

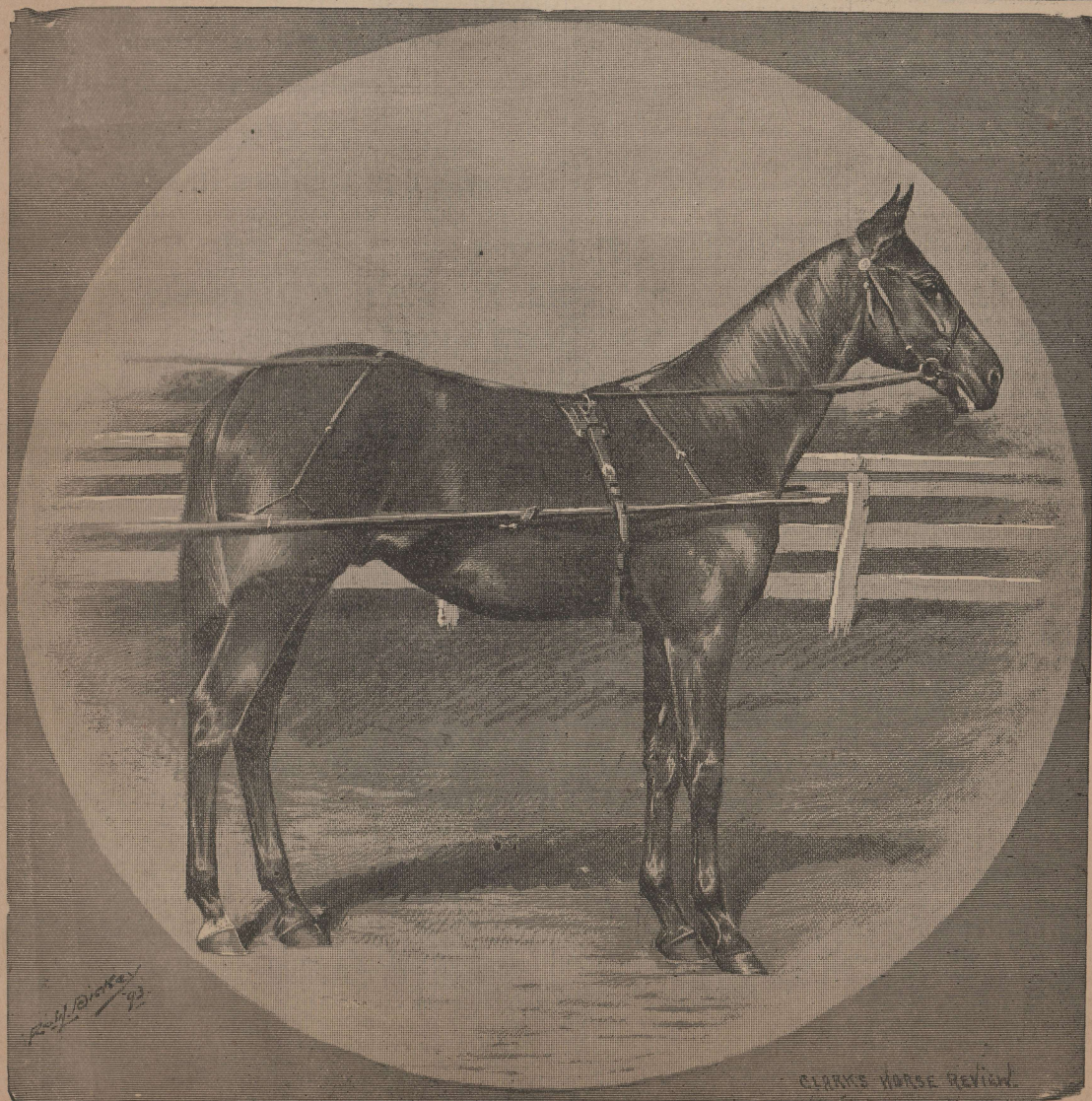
TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL



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FORT WORTH FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1893.

NO. 35.



THE WEANLING COLT LOMO ALTO, BY ELECTRITE, DAM BY NUTWOOD.

PROPERTY OF LOMO ALTO FARM, HENRY EXALL, MANAGER, DALLAS, TEXAS.

The cause of glanders is almost always contagion but in some few cases it appears to be generated or rather to degenerate from common catarrh or strangles. Treatment seems to be wholly thrown away, though in some few cases are recorded in which sulphate of copper given internally and applied externally to the nose, has apparently cured the disease. When the disease is established in a lot of horses they had better all be destroyed. The clothing should either be destroyed or well washed, then baked; the wood of all the stable utensils should be painted, and any iron work exposed to a red heat. These means will prevent it from be-

POULTRY.

Thoroughly whitewash the inside of your poultry house.

Sort your eggs to color, if you want them to look and sell well.

Give plenty of green feed and vegetables if you want fertile eggs.

Just think of it, chicken costs less than pork, and is much better.

Oyster shells crushed will supply the necessary lime needed for eggshells.

The medium-sized turkeys that are in a good condition bring the best price.

Do not complain that it is too hard work, but be thankful that you are able to do it.

Do not throw away coal ashes; give them to the fowls and they will be taken care of.

Feed the fowls the same as you feed the stock on the farm, systematically and regularly.

A sudden change of food from one thing to another will often cause the hens to cease laying.

A good laying hen will lay eggs enough in thirty to forty days to equal her own weight.

Keep down expenses in the poultry business; this is one of the essentials for the success of a beginner.

Furnish setting hens with good, fresh, clean nests in a darkened place, and put them on in the evening.

Ducks lay at night or early in the morning. Don't let them out until after 9 or 10 o'clock. They seldom use a nest.

Little chicks will do better in the garden than any other place if you can confine the hens to prevent their making trouble.

A dead hen under the roost generally dies from apoplexy or over-feeding. If a hen develops blind staggers she is too fat.

A little charcoal mixed with soft feed will aid digestion and prevent disease. It is a good purifier of the blood and system.

The refuse bones should be saved from the table and broken up in small pieces for the fowls. They will eat them greedily.

The indestructible stoneware drinking fountains are as good as any kind we have seen, and have the advantage of being cheap.

Poultry farming, as a distinct branch of agriculture, is making some progress. A small, cheap farm gives facilities for this business which will enable any able-bodied, industrious man to make a living at it. The abandoned farms of New England are being turned to some account in this manner.

To ward off disease in the poultry house is a simple matter, and in consequence for some people it is very difficult. If you need nothing but sound, wholesome food, keep the quarters clean and free from vermin, give warmth and sunlight without foul air, disease will pass by and go to your neighbor, who does not take these precautions. Medicine is a thing which should never be needed about a well-regulated poultry establishment. Prevention is vastly better than cure, because a sick fowl is an exceedingly difficult thing to cure.

Winter food should be composed of a larger heat-forming proportion than that fed during the summer to resist cold. Fat must also be produced as a reserve fuel to feed the fire. If the fowls are kept warm they will lay better and avoid sickness. Winter foods should consist largely of corn, barley, potatoes, rye and wheat. The hens should also be fed with material that will make eggs, feathers, etc. These foods, called albuminoids, should consist of lean meat, the curd of milk and the white of eggs. If these are fed regularly to chickens during the winter months they will thrive and lay a good number of eggs.

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

DAIRY.

Under no circumstances should cows be obliged to drink ice water from the pond or the frozen trough.

Cream at this season of the year should be churned at 64 degrees. If too cold, the butter will be a long time coming; if too warm, it comes too soft, injuring the grain and the keeping qualities.

Cows need large amounts of water while feeding upon winter rations, and results depend as much upon water being regularly furnished—pure, fresh and of the proper temperature—as on the food itself.

Heavy feeding pays, says bulletin 33 of the Wisconsin station. A cow producing a full flow of milk should receive over 70 per cent more food than is required for the maintenance of her body. It is the excess beyond maintenance that brings profit to the feeder.

Milk varies in quality as much as any other article of commerce, and there is no reason why it should all sell at a given price. People are beginning to find this out, and are becoming willing to pay an extra price for extra quality, just as they have long been doing with butter. Some of the states have taken official recognition of the difference in quality, and in order to insure a fair article, and to protect the public against frauds, they have established by law fixed standards to indicate the minimum amount of fat and of solids not fat which commercial milk shall contain, and in such states it is illegal to sell milk as pure which falls below this standard. It makes no difference whether the milk is poor from watering, from skimming, or from poor cows—the penalty is the same in all cases. Many good dairymen have turned this property to their own advantage by selling a guaranteed article, their warrant showing that it is equal to or above the standard required by the law.

Winter dairying grows steadily in favor with all who have tried it, in exchange for the old method of summer dairying. The foundation for the change is laid by having your cows come fresh in September and dry in July and August, thus ensuring the best production during that season when prices are at their best. It is true that it costs more to feed in the winter than in summer, but the price is enough better to warrant the difference in cost, and against this is the fact that time is not so valuable on the farm in winter, and so the labor costs less. It requires a good deal of time to attend to a dairy properly, either in summer or in winter, and so there is economy in having it to do when there is not much else to which you could profitably turn your hand; but the time to prepare for winter dairying is the year before, so do not take this as advice to start in at once.

One hundred million pounds of butter is a large amount, and this means a good deal of money, especially when it is all of high quality and is sold as such, but this is the amount of butter, and all strictly first class which goes from Denmark into the English market each year, and so adding to the revenue of the Danish farmers at the expense of their English neighbors. It is a trade of comparatively recent growth, and has been brought about through the encouragement of the industry by the Danish government, the establishment of practical dairy schools, and a careful study of progressive dairy science. By availing ourselves of the same means, there is no reason at all why we should not also become a great butter exporting country. The money which the exportation of a million pounds of gilt edge butter would bring in, would be an appreciable item to our dairy farmers.

Thousands of visitors at the World's Fair wondered why it was that Ayer's was the only Sarsaparilla on exhibition there. The reason is found in rule 15, which prevented the admission of patent medicines, secret nostrums and experimental compounds. Ayer's was the only blood-purifier which answered all the requirements of a strictly scientific preparation.

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- No. 2. *The Mystery of Cold Fell; Or, Not Proven*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 3. *Under the Red Flag*. By Miss M. E. BRADDON.
- No. 4. *King Solomon's Mines*. By H. RIDER HAGGARD.
- No. 5. *Around the World in Eighty Days*. By JULES VERNE.
- No. 6. *The Corsican Brothers*. By ALEXANDER DUMAS.
- No. 7. *Lady Grace*. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.
- No. 8. *Averil*. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY.
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- No. 10. *A Noble Life*. By Miss MULOCK.
- No. 11. *The Belle of Lyons; Or, The Miller's Daughter*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
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AGRICULTURAL.

Cornell university agricultural college says that the fertilizer value of wheat bran is \$12.30 per ton.

If the implement house has no floor or is not very dry, the wheels of vehicles and machines should rest on blocks or pieces of plank to keep the wheels dry.

The most economical way to market farm products is in the form of pork, beef, mutton, poultry or butter. By sending the grains and grasses to market in concentrated form, the transportation expenses are much reduced.

Apples, potatoes and other fruits and vegetables almost always experience a rise in price within a comparatively short time after harvesting. If you are prepared to store these things so that they will keep well, there is pretty sure to be some profit for you in holding them.

Agriculture may be suffering from the hard times. But we have not heard of so many farmers going to the wall, as we have of banks, merchants, manufacturers, etc. There must be something good in an occupation if it can keep one from bankruptcy in such a season as we have just gone through.

With prices so low for many of our staples one unflinching law in agricultural practice should be kept in mind. This is that cost diminishes in proportion to increased production. This does not mean that the total bulk of production must be greater, but that more must be secured from a given and stated area.

D. B. Myers: The question of how to run the farm and make it pay, appears to grow more complex as time goes on. Once I thought any blockhead could run a farm; indeed, that is why I myself became a farmer. Now, at the age of forty-two, I begin to realize more fully the undeveloped resources of the fields. They are no longer dumb; they cry out with a thousand tongues: "Give to us and we will give to you."

There are certain ways of escaping from the ill effects of the depreciation in the prices of farm staples which are within the reach of nearly all farmers. These are to grow more grass and stock, so as to feed nearly all produced on the land, and at the same time improve the land by returning the fertilizing material to it, so that it will produce continually larger crops. Increase the stock and dairy interests, and do it with a constant view to improving the land, and you will find that it will pay you eventually in spite of low prices.

Crop rotation should also be practiced if you mean to improve the land. A crop rotation of three, four or five years, with clover for one of the years, can be so arranged that the land will be continually strengthened by it. This method, in connection with all the manure which can be manufactured and the turning under of green crops as often as may be possible, is the way by which many a poor farm has been changed into a good one, and land which barely paid its taxes has been made to yield an excellent living; but this has been done only by good, methodical farming and not by haphazard methods.

Small farms have certain advantages over large ones. On the small farm, where everything is on a small scale, avenues are open to the owners which are practically closed to the large farmer. The small farmer is not so crowded with work, so that he has more opportunity to look into the details of his business, pay more attention to the marketing of his produce, and, in fact to farm more closely in many ways. He should feed all grain, hay and straw right on the place; in selling he should aim to get his products right to the consumer, without the intervention of a middle man. This will largely increase the profit from his operations. Extra care should be taken in the preparation of everything which goes to market. One can

easily then engage all the good butter, fresh eggs, etc., to private customers at a much higher price than could be obtained for the same goods from the grocer. It is these little matters which count, and the small farmer is in a position to take advantage of them.

The relative importance of the potato as a food crop may be judged by the fact that in Europe the crop for all the countries reported aggregates more than the combined bushels of the wheat and rye crop, and the crop of that continent exceeds in amount the whole wheat crop of the world. Germany is the greatest potato producing and consuming country in the world, with an average annual production of 900,000,000 bushels. The average crop of the United States is about 17,000,000 bushels. It would seem that there is room for an increase here.

One of the strongest reasons why the farmer should work earnestly for better roads is that they increase the value of his lands. We can see this in any district of country where part of the roads are good and part are bad. The farms which border along a hard, well made road, one over which full loads can be hauled in winter and spring as well as in midsummer, are always in demand at good prices, while farms which are perhaps equally productive, but situated on roads which can be traveled throughout a good portion of the year only with constant annoyance and trouble, have much greater difficulty in procuring a purchaser, even though offered at a less price.

The best definition of a weed which has ever been given is that it is a plant out of place. Keeping this in mind, you may easily see that a corn plant, or wheat plant or potato plant may be a weed by being too close to another plant of the same sort, and so taking a portion of the nourishment which should go toward the perfect development of the single one. Two poor plants are never worth so much as one good one. Treat all such plants out of place as mere weeds, and thin the crop without compunction. The earlier in life these or any other weeds are killed, the better it is for those which are meant to survive. From the start they steal the food which should go to the upbuilding of the others. It is this which makes important the early and frequent stirring of the soil among the growing crops.

The difference in the grade of a few quarts of seed becomes a difference in bushels in the crop. Hence it pays to select it with the most perfect care. This applies to corn, and, though a little late in the season, farmers might lay this item aside for another year with profit to themselves. Make the selection of the seed ears early, and let it be the sole business for the time being; pass along the rows with a half bushel basket, leaving the ears at the ends of the rows to be gathered up by the team. Get the well filled, early maturing, deep-grained ears; have an eye to the stalk, also, giving preference to those neither too dwarf nor overgrown, to those having no suckers and to those bearing but single ears. One ear is enough. Whether in hills or drills, the corn should average a stalk to each foot of row. With one ear to the stalk this would give a yield of 100 bushels to the acre. Avoid stalks showing any sign of disease. Leave a few husks on, so that the ears may be tied together in bunches; then hang them up where they will dry thoroughly before cold weather. When shelling this seed corn it will pay to make a second selection of a few dozen of the very choicest ears for pedigree seed, to be planted by itself next year, from which to make further selection. This method will improve one's seed so that he need have no fear of its running out.

Spirits of ammonia, if diluted, applied with a sponge to faded or discolored spots in a carpet will often restore the color.

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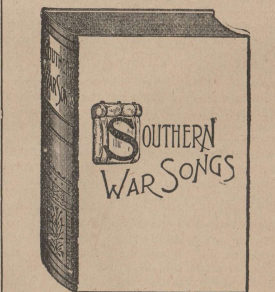
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No better argument in favor of this book could be presented than that given by the compiler in his preface, as follows: "The war songs of the South are a part of the history of the Lost Cause. They are necessary to the complete knowledge of the history of the South, and are a source of inspiration to the people of the South. It is especially adapted for Birthdays or Holiday Presents. It is a work of nearly 400 pages, profusely illustrated, and a handsomely bound in Confederate Gray, with ink side-stamped gold back, and will be sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50."

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The constant gnaw of Towser
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The constant cooing lover
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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Direct 2:06 and Johnston 2:06½ hold the fastest pacing records to high wheel sulkies.

C. H. Nelson stated recently that Nelson 2:09 had gone a half mile this season in one minute, before his foot was hurt.

California is in high honor this year. In addition to the great trotters she has sent out the following pacers: Flying Jib, 2:04, Saladin, 2:05¼, Diablo, 2:09¼.

The three-year-old filly, Bessie Jordan, by Gambetta, dam Lucy's Last by Lyle Wilkes, was sold to R. D. Zimmerman of Mathews, S. C., by R. Gentry of Lexington, Ky.

Nancy Hanks 2:04, will be driven by her owner J. Malcolm Forbes, on the snow this winter and next season will be bred to Mr. Forbes' great Electioneer stallion, Arion 2:07¾.

Monroe Salisbury says Direct will be campaigned in the east next year. Mr. Salisbury says he expects that in a few years all his two-year-olds will go miles in 2:15, just as thoroughbreds will reel off miles in 1:50.

The world's pacing record of 2:12¾ for two-year-old fillies is held by Lena Hill, doing the work in a race over a Texas track. She is strongly trotting-bred, being by William M. Hill, 2:20, a son of Sir Walter, 2:24½; he by Aberdeen, son of Hambletonian. The dam of Lena Hill no doubt furnishes the gait which the filly assumes, as she is the daughter of Octoroon, a horse whose name figures in the blood lines of other pacers. It is not likely that any records will be cut between now and January 1, although there is always a chance of something sensational cropping up in California. But now that Senator Stanford is dead the young things in the trotting department at Palo Alto are not being "chased" as they were when the senator was alive and had Marvin to do the driving. The other great trotting nursery in California, the Corbitt farm, is also minus its master hand in the sulky, John Goldsmith staying in this part of the country, and when Count Valensin died the controlling spirit of the Sidney boom was gone. In fact, the trotting horse industry on the Pacific slope has, from the causes named, received a set-back, so far as the production of colt performers is concerned, from which it will not soon recover.

Professor Henry, after carefully going into the matter says that he can not but regard wheat as approaching the nearest perfection for stock food of any of our grains, everything considered. The oat grain, being surrounded with a husk, is the safest we have for stock feeding, for the reason that animals are not so easily overfed. But apart from this advantage for oats, he puts wheat at the head of the list, because 100 pounds of it furnishes more real nutriment than does a similar weight of oats. The only possible danger in feeding wheat arises from the fact that there is no enveloping husk about the grain, and the huskless fodder gives the animal the concentrated grain too liberally, so that derangement of the digestive apparatus may follow. The best form of giving wheat to horses is by crushing or flattening the grain, in which form the food seems to be light in the stomach and easily digested. Ground wheat may be mixed with bran to lighten it, or may be spread over moistened chopped hay and straw, the same as shorts or other ground feed. There has been a strong feeling against the use of wheat for horses, doubtless the result of experience; but the injury which has resulted from it has been owing not to the merits or demerits of the grain, but to the fact that the feeding of it has been left to men possessed of insufficient knowledge of what is necessary to provide suitable food for stock. Crushed wheat, if intelligently and carefully used, may, so the last experiment shows, be advantageously fed to horses.

A Cheerful Outlook.

The following article copied from the Western Horseman, shows the drift of opinion among horsemen to-day, and contains so

many facts that we deem it worthy of the attention of every horseman in the land: "That the tide is turning in the right direction in the trotting horse business is plain to all observers, and that such a turn is a legitimate and natural one is equally plain. In the first place the trotting horse business has not suffered in a greater degree than has every other leading industry, and yet it is safe to say that the trotting horse breeding business has suffered more at the hands of its friends than from any other source. There is no other influence that can wreck any business interest so quickly and so completely as a panicky sentiment among its own friends. If this assertion ever needed any proof that proof, has been furnished during the past few months by the crazy actions of our people with regard to our national finances. In the first place, reckless inflation of values and want of business practice by those engaged in the business struck the first decisive blow to the trotting horse breeding industry. Then, when that blow began to have its natural and inevitable effect, and prices began to tumble, every breeder who had a surplus of s. t. b. trotting stock began 'stuffing' the combination sale catalogues with offerings, and a perfect avalanche of stock that was not wanted was thrown upon an overloaded market, and prices not only went down, but in their rapid fall took also public confidence in the business, and then everybody wanted to sell, and nobody wanted to buy. But as unreasonable inflation had its run, and, as is perfectly natural, its turning point, so also has unwarranted depression and lack of confidence had their run, and as sober, solid business sense once more takes up the line of action, intrinsic values and earning capacities of the trotter are being given due and just consideration, and conditions are daily growing more favorable to the seller. This is certainly as it should be. The state of public confidence is at all times the real key to the financial and business conditions of the country, and the trotting horse business is not different in this regard from other lines of legitimate business. One thing is sure, and that is, this is the buyers' harvest time in the trotting-horse business, for while prices on really desirable stock are perceptibly hardening, values are yet very much below a legitimate level, and as the dark financial cloud that has been hovering over a panic-stricken people is rapidly showing its silver (or gold) lining, general business confidence will soon be restored, and with this condition will come a general buoyancy in the trotting-horse business, and those buyers who have been waiting for years for lower prices and yet had not the courage to buy when values were immensely in their favor, will, as usual, be heard deploring their ill luck in not taking hold at the right time. The history of American finances and business interests shows that every calamitous shrinkage in value in any leading product or industry has been followed by a healthy and permanent reaction, and that the trotting horse business will not escape this universal law of business, is as certain as that general prosperity will again soon return to the business world. Looking at the subject in any business light must convince one that while the present is not a propitious time to sell trotting stock, it is the conservative buyers' harvest time. The intrinsic value of any piece of property is determined by the earning capacity of such property as established by the per cent of profit on amount of cost price. On this test, the trotting horse as an earning investment, is worth more to-day than at any other period of his career thus far. But in this connection, as in every other instance connected with the business, it must be borne in mind that real trotting stock is the kind under consideration. The 'said to be,' kind, the kind that has been largely responsible for bringing the business into the recent 'slough of despondency,' is out of the question, and if kept out will relieve the business of a very great burden. This little tumble in values and struggle with public confidence has in real-

ity been rather more of a struggle between the chaff and grain than anything else, and for a time it looked like 'chaff' would succeed in 'depopulating' merit, but as is always the ultimate result, merit wins, and nearly every one looking at all towards the trotting horse interest for business relations knows the good from the worthless, or the real trotter from the s. t. b. In most places of human life every calamity has its corresponding blessing, and notwithstanding the recent depression in trotting stock worked and is still working hardships to many breeders, the beneficial results are already discernible. The tendency to reckless speculation is checked; the ruling tendency of every man who had a few surplus dollars to engage in the business whether he possessed any knowledge of it or not has been checked; the myth of supposing that every animal possessing a standard cross was trotting bred and a trotter has been dispelled; the craze for 'time records' and other elements of flimsy and deceptive values have died the death of congenial weakness, and in many other ways has the business purged itself of former elements of self destruction. In fact the tide has turned, is turning and will continue to turn in favor of healthful prosperity, and upon the whole there never was a better time than the present for those who have real trotting stock to hold on, or a more favorable time for those who are in the market to buy."

Pixley has shown herself to be one of the gamest and speediest mares on the turf this season, and has a race record of 2:09½ which she obtained at the Lexington Ky., October races. She fought desperately with the king of stallions, Directum, 2:51.

These Things Are Practicable.

To make each acre of land produce more next year than it did this year.

Cows can be fed up and bred up to at least a 300 pounds annual product of butter.

Losses from disease and accident can be greatly diminished.

Butter can be made at that time of the year when it commands the highest prices.

Cost of labor can be reduced by using such conveniences as increase its efficiency.

Rice water is recommended in which to wash chaffies. Boil one pound of rice in five quarts of water. Cool it to the tepid point, then put in the goods and wash well, using the rice as soap. Pour off the water, leaving the rice sediment. Rub the chaffie well in the poured-off water. Use no clean water, but hang the material to dry direct from the rice water.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM
With the Improved Excelsior Incubator.
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made.
Circulars free. Send for illustrated catalogue.
Geo. H. Stall, Quincy, Ill.

J.C. DRIVING STILL LEADS THEM ALL
BIT
IT WILL CONTROL THE MOST VICIOUS HORSE.
75,000 sold in 1891.
100,000 sold in 1892.
THEY ARE KING.
Sample mailed X O for
NICKEL, \$1.50.
Stallion Bits 50 cts. extra.
RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO. J. P. Davies, Mfg.
PATENTED JULY 31, 1893

NOXALL INCUBATOR
Is the simplest and most perfect Self-Regulating Incubator on the market, and we manufacture the only self-regulating Brooder in America.
Circulars free. Address
Geo. W. Murphy & Co.
QUINCY, ILL.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
The lowest price first-class hatcher made.
We manufacture either single or double tray.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY
If your local dealer does not keep
Paddock's Angler's Outfit
send stamp for catalogue to Paddock & Co., 155-157 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address
W. C. FORBES,
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

Effective, November 1, 1893.
Daily Except Sunday.

Leave	Arrive
Mineral Wells 7:30 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:50 p. m.
Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Weatherford 8:50 a. m.
Sunday Only.	

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Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:30 p. m.
Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Weatherford 10:00 a. m.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, H. b. and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

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

Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

Kansas City

—TO—

Chicago, Omaha,

Lincoln, St. Joseph,

Denver, St. Paul and

Minneapolis

WITH
Dining Cars
Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars
Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

—AND—
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast

AND EASTERN PORTS.

Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

25 Cents. 25 Cents.

IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU.

Twenty Five Cents

For three months' trial subscription to the

COLUMBIA MAGAZINE

A high class monthly, always complete in each number. A striking novelties and other well selected fiction, every month. Descriptive and travel literature.

Try it, you will get your money's worth. Try it. Write to COLUMBIA MAGAZINE CO., Troy, O.

QUALITY AND PRICE
IS WHAT TALKS.
Look at these beautiful vehicles and low prices. You can't buy 'em from your local dealer for double the money. Write for our 188 star catalogue, the best ever published. Over 100 styles. Vehicles \$10 and upward. Harness \$5 and upward.
ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Breed to Type.

Mr. Richard Gibson, the well-known Canadian breeder and judge of sheep, in a late article in the Live Stock Report, points out the present danger of deviation from the true type in some of the mutton breeds. He says:

In the west the Shropshire men are getting away off and are more nearly approaching the Oxford and Hampshire type yearly. If the prizes are persistently given to the big open-coated sheep it will be easy to foretell the result. Instead of having the short-legged, thick, easy-feeding sort, with firm backs of good mutton, they will get slow feeders with narrow chins and the backbone never covered even when fat. I had my hands on some of that sort at Chicago. If the Oxford type is persistently followed much longer the Shropshires will quickly lose the name so justly given them in England of "the rent payers."

Again, a close examination of the Hampshires shown at Chicago would indicate a variety of types, so much so that one might reasonably ask, "Are they all of the same breed?" How is this; on their native down they breed as true to type as any, not excepting the Southdowns, but in the West they deteriorate more quickly than any other sheep I ever saw. Let me ask you is it because the breeders are not skillful, or are they groping in the dark, not having the proper type in their mind's eye? At any rate the breed keeps up their English reputation for early maturity, as the first prize shearing had a three-year-old mouth, and the second was equally as "forward." Contemplating a ram that was recorded, and by his owner considered very finely bred, the thought arose, how could such a nondescript be possibly evolved within the limited time from importation, if bred from

pure parents? Again, taking some of the sheep on exhibition, not Hampshires alone, the question arose, how long would it take a skillful breeder with no other material than the rams in use as shown to breed them back again to the true type? These sheep originally represented the skill and years of intense anxiety and labor of their founders, of failure and success; one year the means employed proved judicious and answered the highest anticipations, the next was, perhaps, a greater disappointment and almost discouraging; but pluck and determination finally overcame all obstacles, and the world pronounced the new breed a great success. Bakewell let his first ram in 1760 for 17s 6d, or nearly \$4, and for several seasons afterward could not realize more than two or three guineas for his best sheep. In 1784 and 1785 he obtained 100 guineas for a ram, and the desire to possess this valuable breed then became so great that in 1798 he made \$6000 by three rams and \$10,000 for seven others. He likewise received \$15,000 from the Dishley society for the use of the rest of his flock. What was the secret of his success? He bred to type and established it so much so that one ram was like another, and no matter upon what they were crossed they left their impress. In conclusion, a word to the young breeder. Before making up your mind as to what breed to go in for, well consider your market, and also the adaptability of your farm. Some breeds will do better on rich soils producing luxuriant crops; others on hilly or rough ranges; but whatever the sort may be, thoroughly study and make yourself conversant with the acknowledged type of your choice, and then keep that in view, ever striving to perpetuate those distinguished features that have made your breed valuable and sought after; also bearing in mind that the same skill that was required to evolve your breed must also be used by you to maintain its present high standard, with this difference that you have the material at hand if you wisely make the right selection. You will then have the satisfaction of knowing, if you do not meet with the success of Bakewell and others of our noted breeders, you have at any rate not prostituted their efforts and made their favorite breeds a byword and a mockery.

PIANOS

From \$75.00 and Organs from \$35.00 and upward. Write to me for prices before purchasing. Latest music to census. Catalogues free. ALEX. HIRSCHFELD, 200 Main St. Fort Worth, Tex.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED!

MADE OF

FINEST

Silver Steel,

Hard Rubber

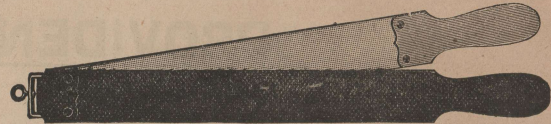
Hollow Ground.

HANDLE.
Price, \$1.50

WARRANTED.

This Razor is a real beauty, honed and stropped, ready for use. Every one file tested and we guarantee it to give satisfaction.

BARBERS' REGULATION BELT STROP.



PRICE, 75 Cents.

This is the regulation strop used by all barbers. Two strops in one, and will sharpen a razor in seven strokes. The leather is the best that is made, and the linen or lower strop is made of the best Irish linen especially prepared. Razor never needs to be honed where this strop is used. This strop never needs to be oiled and is warranted not to get hard or crack. Can be rolled up and carried when traveling.

The Journal's Columbian Set, Razor and Strop,

Put up in nice strong box, Price, \$2.00, Postage prepaid.

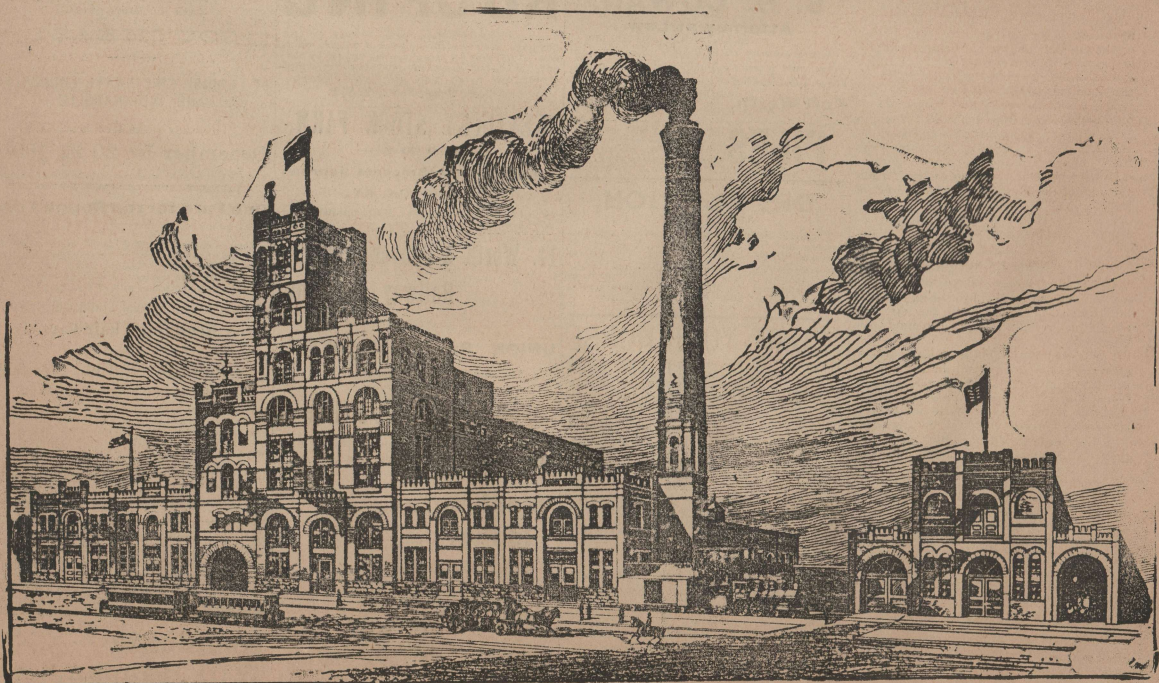
"The Secret of Stropping a Razor with a Barber's Strop" inclosed with each set.

But why pay even this low price when you can get the entire outfit free by sending four annual subscribers at \$1.00 each?

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

PERSONAL MENTION.

(Continued from Page 12.)

bull King Coffee's Jamaica, 28,739, a son of my grand cow Komp's Princess, that made such a record in the World's Fair test. Individually this is a bull of great style and finish. Through both the Tormentor, Khedive and the King Coffee, Guy Fawkes lines of breeding, he traces six times to the famous old cow, Coomassie, and as close up as it is possible now to secure a bull. I know no other bull combining such blood elements with such individual merit. Passing over such noted names in his ancestry as Coomassie, Guy Fawkes, King Coffee, Tormentor, Top Sawyer and Grey Friar, attention is here especially called to the recent work of his dam, Komp's Princess 1185. This cow was bred and raised at Inside Farm and contributed to the World's Fair committee for the great national butter test at Chicago. Her previous test at the farm was 15 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in seven days. She dropped a calf April 18, 1893, and entered the public 90-day test May 31, (she was not in the previous 39-day cheese test), as cow No. 21 in the Jersey list. In the 90 days she gave 284 lbs. of milk and made 183 lbs. 14 1/2 oz. of butter or a fraction over 2 lbs. per day and at a net profit in butter of 65 cents per day and standing third in profitable production. Her best 30 days in butter was 66 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. She was among the very few, if not the only one, that exceeded her previous private test. She was then selected with fourteen other Jersey cows for the 30-day test (known as test No. 3), but caught cold on the first day when the great cattle display was made, and was thrown off her feed, and although completing the test, she never fully recovered her lost ground, yet on the last and thirteenth day of the test, 5 months and 10 days after calving she made over 2 lbs. of butter from 21 lbs. of milk. Considering all the adverse circumstances, the public performance of this little cow makes up a remarkable record. Weighing less than 800 lbs., born and raised in a Southern climate, shipped by rail over 700 miles, put on dry winter feed, tested by strangers, in mid summer when the intense heat and chilling lake winds alternated and when the surrounding condition was described as most distressing to the cows, yet averaged over 23 lbs. of milk or over 2 lbs. of butter per day, through the 90 days and, on the one hundred and twentieth day of her test, 5 months and 10 days after calving, made over 2 lbs. of butter. Notwithstanding the hardships undergone and at the end of another long journey to her new home in New York, the cow is now (November, 1893,) giving over 3 gallons of milk on ordinary winter feed and is as sound as a dollar.

J. N. Ellis of Snyder was here yesterday.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville was here Monday.

C. M. Clisbell of Henrietta was here Monday.

T. J. Elliston of Christian was here yesterday.

W. R. Curtis came down yesterday from Henrietta.

T. D. Woody, the Decatur cattleman, was here Wednesday.

S. W. Lovelady, the Johnson county cattleman, was here Wednesday.

W. H. Scarborough of Fruitland spent Wednesday in the live stock center.

Dave C. Pryor, who is feeding a lot of fine steers at Brinckley, Ark., was here Wednesday.

John Kritser came in from a hustling tour Wednesday. Says he don't like the new telegraph company.

J. H. Talbert came down from Beef Creek, I. T., Wednesday. Says the range in his section is all right.

W. T. Thompson of Hico was here last Wednesday. He is feeding about 600 sheep on meal and hulls, and says they are doing well.

H. S. McEwen, traveling agent of the Street's Western Stables, Car company, was here Tuesday night. He has been located in Montana for a long time, but will be in Texas, with headquarters in Fort Worth of course, for the winter.

Ed Carver came in yesterday, and, among other good things, told the JOURNAL man about the following sales of meal fed cattle: At St. Louis, 104 head belonging to Ed Cobb, 919 pounds average, sold for \$3.60; fifty-four, T. D. Woody, 872 pounds, \$3.50; some Herefords, described as fine as split silk, bald faces and natural pacers, J. B. Wilson, 819 pounds, \$3.45; another lot of similar cattle, same owner, 1228 pounds, \$4.35; Bony Fields had some 860-pound cows which sold for \$2.40. At Chicago 1300-pound steers belonging to H. C. Edrington sold for \$4.00.

The Drumm-Flato commission company's advertisement appears again in this issue of

the JOURNAL. This firm has now been in business not quite one year, yet they have in that short time built up a large business, and that will compare favorably with houses of long standing. This firm is composed of and managed by such well known and experienced men as Maj. A. Drumm, F. W. Flato, Jr., both of Kansas City, and J. M. Daugherty and Ike T. Pryor of Texas. The firm have well organized houses at all three of the markets. Shippers to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago may therefore consign their stock to the Drumm-Flato commission company with the assurance that they will receive prompt attention and be sold for all they are worth.

James H. Campbell & Co., commission merchants, have an ad in this issue. This firm solicits consignments at Fort Worth and all other markets, and their customers may always rest assured of getting full market prices, getting remittances promptly and having their interest generally looked after. By the way, the JOURNAL man, dropped in the establishment of the Texas Painters' and Builders' Supply company of this city yesterday and looked at two signs the Campbell company are having made and they are certainly beauties, being 26 feet in length and 30 inches wide, gold lettering and blue sand back ground. The Supply company have established a reputation for fine workmanship, which is justly borne out by this work for James H. Campbell & Co.

The National Exchange.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—At the morning session of the National Live Stock exchange yesterday a scheme to shift the responsibility of mortgaged cattle from commission men to the shipper, and a proposition to favor legislation making the selling of mortgaged cattle a felony instead of a misdemeanor, as is the present law, was referred to a special committee.

It was decided to take to the supreme court of the state in which the case was brought a test case to determine the responsibility in the matter of mortgaged cattle so soon as such case can be brought involving the sum of \$5000, the amount necessary to bring a suit.

A scheme for the establishing of a permanent bureau of information was adopted. The stock growing section of the west is divided into six districts. The local exchange change of each of the six cities represented is to gather statistics from several counties of its own district. Representatives are to be maintained in each county to report to the local exchange the number of stock in the country, exchange of animals, supply of feed and the probable number of cattle to be marketed soon. The local exchange is to tabulate this information and forward it to the national exchange.

An effort is to be made to have enacted in the different states the Nebraska law, which provides a heavy penalty for owners who consign for sale mortgaged stock. A black list was established, providing that each exchange shall send to the secretary of the national body the name of every person who refused to comply with his contract.

Last night the delegates were the guests of the local exchange at a royal banquet at the Coates house, which was one of the most enjoyable events of the kind ever given.

To-day the final session was held. The convention adopted a resolution calling for an ante-mortem inspection of hogs at the scales instead of the packing houses. A telegram from J. H. Campbell of Fort Worth, Tex., asking for admission for Fort Worth into the exchange, was received last night, but no action was taken on the matter. It was agreed that the next convention meet at St. Louis next year, the executive committee to fix the date. Adjourned.

Stock Farms for Sale.

We have several splendid good black waxy, sage grass, pastures and stock farms for sale cheap. These lands are just the thing for feeding or fine stock farms. They are located in Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson and Parker counties and contain from 800 to 8000 acres each. They are now offered at much below their actual value and on easy terms. Address,

GEO. B. LOVING, Manager,
Fort Worth, Tex.

When answering advertisements seen in this paper, please say to the advertiser that you saw his ad in the JOURNAL.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

VENDORS' LIEN OR OTHER GOOD NOTES

Taken by LOMO ALTO FARM in exchange for Trotting Horses, Buggy Horses and Mares in foal to ELECTRITE, one of three of the best bred stallions living. Horses boarded and trained.

HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

MERINO BUCKS GIVEN AWAY, ALMOST.

Will place 150 thoroughbred rams aboard car at \$5 per head.

FRANK L. IDE,

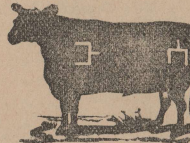
Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas.

FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:

30 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old,
30 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$50.00 to \$125.00 each.
Grade heifers at \$20.00 to \$50.00 each.
All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors,
TERRELL, TEXAS.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

J. C. McREYNOLDS,
P. O. Box 25,
NECHES, TEXAS.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds.

M. LOETHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

FOOT SALE AND EXCHANGE.

A Carload of Registered Jersey Heifers

From 8 to 24 months old. All the noted families represented including the blood of the WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS. Also

YOUNG COWS FRESH IN MILK.

Prices to suit the times. Address

W. GETTYS,
Ingleide Farm, Athens, Texas.

TWO YOUNG BULLS of the blood of Lilly Flag Queen of the Jerseys, out of tested dams. Worthy to head any herd.

IMPROVED FARMS.

In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 640-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1894.

CROWS GO WITH LAND.

For the price of \$8 and \$7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, balance on time.

S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel,
Fort Worth, Texas.

PASTURAGE FOR STEERS. IRRIGATED GRASS.

We can pasture 300 head of two-year-old steers on stalk fields and irrigated grass turning them out for market April 1. Abundance of feed and water. Address at once, T. A. Hutchins, Toyah Creek, Toyah P. O., John Harbert, Supt.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. A good pasture well watered, located in Lubbock county, Tex. Said pasture is 912 miles, surrounded with a good four-wire fence. For particulars address F. E. WHEELOCK, Mgr., Lubbock, Texas.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

The business and editorial offices of the JOURNAL are now at 407 Main street, upstairs, in the block opposite the Pickwick hotel.

Arnett West of Brownwood was here Sunday.

Jot J. Smythe the Itaska feeder was here Tuesday.

O. P. Roger, the Jolly ranchman, was here Saturday.

Charles French went to Little Rock Saturday night.

T. J. Lemmon of Haskell, was here Wednesday.

G. E. Wiley of Colorado City was here Wednesday.

R. K. Erwin of Itaska, the oil mill man, was here Sunday.

S. R. Coggins, the Brownwood cattleman was here Tuesday.

G. H. Cornwell of the Dublin oil mills was here Tuesday.

George Simson came up from his feeding pens at Cresson Tuesday.

Maj. T. J. Peniston of the Kimberlin cattle company of Quanah was here Wednesday.

Robert V. Kirkpatrick, a territory newspaper man was down to see the sights Tuesday.

C. M. Lacey of Waggoner, I. T., was among the visiting cattlemen in the city Wednesday.

B. R. Webb of Baird, a prominent real estate and live stock broker of Baird was here Tuesday.

Maj. W. C. Lewis of the Santa Fe live stock department spent several days in the city this week.

W. T. Way went to Waco Tuesday night to look after the interests of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company.

George W. Katy-Haynes was here Tuesday. Says fine weather and cattle doing well is the general rule.

North & Co., of Fort McKavett, Texas, offer 250 3 and 4 top steers at this issue. See their ad and write them.

F. Reutenbach, Bischviller, Basco Alsace, Germany, is among the many other new subscribers to the JOURNAL this week.

Ed H. East, the Archer county cowman and feeder was here Saturday. Says things are moving along smoothly in his parts.

Capt. E. F. Hard came down Tuesday night from the disputed territory where, he says, everything is getting along nicely.

W. K. Clark of Dicie, stock farmer and cattle feeder was here Wednesday. Mr. Clark puts a bunch of steers on feed next week.

A. A. Wiley of Colorado City, manager of the Magnolia land and cattle company was among the visiting cattlemen in the city Wednesday.

Capt. Thomas J. Atkinson came in just in advance of a cold wind Tuesday night. Says he left home hurriedly and humped himself the "hull way" to town.

Messrs. White Bros. of Roswell, N. M., were here Saturday returning from Kansas City. They report their ranges in New Mexico as being in good shape.

W. C. Edwards, the irrepressible Bill, of Waggoner, I. T., rolled into town Tuesday night and mixed with the boys a few lines Wednesday. Bill denies the rumor that he's a half-breed.

Col. William Hunter went to San Antonio Saturday night. Uncle Bill has a brand new sign over his office and its a beauty and is the pride of the Texas department of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company.

Thomas McCarty of Strawn was here Saturday en route to the territory, where he has a string of fine steers. Says the territory steers are doing nicely and will go through the winter in good shape.

Uncle Hilary Beiford was down from Knox county several days, returning home Monday morning. His grass is all right, but there are some men who will be badly in need of grass before the winter is over.

T. F. Smith the Archer county cattle raiser, and who is feeding about 2500 steers at Corsicana, Palestine and Crockett, was here Sunday. Everything is doing well, he says, and it looks he'd come out all right.

The City National bank, which has been well known to the cattlemen and farmers of Texas for many years as one of the leading banks of Fort Worth, is advertising in the JOURNAL, and to it the JOURNAL would refer as a good, safe place for the boys to keep

their money. J. C. McCarthy, Max Elser, Martin Casey, Thorp Andrews and its other officials are too well known to need any introduction through the JOURNAL.

The Whitsel Saddle Gait company of Kansas City have an ad in the JOURNAL. This company guarantees that by following the instructions given by them, anyone can get a horse to suit themselves. Look up their ad and write them.

G. A. Beaman, the well-known merchant, cattle raiser, feeder and dealer of Comanche, was here Saturday en route to Memphis. The firm of Martin & Beaman have a long string of fine steers on feed there and have been adding a few loads right along. Mr. Beaman says the cattle are doing fine and he is sanguine of the success of the business.

M. French, representing the Kansas City stock yards, is here for the winter. Mr. French is here for business and not for his health, though his employers thought he needed a change of climate, so sent him to Texas. The Pickwick hotel is his headquarters. Mr. French is a pleasant gentleman and will make many friends in Texas both for himself and the stock yards company he represents.

Uncle Henry Martin was in Fort Worth Saturday and left that night for Kansas. Some of Uncle Henry's friends say he is now a Kansas jaw hawker, but he says he's still a good old Texan, and the JOURNAL is bound to believe him. Uncle Henry is taking a big dish in the feeding business this winter, and is no doubt going to fill several barrels with the money he'll make out of it. Well, he's a good man and generally succeeds in everything he undertakes.

L. W. Krake, the popular traveling representative of that great Texas market, the East St. Louis National stock yards, returned a few days since from headquarters, bringing with him his family and is now keeping house in Fort Worth. Texas will gladly welcome Mr. and Mrs. Krake and will be proud of having them as residents of her great live stock city. Mr. Krake does good work for the stock yards company and he can now feel like he's more at home than ever in Texas, where he has ever been well-known and deservedly popular.

L. P. Alexander of Monroe, La., was here Tuesday. Says his cattle are doing well. Don't see why everybody is so enthusiastic in preaching good markets. He doesn't believe cattle will even bring as good prices as they did last year; sees nothing to warrant people in believing that times will be any better. In the east money is scarce, factories are shutting down and all the markets are tight, and the cattle market will sympathize with the others. He will lose several bets on the question if anyone wishes to bet with him.

Capt. Sneed the Missouri, Kansas and Texas live stock agent, according to Jerree Barbee, has, at great expense, imported into his office, a notary. The captain's object in doing this, so our informant says, is that he will have no trouble in making affidavit to all his statements to the patrons of the road. The JOURNAL is not in position to vouch for the entire truthfulness of this, but Barbee will tell all about it to anyone who wants to know, and everyone knows how much of Barbee's talk to believe, as to Barbee's veracity, ask Jim Wilson.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio was here Monday en route to Kansas City, where he had just shipped a train of cattle. Says the whole state south of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and east of the Pecos river is almost entirely without grass or water and if the winter is at all severe fully 40 per cent of the cattle there will die. Some spots of that territory has good grass in pastures, there, of course, cattle will do well. He says cattle can be bought for a song there now. He has just bought a herd which he got for almost nothing, and as one of his pastures has had rain and grass is good there, thinks he'll come out all right on them.

J. D. Shuford, live stock agent of the Union Pacific in Colorado, arrived in Fort Worth Sunday night. Had just come in from Kansas City, where he took in the best part of the banquet of the National Exchange convention. As to the live stock interests in Colorado, says grass is fairly good in most parts and cattle will do accordingly well. Mr. Shuford is well-known to the cattlemen all through Texas and is deservedly popular, as also is the road for which he works. He will be in Texas, off and on, for several months.

Lark Hearn of Callahan county was in the live stock center Tuesday. Mr. Hearn is one of our old time Texas cattlemen and knows all about the business from Alpha to Omega. Says in Callahan and surrounding counties grass and water are both scarce; a good many cattle will, as a consequence die. However, in quite a few pastures, both grass and water are plentiful and stock will winter well. He is a man who always raises his forelegs, and has good ranges for his cattle, so of course, he won't suffer much if

DIAMONDS,

First-class Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry and Silverware are my

SPECIALTIES

The best manufacturing and repair shops in the state are under my personal supervision.

All work guaranteed. Lowest prices for quality of goods to be had in the market.

J. E. MITCHELL, - The Jeweler,
504 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

turns as cold as blue blazes. As to his Panhandle ranch where he has 4000 fine steers, says the range is in fine condition and his steers are going to be "way up." He is figuring on driving another herd from the Callahan county ranch through to the Panhandle soon, in order to get them above the line and on better grass, and also in order to make more room for the home cattle.

Col. Henry Exall, manager of Lomo Alto Farm, one of the foremost horse farms of Texas, has an advertisement on page 13 of the JOURNAL. Col. Exall offers to sell fine trotters and buggy horses and brood mares for vendor's lien or other good notes. The mares he offers are in foal by Electrice, a high bred stallion, and one of three of the best horses living. The Lomo Alto Farm has gained an enviable reputation as turning out a great many fine horses and buyers are advised to correspond with Col. Exall when wanting horse stock.

Messrs. C. B. Van Norman & Co., have succeeded to the business of the live stock commission firm of Thayer Bros. & Co., Union stock yards, Chicago, and Mr. S. W. Thayer, who will have charge of the Texas business, writes the JOURNAL as follows: "We are much indebted to our ad in your paper for consignments of stock, and feel that we have been well repaid for the money expended in this way. I will remain in charge of the Texas business, and give it my personal attention. Have had a very satisfactory cattle trade this year and hope to do even more the coming year."

F. W. Flato, vice-president of the Drum-Flato commission company, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Flato believes fed cattle will do very well this winter and that the markets in the spring will be good. Talking on the subject of meal as a feed, Mr. Flato does not believe that anything will be found to equal the cottonseed hulls as a roughness. He hears that some are trying sorghum, some hay and straw, and still others are feeding the meal and letting the cattle run on grass, but he does not believe cattle fed that way will do well. Hears silage is a good roughness to be fed in connection with the meal, but nothing in his opinion will ever come anything like taking the place of the meal. Mr. Flato says from what he hears concerning the ranges of a large part of Texas he is much afraid that many cattle will die this winter for want of feed and water. He, however, he hopes for the best and says Texas cattlemen certainly deserve a little of the good now after undergoing what they have for the past eight or ten years.

Col. R. H. Overall of Coleman, was here last Saturday, and called at the JOURNAL office. The colonel is one of the JOURNAL's warmest friends, and it is always a pleasure for him to come. He called on the editor when the paper was only a few months old, and was about the first man to speak a word of encouragement to its editor, and to assure him that the paper would be a success. That was nearly fourteen years ago, but is still fresh in the memory of the JOURNAL man, and will always be remembered and valued. Col. Overall says the whole range country in his section is in very bad shape, nearly all the cattle have been moved out to new pastures, and a great many of those left there will die. He was very fortunate in securing pasturage for his, and says he will not lose many. Even before the cattle were moved there was not one-fourth as many cattle in his section as there were three years ago. He thinks the shortage next year will

be great. Believes steer cattle will be exceedingly short, while there will be practically no cows or calves in the state. He is a firm believer in better times and says we're most sure to enjoy the prosperity we're justly entitled to. Thinks the feeders are the men who'll be in it next spring. Believes everyone should do their best to improve their herds and says the way to do it is to head the herds with good, blooded animals and feed. That's the kind of methods the successful people must employ in future, and he intends to be among the successful ones.

James M. Daugherty of Abilene, but who is always hustling around somewhere else, was here Monday and Tuesday. He has cattle and other interests scattered all around over Texas, the territory and most everywhere else that a cattlemen can have anything, and it keeps him mighty busy looking after things. He is of the opinion that a big lot of cattle will starve to death in Texas this winter, but does not think the death loss will be very much larger than is usual. He thinks the feeders are strictly in it. Believes in better markets because we are sure to wake up in the spring and find that we are mighty short on cattle. Cows, calves and everything else have been shipped out in alarmingly large numbers the past few years and we are bound to have a shortage some time, and he believes it is now upon us. "People do not think about this as they should," he says, "or more would realize how great the shortage will be. We have practically had no calf crop for a year or two and will have none next year. Then our cattle have died very fast and been shipped very heavily. I think we'll be short on all classes of stock."

W. E. Raynor, of Raynor, Texas, was here Sunday. He says there is very little grass on the open land in his section but the enclosed land is very well supplied and cattle will do well. Is an enthusiastic believer in the improved methods of breeding and feeding; thinks good blooded animals, good feed and proper care are the proper things to do and the only way to make money out of the cattle business. He is buying now every good heifer he can get and as soon as he gets enough of them, will buy some of the finest bulls living even if he has to cross the ocean after them. Thinks our San Antonio man has things sized up well. Wants to the ranchman to raise his own feed, where it is possible, for him to raise cotton, gin it, and make his own cottonseed meal, and feed his own steers on his own place and on feed of his own raising. His section is fast becoming a great cotton raising country and while the land will not average much more than half a bale to the acre, still a man can cultivate much more land in his country than anywhere else, and with the same labor. Mr. Raynor is anxious to find out something more about silos and wants someone to write him all about them.

W. Gettys of Athens, Tex., proprietor of that noted Ingleside farm, offers a car load of registered Jersey heifers for sale in this issue. See his large ad on page 13. Mr. Gettys has an established reputation for handling first-class stock, and will without doubt be able to please the most fastidious buyer. The JOURNAL bespeaks for him the patronage of its friends and assures them of receiving good treatment. In a letter to the JOURNAL Mr. Gettys says: Several of the heifers are sired by my inbred Comassie

(Continued on Page 13.)

NOTES AND NEWS

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls is in San Angelo. He wants 1500 cows.

Charles Malloy of Concho county has sold 600 graded steers to Kunnels county parties.

Charles Schauer of San Angelo has just purchased the Morgan Price sheep, about 3000, at 75 cents.

Mrs. P. C. Lee of San Angelo recently sold to R. J. Ware of Hillsboro 250 four-year-old steers at \$20.

John Ryburn, manager of the "half circle 6" of San Angelo, has 600 steers on meal and hulls in the territory.

Jot J. Smythe, the Itaska feeder, has recently purchased of Johnson & Miller, San Angelo, 200 feeders at \$22.

J. B. Caldwell and Berry Gatewood shipped a train load of cornfed cattle to Chicago from Ennis on the 9th.

J. F. Bustin of San Angelo is driving 1500 head of cheap cattle, recently purchased near San Angelo, to Sterling county, where he has leased pasture.

Willis Johnson of San Angelo has sold to Martin & Beaman of Comanche 500 steers. These steers were shipped to Memphis by the latter parties and will be fed.

A Dallas News correspondent writes from Benjamin, Knox county, December 6, and says that cattle are in good shape, there being plenty of stock water. The same correspondent says that the dry weather is best for grass, as too much wet rots the grass and causes great loss.

The Maverick says the first snow of the season fell at Matador last Tuesday evening and night. The ground was barely covered owing to its being so warm just before it commenced to fall, a good deal of it melting as fast as it fell. For an hour or two Wednesday morning the hills west of town presented quite a beautiful appearance and reminded us of the snow-capped mountains we hear so much about.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Come or Write.

50,000 acres, lower country, alternate sections, at \$1 per acre, third cash, balance long time at 8 per cent, with the state sections leased; would make a splendid cow ranch.

Lower country, solid body, 35,000 acres, mostly fine farm land, in the line of railroad development, and for present use or speculation a genuine snap, at \$1.25 per acre, easy terms. Might take some good city property as part payment on this tract.

\$16,000 general merchandise and town property for land in South or West Texas. Good paying San Antonio hotel business for merchandise or land.

Some bargains in farm, fruit and garden lands on the Texas coast.

Good business and some black land farms; all free and clear for tract of land suitable for stock farm, near Austin, San Antonio or Houston.

Some fine improved San Antonio property to exchange for ranch.

Some extra good improved horse stock to exchange for land or cattle.

Some good San Antonio property to exchange for land.

Steers, stock cattle and sheep for sale.

If you want to buy, sell or trade anything I am liable to do you good. Office over Frost's bank, San Antonio, Tex.

R. R. CLARIDGE.

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

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies

WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to

R. B. PARROTT,

General Manager.

WACO, TEXAS.

Weltman Brothers'

\$3 Shoe.

Best On Earth.

Weltman Brothers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

S. H. COWAN,
Attorney-at-Law.

General attorney Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office, Hendricks building,

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PILES

Instant relief, final cure in a few days and never returns; no surgery; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 528, New York City, N. Y.

DR. ALDRICH,
SPECIALIST.

Treats all Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases; also Goitre, Tumors, Cancers, Varicose, Ulcers and Strictures without cutting. The Doctor treats all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest. In every case Catarrh can be cured. Superfluous Hair, Birthmarks and Moles permanently removed. Office, 340 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

YOU GAIT YOUR HORSE

in Running Walk, Fox or Dog in ONE HOUR by using Prof. Whittier's Saddle Gait Method. No hobbling or anything to injure a horse in the slightest manner. Anyone can handle the methods. \$5.00 in case of failure if properly applied. Not necessarily any expense after you have purchased the method. Methods cheap. Write for particulars and testimonials.

WHITSELL SADDLE GAIT CO.,
919 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C-MONEY \$25 FOR 1; \$50 FOR 2; \$100 FOR 3; \$200 FOR 5; \$500 FOR 10. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 627, PORTLAND, ORE.

Holiday Excursions.

The International route will sell holiday excursion tickets to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Hannibal Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. Also to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, North and South Carolina, on December 19, 20 and 21, limited to thirty days from date of sale, at half rate or one limited fare for round trip. For rates, time of trains and other information, call on nearest I. & G. N. ticket agent or address D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
MAYFIELD BROS.,
DENTISTS,
Office opposite Pickwick Hotel.
Artificial Teeth without Plates a Specialty.

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, Trazewell County, Ill.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE BREED.
SENT * FREE * ONE * YEAR.
Write for Sample Copy.
F. L. HOUGHTON, - - BOSTON, MASS.

EAGLE BRAND THE BEST ROOFING
Is unequalled for House, Barn, Factory or Out buildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron. It is ready for use, and easily applied by anyone. Send stamp for sample, and state size of roof. EXCELSIOR PAINT AND ROOFING COMPANY, 155 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

KENTUCKY STOCK FARM,
—THE GREAT—
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Is clothed with this paper. Write publishers for sample and get our club rates.

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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the great

PANHANDLE COUNTRY

of Texas, the greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all, also the only direct route to

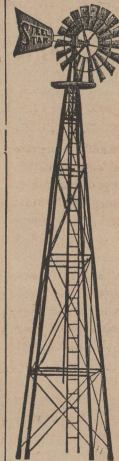
Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming,

and all Pacific coast points. We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Summerlands.

For full information address
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WIND MILLS,
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MAKE

Horse Powers,
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AT

STARVATION PRICES.

Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

A CHRISTMAS TRIP

—TO THE—

"OLD HOME"

—IN THE—

Southeastern States
HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

—VIA—

The Texas & Pacific Ry,

—TO—

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

—AND ALL POINTS IN THE—

SOUTHEAST

—TO—

ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE
AND INDIANAPOLIS.

—ARE AUTHORIZED FOR—

December 19, 20 21, 1893.

Tickets will be sold on above dates limited for return 30 days and at the remarkably low rate of

One Fare for the Round Trip.

Remember the Texas and Pacific railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis and gives unequalled double daily train service to any of the above points, making close connection with all diverging lines.

Regular and Special Trains will Carry
Free Reclining Chair Cars

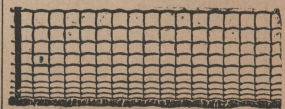
—AND—

Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

In which space will be reserved on application.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this desirable popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned.

W. A. DASHIELL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't
L. S. THORNE, 3d Vice President and General Superintendent. DALLAS, TEXAS.



Accidents
Will Happen.

But an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We load ten miles or sixteen tons of "prevention" in a box car. We have County Agents who sell two or three such carloads in one season. Figure up the saving on accidents and cures and write for evidence.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas.

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 12.

H. McFadden, Victoria county, has gone across the Pecos to see if the cattle out that way are really fleshy. In view of his talk to me, I feel authorized in quoting him as most emphatically of the opinion that young steers are scarce in Texas.

A leading West Texas cattle and sheep owner says that with wool at even to cents, unless the state will protect the flocks from scab and wild animals, other interests may just as well get ready to pay the taxes that the sheep now pay.

Col. Walder of San Patricio county wants a thoroughbred Devon bull. If breeders of the "Little Reds" would advertise them in the JOURNAL, buyers would know where to get them. No charge for the suggestion, and will make reasonable rates on the ads.

Mr. W. C. Wright of Williamson county is dehorning 1000 feeding steers. He tried the experiment on 500 last year and was well pleased with the result. He claims that more than double the number of hornless cattle can eat at a trough, and that their improvement will be more rapid.

Col. Meyer Half informs me that friends in Kansas City informed him that Col. Kleberg, secretary of the Texas Sanitary board, did all he could at the late Kansas City meeting to prevent the changes made in the Texas dead line. This backs up all I said about Col. Kleberg. He's all right.

People who take the JOURNAL know it, which is more than may be said of some other papers. For instance a stockman said the other day that he used to take a certain other paper, but was not sure if it "is coming yet." When the dry rot hits a paper, it may last a little longer than a damaged potato, but the ultimate result is just the same.

As the Wilson bill puts dressed meats on the free list there is getting to be some anxiety among stockmen as to its possible effect upon the American cattle industry should it become a law. Attempts have been made to bring in Southern American dressed meat in the face of the duty. With the duty off can they make it, and if they can what will become of us? These are some of the things that well informed cattle raisers are beginning to ask themselves.

Under inspiration of a lot of good things sent him for Christmas, Frank Holland, the "bad man" of Farm and Ranch, grows sympathetic and calls upon everybody to have consideration for those not so well fixed, and more ignorant than themselves. That's all right, Frank, for a fellow gorging himself on preserves and things that didn't cost him a cent, but nobody has sent me anything, and so the chicken gang will have to take their medicine.

Fred Wilkins, the well-known Pecos country ranchman, was in the city a day or two last week. Says he has gone out of Crockett county with cattle herds every year for ten years and never had any trouble with splenic fever, and never heard of any one who ever did have trouble with Crockett county cattle. He expressed surprise when told that Buchel county had been shifted below the line. Wilkins says that no one has had a better opportunity than Meyer Half to observe where the danger line really is. And if Crockett

county is a safe county, it is no wonder that Half is stirred up over the change affecting his Buchel county ranches. Wilkins advanced an idea new to me, and for which he does not claim originality, that there is a strip of country out that way, including Crockett and Tom Green counties, in which the cattle will neither give or take splenic fever.

If the JOURNAL readers find a good deal of "wind and water" in my letter this week, they may charge it up to the fact that while I ought to have been finding fillin' for these columns, I was engaged in the more pleasant, if less profitable pastime of running all the deer and turkey out of a 3000 acre pasture. Hunting ought to be pretty good in the adjoining pastures just now, and if some one with more sense than the deer and turkey gets after them, like many a human critter, they may come to realize that they fled from imaginary, into real danger.

There has been considerable inquiry for cows for spring delivery of late, and there is some speculation as to what they want with them. Some say that yearlings are short, they want the cows to breed. Some say they are for the territory, and later for the market, and a well known stockman, with an eminently level head says that cows bought at \$7 to \$8, safe from the winter will make money for the buyer, to say nothing about the calves, which are considerable of a factor in estimating the possible profits of the transaction. They may all be right, nine or less.

Thh chicken paper says there is no place in Texas where abundant stock feed may not be raised, in words like that. Gently, son, gently! While considerable of a feed farmer, (on paper) myself, there are some good large patches out in the Devil's River country, where the most enterprising ranchman has never had the hardihood to attempt to raise anything but sotol. And for the further information of the chicken man, will explain how he raises it. He hits it with an axe. I manage to keep the chicken editor pretty nearly on the right track, but he will persist in over doing things.

If Western and Southern representatives in congress would bestow upon producers of new materials some of the solicitude which they are slathering over the Eastern manufacturers, it would be more in accordance with the everlasting correctness of things. A Southern or Western congressman who will help the Eastern manufacturer at the expense of the people who sent him to congress, is a d--d rascal, or else a bigger fool than the fellow who, on going home one night, put his dog to bed, kicked himself down stairs, and never discerned his mistake till the next day, when he chased a cow and couldn't bark.

Make the tanks narrow and deep. Not a tank in a dozen is made to hold water like it should. But say! Suppose there was a law against "cussing," and a neighbor should spend lots of time and lots of money making a big tank, and suppose a big rain should come and fill it full, and suppose that the same night the water should disappear through the bottom of that tank, and suppose on discovery of the fact that neighbor should tincture the circumambient atmosphere with brimstone and blue vitriol, and suppose you were on the jury to try him, what would you do?

I was in the country on a business and hunting trip last week, and spent a portion of the time in a large "settlement" of thrifty German farmers. They live in neat stone houses, and all their surroundings betoken thrift. The cribs are filled with corn, their work teams are fat, the few cattle and stock horses are in good condition, they are well along with their plowing for spring crops, and the hay and fodder stacks about the barn yards, indicate that a "die up" is not

among the calamities ahead of them. One thing that I observed them doing, may be new to some. After plowing, they drag the ground level, for the reason they say, that it does not dry out so fast as when left as the plow leaves it. But they do not seem to have learned the value of the farm roller, used after spring planting and especially when planting is followed by dry weather.

Mr. W. D. Crawford of Frio county, was in the city last of the week. Thinks a few old cows will cover about all the loss in his section, unless the winter proves unusually severe. Mr. Crawford is feeding 500 head on pear and says they are improving on it right along. The pear is in fine condition for feeding this winter. Thus far he has been burning the thorns, but has a pear cutter which he will use. Mr. Crawford says that Capt. McNeill of Live Oak county has the right idea about how pear should be cut, and that the machine he has comes as near doing it that way as it is possible for one to be made. He says that certainly a cutter that leaves the fibrous portions of the pear in long strings is a failure. Mr. Crawford said that cotton is a fairly safe crop in his county, and that feeding value of the seed considered a profitable one.

Mr. H. H. Carmichael, the leading merchant and stockman of Bandera county, was in the city this week. Thinks loss of stock will be light in his section, and that cows will be worth more money next season. Mr. C. reports a good deal of interest in hog raising in Bandera county; and thinks his county cannot be excelled in the state for hogs. He has been paying some attention to hogs himself, with very satisfactory results and thinks they may be grown with profit, at as low a price as 3½ cents gross. Mr. C. will put a hog proof fence around a 3000 acre pasture, in which he is running at present about 500 cattle. He thinks he can keep 300 cattle, beside a large number of hogs. Says it is better to have the pigs come in the fall, as they get the benefit of several months mast, giving them a good early growth. The hardest time on the pigs is during two or three summer months, when it is necessary to feed them some, but that a hundred or two bushels of corn, will keep as many hogs thriving till mast comes. Beside at this season, green feed, especially sugar cane may be grown cheaply and abundantly.

Here is a sample case: On a slope toward a stream, is a 4000 acre pasture, and below it a 2400 acre pasture. Below the latter is a 1200 acre pasture, and further down the valley, are several small farms. In the 4000 acre pasture, there has already been some loss of stock, and there will be more. The 2400 acre pasture is nearly empty owing to lack of water. The few cattle in the 1200 acre pasture have been driven to the river for water for two or three months, until recently when some shallow water holes caught rain water enough to give them a rest. But it is disappearing fast, and unless it rains very soon, they will be going to the river again for water. There is a large dry branch heading in the 4000 acre pasture, and running through that, as well as the smaller pastures and the farms. Now suppose an artesian well were sunk at the head of the branch and a sufficient flow secured to cause a running stream through all these lands, what a glorious thing it would be for the owners and their stock. And if all the parties who would be benefited, would contribute toward the cost in proportion to the benefits to be derived, the cost would be small. Why don't they do it?

A poor little weak headed country girl with too little knowledge of the ways of a wicked world to take care of herself, came to San Antonio to seek employment, bringing a letter to one supposed to be human, who was expected to befriend her. Instead, he took advantage of her poverty, her innocence and her friendless condition to acco-

plish her ruin. Not satisfied with that, the fiend compelled her to enter upon a life of shame, taking by force from her pitiful hands, the price of her soul and body. For this worse than murder the libel on his race was given 100 days in jail! Judge Noonan said to the jury regarding a similar case: "For the sake of humanity, it would have been better to have declared the brute insane." No! He should be deprived of organs that would disgrace a dog, and with the wail of a lost and ruined soul forever sounding in his ears, be scourged about the earth, the scorn of the veriest wanton, kicked out of his path by the meanest tramp and shunned like a plague by every honest man; and finally when his pestiferous breath no longer pollutes the pure air of heaven, his cursed cadaver should be given to the scavengers of earth and air. God's green grass is too good to grow over the carcass of such a cur.

IN A NEWSPAPER'S LIBRARY.

Journals Want Books Filled Only with Hard, Solid Facts.

Perhaps no library is more carefully selected than the working library of a newspaper. There is no telling what the next hour will bring forth in the world of news, and yet a newspaper must be prepared to accept everything that comes along. Naturally its library contains books for work, not for show or mental diversion.

For that reason the volumes on the shelves are largely books of reference, biography, history, geography, science, arts and statistics. The selection must cover so much ground that any question submitted can either be answered in a few minutes, or after the further searchings suggested by some printed authority in the newspaper library.

There is one work, however, that is invaluable to the newspaper man—the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica. No work of reference is handled as often, no other volumes are opened as frequently, and no other product of the publisher's art is valued as highly as that epitome of the world's knowledge—the revised edition of Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the work which we are offering our readers for 10 cents a day, and the payment lasts for only ninety days.

This paper goes on the principle that what is best for itself is good for its friends. It knows and thoroughly appreciates the value of the Britannica, and when it ascertained that it could place the twenty volumes in the hands of its readers for 10 cents a day, it gladly put out its famous Encyclopedia proposition. This greatest of all reference libraries, which you may now obtain for \$1 down and 10 cents a day, will before long be out of your reach. Don't lose this opportunity.

The Horseman's Handbook.

Care and management of stallions; care and management of brood mares; care, breaking and developing of colts, care, handling and management of campaigners; care of the horses' foot-booting and shoeing; care of horses in sickness; rules of the American trotting turf; betting rules; rules for laying out kite-shaped track; rules for laying out mile oval track; rules for laying out half-mile oval track; rules for admission to standard trotting and pacing register; golden nuggets of information, etc.; etc. Bound in flexible leatherette. Price, only one dollar. Free to any one sending two subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Do You Want to Exchange?

Those who want to exchange one kind or class of property for something else can often make just the deal they want by calling on or writing to Geo. B. Loving, manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc. and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

STOCK FARMING.

A pedigree is a record of a line of ancestry. Its value depends upon the character of the ancestry. Every animal has a pedigree, but whether it is valuable or not depends very largely upon the line of breeding followed.

An acre of good ensilage corn should produce fifteen tons. This would feed five cows forty pounds each, for 150 days. From this you can calculate how many acres you should plant. Try the acre and the five cows, at least, and another year you will put in more.

The profit from soiling comes not so much from its increased production as in the more economical production, enabling more stock to be carried upon a given acreage than is possible by any other plan. About forty pounds, or one cubic foot, is an average ration of ensilage for one cow for a day. From this you can easily calculate how large a silo you need to build for a given herd.

We have about overcome the foolishness of the idea that an animal must needs be better because it is imported. Many of the best strains of cattle have been further developed and improved since coming to America, and many of the best individuals of all breeds are now found here. Patronize home breeders, and save money and get the best at the same time.

There are a very few farms where a close inspection just now would not disclose some unprofitable stock. It may be only a head or two, but, whether many or few, if it is quite evident that they are not of the sort which will pay for winter feeding, they should be singled out and disposed of without delay, for what they will bring. It will not take long for them to eat an amount which would absorb a good share of their present value, and if you cannot make them worth more it is foolish to waste good feed on them. Look your stock over and see just what you have to go into winter quarters with.

No one who is in the business of keeping stock for profit can afford to have them burn grain for fuel, yet this is just what many farmers do when they house the cattle in open, cold, draughty barns and stables. The animal heat must be kept up before any of the food goes toward a making of gain. Wood and coal are cheaper for this purpose than even wheat at its present price, and if you cannot make your buildings comfortable without that, you had better put up stoves and build fires. Get the cattle thoroughly comfortable, and you will see one of two things—either that they will demand less food or that they will make more gain, and probably there will be both of these results.

The advisability of grading up the stock is something which all farmers admit, but there are various ways in which they put it into practice. One way is to turn your cows into a field next your neighbor's pasture, if he happens to have a thoroughbred bull. Then if there is a weak fence between you the grading up process is pretty sure to follow in due season; but there are better ways than this, and we do not heartily recommend this plan. One objection to it is that it is quite apt to make hard feelings with one's neighbors, and that is something no farmer can afford to do, even if he does get his cows bred without cost by it. Better practice the golden rule in these matters.

Pedigree must be correct, and the longer the line of good ancestry the better for breeding. Under present conditions the better class of animals pay best. Good grades pay better than scrubs and full bloods pay better than grades. With the farmer generally the better plan is to secure the grades first and then work to full bloods. There is a large improvement generally with all classes of stock, yet there is still a tendency to think that because an animal is in some way related to an excellent animal and on this account can be used for breeding and many go so far as to claim are fully as good. The

value of pedigree is an advantage to the one who buys, to the one who owns, and to the animal itself. If the pedigree shows a line of ancestry of good animals and the animal is a good one the results in breeding are almost certain to be an improvement. Of course pedigree does not make an animal a valuable one. It simply proves the ancestry. To be most valuable, especially for breeding, the animal must not only have a good pedigree but it must possess individual merit and then it can be depended upon to transmit its characteristics to the offspring. In breeding to improve it will not do to depend upon pedigree alone, but combined with individual merit in the animal, pedigree becomes most valuable.

Do not neglect the feeding value of your straw. In these hard times it is the economy which you practice in such matters which marks the line between profit and loss. Get all of it that you can under cover, and feed it there, for in that way you will get much more good from it than if the cattle help themselves from the frozen stack in a muddy barnyard. The oat straw is more valuable than the wheat straw for feeding, and so if you have room for only one under cover let it be that. Do not try to fatten your cattle wholly on this, however, for you cannot do it, nor can you keep milch cows up to a full flow on such diet only. Use it judiciously in connection with grain and roots, and it will help you to economize in the cost of feeding. Do not expect it to do more than this.

Pays Best.

A reader of the Journal of Agriculture writes that paper as follows on what pays best:

On the majority of farms there must be a variety of stock. Horses are needed to do the work; cows to supply the milk and butter; hogs and sheep for meat; fowls for meat and eggs. In order to feed them to the best advantage it is necessary to grow a variety of crops. In this way the teams can be used more regularly, the farm work be distributed more evenly throughout the year. There is less waste and less risk of loss in mixed farming in the growing of a variety of crops and the keeping of a variety of stock than in making a specialty of any one or two things. Some years one thing will pay best and at another some other product. Hogs are paying well this year, and so next year it may be some other product that will pay best. The farmer that grows a variety of products is always in a condition to derive at least some benefit from a rise in market while the one that attempts in specialty farming to follow the market, too often comes up a year behind. We may materially increase the profits of the farm by having a few hogs or a few potatoes or a little corn or some other products to sell when prices are good without making a specialty of them. Another advantage is that the farmer can have something to sell at different times during the year and this helps materially in lessening expenses.

Generally it is best to feed the greater portion of what is raised, to stock on the farm rather than to market. Fat hogs, cattle, sheep, good horses, wool and butter are always marketable at fair prices, and much of the farm products can be used to a better advantage in this way than in any other. With nearly all grain or hay there is more or less what may be termed by-products that cannot be marketed in any other way to an advantage only feeding out to good thrifty stock. But having a few bushels of choice fruit or potatoes or something of this kind to sell at different times during the year will help the income from the farm, and will also help to lessen the risk of loss. Few products pay a large profit every year and by having the crops diversified one is surer of a fair profit in a series of years than if dependence is placed on one or two products. Brother farmers, which do you find most profitable, mixed or specialty farming?

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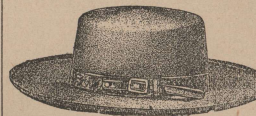
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8 20PM	3 10PM	arr	Austin	live	1 25PM	8 00PM
2 15AM	9 45PM	arr	Llano	live	7 00AM	3 15PM
7 40AM	3 55PM	arr	Waco	live	12 35PM	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr	Corpus	live	11 48AM	9 15PM
10 20AM	7 35PM	arr	Fort Worth	live	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr	Dallas	live	9 35AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr	Sherman	live	7 05AM	3 25PM
12 30PM	9 30PM	arr	Denison	live	6 45AM	3 00PM
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HOUSEHOLD.

To Make a Home Out of a Household.

W. G. J., in Boston Budget.

Dr. Holmes says that it is strange the persistency with which one will touch upon the weak point of one's companion. To the thoughtless person it is a matter for profound astonishment how often we hurt each other's feelings in our daily intercourse.

To make a person conscious at every turn of some personal fault or deficiency is to bring unnecessary pain to this person. It is a spirit that should not prevail in the ideal home. Riches and splendor, wisdom and honor, cannot bring perfect harmony into a family circle. There must be that peculiar adjustment of natures contributed by each member so as to form a connected harmoniousness, that cannot be obtained where brother and sister, father and mother, are constantly "nagging" and casting hurtful slurs upon one another.

As the kindergarten is a preliminary step to the primary department of our education, so is the home a fitting school for the larger fields of action which are to follow in the outer world. In a recent circular of a private school in Boston, the principal states that deportment and manners are considered quite as essential in the education of a young girl as her French and rhetoric. It is too often the case in this nineteenth century that the children's style of thought or speech is neglected for some trivial whim of far less importance.

"If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers," said Lord Bacon, "it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them." If the home be a fountain head for the best thoughts and best words of the family, there will be little fear that one of its members turn from its teaching of love and sympathy and cast sorrow or regret upon a friend by unkindly word or mouth.

Cure by Breathing.

Of all the cures which have emerged into public notice from time to time, the simplest and the most easy is that which Maj.-Gen. Drayson describes in the Nineteenth Century. He calls it the art of breathing, and he seems to have hit upon it by mere accident when he was climbing a very high mountain. He has tried it under a great many circumstances. Whenever he was in a vitiated atmosphere he was able to get rid of his headache and incipient palpitation of the heart by taking long breaths twice as rapidly as he would on ordinary occasions. He maintains that in a very great many cases pain, sleeplessness, headache and many other ills which flesh is heir to could be almost instantly relieved by this simple process.

"Moderate exercise in the open air, upon which all doctors insist," he asserts, "is quite unnecessary; all that you need to do

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is to breathe as rapidly as if you were taking moderate exercise. What does moderate exercise do? It increases the rate of breathing, and hence gives a larger supply of oxygen to the blood than is given when a person is sitting still. But why take the walk to increase the rate of breathing? By the action of the will the rate of breathing can be increased up to fifty breaths a minute while reposing in an armchair; and I can state that I have driven away headache, toothache and other aches by breathing rapidly during several minutes. Another effect I have experienced from rapid breathing is the cure of restlessness and sleeplessness, from which those who use the brain much too infrequently suffer."

New Proverbs.

Some time ago Truth had a competition, with the customary prize attachment; for the best new proverb. Originality was aimed at, and many of them were very good. We present a few of the best:

A white lie makes a black story.

He who would eat his egg must first break the shell.

Every back has its pack.

Pens and ink out of reach avoid many a breach.

Look after your wife; never mind yourself, she'll look after you.

Want of money is the root of much evil.

Egotism's alphabet has but one letter.

A man's character is seen at home.

Better a line of sense than a page of nonsense.

The echo of whispered scandal is heard by all.

Sighs are poor wings to fly with.

Home is the rainbow of life.

They who live in a worry invite death to hurry.

Don't complain of the baker until you have tasted his bread.

Franklin's Sayings.

Dr. Franklin, we all agree, was a great and wise man. Many of his maxims are very familiar, and some of them seem so peculiarly suited to the present time that they ought to be constantly before us, lest we forget their importance. We read daily of this or that factory or large manufacturing being closed or the hands put on short time or cut wages, and one is led to wonder if they have anything to live upon, if they have saved a little from each day's wages for the rainy day that is almost certain to overtake us all some time. Then these wise and good sayings of Franklin's come to mind and we feel like putting them often before both old and young and saying to them, these words were meant for you as well as I.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

He that hath a trade, hath an estate.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Industry pays debts, while pride increases them.

By diligence and patience the mouse ate into the cable.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting.

Always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in soon comes to the bottom.

Household Wisdom.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding or cake heavy.

To make brooms last longer than they ordinarily do dip them once a week in boiling suds. This toughens the strands.

If ink is splattered on woodwork it may be taken out by scouring with sand and water and a little ammonia; then rinse with soda water.

Saratoga chips or fried potatoes are prepared in thin paper-like slices and crisped, but not burned, in hot fat. The secret of preparing them properly lies in cutting them first in the thinnest slices possible and soaking them for at least six hours in ice water. This last process draws the starch out of the potato, and is positively necessary to success.

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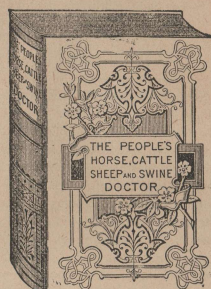
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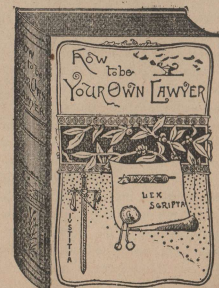


Containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals, with the exact doses of medicine for each. A book on diseases of domestic animals, which should precede descriptions of each disease and name the proper remedies for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work covers the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest Veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized and lastly is given the proper remedies. The different medicines employed in all the symptoms described and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shape of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature. It will be sent to any address—postpaid—on receipt of the price, ONE DOLLAR.

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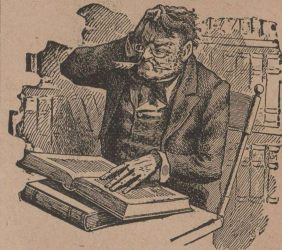


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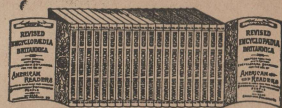
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Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

SWINE.

The quicker pigs are prepared for market after feeding is once begun the better.

How much money can be made from one brood sow in a year? Will some of our readers give us their experience?

The feed for pigs should be quite different from that for hogs. Pigs want muscle and bone-producing foods, while hogs want that which will put on flesh.

There is a strong tendency, perhaps more abroad than at home, to grow pigs maturing more lean bacon. The demand of pork consumers is decidedly in this direction, and our American packers have felt this demand decidedly.

If you have some fall pigs which you want to carry through the winter so that they will turn off eventually at a profit, do not scant their feeding. Feed so as to develop bone, muscle and the digestive organs, rather than to make fat, and then when they are turned out upon the pasture in the spring they will be in shape to acquire weight speedily and cheaply. If you try to keep them mainly upon a grain ration you will find that they will come very near eating their heads off before spring.

Considering that pork was close to \$3 per barrel higher a year ago than it was on December 1 this year, and that lard and ribs were fully \$1 per cwt. above this year's prices at the same time, the prices for hogs have held up well, says National Stockman. One of the features of the market a year ago was the corner in pork which added strength to the hog market and advanced prices at the will of those who manipulated it. A hopeful feature of the present hog market is shown by a decrease in supplies always following a decline in prices. If the hogs were in the country in great numbers the reverse would be true, as feeders would rush their stock forward in order to market it before still greater declines occurred. At Chicago the receipts of hogs for November fell about 100,000 head below the average for this month for the last fifteen years. The great recuperating power of the hog crop, which was talked about so much last winter when prices were high, has not been demonstrated during the past year. Packers have calculated on killing 5 cent hogs from December 1 on, but their hogs are not being realized very fast.

The Hog in the South.

The devotion of southern farmers to the one crop idea has been shaken a little the past year under the advice of farm journals and alliance leaders. The habit of generations has been to center everything on cotton. Necessary farm supplies are bought in the north, the cost of long transportation being added to the proper price. Bacon and pork are shipped from Iowa and Illinois to Alabama and Mississippi, and hay from Indiana and Ohio. Even corn is imported into districts where local conditions are peculiarly favorable for corn raising. The very low price of cotton which has prevailed, has shaken the system of credits under which these supplies have been purchased by mortgaging future crops at enormous rates of interest. The farmers have been forced in consequence into raising their own supplies to some extent. The result is the discovery that cheaper cotton can be made with home raised supplies than with the products of northern farms imported at heavy cost. It is hoped that the lesson will be heeded in next year's planting. A reduction of the area of each farm devoted to cotton, and an increase of that devoted to corn, hay, hogs and other diversified farm products will tend to increase the market price of the cotton staple, while, at the same time the cost of raising it is reduced. If our southern friends wish to get out of the clutches of the money sharks let them raise more hogs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

HORTICULTURE.

The Forest's Heritage.

What does he who plants a tree?
He plants a friend of sun and sky;
He plants the flag of peace and free,
The shaft of beauty, towering high;
He plants a home to heaven anigh
For song and mother croon of bird
In hushed and happy twilight heard—
The treble of heaven's harmony—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants cool shade, and tender rain,
And seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvest of a coming age;
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—
These things he plants who plants a tree?
—Century.

Trees should not be planted any deeper than they grew in the nursery.

By gathering up and burning all prunings a great many insects will be destroyed.

All branches infested with caterpillars should be cut off and burned during the winter.

Spring is the best time to plant out-door roses. It is also the proper time to prune roses.

Straw is cheap and makes a good protection for the young trees against rabbits. If you have not wrapped your trees it is time to be about it.

Banking up the cellar and adding the final covering to vegetable pits should not be longer delayed, lest frost should steal a march and ruin the contents.

In the fruit garden the pruning of grapes should all be finished up; the blackberries and tender raspberries laid down, and whatever covering is used should be put on at once. The strawberries are best when covered after the ground is slightly frozen.

We may plan great things for the garden, says Vick's Floral Guide, but we find that the great things to be done there are always made up of little, seemingly unimportant, things. If we neglect these because they seem trivial the great things we planned to do are never accomplished. Therefore, do the little things carefully, and lo! before you know it the end you had in view is attained.

For twenty years the Swiss government has been making observations through its forestry stations on the temperature of the air, of the trees and the soil in the forests. These observations show that the temperature in the forests is always below the temperature outside. The temperature also varies according to the trees composing the forests. A beech forest is always cooler than a forest of larch. As to the trunks of the trees, they are always colder than the surrounding air. Regarding the temperature of the soil, it is found that in the forest the temperature is invariably below that of the air. Outside the forest the soil is always warmer than the air in summer and colder in winter.

While fruit culture is a good business, it is yet quite true that very many men fail in it, but if we would investigate all these cases closely we think that at the bottom of most of them would be found some cause which might have been avoided. Ignorance of the business is one of the most common of these. Many a fairly good farmer would make a very indifferent fruit grower, because he would not understand, in time, how much more minute are the processes of the latter occupation. Undertaking too much at the start is another prolific cause of failure. It is much easier to plant a large fruit acreage than to cultivate it properly afterward. Ignorance of the cultural needs of the different plants, and the short cuts which enable the accomplishment of the labor without too great expense, also often bring well meant endeavors to financial disasters. There is but one certain road to success, and that is to begin in a small way and work up carefully, learning each step as you go. Men who do this find both profit and satisfaction in the business.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU
PURE BLOOD
CLEAR SKIN
HEALTH
MENTAL ENERGY
PERFECT DIGESTION
SOUND SLEEP
LONG LIFE
VITALITY
STRONG NERVES

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

Grand Holiday Excursions

"COTTON BELT ROUTE,"

December 19, 20 and 21,

WILL SELL AT

One Fare For The Round Trip,

From all stations in Texas to

Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati,

—AND POINTS IN—

Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Tickets good for return for 30 days from date of sale.

The "COTTON BELT ROUTE" will for this occasion run special excursion trains with

Through Coaches

Pullman Buffet

Sleepers and Free

Reclining Chair Cars,

From all points on its lines through without change to

Memphis, Nashville,

Chattanooga, Atlanta

and other points crossing the Mississippi on the magnificent steel cantilever bridge at Memphis. This being the only bridge across the Mississippi river south of St. Louis, definitely settles any question as to the quickest and safest route to and from the ENTIRE SOUTHEAST. Your ticket agent can give you all the particulars, and will arrange your trip via Memphis, and the Cotton Belt route, at no greater cost than via the "ferry transfer" gateways.

All Lines Sell Tickets Via "COTTON BELT ROUTE" To the Southeast.

Remember this—that no matter what route you take going you return on regular trains, and the "COTTON BELT ROUTE" is the only line with trains starting east of the Mississippi river and running through to Waco, Ft. Worth, Sherman and intermediate points without change twice each day.

For rates, maps, time tables and schedule of ticket agent, or
S. G. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Tyler, Texas.

A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.



\$25 to \$50 per week, to Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plaster." Only practical way to acquire money and make money. No experience, polishing or machinery. Threshing in metal. Operation, less 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plaster. Every family has plaster to do. Plaster sells readily. Profits large. W. T. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ga.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS

Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago
WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance is the introduction of the **AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY** to do the express business of this company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the **AMERICAN**.

THE KATY REACHES

from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston.

And affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other South-western Line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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M. & T. Ry. Co. of Tex. M. & T. Ry. System,
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Southern Pacific,

[Atlantic System.]

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

N. Y. T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. Railways.

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

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G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston.
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. Beville, Tex.

CATTLE.

When men persist in sending cattle to market without a full complement of fat on their frames they are violating a principle that runs through the whole of the transportation interests of an agricultural country at long distance from market. Now is a good time to keep these facts in mind.

Provide yourselves with good bulls now while they can be obtained cheap. Better blood is what is needed. Our cattle need breeding up, and the sooner everyone finds it out the better off they'll be. The men who already have well-bred herds are now making money, while but few are making any money out of scrubs. Some people are making money with scrubs, but it's not everybody can do this.

Suppose a man has a carload or two of steers that he thinks of putting on the market a little early to save feed, or because other people are sending theirs to market and he is afraid there will be no market when his are ready, or for some other foolish reason, then suppose that he thinks better of the matter and concludes to feed out sixty days longer. He will put 100 pounds at least on each animal, and this extra amount of weight he will carry to market free of charge. That is one point in his favor. Another is that he claims the attention of a class of buyers when he reaches the market that are willing to pay a good price for finished beefs. This is the big point gained. If he gets 25 cents more per 100 pounds for his cattle it is a matter of \$3.75 per head in his pocket. But in place of 25 cents it may make the difference of \$1 on the hundred. Ten or fifteen dollars saved on the steer is certainly worth the saving, especially when it represents the profit there is in the business for feeders.

The Nebraska Farmer says: "Recently there has been rather louder complaint than usual on the score of half-fattened native cattle that are being rushed forward to market and regularly sold at a loss to somebody. It sometimes appears that people get the notion into their heads that as soon as a steer has enough flesh on his bones to afford a pretext for taking him to market, that is the time to take him in order to save feed. Now, this view of the matter is disastrous in the extreme. The man who figures on saving his feed had better step out of the business at once. Our cattle, sheep and hogs are the only feed bins that should be respected by western feeders. Empty corn cribs and feed bins are the glory of the state if they have been made so through the intervention of the feed yard. We used to know a man so short-sighted and penurious that he was accused by his neighbors of stealing oats from the trough of his old blind horse after dark. This same short-sightedness and penuriousness is frequently practiced by men who make a business of feeding cattle on their farms for the market. They are not range cattle that have been picked up as a speculation, and that the owner is looking for a chance to put off a the first opportunity for a little more money than they have cost him. They are the native cattle, representing an industry that begins right here at home with the calf, and that should only end with the very best matured bullock that our conditions can produce. Carrying this class of cattle to market thirty to sixty days short of being fat is simply suicidal. Such comparatively ill-conditioned cattle do not stand a ghost of a

chance at the hands of shippers and exporters, buyers who pay fancy prices, alongside of smooth, well-finished corn-fed cattle. They are even set in the background by well fed and finished rangers that can afford to sell for a less price, because they have been raised under cheaper conditions. But there is always a price, not a fixed one, but a price that shifts about from year to year according to the cheapness of prevailing conditions, as the price of corn or hay; scarcity of good pasturage, etc., that our native cattle must bring when marketed or involve the owner in loss. Whatever that price may happen to be for any particular period the feeder can certainly count upon falling short of it at best if he will persist in carrying his cattle to market half loaded with fat.

A. D. Whitener of Gravelton, Mo., writes the Journal of Agriculture as follows: "Last winter my brother and I dehorned our cattle for feeding and for shipping off pasture. We sold for better prices than anyone else in this section because our cattle took on flesh better. They look smoother, there being no rough horns to disfigure them. The roughest looking, horned animal looks smooth and nice after being dehorned. It takes less shelter for them and less feed to fatten. They become perfectly harmless when turned with any other stock, there being no danger of them goring other animals. It renders them more docile and changes their disposition altogether. I will never winter another animal with horns on. Many of my neighbors watched the result of our dehorning with interest last winter, and now many of them are falling in line and dehorning this winter. I have dehorned quite a lot of cattle this season, and will dehorn many more. I use a draw cut knife. I consider it the best knife I ever saw. I prefer it to the saw or any shear-cut knife, for with the latter there is danger of fracturing the horn or skull, thereby causing it to be longer in healing over. The saw makes the work too slow. I can dehorn a spring calf or an animal twelve years old with good results. It is best to dehorn cattle while young, since the horns are easier cut and will heal up much quicker. I dehorned some cows last week, within two months of dropping their offspring, with no bad effects. It does not materially decrease the flow of milk in fresh cows to dehorn them. I am a common farmer and the above is my own actual experience without any exaggeration."

Number of head of Texas cattle delivered in Chicago yards during quarantine year.

Road	Year.				Total.
	1891	1892	1893	1890	
C. & A.	226,797	188,257	232,878	...	647,932
C. B. & Q.	117,121	113,727	74,392	...	305,240
Santa Fe R.	69,900	121,186	84,630	...	275,716
St. Paul	21,324	7,539	4,953	...	33,816
Rock Island	28,895	50,112	64,240	...	143,247
C. & E. I. R.	650	...	...	...	650
St. Western	7,643	319	...	...	7,962
Ills. Central	35,374	32,163	8,636	...	76,173
Wabash	148,042	177,312	176,152	...	501,506
C. & N. W.	...	72	...	...	72
	655,376	690,681	644,981	...	1,991,038

Statement of car loads of Texas cattle delivered to Chicago stock yards during quarantine:

ROAD.	YEAR.				Total
	1890	1891	1892	1893	
C. & A. R. R.	6,712	7,749	6,786	7,932	29,188
C. B. & Q. R. R.	3,685	4,529	4,912	2,748	15,884
Santa Fe R. R.	4,831	2,754	4,332	3,214	15,331
St. Paul	1,238	915	331	164	2,638
Rock Island	1,142	1,178	2,002	2,441	6,763
C. & E. I. R. R.	329	9	...	...	338
St. Western	...	341	...	...	341
I. C. R. R.	771	1,339	1,227	813	3,130
Wabash	4,887	5,482	6,432	6,619	23,410
N. W. R. R.	...	...	2	...	2
Total	23,654	24,296	25,628	23,426	97,004

Above all in car loads. Quarantine year is from February 15 to November 30.

No Quarter

Will do you as much good as the one that buys Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward—but help that lasts.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured. 50 cents; of druggists.

DON'T Waste money.
Vacuum Leather Oil saves leather; 25c, and your money back if you want it.
Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.
Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

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S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore.

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Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. TAMBLYN, Chicago.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards,
East St. Louis, Ill.

Kansas City Stock Yards,
Kansas City, Mo.

Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill.

ing reproduced, and if proper cleanliness and ventilation are maintained afterward, whereby the disease may be prevented from being generated, there is little fear of its being generated again.

The JOURNAL trusts the officials of Austin will succeed in effectually stamping out this disease and thus save to the horse owners of Texas many valuable animals. There are too many valuable horses in the state now to run any risks.

MORE money than ever before is now in circulation. This, of course, under the present final condition is hard to realize, but it is none the less true, since the statement is given out by the treasury of the United States on June 30, last, the total amount of money in the hands of the people was \$1,506,846,829. This was about \$6,000,000 less than the amount one year previous but from that time until November 1 there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record paralleled in the history of the country. With renewed confidence on the part of investors business ought to revive, and when this unusual amount of currency gets to moving times ought to be better than they have been for some time past. The money is evidently in the country if it can only be kept going. As to its whereabouts the statement that the banks in New York alone have nearly \$85,000,000 over and above the legal reserve lying idle in their vaults, and this surplus is increasing at the rate of close to \$5,000,000 per week, gives some idea.

ENGLISH butchers have tried various schemes to depreciate the demand for American meat, and have even sold the choice cuts from the American beef as home raised meats, and still our beef is held in higher esteem in their country than ever before. The prices for foreign and domestic meats are coming more nearly together, and it is expected that a more cordial reception will be given to American products than has heretofore been accorded them. As England takes about 343,000 tons of meat annually from this country, and only 80,000 tons from Canada and Australia combined, the favorable feeling toward imported meats is felt more by American producers than by those of any other country. The thorough inspection of the cattle and meats sent abroad is also adding to its value.

MORE good markets have been spoiled by the poor quality of the offerings than by the over supply. The live stock markets have several times been very good with overwhelmingly large receipts of good quality, and have been ruinously low when the receipts were small, but of an inferior quality.

Fish & Heck Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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P. O. BOX 140.

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STEWART & OVERSTREET,
Live Stock Commission Merchants

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

National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Dec. 14.

Receipts Monday, 14,500 cattle; 39,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep. The beef cattle market was very dull and slow. The best kinds of cattle sold readily and at strong prices. The useful light cattle selling at \$3.80@4.50 were considered in many cases 10c higher. The common \$3.25@3.50 cattle and the \$5@6.25 cattle were no better. The big heavy cattle were slow sale at barely steady prices. There were few Texas cattle here. They met with a fair demand and sold at steady to strong prices. Some 1000 lb. bulls sold for \$1.50; the best sale of cows was at \$2.30, and the bulk of sales from \$2.10@2.25; calves brought \$6 per head. Among the steers sold were some \$400-pounders which sold at \$3.10. There was a good, active demand for native butchers' stock and the market was generally firm, with desirable stock selling a shade higher. The inferior cows sold at \$1.25@1.75, fair to good butchers' stock \$2.25@2.75 and beef cows and heifers \$2.85@3.15. The hog market was uneven and generally a shade lower, some grades selling at steady prices, but others as much as 10c lower. Mixed \$5.05@5.45, with bulk of sales \$5.25@5.35. Heavy \$4.85@5.40, bulk \$5.10@5.45. Inferior to fancy lights sold at \$5.10@5.45, bulk \$5.25@5.40. The demand for sheep was strongest for good light sheep and prime lambs. Heavy sheep, no matter if choice, did not meet with the inquiry salesmen expected. Values were not very much changed, the kind wanted going at firm prices and other grades selling slowly at rather we ker rates. The supply of common sheep was not so large, but large enough. Plenty of ewes were on sale, some of which reached \$2.80 but the bulk sold at \$2.25@2.50. They seemed to sell with a little more freedom. Nineteen head of 153-lb. sheep brought \$4.50. Very good ones went at \$3.50@3.75 and plenty of fair kinds at \$2.50 and below. Inferior sheep are hard to sell at \$1@2. Lambs went at \$4.75 for fancy and \$3.50@4.50 for bulk.

Tuesday's receipts were 6000 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 13,000 sheep. The beef cattle market was generally quiet, with moderate receipts and demand. Handy light and butcher cattle sold well, but the ordinary and heavy cattle sold poorly. Only about 700 head of Texans were here. They were in fair demand and sold at fully steady prices. Some fed steers weighing close to 1200 pounds, brought 4c, and others weighing 955 sold for \$3.55. The hog market opened steady, but weakened and closed bad. The sheep market was strong for best and dull on others.

Yesterday we had 17,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs and 15,000 sheep. The cattle market was sluggish and prices very weak, bulk of beef cattle went below \$4.75. Steers sold at \$3.50@4.50; cows, \$2@3. Hogs were lower by 10@15c. Sheep were weak.

The decline of yesterday was not regained, in fact, to-day's market was dull at yesterday's decline. Receipts 13,000 cattle, 27,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep. Good qualities of steers \$3.60@3.75. Beef cattle sold mostly below \$4.50, with the bulk of sales \$3.75@4.25. The hog market improved some and was called better at an advance of 5@10c. Best heavy, \$5.25; choice medium, \$5.35@5.37½, very few below \$5.10; rough, \$4.85; cull, \$2@4.50. Good to choice sheep \$2.75@3.35; poor qualities down to \$1@1.50. Lambs firm, \$4.25@4.75 for good to choice; \$2.75@3.75 for poor to fair.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Dec. 14, 1893.

Receipts Monday were 1483 cattle, 2783 hogs, and \$29 sheep. Native butcher steers were strong and higher by 10@15c than last week's close. The receipts of Southern cattle were so few that the quarantine pens were quieter than for some months. A few loads of 919-pound fed steers sold at \$3.60 represented all the quality on sale. The cows were inferior. The market was steady for any kind, and strong for any good cows or steers. The calf market was dull and lower. Representative sales of cows, heifers and mixed lots. Eighty-five cows, 712 pounds, \$1.90; 28 cows, 668 pounds, \$2; 7 fed mixed, 717 pounds, \$2.40. Business opened up with a very small supply of hogs sale, and none were choice. The range of prices was practically the same as Saturday, the fair to good mixed hogs selling at \$5 to \$5.20, and good heavy hogs selling more largely at \$5.15 than at any other figure. Although the market was called easier at the close no business was done after the early market. No packers sold above \$5.15, and they were only ordinary at that figure. The good select lights brought \$5.15 to \$5.20. The sheep market was quite slow, and trading was done with very much of an effort. The receipts were inferior and it accounts for the low average in prices. The local demand for good fat sheep is not half supplied, but fair to medium kinds, including an abundance of ewes, are plentiful enough for all purposes. The market was slow, dull and easier.

Tuesday we had 5198 cattle, 6795 hogs and 1021 sheep. Native shipping cattle were about steady; as also were native butcher steers and stockers. The Texas market was steady and there was quite a variety of cattle on sale. The calf market was dull and slow. J. B. Wilson's Hereford steers brought \$4.25, and weighed 913. Mr. Wilson also had a bunch of 1242-pound steers which sold for \$4.25. Several other lots of fed Texans, \$3.50@3.60. Cows and heifers sold \$2.10@2.30. The hog market was irregular, closing 10c lower. Sheep were steady, and good to choice comes strong.

Receipts to-day—Cattle 4200, hogs 6200 and sheep 1100. The cattle market was steady. Heavy fed Texas steers, \$4@4.40; grass steers, \$2.25@3; cows, \$1.50@2.25. The hog market was also quoted steady with top price at \$5.20, and bulk of sales \$4.90@5.10. Sheep were steady. Good muttuns, \$3@3.75; medium, \$2@2.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Dec. 14, 1893.

Receipts of cattle Monday, 3841; hogs, 2726; sheep, 3222. This was the lightest cattle receipts for several months. Corn-fed cattle were scarce, and there were no

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good heavy natives on sale. The market was quicker and prices strong to 10c higher. Good killing stuff from the ranges was higher, and stockers and feeders were steady to higher, and scarce. Good bulls and veal calves were firm. Among the sales of Texas steers were 24 weighing 990 lbs; \$3.23; 29, 916 lbs, \$2.60; 49, 875 lbs, \$2.45; 35, 832 lbs, \$2.30. Cows sold at \$1.65@2.30, with bulk of sales at \$2.00@2.25; bulls, \$1.40; calves, \$7.50@9.50. The supply of hogs was light and the quality not very good, owing to the percentage of southern hogs. The general market was 5c lower. A few sold early to the speculators at steady prices, but they were offset by a larger number of 7½@10c declines. The steady sales were compared with early Saturday and nothing sold as high as late Saturday. The top was \$5.15 against \$5.22½ Saturday. The bulk of sales was at \$5.05@5.12½ against \$5.05@5.15 Saturday. Sorted 200-lb hogs sold at \$5.10@5.12½ against \$5.15@5.20 Saturday. A late buyer Saturday paid \$5.20 and got the same kind to-day at \$5.10. Trade in sheep was slow with the buyers indifferent. Prices were 10@25c lower than the first of last week. A few prime heavy wethers sold at \$3.15@3.25, but the general run of sheep were worth \$2.25@2.75. A lot of \$2.50 western sheep were no different from the \$2.75 sheep of last Tuesday.

Tuesday's receipts were 8103 cattle, 10,155 hogs and 1090 sheep. This was a liberal run of cattle, and the supply of rangers was fair. Most of the corn cattle were short fed and medium. A few choice cattle sold well, but medium grades were generally slow sale at a decline of 10c. Good cows and heifers were active; the range stuff was usually too poor to go to the dressed beef buyers. Stockers and feeders were firm. Good veal calves were strong. The run of hogs was the largest since August; quality good, and market active, prices uneven but generally steady. Sheep were plentiful and unchanged.

Yesterday we had 7800 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 4100 sheep. The cattle market was dull and 5@15c lower. Texas steers \$2.25@3.35; Texas and native cows \$1.65@3.45; butchers' stock, \$3.20@4.15; stockers and feeders \$2.75@3.65. The hog market was 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales \$5@5.10, heavy, \$4.90@5.15. Sheep were weak and slow.

Receipts to-day, 5400 cattle, 8690 hogs and 2800 sheep. Best cows firm. Texas steers, \$2.25@3.95; shipping steers, \$4.15@5.15; Texas cows, \$1.25@3.60; butchers' stock, \$3.30@4.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.65. The hog market was strong. Bulk, \$5@5.50; heavy, \$4.75@5.12½; light yorkers and pigs, \$4.50@5.15. Sheep were weak and slow.

Read the JOURNAL.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,507	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,581	1,805,114	215,909		
Sold to Feeders	215,923	4,200	29,078		
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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