine stock and breeding farm in Kansas and makes a specialty of breeding Shorthorn bulls. The firm of W. A. Harris & Son of Linwood, Kan., have the largest herd of crick shank cattle in this county. This breed was originated in Scotland and is becoming very popular. They also have a breed of their own starting known as the Englewood Dew Drops, which is fast becoming popular.

J. B. Dall, the erstwhile wielder of the faber for the Iowa Park Texan, but now an enthusiastic stock farmer, stated to the JOURNAL man at Wichita Falls last week that he did not believe he could farm or raise stock without the JOURNAL'S assistance. So he is now on the list and has promised the writer a sixty-pound watermelon in the summer and a seventeen-pound turkey next Thanksgiving.

A. D. Rogers, formerly with the livestock commission firm of Alexander, Rogers & Crill, but now of Godair, Harding & Co., is in Fort Worth on business and will stay over to meet his friends during the convention. Mr. Rogers has hosts of friends in Texas, and they are always glad to see him. Godair, Harding & Co. have thousands of friends in Texas, and a member of that firm is always warmly welcomed.

The De Laval Separator Company have an advertisement in the JOURNAL for their "Baby" cream separators. This company is well known throughout the whole country and their machinery is very popular. The managers of the company are thoroughly reliable and those readers of the JOURNAL who have use for separators should correspond with them. See their ad. and write them.

C. C. French of this city, who, for several years past has been in the employ of the Campbell company, has resigned, to engage in other business. Mr. French has made for himself and the company he represents many warm friends, and many of them will be sorry to hear of this change. However, Mr. French will remain in Texas, and as in the past, Fort Worth will be his headquarters.

J. W. Barbee, the little-but-oh-my live stock hustler of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) route, is preparing to entertain the cattlemen during the convention. He has got something out of the usual order in his mind and to carry the scheme out, he has to help him two or three carpenters who are now engaged in making great changes in his office. Whether it is to be a "tamale stand" or a "lemonade bar" the JOURNAL is unable to say.

Col. James A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, says nothing but good cattle and good ranges can be found, no matter where you may go. The colonel never lets the grass grow under his feet, and sees enough of the country to know how everything is going on. Col. Wilson will be in the city most of the time now until after the convention, and will do all in his power to make the boys have a good time—and they are sure to have it.

Col. John G. Taylor of St. Louis, the popular general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, was here on Tuesday. He is en route to Southern Texas, but will be in Fort Worth during the convention. Col. Taylor is well known in Texas, having been a resident of the state until a few years since, when his business required a move to St. Louis, but he still spends a part of his time among his old friends and is always welcome. He will soon remove his headquarters to Kansas City.

E. B. Davis of Throckmorton came in a few days ago and is still in the city. He likes Fort Worth and will be

here at the convention. Mr. Davis has one of the finest herds in Texas, and also has a fine ranch on which to hold them. "I expect to live the balance of my life at my ranch. It's an oasis in the desert, some people say; they claim our county is not a very good one, but I have got a good place where I have lived for years, and I don't want another place," he said.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, who is one of the old-time popular cattlemen of the state, known everywhere and to everybody, was here last Saturday and Sunday. He was returning home from a trip through the Western part of the state. "That part of the state, particularly the Pecos river country," said Mr. Curtis, "is now in better condition than for a number of years past. In the Pecos valley, where a few years ago jack rabbits and prairie dogs had to hustle mighty lively for a living, is now as fine a range country as there is anywhere. Grass is already beginning to green, and cattle, horses, sheep and other stock are all in first-class shape. Settlers are coming in and the irrigating ditches are fast making the Pecos valley one of the richest agricultural and fruit growing sections to be found anywhere. These people who are now setting there are the kind to have, for they all believe in every farmer owning some good livestock and blooded animals are low taking the place of the old-time Texas longhorn and the broom-tail mare. It almost makes me feel lonesome now to go over a range and see such a small number of long slender horns, but that is because of being so accustomed to them. I am a strong believer in better blood, better treatment, better feed and better cattle. Texas cattlemen are fast coming to the front, and in a few years time will raise cattle here that will make the natives jealous when ours are shown on the markets."

**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.

**25,000 Sheep Wanted.**

A customer of ours wants from 20,000 to 25,000 head of mixed stock sheep, prefers ewes from one to three years old. Wants to close contract now and receive sheep at some convenient shipping point in the spring. Parties having sheep for sale in lots of 5000 or over are requested to write, us giving location, quality, condition, probable weight, price, weight of fleece and such other information as purchasers would want to know.

Our customer means business and will close deal at once if quality is satisfactory and price reasonable. Address

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY.  
Rooms 53 and 54, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Notice to Cattlemen.**

There is running on my range, near Buffalo Gap, Texas, the following described cattle that are strays in our country: One steer, four or five years old, branded LEA on right side and U-L on left side, and heart on left loin, and it is supposed to be a roadster; one steer branded ULA on left side and straight bar on left loin; also one steer four or five years old branded JF (connected) on right side and O jaw, marked grubb the right ear. Any other information may be obtained by addressing:

JOHN B. NEILL,  
Buffalo Gap, Texas,

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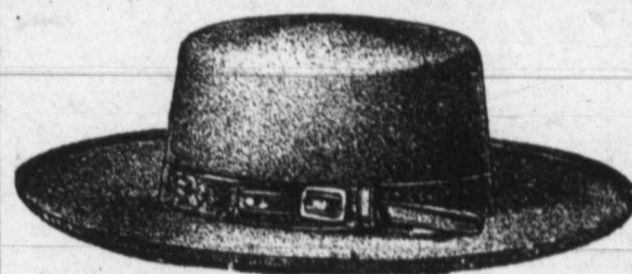
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**A BREEZY CHAT.**

A Short Talk with One Who Has Just Returned From the Land of the Montezumas.

READ WHAT HE SAYS.

A representative of the JOURNAL had the pleasure of meeting Dr. D. M. Bye, the discoverer and originator of the celebrated Combination Oil Cure to-day at the office of his son, Dr. F. B. Bye. The doctor is a hale and hearty gentleman of middle age, pleasing and affable in manner and address. He met the reporter with a cordial hand grasp which put the scribe entirely at his ease. The doctor, who has just returned from Mexico, gave the writer a brief account of his sojourn among the caballeros. The doctor had letters from members of the medical congress of the United States which fully indorsed his great discovery and commended him and his cure to the attention and kind offices of the medical fraternity of that republic. Dr. Bye had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Lavista, the most learned and celebrated physician of Mexico, the head of the hospital service in that city. Dr. Lavista conducted the doctor through the chief hospitals of the city, where many patients were seen who were suffering with cancer. Dr. Lavista informed Dr. Bye that no nation on earth was more accursed with that horrible disease than Mexico. Dr. Lavista selected one of the worst cases for Dr. Bye to try his remedies upon—a man who had his arm cut off just below the elbow, and who was being actually devoured with a loathsome cancer. Dr. Lavista said the man's entire system was fully infected, and that the giant cells were thoroughly established in the terrible ulcer. The Combination Oil was applied to this almost hopeless case, and after six days application the arm showed unmistakable signs of being purified. The query was then put to the great Mexican physician, "If the oil could do this in six days, what would it do with the entire body and in a month or six weeks time?" Dr. Bye adds that if the treatment of the oil is continued the patient will fully recover. Negotiations are pending with Dr. Bye and the Mexican government for the use of this powerful remedy in

all the public hospitals of that country. The doctor has permanently located an office in Fort Worth with his son, Dr. F. B. Bye and Dr. John Morgan in charge, where they will treat all who may call or address them. Hundreds are coming to Fort Worth from all parts of the state for treatment. The doctor wants the public to distinctly know that the Combination Oil Cure has only one office in this state or in the Southwest and that is at Fort Worth, fourth floor Hendricks building. The Combination Oil Cure has met with such unprecedented success that already imitators have started up and opened so-called oil cure offices with the aim of deceiving a too confiding public to make money thereby on and through the reputation of the Combination Oil already established, but the doctor assures us and the general public that all such parties are frauds of the first water and most unreliable characters, and warns all against them. There is but one office in the Southwest or in Texas, and that is on the fourth floor of the Hendricks building, Fort Worth, Texas, where any who are afflicted with cancer, tumor, ulcer, catarrh, eczema, womb trouble, and all malignant skin diseases can be treated and cured. Dr. Bye further states that he has fully demonstrated the fact that consumption in its incipient stage yields readily to the magic might of his balmy oil, and to what extent the cure will arrest pulmonary diseases is yet to be determined. The efficacious effects of the Combination Oil Cure is thoroughly and firmly established. Since the introduction of the cure in this city it has wrought over fifty cures in cancer alone, besides numerous others in catarrh, eczema, tumors and female irregularities—in short, continued the doctor there has not been a single failure in over five hundred cases that have been and are being treated. All thinking people can draw their own conclusions. Just then the doctor was called away and the reporter took his leave.

At the Ensor Institute on the corner of Third and Pecan streets, Fort Worth, Tex., 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.

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

## AGRICULTURAL.

The successful farmer or trucker is the man who has something to sell every time he goes to town.

Book farming is only the results of experience recorded for the guidance of others. A wise man will be glad to avail himself of such aid.

Have two shares to each plow, and you will then neither have to stop work in order to go to the blacksmith's nor have to continue using a dull tool. You will save the cost of the extra share every season.

The cost of transportation and middlemen's profits make too wide a difference between the price paid the producer of agricultural products and the cost to the consumer. If farmers could combine to remedy this they would do themselves some real service.

This much can be said of good roads: They bring the distant farmer into closer connection with the local market, enabling him to make easy and frequent trips, which bad roads constantly prevent. They place the remote farmer, who pays as much for all he buys and gets no more for what he sells than the farmer near at hand, upon a more just and equitable basis of competition with the farmer residing nearer to town.

The building of good roads should be made a business—a profession. It should be taught in the schools and colleges, and furnish a lucrative position to one who has successfully mastered its difficulties. With his present light our average farmer can no more construct a country road as it should be than he could build an elaborate railway system, or throw a bridge over a mighty river. The problem is a wide one, or rather consists of as many problems as there are different materials at hand of which roads can be built.

No matter hard a farmer works nor how good crops he makes there will not be much profit for him unless he produces very largely the things that are consumed at home. There is not enough profit in his business at the best to warrant him in buying all that is used upon his table and paying, as he must, a commission to the middle man and the retail dealer. This is what has been the matter with the Souther farmer. He has been making a cotton crop and some one else has been making his products at wholesale prices and bought everything at retail.

The description of the forests of America may some day lead to the creation of a department of forestry in the United States and the assumption of Federal control over the trees that are left. The forests of a country signify much more to it than the mere accumulation of money by converting the trees into merchantable lumber. The physical features and the climate depend largely on the forest vegetation. The irrigation supply of the future depends largely on the economy of forest growths. Private supervision can not protect trees, and the whole community is interested in their preservation and propagation. Therefore it is possible that the government may some day take hold of what it alone can do, and of a thing that should be done.

In the near future progressive farmers will have their fertilizers made to order, and the progressive fertilizer dealers will be prepared to fill those orders precisely the same as if muriat of potash, sulphate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, blood, fish, bone, rock, etc., were ordered separately. The progressive farmer will have to find out not only what his farm needs as a whole, but the varying wants

of every field. This, it is true, is a very difficult task to learn even approximately, but not so difficult as it seems. Every farmer will have to keep on hand a supply of potash, phosphate and nitrogen, to be used separately and in combination on small plots of each field, and by such tests he will learn what he needs and will know what to order without the misguiding aid of the plausible instruction so freely given by the agents of fertilizer dealers.

The work done by the agricultural newspapers, farmers' institutes and other meetings for the discussion of agricultural, live stock, dairy and horticultural topics, has been incalculably great. Through no other means has it been found possible to so quickly, cheaply and effectually disseminate information about agriculture or excite interest in its improvement among large numbers of farmers.

We have few staple crops which will more largely repay better cultivation than Indian corn in many regions. It is little use to try and make a profitable crop on poor land, but good land and proper cultivation make success easier than failure. Good land for corn means soil rich in all the elements which go to make up the crop. Good cultivation means constant, flat and shallow cultivation. The old practice of root butchering is obsolete. Study up this matter through the winter and be prepared to grow better crops next season than ever before.

In a bulletin of the Michigan agricultural station it is estimated that the annual loss to the grain crop of that state by smut is upward of \$1,000,000. This enormous loss in one state is only a representative of the greater waste which holds throughout the whole country. This includes the loss from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats, and, in fact, all the smut fungi which attack the cereals. According to the bulletin this heavy loss could be largely reduced, if not entirely prevented, if the farmers would adopt the Jansen or hot water method. Wheat seeds, before planting, should be kept in hot water heated to 134 or 135 Fahrenheit for ten minutes. The water must be kept to this temperature during this soaking. Oats require a higher temperature to kill the smut spores. The seeds should be dipped in water heated to 139 or 140 degrees fahrenheit, and should be soaked ten minutes. This process does not require much labor, and yet is fruitful of great results. The smut spores are very seldom visible, but the hot water treatment surely kills them. A larger yield in the crop is almost sure to result from the Jansen treatment with hot water, and where grain smuts are prevalent it is inviting ruin not to treat the seeds in this way. Often one's own field is not affected, but the spores are blown to it from a neighbor's farm.

### Careful Farming. Wisconsin Farmer.

Our German residents who are engaged in the business of farming are proverbially thrifty and successful. We were led to reflect upon the reason for this recently when going through a comparatively new region that had been largely settled up by them. The fields, to be sure, were clean and well cultivated, but not so strikingly differ-

ent from others in this respect as to call for special comment, but every farm possessed a good barn. The houses were small and cheap, as a rule, and no more money had been expended on them than was required to make them serve the stern necessities of life; but the barns were large and substantial, and what is more, they were utilized. The crops were housed in them and not left exposed in the fields. There was room for all the stock so that it could be kept clean and comfortable. We presume these barns been built only by the most stringent self-denial. Perhaps money had been borrowed and the farm mortgaged in order to do it. If so, it was the part of wisdom, for it is just as true that a good barn will earn double the interest on its cost each year as it is true that a poor barn will make a poor farmer.

There are few farm crops which will suffer more quickly from neglect than the corn. It must have early and frequent cultivation in order to produce good results. Just as soon as it can be seen the cultivator should be put at work, and from then until the crop is laid by the soil should be kept clean and mellow. The later workings should be shallow, the main object being to keep a loose mulch of fine earth, in order to conserve moisture.

Ensilage will eventually come largely into use as a summer food—for soiling—as well as being a main dependence for winter. By using it the labor of feeding will be much less than if the green food must be cut and hauled each day, and those who have tried it say that the results are equally good. When we come to reckon the value of land more closely and seek for ways and means by which we may keep more stock upon a given acreage, the summer silo will have more attention. It is one of the future developments of our dairy practice which will soon become or recognized importance.

To learn any trade thoroughly requires study as well as practice—head-work as well hand-work. Our boys should be taught that farming is no exception to this rule.

Goslings are the easiest of any young fowls to rear. They also grow more rapidly than any other young feathered thing.

An English paper has an account of a fog in the valley of Wensleydale, near Leyburn, that resembled a great lake with rising hills on each side, that more than half filled the valley, while the hillsides above the level of the apparent flood were reflected with extraordinary distinctness in it. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and the mist began to disappear and the mirage to fade away almost immediately.

A freight car 36 feet long has been built of steel in Manchester for the Mexican railway company. It is said to be no heavier than a 34-foot wooden car and will hold nearly three times as much.

The city of London covers 687 square miles of land, and yet there are American tourists who can see it all in two days and have lots of time to take the evening mail train for Paris.

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## STOCK FARMING.

Stock Farming.  
Kansas Farmer.

The matter of business methods is a proper subject for the careful consideration of breeders for the reason that it is not only pertinent but practical as well. We are all well aware that the enthusiastic swine-breeder is so much absorbed that the technical and multifarious questions relating to his achievement of what is known as success in the breeding world, that he too often overlooks the pertinent questions which relate to the business.

A man may be very successful as a breeder, so far as the quality of his stock is concerned, yet at the same time he may be doing a losing business, and all for the want of proper business methods.

To get at the foundation of this subject the successful breeder must be an improved man, that is, a man to succeed in this business must be a man of good intelligence, possess a level head, good common sense, and should be a man of unquestioned integrity. This we regard as an essential requisite, as well as necessary element of success. A man thus endowed to begin will breed a good class of representative animals, will achieve what is termed success in his profession.

To explain briefly what is meant by success, is as follows: A man who can breed as good stock of his class as any other man, who can dispose readily of all his surplus at current prices, and a man who not only makes a reputation for himself and his breed, but also makes money, is what may well be termed a successful breeder. The point to impress upon the breeders in this connection is to urge every breeder to give as much serious attention to his methods of doing business as he does in endeavoring to secure a typical animal.

Every one will remember that in his conference with other breeders that he has been annoyed, inconvenienced and frequently disgusted, because they did not give matters in correspondence the proper attention. There is only one way to do business, and that is the right way, and breeders generally lose more money every year by doing business the wrong way than they do from all other sources combined, hog cholera and swine plague possibly excepted.

An extensive acquaintance with the breeders throughout the West indicates that the besetting sin of breeders is that they lack business methods, or perhaps the lack of business methods. We all know that it is often the case that men having very ordinary stock succeed better financially than many of the first-class breeders who have the very best kind of stock, and it is owing simply to their respective methods of doing business. The one is constantly on the alert for the customer and everything is attended to with dispatch and promptness, and the business-like manner in which he conducts his business impresses very favorably the man, and a quick sale is effected at a good price.

On the other hand the man with the good stock feels that he has nothing to fear from a competitor's doings. He knows that his stock is unsurpassed, and, "Micawber-like," he is constantly waiting for something to turn up, instead of availing himself of every opportunity as well as developing them. He loses much time and money, notwithstanding the fact that the merits of his stock entitle him to better returns.

This is a business age, strictly so, and the tendency, much as it may be deplored, is to rush things, and unless every one is alive to the situation and ready to grasp every opportunity which will in any way benefit his established pursuit is sure to fall behind and become discouraged.

The necessary equipments which every man should have who expects to do business as swine breeder, in addition

to a representative herd of breeding animals and the necessary conveniences for their proper care, is a complete set of the swine records for his particular breed, also a private herd register, which will give him the exact information regarding every breeding animal.

He should also have a line of neat stationery, and if his herd is of sufficient size, and surplus stock sufficient, he should have a catalogue of his breeding and sale stock. A letter press and filing case should form a part of his office supplies, and all correspondence from customers should be filed for reference, and a copy of all replies made should be made. There is nothing complicated about this business system, and if each day's transactions are promptly attended to, it is simple and easy. A strict account should be kept which will show all expenditures and receipts, so that you can determine the cost of production of stock and whether the business is profitable or otherwise. Of course it is fair to presume that if a breeder's success in raising his stock without more than ordinary loss and in disposing of all surplus at fair prices, the business is profitable, however, it is important to know just how profitable and not rely on guesswork.

If raising pure-bred swine is generally a profitable pursuit, then it follows that if it is done well it is still more profitable.

A successful breeder is one who keeps posted and abreast of the times regarding live stock husbandry generally. He does not fail to get all the current information from the agricultural press, state and government reports, and constantly adding to his store of information and experience by these means, together with his own experience and observation. If he does not do this he simply neglects his business and should retire from his profession.

The profitable disposition or sale of stock is a problem with many breeders. Some men are quite successful in raising stock, but apparently have poor luck in selling, while others can sell much more successfully than they can breed. The farmer who raises hogs usually raises them in car lots at the nearest market when they are fit for slaughter, while the fancy breeder must rely upon individual sales to other breeders or farmers who desire to improve or increase their herds. In order to do this you should have good stock and be able to impress would-be customers with the fact. In order to do this you must let your light shine, or, in other words, advertise, and do it judiciously, always locally, and if necessary, in a general way.

There is no fixed general market for breeding stock as there is for fat stock, hence you must develop a market by finding out where the individual demand is, then try and secure it. The modern method is advertising, judiciously done. When customers have been found by this means don't make the critical mistake at this juncture of misrepresentation. It don't pay. State the facts, and make every customer a permanent one, then as your business increases you can keep pace with it by adding additional new customers.

In conclusion, it is proper to state that there is every encouragement for swine breeders having a permanent and prosperous business, provided they measure up to the proper standard as producers of improved stock and adopt practical and systematic methods of conducting their business.

The old ideas in regard to feeding hens and chickens have to be pretty thoroughly revolutionized before any great success can be expected. It was the old plan to throw down a panful of corn to the hens, or to keep a hopper full of this fattening cereal constantly before them. Moreover, when chickens were hatched corn meal dough was stirred up with cold water and thrown down on a board for the little things to run over and soil. Such work is exceedingly unprofitable.

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Save the dealer's profits. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. War-rant for two years. Why pay an Agent \$10 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.



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No. 41. Wagon. \$43.



WHOLESALE PRICES.  
Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$55. Surreys, \$70 to \$100, same as sell for \$100 to \$130. Top Buggies at \$42, fine as sold at \$75. Phaetons at \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

OUR HARNESS  
are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather.  
Single \$8 to \$20; Double Buggy, \$18 to \$35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address



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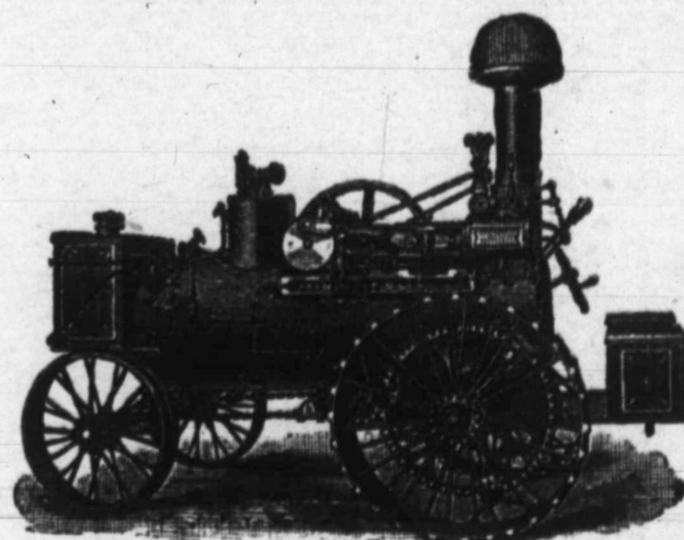
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## THE VICTORY SEPARATOR

has no equal for rapid threshing separating and cleaning all kinds of grain, flax and Timothy. Seven sizes from 28 in. cylinder and 42 in. rear, to 40 in. cylinder, 62 in. rear.



## THE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTION ENGINE



will draw a heavier load, steam easier; use less fuel, than any other engine in America. Sizes 10-12-14-16-18 horse power, Wood and Coal or Straw-burners, as desired. Also Victory Self-feeders, Reliance Horse Powers, Weighers, Bag-ger Attachments, etc., etc.

Manufactured by  
The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Write for catalogue.

STRATTON & WHITE, General Agents.  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**TANSY PILLS!** **TAPE-WORM** Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head, or no charge. Send 5c stamp for circular. Dr. M. Ney Smith, Specialist, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

## Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

# SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal 326 West Nueva street, San Antonio, Texas, under management of

**FORD DIX.**

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 1, 1893.

Monday morning I took a run up the International and Great Northern road to the thriving little town of Buda, situated about midway between Austin and San Marcos, with the rolling prairie to the east of it, which is almost entirely given up to farming and the mountain pasture lands to the west of it, where quite a number of beeves are being fed.

C. A. Botts, who owns the famous Manchaca spring, was in town. He is engaged principally in raising fine horses, and says he can not complain at his success. He has some youngsters on his farm that it does a man good to look at. He says he expects to begin training them soon.

Fred Heep, the jovial American stock-farmer of German descent, came in from his fine farm a few miles from town where he is feeding a car of good steers; says they are three's now, are doing fine and expects to make them weight about 1100 pounds.

Dr. R. J. Jameson lives in town and never neglects his profession, which however, does not prevent him from raising fine horse stock which he does. The doctor kindly conducted me through his commodious and well arranged stables, and showed me his stock. He has some beauties and also a jack, a beauty of his kind.

S. W. White, whose postoffice is Manchaca, took a run to Buda to see what the boys there were about. He did not stay long but long enough to tell that stock is doing well and weeds and grass coming finely for this time of the year.

Joe Biles visited town on foot, coming about three-fourths of a mile while I was there and saved me the walk out there. Mr. Biles is planting, but says the ground is very dry and is in doubt as to the quality of the stand he will have.

Henry W. Kelly also came to town or rather the business portion of it, as he lives on a fine and attractive little place in the suburbs. Says he has not yet commenced planting but everything on his place is moving making preparations for it.

D. C. Burleson, whose father had a "fist" in the battle of San Jacinto, of which fact Mr. Burleson is justly proud, made a flying trip to town, merely after his mail. He was so anxious to get back to his farm that he would not stand still long enough to be interviewed.

Mose Johnson, who was also there, says he has dehorned all his cattle that had horns, and thinks it the most sensible act of his life, and will in future stop the growth of horns while his cattle are yet calves.

Lon Porter was in town but was under the weather, and having come in for medical advice only, returned home early in the engagement, and I had little or no conversation with him.

William Bagly was in early and remained throughout the entire proceedings, but made himself so scarce, unintentionally no doubt, that I did not drop on to him until nearly dark. He gave a good report, and says present prospects are somewhat flattering, "but we need rain." Mr. Bagly is numbered among the most pleasant of my new acquaintances of the day.

L. D. Carrington runs the eating house at Buda, which needs no commendation at my hands, as the traveling public already know the place. Travelers leave both San Antonio and Austin hungry for the sake of appeasing that hunger at Buda.

Sunday morning about 5 o'clock this section of the country was blessed by commencing of a good rain, which con-

tinued more or less heavily all day. Those points south and east of here so far heard from were similarly favored, but north and west no very good reports as to rainfall came in. At New Braunfels, San Marcos, Kyle and Buda very light showers fell and the farmers who are judges or supposed to be say that there was not enough to do any good whatever.

A. Armstrong, Jr., a prominent merchant and leading stockman, and S. V. Edwards, also a stockman, both of Cuttula, came in last Wednesday and returned home Thursday morning. Mr. Edwards came up on some business connected with the inspection of some stock for the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers Association.

J. L. Mooney, one of the prosperous farmers of Gonzales county, and a pleasant gentleman to meet, came in last Wednesday and spent several days in the city. Says prospects are flattering down his way: land all broken up and corn all planted, or will be by the 28th.

Saunders & Presnall sold last Wednesday to the Union slaughter house here one car of grass cows shipped from Tima, on the International and Great Northern railroad, a station about 100 miles south of here, by A. J. Saunders at \$16.25 per head, also one car of heifers at \$12.50. This is pretty good but wait a minute. The Swift boys at Twohig sold one car cows last week to some one for the state penitentiary at \$11.

F. B. Dawson sold last Thursday to W. P. Carter, for F. M. Mullen, twenty-eight mules at \$33.33. Mr. Carter shipped them out to some other market.

Mr. Dawson also sold to Ed Ivey of Devine twenty-eight mares for a Mexican at \$7.50. These were sent to Mr. Ivey's pasture, near Devine, to improve.

The same party also sold twelve mules for F. M. Mullen at \$43.50 to Mr. Clark, who shipped them East.

M. Half, wholesale dry goods merchant and prominent stockman of this city, made a business trip to Fort Worth last week.

W. W. Vogel of Marfa came in Saturday, bringing with him a lot of mules, his own raising and good ones—ones, twos and threes, and sold them here at \$23.50 around.

Mr. Hicks, from the same country, came on same train and brought a lot of grass cattle belonging to a Mr. Jackson, aged from twos to fives, on which he realized here \$33 all around. Who says it does not pay to breed up? These cattle were better than half Durham, and have always been on good grass.

John G. Burke, a stockman from Eagle Pass, was here Saturday, but made a short stay, leaving Sunday morning on the west-bound Sunset train.

J. H. Cunningham, one of Dewitt county's stockmen, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Cunningham came up for medical treatment and to try the enervating atmosphere of the metropolis.

William M. Landrum was here from Uvalde Sunday and says he is prepared for irrigation on his place so far as the farming interests are concerned. It is immaterial to him personally whether it rains or not.

J. A. Crawford, a leading stock farmer of Benton, Atascosa county, arrived in the city Thursday with some fine fat hogs, but up to date had not sold.

S. W. Lovelady of Cleburne got in Thursday with forty-seven fine Polled Angus, coming yearling, bulls. They are a pretty lot and he is offering them "right" to stockmen who desire to improve their herds with that breed and like the black color; as for the writer he prefers the red.

Nic Duan, a prominent Nueces county stockman, came up from his fine ranch near Alice last Friday on business, and returned home Saturday afternoon. Says he does not remember ever seeing the country in a better condition, and the rapidity with which stock has taken on flesh since the recent splendid rains surprises him.

R. S. Franklin came in by dirt road Saturday from Tilden with 219 mixed fat cattle, cows, heifers and calves, which he shipped from here to the Northern markets.

P. B. Butler stayed overnight here Wednesday on his return home to Kennedy from his ranch near Twohig, where he has been the past two or three weeks looking after his interests.

S. A. Hickok was here Saturday and Sunday and left Monday by dirt road for his ranches in Atascosa county, near Campbelltown. He says stock is doing well and weeds and grass are growing nicely considering the fact that in his locality very little rain has fallen and is badly needed.

James Carr and D. G. French, two wealthy ranchmen from the Encinal country, were in the city Wednesday. Mr. French says he is interested in a hog ranch recently started down in Tuxpan, Mex., and expects to make lots of money out of it.

Rosendo Garcia, a prominent stockman of Laredo, sold his fat cows on the range, that is at home, for \$12.50 per head.

Frank Rhodes of Taylor writes: "I have been up to my ranch and found everything in good shape, cattle and horses coming through all right, though winter is not quite over yet. March, last year, was the tight time on stock, and made the stockman wish he had plenty of feed." Many thanks for the information. If more of my readers would follow Mr. Rhodes' praiseworthy example and send me information as often as possible concerning the livestock and farming industry of their neighborhoods, I could, no doubt, make this page more interesting.

R. R. Claridge of this city advertises in this issue of the JOURNAL for Panhandle land for sale; those interested look up his ad.

J. W. Fields, state agent at Dallas for Stewart & Overstreet, live stock commission merchants of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, came in Tuesday night and left next morning for Alpine, where he goes to brand and fit up quite a large herd of cattle, which will take the "trail" in a short time.

G. W. Crutcher, also of Dallas, secretary of the G 4 cattle company of Brewster county, is traveling with Mr. Fields, but has a "mite" of business of his own. These are new acquaintances and of the kind the writer likes to form and foster.

J. A. Wilson, general agent of the Chicago and Alton at Fort Worth, put in his appearance here last night, coming down from Burleson. Always welcome, Mr. Wilson.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

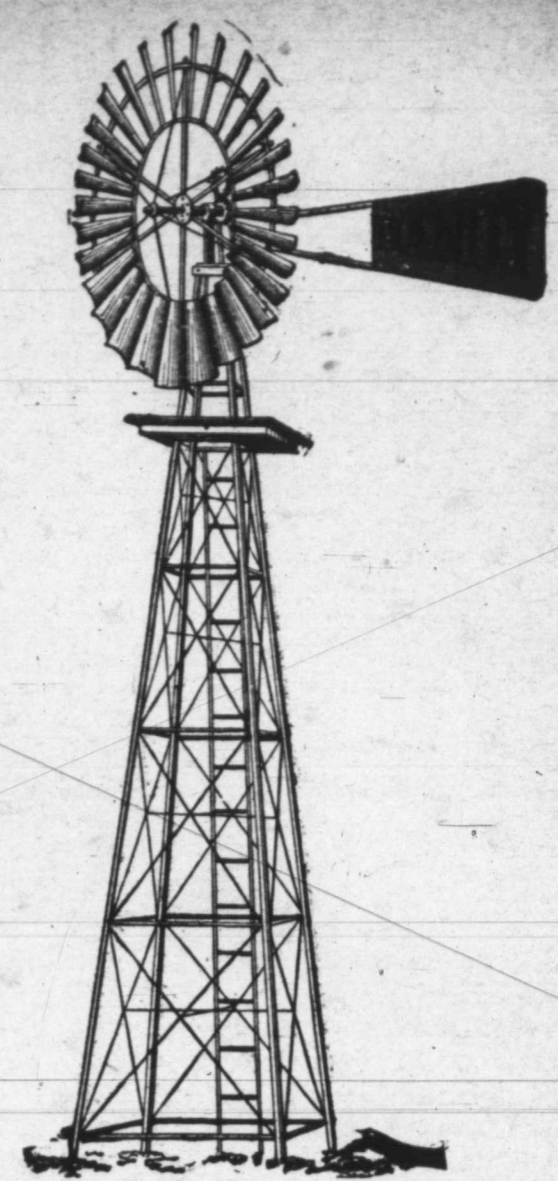
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1893.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Attention, readers! I have an inquiry for three hundred good steers, three years old, for feeders. Any one or ones having them will probably find it to their interest to communicate with me.  
FORD DIX,  
326 W. Nueva St., San Antonio, Tex.

Attention of the traveling public is called to the fact that the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway trains between Weatherford and Mineral Wells, meet all passenger trains on the Texas and Pacific road at Weatherford.

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



The Dandy Steam Wind Mill.

The illustration gives a good idea of the Dandy steel mill and Dandy steel tower made by the Challenge Wind Mill Co., Batavia, Ill., one of the oldest and most reliable wind mill concerns in existence, which for over a quarter of a century has made a specialty of building wind mills and water supply goods, their manufactures being found in all parts of the civilized world, and at present they have large orders from South America. But they do not cater for foreign trade, as they are having all they can do to keep up with home trade and have been running their shops for months past fifteen hours per day. They have the largest wind mill factory in the world run by water power, lighted throughout with the latest and best system of electric light, and they claim to turn out goods at a lower price than can be done by competitors, quality considered. The Dandy mill is simplicity itself and of great strength and durability, and one of the most-tasty and beautiful mills of the many before the trade. It is made in two styles—the single motion and the geared. The single motion gives one stroke of the pump to each revolution of the wheel, whereas, with the geared mill it takes two and one-half revolutions of the wheel to make one stroke of the pump. The Dandy steel tower is made with four corners, very heavy angle steel being used to withstand severe storms; the girts also are made of heavy angle steel and the braces of heavy flat steel rods. The ladder is a genuine ladder, with regular steps and is easily climbed, but if the mill be furnished with graphite bearings that is unnecessary. This wide awake and progressive company also furnish both mills and towers galvanized so that mill and tower will last twenty-five years without painting. They claim to be the first to bring out a galvanized tower and mill. It would seem that dealers and users of other wind mills could desire no more than what this company offers, viz: A wind mill that never needs oil and a wind mill and tower that never needs painting. They offer to send the outfit on thirty day's test trial, so purchasers run no risk and personally we know the concern to be thoroughly reliable. The Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co. also manufacture the celebrated Challenge geared and pumping wind mills, the Challenge "double header" geared wind mill—the only double header in the world, and the O. K. and Daisy solid wheel wind mill, known the world over for their many superior qualities.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

**BY WIRE.**

**Chicago Live Stock.**

UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILL., March 3.  
Monday's cattle receipts footed up 13,000. Market for fat cattle was active and higher. There were about 1000 Texans here. The market was about a dime better. Eighteen tops sold at \$4.25.  
On Tuesday about 1000 head of the 5500 cattle here were Texans. The market was some better, tops selling at \$4.65.  
Yesterday 19,000 cattle were here and the market was 10 to 15 cents lower.  
To-day 16,000 cattle were on the yards and the market was quoted as stronger.

**St. Louis Live Stock.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., March 2.  
On Monday we had 3700 cattle here. Texas cattle sold about 10c higher. The hog market was strong.  
Tuesday's receipts were 4677. All Texas cattle showed some improvement and were usually 10c higher. One fed steer on this market brought fine duty. Hog market a shade stronger. Sheep slow and lower.  
Yesterday we had 3300 cattle and fed Texans were lower; however, top Texans brought \$4.10. Hay market lower, sheep steady.  
To-day there were 2000 cattle here, and the market was easier. Fed Texans sold as high as \$4.30. Hog market lower. Sheep strong and unchanged.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,  
March 2, 1893.  
This market opened Monday with 2800 cattle. Market active. Texas steers sold at prices ranging from \$3.70 for 85c pounders to \$4.45 for 1160 pounders. The hog market was higher. Sheep were steady.  
On Tuesday there were 5500 cattle, trade was fairly active. Texas cattle were scarce. Texans brought \$3.50 to \$4.00. No heavy steers here.  
Yesterday the receipts fell off to 4300. Market was quiet and slightly lower. Some 1100 corn fed Texans brought 4 cents.  
To-day there were 2800 cattle received and the market was quiet. Heavy steers were weak to 10c lower; light, steady; good and choice cows,

**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.

<b>If You Want</b>	<b>PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,</b>	<b>WE WILL Furnish IT.</b>
	<b>FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,</b>	
	<b>FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,</b>	
	<b>RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,</b>	

Write to the **Stegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co.,** Kansas City Stock Yards.

weak; feeders, strong; stockers, steady. The hog market was dull and the sheep market steady.

**New Orleans Market Report.**

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1893.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	2080	2483	481
Calves and Yearlings.	2483	1543	844
Hogs.....	1362	1205	220
Sheep.....	568	310	258

Texas and Western Cattle—Good to choice fed beeves, lb, 3½@4; good, fat grass beeves per lb. gross, 3@3½c; common to fair beeves, 2@2½c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2½@2¾c; common to fair cows, per head, \$8@13; good fat calves, per head, \$7.50@9; good fat yearlings, per head, \$5@7; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$6@8.

Cows—Good milch cows, \$25@30; common to fair, \$15@20; attractive springers, \$15@20.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 7½@7¾c; common to fair per lb gross, 5½@6½c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb, gross, 4@4½c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.50.

Heavy receipts of all classes of cattle since Saturday, and the market to-day was glutted with poor to medium beef cattle, calves and yearlings. Trading was slow and confined mostly to the best selections, and at lower prices. The market closed heavily supplied with all classes of cattle, except with good fat beeves. Good beeves are firm as quoted.

Hogs firm and fairly active. Good, fat cornfed stock selling a shade better than quotations.

Sheep quiet and weak.

**A Long Procession**

Of disease start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them. It PREVENTS them, too. Take it as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building-up needed flesh and strength, and to purify and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, it is the only remedy that's GUARANTEED to benefit or cure in every case or the money is refunded.

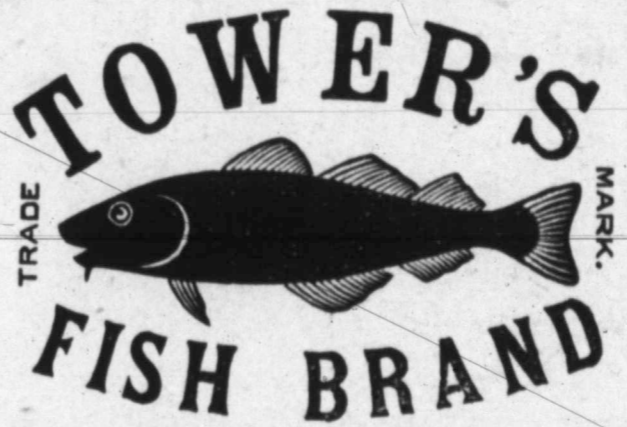
**WELLMACHY** All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. Also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

FOR THE **Mardi Gras Celebrations**

—THE— **INTERNATIONAL ROUTE,**

(I. and G. N. R. R. Co.)  
Will have on sale Excursion Tickets to **New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.,** At Very Low Rates.

For full information call on nearest coupon ticket agent or address **D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,** Palestine, Tex.



This Trade Mark is on the best **WATERPROOF COAT** in the World!  
Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

**Pasture Wanted.**

Desire to rent a first-class pasture, located somewhere in the Panhandle country, with capacity for about two thousand head of cattle. Address Postoffice Box 983, San Antonio, Tex.

**Indian Territory Pasture.**

I have range for 2000 head of stock, two good, well-watered pastures, farm, barn, corrals, etc., in fact, everything necessary for a well equipped stock farm or ranch. Have also just completed a pasture of 8000 acres, fine grass and abundant water, which is offered for spring grazing.  
Would be glad to correspond with those who have a surplus of stock or who want to secure a first-class range. For further particulars address **S. A. BROWN,** Newport, I. T.

**Panhandle Land**

Parties having for sale 50,000 to 300,000 acres of cheap Panhandle land, solid body, will do well to communicate with

**R. R. CLARIDGE,** Box 563, San Antonio, Tex.



**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.**

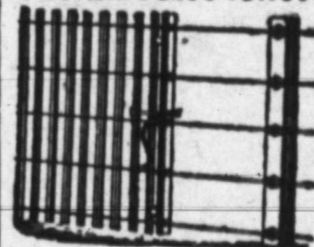
The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

**MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.**

**J. M. REGAN, 411 Houston Street.**

Ordering Through the Mails Promptly Attended to.

**The Garrett Picket & Wire Fence Machine**



Weaves to the Post. A universal favorite. Thousands in use. Guaranteed. Freight paid. Agents are reporting big sales. Machines, Wire, etc., at wholesale direct to Farmers where I have no agent. Catalogue free. Address the manufacturer,

**S. H. GARRETT, MANSFIELD, OHIO.**

—TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

**Spalding's Commercial College**  
OLDEST. LARGEST. BEST.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
East Wing N. Y. Life Bldg., Nos. 314, 316, 318 Delaware St.  
Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, English Branches, etc., at lowest rates. No Vacations. Visit College or send for Free Catalogue. **J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.**

**"SUNSET ROUTE,"**

**Southern Pacific,**

(Atlantic System.)

T. & N. O. R. R. CO.,  
G., H. & S. A. Ry.,  
N. Y., T. & M. AND  
G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

**Fast Freight Line**

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

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

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

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

## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

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

### Grief and Wrong.

O, grief and wrong were mine,  
The stars refused to shine,  
I sang no glorious song  
Because of grief and wrong!

From only bitter streams  
I caught some transient gleams  
Of love, or life, or song  
Because of grief and wrong!

A blithe bird came my way,  
Joy-tide of roundelay  
Made fainting spirit strong,  
And I forgot my wrong!

O, from that murmured note  
In tiny songster's throat,  
My heart on upward wing  
Found flowers of blossoming!

It pierced the inner room,  
The conflict of my gloom,  
And made a higher way  
Where sadness could not stay!

O destiny of tears!  
O sum of mortal fears!  
Hide the hot flame of grief  
And wrong in this relief:—

Some starry diadem  
E'er touches the dark hem,  
The pall of grief and wrong,  
And woos from it a song!  
E. S. L. THOMPSON.

Ere we are aware of it winter's ex-  
piring breath is felt—bluistry, windy,  
riotous and contentitious March is ush-  
ered in. On account of the wind, it is  
not a pleasant month, but certainly it  
should always be a very busy one for  
florists and gardeners.

Lovers of flowers, now is the time to  
sow your sweet peas and pansies.  
These should be started early by all  
means. Both can stand a great deal of  
cold, even frost. This is the month in  
which to re-pot the pot house plants  
before they start to growing. Prime  
the rose bushes. Take my word for it  
you will be the gainer. For a long  
time the good mother and I used the  
pruning knife very cautiously and  
sparingly. We both learned the error  
of our way, and are now willing to  
prune both grapes and roses quite  
severely.

It is so convenient to exchange plants  
and seeds. It can be done at so little  
expense and with great safety through  
the mails. I wonder that the house-  
holders do not avail themselves of the  
medium offered. To buy seeds and  
plants causes an outlay of money that  
could be otherwise invested, were we  
to make known our wants and what we  
have to give in exchange. The JOURNAL  
offers a good channel for this swapping.

The legislature of some states are  
trying to pass a law compelling habit-  
ual drunkards to undergo a course of  
treatment at a Kenley institute. This  
is very well. It is to be presumed no one  
but the drunkards will object; but there  
is another evil that is growing in enor-  
mity among the youth of our land. Its  
results are, if anything, more detri-  
mental than the whisky habit. I refer  
to the use of tobacco by small boys.

Tobacco by itself may not—nay, does  
not—injure the mind to such an extent  
as whisky and other alcoholic drinks,  
but the number who are addicted to the  
use of the obnoxious weed in its various  
forms is so much greater. With the  
very young, the habit is mostly con-  
fined to country boys. I wish every  
parent who lets his child use tobacco  
in any shape knew the very injurious

effect it has on the mind of the child.  
It not only stunts his growth, but it  
dulls his intellect.

Recent observations and discoveries  
has led me to believe that an anti-  
tobacco party can be productive of as  
much good as an anti-whisky party.

I know one bright, winsome boy of  
eleven years, sprightly and intelligent  
enough, whose parents gave up all  
hope of him ever being able to read and  
write. They even despaired over him  
learning the alphabet. He was con-  
signed to the care of another. The  
cause was investigated. It was found  
that this boy had been in the habit of  
using tobacco, smoking, chewing and  
eating snuff, ever since he was five  
years old. Nickels and candy and  
chewing gum in liberal doses soon  
broke him of the ugly habit, and he is  
now doing nicely at school. To say  
nothing of the injurious effects, it is a  
vile habit, and even though you use it  
yourself, protest against your children  
doing to.

### How to Make Lightbread.

I see many articles on the subject of  
"lightbread making," but they are all  
quite troublesome it seems to me and  
call upon the maker of it for much ex-  
penditure of strength. I have found by  
long experience that it is not at all nec-  
essary to knead it for twenty minutes or  
a half an hour or any longer, in fact,  
than it takes to mix it up and make a  
smooth dough of it. To have it per-  
fectly smooth and free from any lumps  
is essential.

It is better to make it as stiff as you  
can, to have it smooth. for in the fer-  
mentation it becomes much softer, and  
is always soft enough to shape into  
rolls or loaves of bread, as you prefer,  
and often too soft. On a shelf over  
your kitchen stove is a nice place to  
set your bread to rise, both for the first  
and second rising in summer, though  
this you have to find out for yourself by  
actual experiment. Everyone has their  
own particular place, that suits them  
best. It should be moderately warm,  
only, if top warm, your bread will not  
be really lightbread. Being over-  
heated destroys the rising qualities.

If you wish to make a nice loaf, one  
that you can cut in slices without its  
breaking, do not grease your hands in  
working it over, for whenever grease  
touches it will break when cut hot.  
Flour your hands, make your loaf and  
lay it in your pan, which should be  
well greased. If you should make one  
or more loaves in the same pan, after  
putting them in, or at least after you  
have shaped them, grease the size of  
each loaf so they will not stick to-  
gether. I always smear the lard or  
butter over the top of the loaves or  
rolls liberally to prevent the crust from  
becoming hard. My bread takes one  
hour to rise and one hour to bake when  
I put it for the second rising.

As soon as it had risen nearly as high  
as it should do for a loaf, I set it care-  
fully in my stove in which I have just  
started the fire, and as it heats rapidly  
the bread is soon baking. I set a pan  
of water on the shelf over my bread in  
the oven, as the top heat at first is too  
strong, and not only would make too  
hard a crust, but bake it before it was  
done rising. Bread always rises a great  
deal after it is started to baking, so do  
not let it rise its full height before put-  
ting it in the oven.

If you have one of those treasures, an  
oil stove with an oven, making light-  
bread is such an easy matter that I had  
as soon make it as not, unless I wish to  
go somewhere. A very delicate person  
can do her own cooking for a small  
family with one of these stoves.

I hear persons complain of their  
yeast not keeping good, one saying she  
has has to make fresh yeast every week  
and another in a few days, but we

**You have noticed** that some houses always  
seem to need repainting;  
they look dingy, rusted,  
faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first  
"economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with  
**Strictly Pure White Lead.**

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his build-  
ings never look as well.

Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using  
strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The  
following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they  
are standard and well known—established by the test of years:

**"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"**

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with  
National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will  
have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealer in paints everywhere.  
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing informa-  
tion that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch,  
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.  
**NATIONAL LEAD CO.,**  
107 Broadway, New York.

DO YOU WANT

## 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.

never have such trouble in that way.  
We often use it three weeks old and it  
is as good at the last as the first. I  
will therefore give the exact method  
of making it.

Take six or eight large fresh pota-  
toes, wash clean but do not peel, put  
them on in about five quarts of water,  
with a very light handful of hops ad-  
ded. Let this boil until the potatoes  
are thoroughly done, take them out,  
peel and mash them fine and free from  
lumps. Strain the water in which they  
were boiled to them and add one tea-  
cup of sugar and one of salt. When  
tepid add a teacup of yeast to it and it  
will be ready by next morning to make  
bread.

It is ready for use as soon as it bub-  
bles freely. I say five quarts of water,  
for by the time this has boiled suffi-  
ciently, it is reduced to about a gallon,  
the quantity I generally make, as this  
fills the demijohn in which I keep it.  
I would say here that hops are not es-  
sential. I use them because I am in  
the habit of so doing. Put one teacup  
of this yeast to each quart of flour.  
Your bread will need no more salt un-  
less you like it with more than usual.

Irish potatoes are a great addition to  
bread. I can always see the difference  
when they are added. A good plan is  
to have enough prepared for dinner to  
put some away for the next morning's  
bread. I mean the bread you have to  
make up that day. If your flour is not  
very sweet, a tablespoon of sugar is a  
great help, worked in at the first work-  
ing over, too. Do not put enough to be  
able to detect that there is sugar, but  
enough to make you think 'what sweet  
flour!'

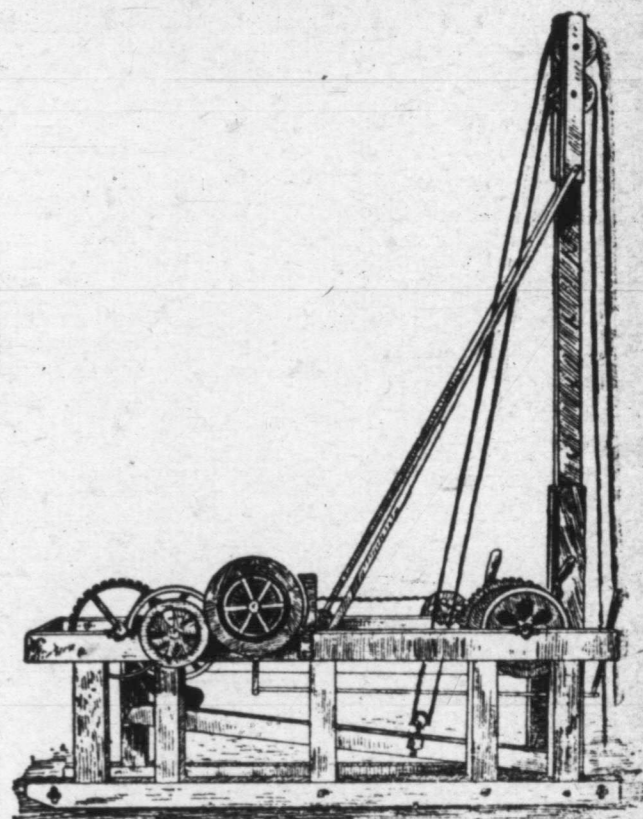
Every lady should know how to make  
good bread, and she can only know by  
making it herself entirely. I can not  
see but that it would be a good plan for  
gentlemen to learn, too. In these days  
of uncertain labor there is no telling  
when any member of the household  
may be called on to make bread for the  
family use. I do not think this comes  
in the man's department of work, but  
the lady or ladies of the family may be  
sick, and he will be thankful to know  
how. I think every mother should  
teach her boys as well as daughters how  
to make lightbread.

I do not suppose it matters materially  
whether the potatoes are peeled or not,  
for I know many who make nice bread  
who peel them, but I know of some  
whose yeast keeps good so long, and I  
only keep it in a moderately cool room  
in summer and near my fireplace in the  
winter.  
N. C.

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

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

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FORT WORTH, TEXS



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Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling  
Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks,  
Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars,  
Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all  
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harvest. They are always reliable,  
always in demand, always the best

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For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter.  
It is an encyclopedia of the latest farming  
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& CO.                      Mich.

### FARMERS! DEHORN YOUR CATTLE.

**LEAVITT'S**  
IMPROVED dehorning  
clipper, with two shear-  
ing knives guaranteed to do the work on animals of  
any age. The invention of a practical veterina-  
rian. Particulars sent free.

**LEAVITT MFG. CO., Hammond, Ill.**

## SWINE.

The hog raisers are just now getting another illustration of the folly of going into a business when it is prosperous and prices high, and going out of it when they are low. Now that prices are good, they have not any to sell.

A good, long-bodied and rather coarse or rangy built sow makes the best breeder, as she gives the pigs a strong constitution and good digestive power. If finer bones and heavier hams and shoulders are wanted select the boar for those qualities.

If the hog is not fed at the regular hour, we are apt to hear from it, but it would be a mistake to think that the other animals do not want to be fed just as regularly because they do not squall as loudly. The patience of the ox is proverbial, and extends also to the cow.

The next year after a high price of corn, pork is apt to be high, because breeders will winter but few hogs and raise but few pigs, and the next year after a very low price of corn pork will be low, because the corn will be fed out at home instead of being sold. This farmers should bear in mind and govern themselves accordingly, or, better still, keep on with about the same number each year.

### What is the Most Profitable Sized Hog for the Farmer to Raise?

Read by John W. Wilson, Kokomo, Ind., before the Indiana Swine Breeders Association.

This is a subject we are all interested in as feeders and breeders. It is for profit we are all working. As breeders to produce a hog that is a good seller is undoubtedly the hog that is the most profitable as a pork producer. To describe the different size of type of hogs I will divide them into three classes: The small china or chump; the medium, a hog when matured, say eighteen months old, males to weigh from 500 to 600 pounds, the sows to weigh from 400 to 500 pounds. The other class, the large or rough hog that weighs from 700 to 800 pounds and sometimes reaches the enormous weight of 900 to 1000 pounds.

Of the first class mentioned, their slow growth, nonprolificness and being poor grazers make them very unprofitable, so says Ben Burrows. Of the last two classes named, I consider the medium hog the most profitable for several reasons. First, he is just the hog the packers and butchers want and brings the advance of 20 to 40 per cent in the market. Second, his early maturity enables him to be marketed between two winters, saving an expense that amounts to at least ten bushels of corn per head. When we practiced wintering our hogs we estimated that it would take at least ten bushels of corn per head to winter shoats that were farrowed in March or April, and thought we were doing well if we had a gain or growth of 135 pounds, which, with corn worth 40 or 50 cents per bushel, would be very unprofitable pork.

Third, I believe them to be more prolific and their active spry dispositions make them more careful and better mothers, which is an item of great profit. In raising hogs some sows are fed the entire year to raise half her brood, or in other words, you are compelled to feed twelve or fifteen sows the entire year to produce fifty pigs, when seven or eight sows should have produced the entire number required; besides it requires much less feed to winter sows of medium size. Again, the medium hog is the best grazer. I have often noticed the active, spry, medium hog feeding about over the grass, fields, making pounds of cheap pork, to add to the profits, while the larger, rough, dull, sluggish fellow lies in the corner, under some shrub or beside some straw stack, allowing the flies to eat him up.

One other thing that makes the larger

hog not so profitable is the size he is required to make before he is ready for market. According to our best authorities, the experiment stations, when they breed everything for weight or measure weighing at different dates of weights of hogs, show quite an increase of cost, in producing the second hundred pounds, as compared with the first hundred pounds also, the third. To the second, this being the fact, it reduces the profit of the larger hog.

## HORTICULTURE.

Perhaps it has not occurred to you that the quince bushes are profitable, although they may only yield half a bushel each; but figure up an acre and see.

Never set out old strawberry plants or plants from old beds; they are worthless. Set strawberries in the spring for best results, but if you have failed to do so, you can expect moderately good returns from fall set plants.

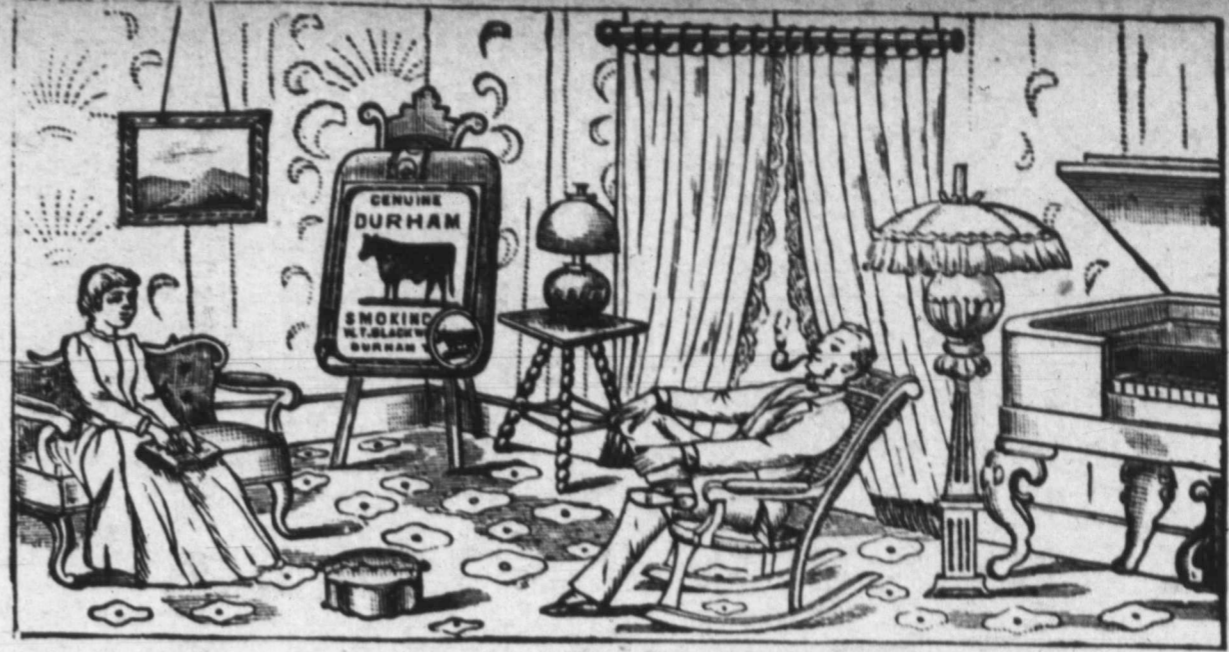
Whenever you plant a tree put in a stout stake beside it, then tie the tree to the stake with a band of straw, twisting the band in the form of a figure 8. This will prevent all injury to the tree by being rubbed against the stake by swaying back and forth.

Those only who grow their own fruit have these supreme luxuries in their greatest perfection. The first object in planting fruit should be to supply the family with every thing in this line which can be grown upon the farm. After proving your ability to do this, you can safely calculate on growing for market.

If there is any work that requires the doing of it in the best way possible, it is the setting out of fruit trees. It is a work which is expected to endure and bring profit for 10, 15 or 20 years. It is a work which ought not to be done hastily. Every precaution that it is possible to take should be taken, that the work should be done in the best possible manner.

A party who has just made a thorough canvass of the fruit shipping districts throughout Texas informs the writer that there never was such a prospect for fruits, especially peaches. He says hundreds of young orchards, largely fine healthy trees, will, with favorable weather, be bearing this year for the first time, and if no disaster follows, later the fruit crop will be enormous. The watermelon crop, it seems, will be by far the largest ever produced in the state, because last year producers got the largest returns for their shipments that most of them ever received. The very profitable figures of last year were due to the small crop, a fact that will not be duly considered by many who will have more than double their former acreage or yield.—Rural World.

We are growing more and more of the opinion, from observations made here and there, that much of the decay and the disease which afflict our trees and vines are the result of our ignorance. We do not know how to feed these friends, how to furnish them the peculiar food they need, or, knowing how, we neglect our duty. We treat our trees much as we treat ourselves. We eat and drink too much or too little; we use articles of food which we know are injurious simply because we like them, and then, when nature sends sickness to emphasize her protest, we resort to drugs and empiricism in vain efforts to evade her laws, instead of obeying them and eating and drinking as a wise hygiene demands. Trees and men are much alike. Properly fed and cared for they will not suffer much from disease, even in unfavorable environments. The vigor they will gain by right living will enable them to resist pestilence which would wipe out weaker trees or men.



**Ladies** Do you want to keep your husband home at night, and keep him agreeable and pleasant? He must smoke, and yet, you don't like the smell of his tobacco. You can drive him away to his club—out of just such things come misery, unhappiness and divorce. The trouble is that he uses poor tobacco. Coax him to get BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO; its delicate aroma will not be offensive to you, and it will not fill all the curtains, hangings and clothing with that stale disagreeable odor that now troubles you. Keep your husband home, and avoid all risks by having him smoke BULL DURHAM TOBACCO. Sold everywhere.

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

### World's Fair Souvenir Coins.

Congress, at its last session, voted an appropriation to the World's fair. It directed that the appropriation should be paid in money made especially for this purpose, and should be composed of five millions of silver half dollars, to be coined at the mint, with a special design that should commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The World's fair authorities have received these coins from the United States mint, which are offered for sale to the people at the uniform price of \$1 each. The advance demand has been great. Nearly 1000 banks have sent in orders for from fifty to 5000 coins at \$1 apiece. When this lot of souvenir coins is exhausted there will be no more made, and millions who expect to get them will be disappointed. The World's fair authorities therefore make public announcement of these facts, and urge the people everywhere to subscribe immediately for these coins.

All the money received from the sale of these coins is devoted to World's Columbian exposition purposes. Subscribers to these coins will not only be helping the great World's fair, but will also secure national heirlooms that must grow in historic and intrinsic value as the years pass by.

This souvenir half dollar is reported from Washington as the most artistic coin ever issued from the mint. On the obverse side appears the head of Columbus designed from the Lotto portrait, and surrounding it the words, "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892." On the reverse side appears a caravel, representing Columbus' flag-ship, and beneath it two hemispheres. Above the caravel is "United States of America," and beneath the hemispheres, "Columbian Half Dollar." There is no doubt that this coin will be regarded as the most distinctive and highest-priced cheap souvenir of the World's fair.

We have been able to secure only a limited number of these coins, and while they last you can get one free by sending us two new subscribers to the JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, or five new ones at \$1.50 each. Commence work at once. First come first served.

**THE COMING FENCE** will be made of galvanized wire, they say; we have it now. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address, KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Tazewell County, Ill.



The Farmers' Success Incubator is the best, simplest and most successful incubator made. Every machine warranted. Send stamp for circular. L. KUHN, Decatur, Ill.

## Cotton Belt Route

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

Descriptive circular. Address

G. WORK,

614 South Fifth Street, Waco, Tex

## CORRESPONDENCE.

PECOS CITY, TEX., Feb. 28, '93.  
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Having just returned from Van Horn, I will give you the news of that locality. The main topic of interest is the coal mines south of Van Horn, thirty-five miles, which are now being rapidly developed. Already they have a force of sixty men at work and will during the summer increase the force to 500 men. The coal is of superior quality and supply abundant.

A railroad will be built from Presidio on the Rio Grande to Van Horn by the coal mines, which will give an outlet to the coast south and east on the Texas and Pacific railway. This will make a revolution in the coal business of the west, and will be a grand enterprise for Texas.

The Diable mines, north of Van Horn ten miles, is shipping \$22,000 worth of ore every month and are increasing their force every day.

The cattle interest is steadily looking up and all the steers south of the railroad have been contracted for from \$7 to \$15, some yearlings going at \$8. This is quite a contrast from last spring as cattle could not be sold at any price.

The Pecos country is generally waking up and all are in better spirits.

J. J. I.

## COL. R. E. MADDOX'S

## Second Great Combination Sale of Live Stock to be Held at

Fort Worth, Texas, March 14th and 15th, 1893, the Best Place in Texas to Show and Sell Stock.

Consignments of Stock Solicited—Send for Entry Blanks.

I desire to say to the breeders and owners of stock that since holding my first sale the demand for and prices received for stock being so entirely satisfactory, it has prompted me to make another effort in that direction, believing that it is the best and most satisfactory way for breeders to realize from their stock at equally as good, if not better, prices than they could from private sale.

My sales are conducted on strictly honest and business principles, giving the purchaser what he buys without misrepresentation. In this sale I will offer and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, for cash, trotting bred stallions, geldings, mares and colts; thoroughbred stallions, geldings, mares and colts; combination saddle and harness bred stallions, geldings, mares and colts; draft stallions, geldings, mares and colts; also Jersey bulls, cows and calves; Holstein bulls, cows and calves; Shorthorn bulls, cows and calves; and all other well bred stock that may be consigned.

A commission of 5 per cent will be charged on all sales amounting to as much as \$100; on all sales amounting to less than \$100, 7½ per cent.

I am amply prepared to take care of all stock that may be consigned in the way of stable accommodations and feed. Charges for taking care of all horses, except stallions, 50c per head per day; stallions, 75c per day; all cattle, 25c per head per day.

All stock must be shipped so as to arrive at least two days before the sale takes place and earlier, if possible, as it will give the buyers on the ground an opportunity of looking through and selecting such stock as they may desire to purchase.

For any information concerning sale, etc., address  
R. E. MADDOX,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

About Catarrh. No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine agree to cure you, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

## Situation Wanted.

A man and wife would like employment on a ranch or stock farm, the man to do general work, the wife to do the housekeeping, etc. One child, a boy twelve years old. Can make ourselves useful to any one wanting good reliable help.  
W. R. GIBBINS,  
205 East Hattie street, Fort Worth, Tex.

## Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

## CHICAGO.

## TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Feb. 22—A Wheeler, Waco, 177 steers, 982 lbs, \$4.40; 19 steers, 1005 lbs, \$4.40.

Feb. 23—W Appelt, Hallettsville, 38 steers, 948 lbs, \$3.90; 16 oxen, 1206 lbs, \$3.50; 7 stags, 1147 lbs, \$3.25; 1 oxen, 1610 lbs, \$3.50, 1 oxen, 1580 lbs, \$3.50, 1 oxen, 1430 lbs, \$3.50, 1 oxen, 1330 lbs, \$3.50; A Burns, Cuero, 22 steers, 1050 lbs, \$4.30; 20 steers, 1212 lbs, \$4.45; J King, Cuero, 13 steers, 1179 lbs, \$4.05; 6 stags, 1166 lbs, \$2.90; 1 stag, 1300 lbs, \$3.

Feb. 24—L M Coates, Corsicana, 50 steers, 883 lbs, \$3.70; 38 yearlings, 415 lbs, \$2.60; 3 mixed, 830 lbs, \$2.37½; A Wheeler, Waco, 72 steers, 975 lbs, \$4.10; A H Tandy, Haskell, 29 cows, 727 lbs, \$3.05; 17 steers, 1188 lbs, \$4; 2 oxen, 1225 lbs, \$2.50.

Feb. 25—J W Mathis, Pearsall, 28 cows, 737 lbs, \$2.75; C M Beaver, Pearsall, 91 cows, 652 lbs, \$2.70; W J Jordan, Pearsall, 30 cows, 675 lbs, \$2.40; Chas. E Lee, Pearsall, 30 cows, 644 lbs, \$2.50.

## REPORTED SALE.

## The Goodnight or "Quitaque" Ranch Reported Sold to a New Orleans Capitalist.

On last Monday the Gazette reported the sale of the Goodnight high grade cattle company's ranch located in Briscoe, Hall, Floyd and Motley counties, and containing some 150,000 acres of the best land in Texas. The consideration claimed in this report was about half a million dollars, and it is said to have been paid in cash.

THE JOURNAL can not, as yet, give credence to the sale, and looks upon it merely as a report. If it should be a bona fide sale, Mr. Frank T. Howard of New Orleans is a lucky man to have secured such a bargain, and R. H. Sellers & Co. of Fort Worth, who are said to have conducted the sale, are to be congratulated upon their success as successful breeders.

The land, 150,000 acres, was held by Mr. Goodnight at \$2.25 per acre, aggregating \$337,500, while the stock on the ranch, the improvements, etc., were worth fully as much and possibly more. Hence it will be seen that if half a million dollars bought it the buyer got a rare bargain. Mr. Charles Goodnight is now and has been in Mexico and the JOURNAL has not heard of his expected return. This being the case the JOURNAL does not think any deal has as yet been closed.

## How Ladies Can Make Money.

There are so very few ways a lady can make money and so few chances open to us, that I know all your lady readers will be interested in hearing of my success in plating watches, tableware and jewelry. I make from \$10 to \$20 per week, and my customers are delighted at my work. It is surprising how easy a lady can take a plating machine and plate old knives, forks and spoons. This machine plates with either nickel, silver or gold, and will generally plate any of these articles in a few minutes. I hope my experience will be as profitable to your lady readers as Mrs. Wilson's was to me. Anybody can get a plating machine by addressing H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio. The plater sells for \$5, or you can get circulars by addressing the firm.

MRS. C. WYMEN.

## CORN IS KING!

The corn crop of 1892 is estimated at 1,628,464,000 bushels, grown on 70,626,658 acres, valued on the farm at \$642,146,630. The average yield per acre is 23.1 bushels and the average price 39.3 cents per bushel—so says the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

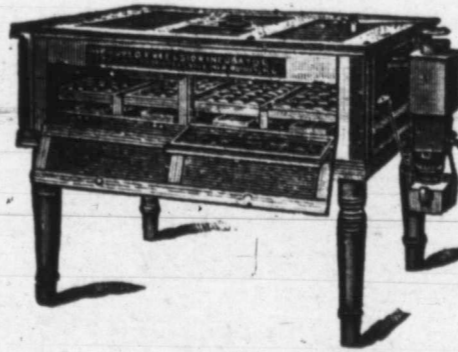
This is a great yield; yet it would have been greater had everybody planted better seed corn. To get a better corn the FARMERS' GAZETTE of Lincoln will pay \$500 in Gold as follows: For the best ear of corn, \$200; for second best, \$150; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. The seed corn FOR this contest to be furnished by the FARMERS' GAZETTE at the low price of \$1 per package, prepaid. One of the FOUR EARS OF CORN may come from the package you plant. With each lot of seed is a form on which to make report, from preparation of soil to the gathering of matured ears. Besides, you get the FARMERS' GAZETTE (free) one year—a 20-page magazine devoted to agriculture and relative industries, illustrated and printed on book paper. Enclose one dollar (with name and postoffice plainly written) in an envelope addressed to the FARMERS' GAZETTE, Lincoln, Nebraska, and you will get a prepaid package of extra choice seed corn and the FARMERS' GAZETTE one year. Send now. Don't delay. It will soon be planting time.

## POULTRY.

## A Word About Incubators.

The practicability of hatching chickens by artificial means is no longer a matter of experiment or dispute. The incubator and brooder has proved its efficiency beyond a shadow of a doubt, and half the occupation of old Mrs. Hen is gone. Enterprising breeders long ago discovered that chickens could be produced by the incubator in greater quantities, with less time, trouble and expense, and there are but few poultry raisers to-day who are not using the incubator in preference to the methods of nature.

The advantages of artificial incubation are many. First, there is no waiting for a broody hen; an incubator is always ready to set, never deserts its nest, does not eat the eggs nor clumsily break them. Hens are certainly "kittlecattle" to deal with, for while one eats her eggs, another leaves them to become cold. Not so with an incubator. Then, too, the fitful and fretful manner in which a hen sits is often a cause of great anxiety to her owner, especially when she has been entrusted with eggs costing several dollars a setting.



Another advantage of the incubator is that it enables the breeder to always have his chickens ready early in the season, and obtain the best market prices.

The ever increasing demand for incubators has stimulated ambitious inventors and manufacturers to great efforts in the incubator line, and to-day there are so many different poultry raising machines that the selection of the best is a matter requiring the most careful consideration and judgment.

If a person is not thoroughly acquainted with the advantages and objections of the many different machines a safe guide to follow is the experience and advice of those who know. It is a well-known fact that a majority of the oldest and largest poultry raisers in the country use the im-

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## Special Notice to Cowmen.

We will be at the convention and want to meet and talk with all men who desire to have cattle payed this year. References: J. C. Loving, Jacksboro, Tex.; S. F. Reynolds, Roanoke, Tex.; George B. Loving, Fort Worth, Matador Land and Cattle Company, Matador, Tex.

STUMP BROS.,  
Roanoke, Tex.

proved Excelsior Incubator, manufactured by the patentee, Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and unanimously pronounce it the best. The writer, after careful experiment and investigation, knows of no better, and does not hesitate to add his endorsement.

The illustration presented herewith gives an excellent view of the machine. Any readers contemplating adding to their poultry profits, should investigate it. Mr. Stahl will take pleasure in sending (postpaid) his book on this subject to all who mention this paper. Write him now.

## Who Wants Them?

We have a car of fine work mares for sale. These are all young animals, half Percheron, and weigh from 1000 to 1500 pounds, and stand fifteen to sixteen hands high. Also have all kind of land and livestock in every part of the state. Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.



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WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

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9:45 a m	5:00 p m	Lve.....New Orleans.....	Arr	10:55 a m	7:05 p m
7:30 p m	7:00 a m	Lve.....Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p m	9:35 a m
11:10 p m	9:00 a m	Lve.....Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
2:20 a m	11:37 a m	Arr.....Brenham.....	Lve	4:52 p m	2:20 a m
8:20 a m	3:10 p m	Arr.....Austin.....	Lve	1:25 p m	8:00 p m
2:15 a m	9:45 p m	Arr.....Llano.....	Lve	7:00 a m	3:15 p m
7:40 a m	3:55 p m	Arr.....Waco.....	Lve	12:35 p m	8:40 p m
7:07 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....Corsicana.....	Lve	11:48 a m	9:15 p m
10:30 a m	7:55 p m	Arr.....Fort Worth.....	Lve	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:35 a m	6:40 p m	Arr.....Dallas.....	Lve	9:35 a m	6:40 p m
12:10 p m	9:30 p m	Arr.....Sherman.....	Lve	7:05 a m	3:25 p m
12:30 p m	9:50 p m	Arr.....Denison.....	Lve	6:45 a m	3:00 p m
6:40 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....Kansas City.....	Lve	11:00 a m	8:30 p m
6:25 p m	6:55 a m	Arr.....St. Louis.....	Lve	9:30 p m	9:00 a m

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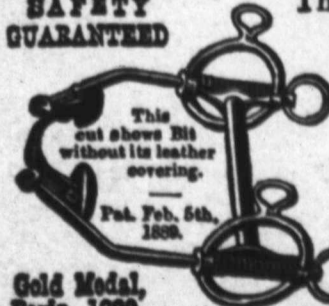
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders.....	213,923	4,260	99,078		
Sold to Shippers.....	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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