TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13. FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893. NO. 41.

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AGRICULTURAL.

A Mississippi farmer educated his son at the agricultural and mechanical college of that state. After graduating the son returned home and took charge of his father's farm and managed it for one-half the proceeds. Now the old man gets as much as rent as he formerly made from the entire farm.

Comparatively speaking, the land upon which our crops are grown is expensive, while the labor required in producing them is cheap. It would seem, then, the part of wisdom when seeking to increase our output, to employ more labor rather than more land, and this will accomplish the desired result just as surely as any other method.

Although wheat may be grown more or less successfully on almost any kind of soil, still a practical and discreet man would not venture a risk while he knew the soil to be better adopted for some other cereal. Wheat will luxuriate and bring the best results on land of somewhat heavy texture, with a subsoil of reddish clay. Should this be of such a tenacious kind that water cannot escape easily, draining two and one-half to three feet deep with three-inch pipe and the use of a subsoil plow will achieve wonders.

Many farmers, says an educational journal, erroneously suppose that a business training is not necessary for them, and that it is useful only for those who are to become clerks, bookkeepers, bankers, or commercial men. There is no occupation which demands method, system and the correct application of accurate business principles more than does farming. Those farmers who add to their knowledge of farming that of business are generally successful. A leading farming journal says: "Book-keeping is the groundwork to success in trade, and in no industry in life is it more necessary than to the farmer, and no farmer's son should be considered competent to manage a farm until he understands this important part of farm economy. A farmer is a better farmer when he can transact business in a business way. Business education inculcates system, order and method, and without which no farmer can expect to realize the full benefits of his labors. We would urge every young farmer in this country to attend a business university at least one term and learn principles that will prove of inestimable value to him. The time has come when the farmer must step to the front. It takes a better head to manage a farm now than it did years ago. It is one thing to raise good crops, but quite another to convert them into money. Industry, brains and good judgment will secure the former, while a good business education will suggest methods to accomplish the latter.

How to Keep Up the Farm,

A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer says:

Intelligent observers of agricultural practice and needs have always urged that success largely depends upon the care and kind of live stock kept on the farm. The low price of animal product in recent years, however, has discouraged many farmers so that in too many localities live stock has been neglected and consequently has greatly deteriorated in quality and value. This class of farmers needs to be aroused to the necessity of a change in this particular, or they will find themselves ill fitted to take advantage of the better markets, which the producers will find in the near future—indeed, they are already here.

It is surprising how little of strict adherence to well defined principles obtains in the practice of many farmers. They are continually changing their methods, and as a rule to their detriment financially. There is no lack of evidence of this statement in most localities. On the other hand, we can usually find the successful farmers among those who follow some well defined plan of operations for a term of years. Stability, perseverance, continuance in well doing on the farm as elsewhere, ultimately bring a harvest. These qualities are to be commended and cultivated as essentials to prosperity. The shifting, changing policy too often ends in financial loss, if not ruin. There are exceptions, but the rule of the best practice we have, in no unmistakable way, teaches that the fertility of our farm is largely dependent upon our livestock. When the roughage of the farm, straw, corn fodder, hay oats and corn, supplemented perhaps with oil meal or wheat bran are consumed on the farm, and only the ripe products of the animals are sold, the residue still remains to enrich the land.

With a proper rotation of crops the farm will increase in productiveness from year to year. More animals can be kept, more manure made to enrich the fields, thus insuring continued improvement. Not so when the crops grown are mainly hauled off the farm. Such practice robs the soil, and its returns will be lessened. Commercial fertilizers may in a measure take the place of barn yard manure, but at a much greater cost, with no compensating advantages. Is not the most profit for that farmer in buying commercial foods rather than commercial fertilizers? These foods, wheat bran, oil and cotton seed meals, have a high manurial value and when fed in combination with the straw and corn fodder utilize to the best advantage these one sided foods. A double return is thus secured from the commercial foods; first in the increased production of dairy or meat products, and in the increased value of the manure.

Ideas on Farming.

Under the above heading a correspondent of the Farmer's Review says: Perhaps in giving my observations to your readers some one may be benefited and their eyes opened to their own mistakes. I write only in regard to farmers on common sized or average sized farm. To run a small farm all to one thing is generally to run it to ruin. Successive crops of wheat, year after year, on the same land wears out its productiveness, and with ordinary tillage weeds are liable and almost sure to become abundant. Remember, the same inch of land can't produce a thrifty stock of weeds and a healthy wheat plant. And every weed must make one less of wheat. Let me tell you how some men farm, and the result is failure.

First, the land is carefully plowed and a good supply of weeds are left on the edge of the field. All available land is put to wheat, because it can be more easily raised and more quickly turned into money. The wheat is sowed broadcast on the rough plowed land and followed once by a harrow. The meadow land is some low marsh which cannot be plowed; and in wet seasons is under water a good part of the time, which makes the hay coarse and innutritious. Perhaps they keep two scrub cows, can't afford the pasture for more, and they are turned into the wood lot to live on what a scanty food they can find there. This farmer says cows don't pay. Hogs are kept and fed on corn and cold water. If it's muddy the corn goes into the mud and the porkers fish it out the best they can. No feeding floor. Hogs are only dirty hogs, anyway, you know. This is not an overdrawn sketch, as you may quickly see if you look around almost any farming community. Now look at the successful farmer.

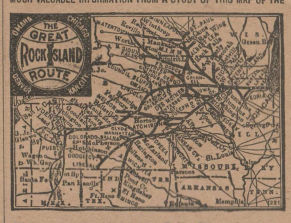
His farm is divided into fields and different crops. He don't sow wheat more than two or three years on the same field. The land is plowed early, just as soon as the crop is off this year the plowing is started for next year's crop. This gives the weed seeds a chance to sprout in the fall. The ground is carefully harrowed and made fine and mellow, ready to hold the moisture of winter and be a fine, smooth surface to receive the wheat seed in the spring. The weeds are moved off the wheat field in the early summer, if any appear, and the wheat soon shoots above the weed stalks and chokes them out. If there is a low, wet marsh on the place it is drained and quickly runs into good grass and makes a fine crop of hay. His pasture is good grass land with only trees enough to give shelter to the cattle from the sun's hot rays, and he keeps milch cows enough to supply the family groceries and clothes from the sale of butter.

Then when he sells his crops don't you see he can pay every cent on debts or put it out to interest. The skimmed milk goes to the pigs, which, with ground oats and corn, makes the little fellows grow wonderfully; the hogs are fed on dry, clean board floors, and have good dry beds to sleep in. Hogs are only dirty hogs when they are forced to it. Of course this is only an outline of success and failure in farming, but either plan carefully followed is pretty sure in its results. Now if I was a young man with only a small amount of money and wanted a farm I would not buy a very cheap or small farm, but if I could raise a few hundred dollars I would borrow a cheap team and five or six good cows and rent a good grain farm with the necessary farm machinery for two or three years; raise my young stock, raise a team of good young horses, keep a large flock of hens so that my cows and hens would support my family well.

Then, having no interest or taxes to pay, every cent of what my share of the crops brought, and what my pork would bring could be saved to pay down on a good improved farm; then at the end of two or three years I would take my money and buy a good farm with all the necessary buildings and good wells, so that I would not have to pay out a cent for buildings for several years. I would buy so that I had a long time to make the payments or could pay any time as I had the money. I would try to have about fifteen good cows by this time and then I should not have to spend a cent of any money I got for other farm produce to support my family; I would still keep a large flock of hens and raise a colt or two every year; the young stock will keep up the machinery. In this way a family can live comfortably while paying for a farm. When the crops were extra a large payment could be made, and when they were poor there would surely be enough to pay the interest. I believe the only man who ever gets rich on a small farm is the man who has cows and hens enough to support the family independent of his crops and who carefully tills his soil and raises a variety of crops.

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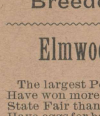
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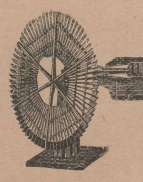
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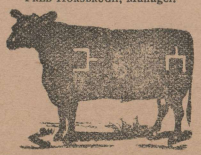
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Miscellaneous.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JANUARY 16, 1893. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. FEBRUARY 4, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing and delivery at San Antonio, Texas, 35 Mules. Proposals for delivery at points other than San Antonio will be entertained. Proposals will be received for any number less than the total required. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for. Blank proposals and full instructions as to manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Mules," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

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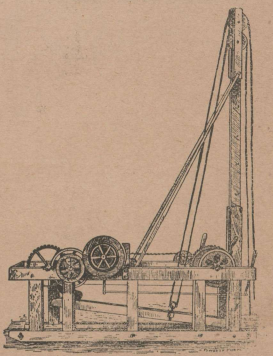
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PERSONAL MENTION.

Messrs. McKee and Gray, two cattlemen from Kansas, were here Monday.

J. C. Patterson of Waco purchased from Mr. Jackson of Belton eight cars of good feed cattle, paying $3.20, Belton weight for them. This was a pretty good sale, the steers bringing at that figure in the neighborhood of $35.

Col. R. L. Ellison of this city left this on Tuesday morning via the Fort Worth and Denver for his Childress ranch. Cattle in the Panhandle are reported as being in first-rate condition, notwithstanding the recent spells of very bad weather.

P. R. (Bud) Clark of Newbury, Comanche county, came in Monday, and says cattle are in splendid condition in his section and the range was never better at this time year. "You make a better paper of the JOURNAL every issue, I can't get along without it now."

Court Babb of Decatur was here on Wednesday. Mr. Babb represents the popular commission house of Cassidy Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, says cattle are reported as doing fine everywhere and prospects are very flattering. "The JOURNAL is a daisy, keep on sending it to me."

L. B. McMurtry of Wichita Falls, well-known as an old timer in the cattle business of this state, was here Monday night. Says cattle everywhere are doing fine and prospects were never better. "I read the JOURNAL regularly and would not be without for $1.50 a month."

Maj. W. V. Johnson of Colorado City came in Tuesday from an extensive tour through the Brownwood and San Angelo country. He gives very encouraging reports from all sections visited by him, but more particularly from his own, the great Colorado country. "I like the JOURNAL very much."

D. L. Knox of Jacksboro, a well known cattleman was here Monday night and gives good reports from the "free state of Jack." He contributed his $1.50 per annum to the JOURNAL while here, and said that he didn't see how the cattlemen could get along without "the old reliable JOURNAL."

N. C. Williams of Brown came up Monday and reported that part of the country in excellent condition, and said cattle are doing better than ever before. "I have been wanting your paper for some time and am glad to now have the opportunity of subscribing," said he, and he dug up $1.50, for which the JOURNAL returns thanks.

J. M. Day, the well-known cattle and hotel man of Austin, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday, "Doc" says the people of Austin are making big preparations for the stockmen's convention, and that notwithstanding the fact that the legislature is in session yet the Driskill hotel will be able to take care of all its friends who may attend the stockmen's meeting.

Col. W. L. Tamblyn came down from a trip to Decatur Tuesday. Col. Tamblyn says he is enjoying his trip to Texas immensely, and while having a good pleasant time, he mixes a little business with it. He has recently bought a few bunches of steers and seems to think that the cattle market will continue better. He will return to Chicago soon.

Messrs. C. O. Hervey & Co. of 512 Main street, this city, are acknowledged artists in the job printing business, and live stock men, stock farmers, farmers, or any one else wanting first-class work, in letter heads, envelopes, cards, bill heads, or printing of any kind should call or write them. Prices as low as is consistent with the best workmanship.

C. W. Merchant came in from Abilene Sunday night and remained in the city until Tuesday night, when he went South. Clabe is still on the lookout for bargains in steers and cows. Says the recent snow in Taylor county was a pretty good snow, but did no material damage. "I will always be a regular reader of the JOURNAL. It is full of interesting matter every week."

Joseph Miller of Winfield, Kan., was here last Saturday, returning from his feeding pens at Rosenburg, Tex., where he is feeding 5000 head of cattle. He reports cattle as doing well everywhere, and is feeling good at present good prospects. "Send the JOURNAL to my Rosenburg address as well as to Winfield. It is worth reading every week and I don't want to miss an issue." Thanks.

Col. D. C. Morgan, formerly of Quanah, Tex., has recently removed to and located in Fort Worth. Col. Morgan has bought an interest in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, and also in the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency and will in future give his entire time and attention to the business of these two concerns,—and will no doubt prove a valuable acquistion to both institutions.

Frank L. Ide, the well-known sheepman of Morgan, Tex., in a business letter to the JOURNAL says: Sheep are doing as well as they can and are still good property in this county in spite of threatened free trade. I closed out all my rams at good figures and have lately received from New York 225 head of very fine thoroughbred Merino ewes. They are a choice selection from some of the best flocks in New York state, and I am going to try to raise rams here.

Hardin Kidwell of Mineral Wells, cattleman, stock farmer and banker of that flourishing little city and well-known health resort, was here on Wednesday. He reports Palo Pinto county as being in a flourishing condition; business in all lines is reasonably good, crop prospects were seldom if ever better and the live stock business was never before in a better shape. "I consider the JOURNAL a necessity to any one engaged in the live stock or agricultural business."

Jesse J. Hittson, the well-known cattleman who has been in Texas all his life and has seen the cattle business in all its phases, has been in Fort Worth for about a week or ten days, making occasional trips to Palo Pinto, Mineral Wells and Weatherford. Jess reports his Fisher county ranges in excellent condition and the stock are consequently in good fix. He believes the market this year will be somewhat better than for the past few years. "If I fail to get the JOURNAL I am a week behind the times."

Ed Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kan., and Midland, Tex., the genial manager of the Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is about twelve miles from Midland, came in from Kansas City Sunday night, and left Monday for Midland. He says letters from the ranch recently received indicate the condition of affairs on the "Quien Sabe" as being as good if not better than for a number of years past. Mr. Fenlon was very sorry he was unable to meet with the executive committee of which he is a member, but business prevented. He will be in Fort Worth in about two weeks. "Your paper is hard to beat."

F. G. Oxsheer, the well-known cattleman of Colorado City, was here on Sunday. He was en route west from a trip to Milam county, and says that section of the country is in good shape. He also stated that he was just in receipt of letters from his ranch in Lynn and Hockley counties which gave encouraging reports from that section. Mr. Oxsheer believes the market will be much better this year if the cattle owners do not rush their stock to market before it is ripe. "If they will hold the cattle till thick fat, few, if any, complaints will be heard. I read your paper with much interest."

William Hittson of Palo Pinto county, the well-known, old-time Texas cattleman, was here Sunday from Waco and went West Monday. "Uncle Bill" recently topped the St. Louis market with some of his hogs, the car load bringing him about $1400. He also shipped a car of corn-fed cattle last Saturday, which he said would surprise some of the boys with the figures they would bring. He is feeling very good over the prospects for a profitable year, and says the fat cattle will all bring good prices this year. "Don't let the JOURNAL miss me; I need it in my business."

Jesse Evans, who has been long and favorably known to Texas cattlemen, and who, while living in Kansas City, is really a Texas cattleman himself, has been in Fort Worth the past week or ten days. He expects to leave within the next few days for his ranch near Big Springs. He is much encouraged with the outlook and says cattle are going to do their owners a good turn this year. He has made the cattle feeding business a study during the past few years and knows all about it. In talking to a man here the other day, he was asked which was best to feed, shelled corn or that on the cob. He says that on the cob, because the waste is less and for other reasons the results are better.

S. P. Jones of Kansas City, well known to all Texas cattleman, spent Saturday here and went to Christian, Palo Pinto county, Monday. In conversation with the JOURNAL reporter he said: "Cattle feeders have much to encourage the belief that beef cattle this year will be considerably higher than in recent years. With the existing shortage of hogs prices of beeves have been strengthened considerably. It is also becoming more and more apparent every day that the supply of fat cattle is growing less and that the aggregate supply of range cattle is greatly reduced. Consequently a bullish feeling prevails, but there are some cattle feeders who are rushing to take advantage of the recent advance by marketing their cattle at once. Naturally, as at every season when the cattle raiser or feeder rushes his cattle to market, much poor stock is marketed. This is very wrong. With the increasing evidences of greater advances in the future the prospects for those feeders who hold their cattle and make them not only good, but first-class, are encouraging." Mr. Jones is one of the incorporators of the newly organized Kansas City Live Stock Commission company, and will be in the active management of the company's business, which insures its being a first-class house.

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Your Hats to clean,
Your Hats to block,
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BIG JACK AND JENNET SALE.



Dr. L. W. Knight & Son of Nashville, Tenn., and Messrs. Mosely & Whitaker of Bellbuckle, Tenn., two of the largest importers of Jack Stock in the state, have joined forces to sell their entire lot of native and imported Jacks and Jennets at auction, at Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday, February 15, 1893. The recent importations of these two firms were about Fifty Head, selected by their representatives in Spain, and there is not an inferior animal in their entire lot. In fact they claim, and justly so, that they will offer to the public the finest lot of Jacks and Jennets ever seen in this country. The entire fifty head will be sold to the highest bidder Without any Reserve or By-Bid. It is a closing-out partnership sale. Buyers can depend on absolute sale of all animals. For catalogues write W. E. Knight, Nashville, Tenn., Mosely & Whitaker, Bellbuckle, Tenn.

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P. L. HUGHES, Manager.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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JOSEPH L. LOVING.....Secretary
H. L. OLDHAM.....Treasurer
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The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

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

The label on the paper will show the date to which the subscription is paid. Please note this, and if figures are not changed within TWO WEEKS after remittance is sent, please inform us at once of that fact.

Correspondents must not expect us to acknowledge the receipt of letters containing remittances for subscriptions. The receipt of the JOURNAL is a sufficient notification that the money has been received.

Subscribers requesting a change made in their address must not fail to give the name of the postoffice at which they have been receiving the paper as well as the name of the office to which they wish it sent. This is very important.

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

To the Stockmen of Texas.

The second annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association will convene in the city of Austin on the 14th day of Febuary, next. This is, as its name implies, a state association, organized to look after and protect the interest of all kinds and classes of stockmen throughout the entire state. It is confidently believed that this will be the largest and most successful meeting of the kind ever held in Texas, it is therefore hoped that every stockman who possibly can do so will attend.

Special low rates will be given by railroads and hotels while the good people of the Capitol city will spare no pains, trouble or expense in contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of those who attend.

For further particulars. Address
GEO. B. LOVING,
Secretary, Fort Worth, Tex.

Change of Officials.

Mr. J. D. Carwile having disposed of his entire interest in this company, has resigned the presidency of the same. The vacancy thus caused was, on the 21st of this month, filled by the election of Col. D. C. Morgan as president of this company.

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.
By JOSEPH L. LOVING, Sec.

A Cotton Seed Oil Mill.

While the JOURNAL indorses fully what our city dailes have been saying in regard to the packery and distilling industries that are developing so vigorously in our suburbs, it has a suggestion to make in regard to sandwitching between them a third plant, which it thinks of no less importance. What say our capitalists and business men to a first-class cotton seed oil mill? This trio would make the most complete feeding and manufacturing combination to be found any where in the land. Each of these are necessary adjuncts to the other. The oil mill and distillery, working together as feeders, could turn out to the packery annually 10,000 head of fattened live stock, to be by them converted into commercial commoditis. In addition the packery people could and would use advantageously other outputs of the oil mill.

Beyond all this there is another interest which the JOURNAL is on the watchtower to guard. A special mission assigned it is to look after the best market to be had for our live stock breeders and farmers. Not only the best market, but that market must be as near the home of the producer as possible, and on this point there will be no let up until the desired end has been secured.

Foreign Commerce and Immigration.

We are in receipt of the "statement of foreign commerce and immigration" from the treasury department at Washington.

Our commerce with foreign nations appears to be in a very healthy condition, as it shows quite a handsome balance in favor of Uncle Sam for the past year.

The statement shows nearly 10 per cent decrease in immigration for the same period, which is also a matter for congratulation. We hope this ratio may be kept up for quite a period in the future.

Texas Cattle In It.

The recent big prices paid for Texas fed cattle at the several great market centers have caused no little excitement in live stock circles throughout the state.

Notably among the best cattle sold were those of Mr. J. B. Wilson of Dallas which were sold on the St. Louis market and brought $4.85 per hundred pounds. These cattle weighed less than 1400 pounds, but were in quality the best; in flesh, thick fat; had been properly fed and matured and were hard to beat, even by native cattle.

Another, and probably the second best bunch of Texas steers sold this year, were the property of Mr. W. R. Moore of Fort Worth. These cattle were purchased by Mr. Moore from H. H. Halsell of Decatur, the price paid being $50 per head. They were blooded cattle, had been fed on meal and hulls until thick fat and weighed on the Chicago market 1380 pounds and sold for $4.70 per hundred.

Better cattle than the lots above mentioned are hard to find, and the owners of such cattle may well be proud of them. When Texas cattlemen will have become educated to raising nothing but first-class stock, feeding and maturing them properly, holding them until they are thick fat and then then turning the loose on the market, such things as hearing of cattlemen "going broke" while legitimately engaged in the business will be seldom.

When Texas cattiemen learn that the day of big herds, and scrubs, is past; when they learn that a few good cattle properly handled from the time of birth, well fed and quickly matured, are worth treble their number of scrubs: when they learn that scrubs do damage and lose their owners money; when they shall have learned all this, and live up to their knowledge, then will prosperity be theirs, and the small number of cattle they own will be worth a fortune where now it takes many thousand scrubs to make them poor.

An incident has been related where, a young boy traveling on a railroad in Arkansaw overheard two men commenting on the farms they passed; one place in particular was to appearances badly cared for and brought forth the remark that the farmer must be a poor man. The boy spoke up (for it was it his father's place) and said he "didn't guess pap was as poor as some others, for he only had fifty acres while lots of others had more." Thus it is with Texas scrubs. The man who owns most of them, is likely the poorest, and so it will continue.

Pea Hay.

Stock feed is becoming an interesting subject, even in Texas, where we have always had so much grass as to cause our people hitherto to be somewhat indifferent on the subject. It is evident, however, that we will have to get out of this comatose state pretty soon, as the great grass pastures are being curtailed annually for the benefit of the agriculturists. For all-round forage there is nothing in the JOURNAL'S opinion that surpasses pea hay. The crop exceeds in pounds per acre that of any other grass grown. It is not alone a hay that serves the purpose as "roughness," but it is a nutritious feed that fills and fattens. It requires a little more labor than the grass hay to mature it, to the extent only, however, of planting the seed.

Take the land from which you have just cut an oat crop, prepare it in the cheapest manner possible—in fact if the land was well broken when you put in the oats, the peas could be put in with a disc-harrow and seeder. The whipporwill or Carolina clay either will do perhaps for hay purposes, alone the former is preferable; sow pretty heavy, and as soon as the first peas begin to ripen put in your mower, cut and let lie until pretty well cured, say two or three days, rake into rows early in the morning or late in the evening and leave there for a couple more days in shock. The hauling in should also be done early or late in the day so as to avoid the shattering of the leaves which are a very important part of the forage. If grass grows up among the peas so much the better, as it will aid in the curing and prevent mold. If salt is scattered over each wagonload as it is housed it will add to the nutritious and appetizing qualities of the hay.

Cotton Crop of 1893.

The JOURNAL is hardly in sympathy with the feeling that appears to be creeping over the cotton producers, that they must again plant a full crop. You have not recovered from the overproduction of '90 and '91, only a slight recoup in your favor from the short crop of '92, and yet you are ready to pursue the same suicidal policy that controlled your action in '91. This is not wisdom of a very high order, especially on the part of the Texas cotton planter. While it is true that Texas is the greatest cotton producing state by long odds, yet it is also true that more of the lands cultivated in cotton in Texas are susceptible of producing other paying crops in proportion to area than in any other of the cotton states.

Most of the bottom lands lying on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, embraced in the cotton belt, will hardly pay cultivated in anything but cotton, consequently they are more excusable, but 90 per cent of the Texas cotton lands can be made to pay handsomely in products other than cotton.

Now, as the time is rapidly approaching, when the planters of the South will have to determine the amount of their lands to be set apart for the production of cotton, would it not be well for them to look the situation fairly in face and, after mature thought, act for their own separate, individual, best interets?

If a full crop of cotton is grown, matured and gathered this year, the result will be a close approximate to 10,000,000 bales for the United States. This will supply the mills and leave a surplus of nearly 2,000,000 bales, which simply means 6-cent cotton in December next. Are you prepared for such an issue? Can you meet it safely and cheerfully? If so, then the JOURNAL'S advice will be in vain. If you are joined to your idols, it will have to let you alone.

But before parting, one word more. Don't allow yourself to be flattered with the hope that there will be a shortage of cotton before the first of September next, for it will hardly occur. While the crop of '92 will perhaps come under 6,500,000 bales, we can't shut out from view the surplus that was carried over from the enormous crops of '90 and '91, which will be ample to run the mills until the new crop comes into market. Besides the spinners are already alive to the fact that the American production will be large, and stand ready to discount a 10,000,000 bale crop in their estimates even at this early date.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, an enthusiastic believer in improved stock and improved methods of raising, maturing and handling the same, and who is also a member of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Dr. Taylor believes that the best way for the live stock men of Texas to protect their own interests is by united action and the one way to do this is by amalgamating the several associations and making one association cover the state.



From the Kansas City Journal.

The Richest Man on Earth.

The discoverer of the Combination Oil Cure for cancers, tumors, ulcers, piles, catarrh and skin diseases, Dr. Bye, has closed the most rigid test ever given to man—the four hundred test cases, all cured since last February. The committee of physicians who acted as judges say he will be the wealthiest and greatest humanitarian of the nineteenth century. The doctor refuses to take a much needed rest, but will superintend his associated physicians, who will inject and apply the soothing, balmy oils in several of the leading cities of the world. The home office will be at Kansas City, Kan. The principal office for Texas and the Southern states is the Hendricks building, Fort Worth, Tex. F. B. BYE,
JOHN MORGAN, M. D., Physician in Charge. Business Manager.

The Sanitary Commission.

The JOURNAL is strongly and unqualifiedly in favor of the immediate enactment of a law providing for a state sanitary board, with full power and authority to investigate, look into and as far as possible stamp out the diseases of live stock. It believes this commission should be composed of three men, one of whom should be a scientific veterinarian, a graduate of one of the best schools in the country, consequently a man thoroughly versed in the diseases of live stock. One of this committee should be a modernly and scientifically educated physician, while the third should be a practical but well educated, thoroughly posted cattleman.

The veterinarian should be employed by the year at a salary of not less than $1800 and expenses. The other two members could be allowed a reasonable salary—say $5 a day and expenses—for the actual time given to the work.

This commission should have power to establish and maintain such quarantine lines and enforce such other rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to protect the live stock of any locality from infectious or contagious diseases.

Texas live stock are naturally healthy and free from disease, but comparatively few, however, of our domestic animals are now permitted to roam unrestricted over the range and graze as nature intended. In other words, the stockmen of Texas are now continually compelling their live stock to violate the laws of nature for which they must sooner or later pay the penalty. It is for this reason that there is in Texas to-day more disease among live stock, ten times as much, as there was ten years ago. It is for this reason that we are continually hearing of new diseases, diseases that have never been known or heard of before. As the ranges become more and more contracted and live stock are compelled to still further change from the laws of nature, these diseases will, in the same ratio, become more frequent and prevalent. The people are not accustomed to these diseases. They do not know what they are, what causes them or the remedy. The state by furnishing a competent veterinarian can have the diseases while in their infancy diagnosed and the remedy supplied. Two years hence much damage may have been done. The veterinarian should be furnished now.

Who Will Answer?

C. C. French of this city, who represents the well-known Campbell commission company, was in Southern Texas last week, having made a tour of all that portion of the state. He came back to this city and told of many things he had seen and done while there. He had picked strawberries on the "Flying W" ranch while this part of the state was freezing; had slept out at night without shelter and enjoyed it, while rain and sleet was making life miserable for those unfortunate enough to be at the mercy of the elements in the Panhadle and Northern Texas.

"But the strangest thing I saw there was very surprising. Some men were feeding sheep, about 2500, on meal and hulls. They had plenty of feed and the sheep were all fat. The intention of the owners is to fatten a bunch and ship, and then repeat the operation so long as the feed lasts. The sheep were all looking well, but every morning when the men went into the feed pens they found, to their amazement, that fifteen or twenty head of the sheep were invariably dead. Of course this did not please them and was making quite a loss to them.

"They could assign no reason for the death of the sheep, and as some of them were being shipped to market right along, things began to look serious. I was not 'up' in the veterinary line and could not say what was the matter. Did not know that sheep as healthy looking as these were, would die without some good cause. It might be that the sheep were overfed or the meal and hulls were not properly mixed. If the JOURNAL can get some of its readers to answer, it will no doubt be a favor to many."

The JOURNAL will not answer the question this week, but would like for any of its readers who can to do so and send in their answers at once. The reason is plain to the JOURNAL, but it prefers having some of its readers answer.

Fort Worth the Hub.

That Fort Worth is the railroad center, not only of Texas but of the great Southwest, goes without saying. As an illustration of this fact, witness at our depots, at the early dawn of each day, the inrushing of specials, loaded with the great religious dailies of our neighbors, seeking distribution to all points in the great state of Texas and surrounding country. They get there, too. The JOURNAL might, perhaps, suggest to these energetic, wideawake gentlemen a scheme by which the expense of this "special" service could be eliminated from the debit side of their ledger, but as they appear to be a little willful about the removal of their plants, we will have to wait a time with patience, opining that no good thing shall be withheld from the faithful.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have **fac-similes** of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

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World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

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5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed amomg *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins,* by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid,* to

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SWINE.

Put the quarrelsome sows in a place by themselves.

Give the young winter pigs fresh straw every evening.

When hogs are put on full feed too suddenly it upsets digestion.

So far as possible arrange the shelter so that they will not pile up.

Beets cut up in thin small slices are relished very much by the little pigs.

Be sure and keep track of the time when the young pigs are to come next spring.

When the pigs become fifthy stop and think whether the fault lies in you or the pigs.

Feed the pigs on time every day, for they will thrive much better and will make less trouble.

Make a warm pen, keep the floor clean and give plenty of fresh srtaw and the pigs won't pile up when they go to sleep.

If you have hogs confined in pens help them keep the pens clean and they will help you in return if you do the cleaning regularly.

The cheapest way to get pigs is from a mature sow that will produce large litters. The mature sow costs no more to keep than does the young and growing one, and the results are much more certain.

If you do not know the exact time when the old sow is to farrow, keep an eye on her and when you see her scraping up all the straw within reach be sure and make preparations for the little pigs.

This year some 1400 hogs have been shipped from Montreal to Liverpool. As this new departure has resulted in making some money for the owner, it may be followed up to a greater extent next year.

It is well to remember that a newborn pig is almost as sensative to cold as a baby, and if once thoroughly chilled gets a stay in his progress and prosperity that if not fatal is for a long time injurious.

Food is the great item of cost in pork production, care and housing amount to but little in comparison. Therefore cheap feeding is the prime requisite for profit. More grass and less grain tends to this end.

When a boar is full grown he will not require rich food, but he should be allowed enough to keep him in good health and vigor, and should always have enough to fill his stomach. Of course, if heavily worked, he should be fed accordingly.

It is evident from the closeness with which breeders have sold out at this time that the coming season will be one in which the demand will exceed the supply. The phenomenal advance in the market price of hogs will lead thousands who stopped raising them or raised them in reduced numbers to begin anew and increase their herds.

If you cannot haul the manure to the fields as fast as made, and have no sheds under which to store it, put in piles and throw a few inches of earth over it. This will preserve it in good shape, and will repay the labor required.

If any one will travel in any direction some distance from any town or city in America he will not consider the subject debatable whether or not road laws need readjusting to suit our changed conditions. This is a subject not to be argued. The present condition of our roads and highways is an urgent appeal for good road laws and their enforcement.

Read This.

Do you want to sell land or live stock?

Do you want to buy land or live stock?

In either event write the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, rooms 53 and 54, Hurley building, Fort Worth.

The JOURNAL will also take great pleasure in making your wants known to the world.

HORTICULTURE.

Give apple trees as much care as you do a pig, and the tree will pay you much the best.

In taking up the trees from the nursery see that roots are taken up a foot long, to hold them firmly without staking.

On good level farm ground never plant the trees of a permanent orchard nearer than thirty three or thirty-five feet apart. Temporary trees may be nearer.

When the orchard gets to bearing, give it a wagon load of manure for every five barrels of apples. Do not expect, as in the past, an orchard can bear twenty years without food—you have starved the old orchard to death.

An account is given by the Utah station of an experiment in which plots used for cabbages, peas, carrots, sweet corn and potatoes were plowed to a depth of three, six or nine inches. In the case of peas the shallowest plowing gave the best results; in the other cases the deepest plowing.

Combine bee keeping with fruit growing and you can more easily procure two crops from the same land, and this double cropping is not exhaustive, requires no additional fertilizing, no extra plowing or cultivating. There are few crops which return so much for so little outlay and labor as does the honey crop.

Keep your orchards and gardens and greenhouses clean. Allow no rubbish to be about on which fungi can breed. Remove and destroy all diseased fruits or plants as scrupulously as you preserve salable ones, and you will have more salable ones to preserve. It is surprising how far generous culture and clean culture will go toward preventing fungous diseases without special treatment.

People who grow peach trees, as a rule, do not prone them nor cut away the wood enough. In a majority of cases they allow them to grow up into tall, "straggling" trees. They generally consist of two or three bare limbs, which run away up into the air, with little tufts of leafy branches on their ends. Such trees bear but little fruit, it is hard to get at, and their tall limbs are all the time splitting away and falling to the ground with their weight. It is no way to grow a peach tree.

J. H. Hale says the popular taste for fruit is constantly increasing, and the men furnishing fruit of extra quality never supply the market for such fruit and never can. It is only the common sort that overstocks the market. He thins the fruit on peach trees so that no two peaches are nearer to each other than four inches. The fine peaches thus obtained sell for six times as much per peach as the common ones; and they do not exhaust the trees so much. The same results have been reached by other skillful cultivators in other places.

The man who beg[illegible]s to prepare for his next season's g[illegible]en as soon as he takes the last crop from that which hasbeen supplying his table during the whole summer and fall, is the man whose garden will be supplying him with the goed things of life the coming year before his less provident neighbors have fairly finished laying out their rows and beds. The early bird has a reputation for gathering in a goodly supply of worms, and the one who will take time by the forelock in the matter of gardening will have good reason to congratulate himself, and to receive the congratulations of such friends as are benefited by his own and his garden's generosity, when his half acre or more begins to yield its increase.

From the very moment a peach tree is set out the knife and thumb nail should be used freely. Peach trees, to be healthy and yield more fruit, require fertilizing and good cultivation as much as any other tree, but when they get this they are sure to grow rapidly and form lots of wood, and it is our business to keep them in check—thinned, as it were—and well cut back, just the same as we would keep the runners and plants of the strawberry in check by pinching and cutting off the surplus growth. A peach tree should never be allowed to get over ten feet high. Trees one year from the bud are the best to set out, and will prove far more satisfactory than older trees.

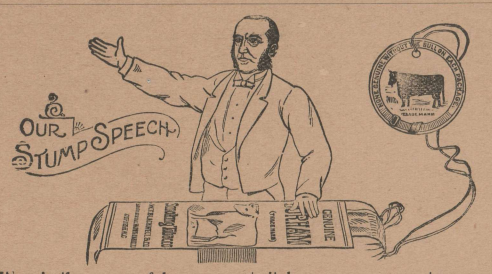
The Best Advertising Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any class or kind of real estate or live stock should make their wants known through the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It is the best medium in Texas through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of the state Advertisers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

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

There is no class of stock that can be more readily improved by a careful selection and mating than sheep. A good, vigorous ram can be bred to a large number of ewes, and if of a good breed, well cared for during growth, so as to procure a good, vigorous development, and then carefully managed during breeding season, will improve every lamb in the flock.



When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to recommend some brand of Smoking Tobacco, we unhesitatingly pronounce

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco



to be the best in the world.

Many times imitated, but never equalled.

Get the genuine. Made only by

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

TEXAS GROWN

Jerusalem Artichokes

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

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

Descriptive circular. Address

G. WORK,
614 South Fifth Street, Waco. Tex.

Cotton Belt Route

St. Louis Southwestern Railway,

TO

MEMPHIS, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THE ONLY LINE WITH

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FROM

TEXAS TO MEMPHIS!

Connecting With Through Trains to All Points East, North and Southeast.

TWO : DAILY : TRAINS

With Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from

Fort Worth to Memphis.

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from

Waco, Corsicana and Tyler.

All Texas lines connect with and have through tickets on sale via the

COTTON BELT ROUTE

For rates, maps, time tables and all information apply to any agent of the company.

F. H. JONES. Trav. Pass. Ag't. Fort Worth, Tex.

W. H. WINFIELD, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Tyler, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

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

We Can Make Home Happy.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange a little grass plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, nearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare;
Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful
If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy
And their truest blessings win—
It will make the room look brighter
If we let the sunshine in.

When we gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long,
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy, social song;
We can guide some erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er—
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly shut the door.
Yet, should evil's shadow enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly,
Which the grandest fail to find;
There's a claim of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind—
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

A great portion of the "Literary Northwest" is filled with "Sunday and the World's Fair."

The question is now a much hackneyed one. Everything that could be, pro and con, has been said. The hearing is now closed, and it remains to be seen what the verdict of the Columbian committee will be in regard to opening the exposition on Sunday. I think by going to the fair on Sunday, as I did about the lady who once sat behind me while a dead party leader was being eulogized. She was denouncing the dead at such a vehement rate that I lost more than half the speaker on the rostrum was saying. I thought, and and thought loud enough for her to hear, that there was no law to compel her to remain and listen while a friend of the dead was extoling his many good qualities.

I believe with the Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago, that the matter of going to the World's fair on Sunday should be left entirely to each individual's conscience. The managers of the exposition accepted the 5,000,000 half dollar souvenir coins from congress. Congress voted the appropriation on the express condition that the exposition should not be opened on Sunday, and it was on these conditions, accepted; at the same time the directory took action to secure a repeal of this provision. Congress would never have made the appropriation without this condition; and now, if a bad bargain has been made, the managers should only stick to it the closer, for it does not seem to be strictly honest, after securing the needful money, to try to rescind the proposition.

In a recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal, the printers' friend, and woman's champion, George W. Childs, gives some good plain wholesome advice to girls. It is advice that others, as well as girls, can follow with impunity.

Mr. Childs has been instrumental, directly and indirectly, in educating 500 girls, and not a single instance has his kindness been misplaced.

In his talk to girls, he says: "Keep out of debt, dress plainly, be careful in your behavior towards men, and as careful in your behavior towards women, be respectful and truthful to all."

Is that not good advice for us all?

I never could see the use of aping after the rich in matters of dress, and what is the use of trying to cater to every caprice of fashion?

I love dress myself, but I do not believe in over-dressing. We are not thought one particle more of, and it is ever so much nicer to spend the amount we invest in clothes, in home comforts. All can enjoy that. So let us adhere to the quotation from Shakespeare: "Handsome thy raiment as thy purse can buy."

"It is those in the humbler walks of life that will quickest do you a favor. I like the humble things. Upright and truthful people are good enough for me now, writes a friend of former years.

As I pored over her letter, read and re-read her words, "folks don't care as much for you when reverses are yours." I thought it a sad commentary on the lives of the wealthier class.

The words of my friend are only too true; and "pity 'tis, 'tis so."

I often wonder how one can talk so like a saint and be such a sinner. I never read a poem written by Joaquin Miller that I do not think of the blighted life of poor Minnie Myrtle, and wonder if it could not have been otherwise with her; could not there have been more sunshine for this poor wife? Were it not for the sad chain that links the name of Minnie Myrtle with that of the writer of such beautiful poetry, so full of love and expressive of so much tender feeling, I would revere the name of Joaquin Miller.

Exchanges.

Mrs. E. D. S. desires chrysanthemums of any color in exchange for rose and lilac cuttings. Will send securely packed, or will send horseradish roots in exchange.

Those having above flowers, please write to me through "Household."

Things Worth Knowing.

Never leave vegetables in the water after they are cooked.

Equal parts of sweet oil and vinegar and a little gum arabic make an excellent furniture polish.

Loosen that cough by putting over the chest a poultice made of onions fried in plenty of lard.

Rubbed with a woolen rag saturated with kerosene, a tin kettle or coffee pot becomes as bright as new

A gargle of salt and water before retiring at night will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

Make yourself a pair of sleeve-protectors of the legs of stockings; hem these at one end and run an elastic in the other.

The brass top of a kerosene lamp may be reset when it has become loose by using plaster of Paris wet with water.

It is at the top that comfortables and quilts wear out and soil soonest. Prevent this by sewing at the top of these a strip of calico, doubled in the middle, half being on inside and half on outside of comfortable. This strip can easily be removed and washed when soiled.

A very effective remedy for a cough caused by a tickling in the throat is made by adding to the beaten white of an egg, the juice of a lemon, and then thicken with sugar.

A good tonic for the hair may be made by filling a bottle half-full of water, with bay rum made bitter with quinine. Rub the scalp with this wash at morning and again at night.

The advantage of frosting made from the following recipe is that it is economical and that it can be cut as soon as thoroughly cold. It is very nice with chocolate or cocoanut stirred in it, and it is preferable to the old-fashioned kind in seasons when eggs are apt to be stale, if not always: Five tablespoons of milk and one cup of granulated sugar, flavored with lemon or vanilla, boiled five minutes and then beaten hard until it is both stiff and cool enough to spread on the cake.

As a dressing for shoes nothing that I have used is so good for making the leather soft and pliable without soiling the garments it touches as glycerine. Equal parts of cannabis indicas and glycerine painted on a bunion or corn, bound around with canton flannel with a few drops of the liquid put on the flannel where it comes in contact with the affected parts will soon restore to health. As a face lotion, oatmeal made in a paste with glycerine two parts, water one part, with a muslin or thin silk mask worn over, will give in a short time, if faithfully pursued, a youthful appearance to the skin.

Responsibility of Motherhood.

There are few girls who enter married life prepared in any way for the duties of the new life. The glamour and glitter of the wedding preparations, the excitement of the going away time are a halo about a girl's life that is always fraught with the sweetest memories.

When the little life that will claim her whole life hereafter is laid in her arms, the novelty of possession is even then more like the present of a new doll than anything else. Few mothers realize at that time all the claims and demands this new life may bring.

To it she must sacrifice not only all her time and attention, but frequently much of her health and personal attraction. All through the helpless period of a child's life it is a constant thought of the mother; she can go nowhere without the feeling that she is really needed at home.

How wonderful is this mother-love, that is so all-sufficient for its demand! But, though one of constant care, this period of the child's life has a great many attractions. To a thoughtful woman the development and training of a little child's mind is a great pleasure. The innocent unfolding of one faculty after another presents a pleasure not found in any other way. But the responsibility deepens as a child grows in years. If the great corner stone of love hes been well laid in the child's heart, the after counteracting influences will not be so great. But as soon as the mother must share her child with the outside world, then her vigilance must be doubled, and her prayers most earnest. The whole world seems waiting to spoil the beautiful temple she has been so many years rearing and watching.

Parents are to apt to lay out a child's life after plans of their own, forgetting that God has His plans also. The law of heredity is so strong and sometimes asserts itself in a very decided manner, skipping back to former forgotten generations for its example. The weight of a child's life lies very heavy upon the mother's heart, if there is the least deviation from the right.

As the years go on and character is forming the mother finds too often that she does not possess a string of puppets to wield as she will, but must often contend with wills much stronger than her own.

Girls should be put through a good training study of anatomy and physiology and simple remedies for simple ailments. A preparation of this kind would serve a much better purpose than many of the senseless accomplishments that are usually the most prominent part of a girl's education.

In accepting or having thrust upon you the trust of child life, dear mothers, lay well your foundation, erect a permanent structure so far as you are allowed to, and leave the rest to Him who alone watches while all others sleep. There is a limit to even your responsibility.—Exchange.

Never Injures Stock.

Stock is never injured when enclosed by a picket and wire fence. The Garrett Fence Machine that this fence is made by is in successful operation in every state and territory in the United States and seems to be a universal favorite. Address S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, Ohio, for catalogue giving full description of machine and also wholesale price of pickets, wire, etc., which he sells direct to the farmer.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

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

The average farmer comprises the majority of the farmers of the country. He is not, necessarily, the best of farmers, for his hap-hazard system of farming is that which depletes the average yield of grain of the careful farmer 25 to 30 per cent.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

The increase in the value of our lands, which is now a pretty well defined movement, suggests strongly that we should adopt such methods of cultivation as will make a proportionate increase in returns. Otherwise, interest values and taxes will eventually exceed the crop values.

Fenced ranges will carry two sheep where the open ranges carry one. This proposition changes as the range improves and becomes greater in favor of the pasture system.

The best application that can be made of all kinds of manure coming from stables is on seeding grasses, and it should be put on long before losing any of its chemical properties.

If you are in the sheep business for mutton, select the breeds which grow rapidly and mature early, rather than those which produce a heavy fleece of wool.

DON'T Neglect leather. Vacuum Leather Oil will keep it new; 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.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

J. M. REGAN, 411 Houston Street.

Ordering Through the Mails Promptly Attended to.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Catch the limping sheep and remove the "gumbo" which is dried and hardened between the segments of the hoofs.

A Minnesota farmer desires to sell his flock of 480 sheep for a reason not often given. Having kept a flock of about one sheep to the acre for twenty years past, his land has become so rich that he cannot grow flax, wheat or any of the small grains, though it grows good crops of corn and roots.

The sheep industry of this country might be greatly enlarged and profits increased at the same time by better systems understandingly applied by the average husbandman in the production of mutton. Produce better mutton, which can be relished by a class of consumers able to buy, and the wool will be better too and find a readier market among the manufacturers of woolen goods.

A Chicago paper says: The way he looks at it: N. P. Briant, an old wool grower who has been engaged in the business in Maine and Wisconsin for about forty years, and who moved to Texas about a year ago, called to renew his subscription this week. He is sheep raising in Schleicher county and resides in this city. Now that Cleveland is elected he will go into the business more extensively, as he says his experience teaches him that high tariffs always depress the business, and he always received better prices for wool under low prices than he ever did under high ones.

Mr. J. A. Harris of this state, writing to the American Sheep Breeder, says: I notice some of your patrons want to know how to wool-brand sheep at little cost. Will say most all Texas sheepmen use, to brand 2500 or 3000 sheep, about five pounds venetian red mixed with same amount of wheat flour, then add linseed oil, say about two gallons. The paint should be about as thick as thin molasses. The whole amount will cost about $2. We have the "sheepman's paradise" here—a place where we never shelter or feed. Stock sheep are worth $2 to $2.50, land lease 4 cents, herding $12 per month, and for shearing 5 cents and board.

When sheep are compelled for many days together to paw away the snow and get their living of frosted grass so mixed with snow that they swallow many pounds of the latter in the course of a day, the results are often disastrous. They kidneys are severely overtaxed in attempting to discharge the excessive quantity of water ingested with the feed, and the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels become diseased from the shock of so much ice-cold water thrown upon it, producing "red water" and other troubles. It is poor economy to spare a few dollars which it would require to cut and cure some hay as a provision for such weather.

The great service which the domestic sheep renders to man depends upon two qualities. It is one of the best sources of animal food, inasmuch as it supplies both meat and drink—mutton and milk—and it also furnishes the best of all materials for clothing purposes, both on account of its warmth and durability—viz, wool. It is for this reason that it has always occupied a first position as a source of wealth and commerce, and we may indeed say that from an industrial point of view its chief end is to produce mutton and wool, because in the more civilized countries its place as a milk producer is scarcely recognized. It is a fortunate circumstance, which renders the sheep all the more valuable that whatever causes tend to improve the quality of the wool also tend in the same degree to the improvement and the quality of the mutton; but these improvements are not always in the direction of early maturity or large dead weight—considerations which in this country, at least, have often a predominant influence on the part of the farmer in the choice of the breed which he selects because, from the close proximity to large food markets, the consideration of the carcass has frequently been even of higher importance than of the wool, especially since a lower range of prices for this commodity has ruled during late years.

The Ewes to Select.

Profit in sheep husbandry, like that of dairying or any other stock, depends very largely upon the intelligence applied to the business. Careful selection of ewes, followed by intelligent grading up in the direction to be followed, is the road to success and profit.

An Ohio farmer who has made sheep raising profitable, gives some good advice about the selection of ewes for the foundation of a paying flock of sheep. When the breeder fairly understands that those who have been most successful have found 50 per cent of their profits each year in the increase of the flock, when it is well understood that a very slight difference in the selection and care may make or mar the the degree of increase, the importance of judicious and careful selection is apparent.

"A great many of the characteristics of a good ram should be sought in the ewe. The most obvious point of difference, of course, is determined and accentuated by the sexual functions. We see in a ram a massive and powerful front, thick fore quarters, a cluster of voluminous folds about the neck; but the ewe should be, if anything, heavier in the hind quarters, because these are compelled to bear the burdens of reproduction and lactation.

"Many excellent practical breeders seek what they denominate a 'pony sheep,' but I have seldom attained the best results with short-legged ewes. It is seldom that the highest beauty of form is found united to superior breeding qualities, unless, indeed, long practical training has taught a man to regard as the most comely that figure which is found to be the best adapted successfully to sustain the arduous duties of maternity.

"I have succeeded best with moderately large, strong, rangy ewes, of a figure typified—to use a homely comparison—by a wedge, with a nearly even taper from the hips forward to the shoulders. A ram in full fleece should have an almost perpendicular drop from the rump to the ground; he should be thick through the heart, with a girth just back of the shoulders about equal to that just in front of the hind legs. But in the ewe there may be tolerated a slight departure from the perpendicular drop, caused by a little less fullness in the ham; while the rear girth should be from an eighth to a sixth greater than the front girth. In the best sucklers, especially when somewhat advanced in years, there is a deep pendulous fold along the median line of the belly, terminating in the udder; an indication of a generous maternal anatomy and a generous milker.

"It is true of sheep, as of all other animals, that those of medium size are almost invariably the surest and safest perpetuators of their race. Hence a small ewe should be avoided no less than a very large one. As a general rule the ewe gives the size and the ram the form—though there are countless exceptions to this rule—and it is this fact which to so great an extent diminished the danger which would otherwise be incurred by the coupling of a Merino ewe with a large English ram. This law of self-preservation, prevailing in every species, which gives the ewe the gauging of the size, relegates to the ram more or less the shaping of other characteristics."

With yearling lambs finding a ready market at $4@7 per head, it is not only important to have every ewe a good breeder, but it is important that as many as possible should be of the kind that may be brought up to or very near the $7 mark, for every dollar beyond three is nearly, if not all, profit.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A good roadster and a good draft horse are always in demand in the market, and can find a quick buyer at a good price. Try raising them.

The horse that can haul the largest load to market or draw the farm implement with the greatest ease and least fatigue is the one that is wanted by the farmer for farm operations.

If we judge a nation by its horses, the draft horse countries of France, England, Scotland and Belgium lead the world in agriculture and manufacturing; our American reputation is to be made, as we have millions of small, cheap horses and but few good draft and coach horses.

We must establish a line of breeding for a special class of horses and adhere to that line. If we want to raise draft horses successfully, we must breed continually to draft sires of a given breed and continue to grade up to pure bred draft sires to get the large size required by the markets.

It is true American breeders do not breed so much for the regular market as for the speculative market, and the present low prices for common and speculative horses must induce greater attention to breeding high-class heavy draft and large coaching horses, for which there is good demand and good prices as the legitimate business horse.

As indicating the ups and downs of horse breeding the service fees of draft horses are advancing and the trotting horse fees are coming down. Farmers eagerly bred all classes of mares to trotting stallions, regardless of service fees, while draft horse breeders offered the inducement of cheap fees, regardless of the value of the horses. Now the tables have turned.

The demand and the price for the very best bred horse are constantly on the increase, while the market is overstocked with the common grade. It is better economy to keep a brood mare worth from $300 to $1000 than it is to keep ten brood mares representing the same amount of investment, as the produce of the one mare, when bred to the right horse, will sell for more than the produce of the ten common mares, and it takes just one-tenth of the food and care to keep them.

A general purpose horse should be sound, free from vice, medium size, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, weighing about 1000 pounds, not too large for riding nor too small for work; should carry his head well up to give him style; should have sloping shoulders; should carry his feet near together to make him sure-footed; should ride well and drive well; should work well to plow or wagon; should drive with single check or double reins, and, above all, should not be balky.

For a few years some farmers have thought the draft horse business was overdone because the light draft and chunks did not pay; so they were easily induced to breed their mares to trotting bred stallions because everybody else did, and now the great surplus of trotters that have no speed records has driven many to raising mules, only to find the mule market with a surplus, and it is nip and tuck which sells the cheapest—a thousand trotters or a thousand mules. Meanwhile the demand for draft horses has gone steadily on increasing and the demand is for heavier horses—1600 to 1800 pounds. Such horses with good action command fancy prices.

What a farmer the horse now is, to be sure. He is now doing those kinds of work that man did from the days of Abel down. The horse formerly prepared the ground for crops and left men to do nearly all the rest. But now he plants and hoes, he reaps and mows. He seeds more methodically, effectively and rapidly than ever man did; he hoes a field of corn with a speed and thoroughness that man never equaled; he took the grain cradle from the hands of men and does its work of reaping and man's laborious toil of binding better and with much greater dispatch; he hung the scythe up in the old apple tree for good and all, and now mows our grass with a neatness and celerity that makes man wonder how he ever endured the backache inflicted by the old method; he has relieved the boys of that dreaded work of spreading and raking hay that used to make their summer lives miserable; he has relieved strong, sturdy men of the labor of pitching hay on to wagon, mow and stack, and by that act deserves the everlasting gratitude of farmers; he is now even invading the fields of ripened corn, from which he was barred so long, and is performing the slow and laborious work of "cutting up" and husking. The horse has, in short, become a farm hand of such general utility, is such an all-around, general purpose hand that he merits a profound consideration, a high respect, a sincere affection that are much too generally denied him. The horse deserves to be regarded as someshing more than a mere dumb brute—he should occupy a place in the regard and homes of men as if he were more the human; and who knows but he may have faculties of thought, may be made happy by the consciousness that his fidelity and industry are appreciated, or pained and humiliated by indifference, neglect or cruelty? At all events, let the horse be considered more the companion and less the unregarded, insensiate menial of man, and then we self-styled lords of creation will have better opinions of ourselves while on earth, and may possibly find more approving smiles on the face of our recording angel when we approach his desk to find how our final audit stands.

After several trials we do not think it profitable to crush or grind any kind of grain for sheep that are young enough to make good feeders, though it is advisable in the case of old ewes with poor teeth. It is wasteful to throw out corn unhusked.

There need be no fear of overdoing the mutton business. Its consumption is increasing each year, and with the rapidly increasing population the prospects for the mutton raiser is exceedingly bright.

CATTLE.

It is said dehorned cattle bring from 10 cents to 15 cents per hundred more than horned cattle. If this proves the case we shall soon see a general movement toward breeding hornless cattle. Horns are out of date, anyhow, and should be dropped by all well regulated animals.

Feeders Are Encouraged.

The Breeders' Gazette of Chicago claims that with proper feeding and care and judicious handling, no money will be lost this year in the live stock business. In substantiating this statement it says:

It has been so long since anything approaching a fancy price has been obtainable for any of the ordinary varieties of farm stock that the tremendous 'boom" in hogs which is the sensation of the hour in stock-feeding circles will certainly have a tendency to restore somewhat the confidence of western farmers in stock-breeding in general. It has been many years since hogs sold at the prices now current in leading markets. That the advance in pork and lard will enhance values of tallow and suet scarcely admits of question, and this in turn should favorably affect prices for ripe corn-fed cattle. In spite of the advancing tendency of the cattle market which set in about the middle of December receipts have thus far continued moderate, and the impression seems daily gaining ground, that at last the tide is really turning in the interest of beef-makers; that the persistent marketing of breeding stock and wholesale slaughter of calves is at length beginning to have its inevitable effect.

The Gazette's own advices from reliable local reporters throughout the corn belt confirm all the claims that have been made as to the universal shortage of hogs, and in addition show that there are fewer cattle on feed in the corn states than there were a year ago. This is in line with the latest estimates of leading authorities about the yards. The last issue of the Live Stock Report in reviewing the situation says: "Indications certainly point to the over-production of the last half-dozen years being over, or at least curtailed." Speaking of the cattle trade of the past twelve months, viewed in its bearings upon the immeditae future, the publishers say:

"The quality of the stock received has not been up to an average of the past four years. There has been a general cleaning out of pastures while the great increase in the receipt of Texas and Indian Territory cattle has thrown a flood of poor stuff on the market. The increase in our receipts has come from the South, and more especially in the summer, deluged us with a very inferior grade in animals. Whether from financial pressure or otherwise the Lone Star state opened its floodgates and let loose its bovine surplus, Chicago alone receiving about 720,000 head from there. Can it repeat the dose? is the query of every commission man and buyer also. The Southwest is a great breeding country, but there is a limit to raising cattle at certain prices. We can look for a lighter run from this source for a year or two, and as butcher stuff in the West and North is in smaller supply the outlook for low grades is somewhat improved over the prospects of a year ago."

Disappointment has so many times come during the past five years to those who took a hopeful view of the outlook that there are none to speak positively in reference to the future of cattle. We have all grown so accustomed to scanning the horizon with blue goggles that we shall probably none of us foresee the dawn of better days for beef-growers even when the light is actually breaking. All we can say is that the gloom is not so thick just now as it has been. Whether the rift in the clouds is merely the precursor of another thickening of the fogs and mists or whether it really portends clearing skies none are either wise or rash enough to positively predict. All signs fail, it is said, during a protracted drouth. Meanwhile let us derive such encouragement as we may from existing conditions. At present prices for beef, hogs and corn there will certainly be no money lost by judicious feeders.

Inspection of Export Cattle.

The total number of cattle inspected and shipped from the United States last year, was 389,480, an increase of 7¼ per cent over the exports for the preceding year. The system of tagging adopted for the identification of animals, lest any of these should arrive in Great Britain affected with disease, and which it might be desirable to trace to the place of origin, has been found perfectly effectual, and no difficulty is experienced, whenever necessary, in tracing the origin of any individual animal and locating it on the farm whence it was purchased.

The vessel inspection authorized under the act of congress of March 3, 1891, has been continued in accordance with the regulations made under this act, June 6, 1891, to insure the safe transport and humane treatment of cattle in their voyage across the Atlantic. Of the whole number of vessels inspected (917) 382 sailed from New York, 240 from Boston, 153 from Baltimore, 78 from Philadelphia, 35 from Newport News, 5 from New Orleans, and 24 from Portland. The beneficial result of this inspection and of the enforcement of the regulations referred to is shown by the fact that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the percentage of loss of cattle in transit, including all causes, was but seven-eighths of 1 per cent, a considerable reduction from the percentage of losses for the year ending June 30, 1891, which was 1 3-5 per cent.

The American veterinarians located at the foreign animals wharves in Great Britain by the courtesy of the British authorities have continued to inspect American cattle landed in that country. During the past year the British authorities, in four instances, claimed to have found contagious pleuro-pneumonia among our cattle. In each of these cases their diagnosis was disputed by the American inspector. In one of these cases, at least, the diagnosis of the American inspector, Dr. Wray, who declared the animal suspected of having contagious pleuro-pneumonia to be suffering simply from catarrhal pneumonia, was sustained by Professors Brown and Duguid and Dr. Cope, of the Royal College, after several days deliberations. In each case, as soon as the tag numbers of the animals were received by the Agricultural Department in Washington, an investigation was undertaken to ascertain their history.

Each animal was traced from the port of export, through the stock yards where tagged, to the farm upon which it had been raised, with the result that no disease was found on the farms from which the animals came, or among the animals with which they had come in contact, or in any part of the country through which they had passed en route to the port of export. The history of the animals, thorefore, did not sustain the position of the English veterinarians, but was quite in accord with that of the American inspector. The total number of cattle inspected by our veterinarians in Great Britain during the fiscal year was 368,014.

Better Times Predicted.

Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

The fact that a number of owners of cattle in this country have decided to embark in the breeding of cattle indicates that they consider that by careful methods they can in the Northwest produce their own calves to replenish their herds. The Northern ranges, of course, have not been depended upon as a breeding ground for the keeping up of the large herds, though since the hard winter outfits that handled she cattle have made a success of the business, because of the succession of moderate winters. But cattlemen, like a burnt child, dread the fire; the fear of a recurrence of such a winter as '86-7 will deter them from putting bulls on the range as a means of keeping up the large herds. The W bar outfit at Mingusville brands about 10,000 calves a year, but they are said to be working out of she stock as fast as possible, hoping to be out of the range breeding business before another hard winter.

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

Whether cattle are decreasing in numbers as rapidly in the West as reports at times show is a question, but there is one fact at least which indicates that such a decrease must take place, if it has not done so already, and that is that comparatively few straight range herds are kept up. Those who operate extensively do so by bringing in Southwestern cattle. The number of cows in the Northwest has decreased at a wonderful rate in a few years.

The natural result of this should have its effect upon the market. Then if it be true, as Southwestern papers claim, that cattlemen in that region are spaying to a great extent, the result should be to reduce the cattle and increase the price. It is a fact that the high price for cattle have come in cycles of about six years. May it not now be the eve of an advance in the price of cattle? In our opinion it is. The indications are that cattle will sell at a good price next year. If this proves to be so, it will justify those who are now embarking in she cattle in their venture.

The plan is to handle range cattle on a moderate scale, with ample provision for feeding them while lack of grass is apparent. The cattle will still be range cattle, but will be run in such numbers that they can be cared for during hard winters, and cows will be allowed to get into condition by the early weaning of calves. This we consider a healthy movement which will be rewarded with success, for good cattle always sell well.

The impression, however, forces itself that next year will witness an advance in price upon all cattle. There are three reasons for this belief. First, the long continued depression in beef values has turned the farmers of the West from beef production to other pursuits, and production is not keeping pace with the increase of population. The second reason is the large falling off in production of range beef from the gulf to the Northern ranges. These reasons are sufficient to bring about a decided reaction so soon as they are clearly understood in the market centers, and it is believed that another year will demonstrate the true situation. But the third one is one which will appeal to anyone who has noticed the papers: "There is far more inquiry for range cattle for feeders than there has been since 1885, and many of the old-time cattlemen who sold out in 1885-86, because they foresaw what was coming, are buying up cattle and are preparing to again handle big bunches." Undoubtedly the turn in the tide has come.

If you desire lucrative occupation, write for our wholesale catalogue. We sell our agents a 14x17 portrait framed in a 5½ inch wide, gold or silver, or white and gold frame for $1.75. Wholesale catalogue and price list free.
UNITED ARTISTS, 536 Carroll Ave., Chicago.

When a farm is cut up into small fields, the care of fences is an expensive item. They also occupy much land that could otherwise be used for cultivation.

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

DAIRY.

The intelligent cow soon learns to know the man or woman who milks her, and prefers the same person every time, in case she likes the individual.

Butter is an article of nearly universal consumption, and yet contributes very little to human sustenance. It is an article which people seek more from habit than from necessity.

A cow that will allow herself to starve in order to gain a reputation for not being unruly will never be much of a cow. And yet some pasturing farmers seem to demand that of their cows.

Dehorning is not necessary to a good natured animal, and most animals will be good natured if not made angry when young by heedless and thoughtless attendants. The horn, as a weapon of offense, is rarely developed into use until a bad temper is developed by bad treatment.

Not a few farmers let their prejudices govern them as to the stock they keep. One don't like sheep; another hates a hog, and another abhors poultry. It shows rather a weak mind to act on such prejudices when experience shows that almost any kind of live stock will pay if properly cared for.

Most people would count the man a fool who would agree to take and board a few cows for nothing; but a great many farmers do it voluntarily, without agreeing to it, and seem to enjoy it. Are they fools or not? We should say to ourselves privately that they were, but it must not be said out loud.

Teach the boys not to tease the calves and colts. It may be quite amusing to see a calf a few months old trying to "hook" a stout boy and push him about the stable or yard, but it is an amusement that carries danger with it. The business of "hooking," when that calf becomes a bull, a cow or a steer, is not amusing, as many people have found at too late an hour.

The dairyman who raises calves on skim milk need not expect first-class results. It is a poor plan to try to cheat nature. The time to feed an animal well in order to get growth and development is in its first stages, not after it is old and stunted. The semi-starvation of young animals is a pitiful delusion. The "fancy" breeders never make that mistake.

Every successful man must have an ideal to strive after. This is true in every department of life. The banker, merchant, manufacturer and builder each strive in their various lines to accomplish something that those who preceded them had not attained. On the farm and in the dairy this ever push forward impulse is conspicuously absent. The incentive for it is always present in the larger wants of the ever-increasing multitude in the cities. No want of these great cities is more tangible than for the best butter. It commands good prices, and the demand always exceeds the supply. Its production requires good cows, good feed and knowledge of how to make the article that sells itself. The ideal of every dairyman should be the production of only that class of goods.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseas s put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 26.

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 4000; market slow, steady on prime steers, others lower; choice to prime steers, $5.85@6.75; others, $4@5; feeders, $4@4.45; stockers, $3.20@4; cows, $3@5.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; shipments, 8500; market fairly active, steady; mixed and packers, $7.45@7.75; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $7.75@7.95; prime light, $7.50@7.55; other lights, $7.15@7.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 550; market dull; 20@25c lower; good Western sheep, $5@5.15; lambs, $3.75@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 26, 1893.

Cattle—Receipts, 3400; shipments, 2000; good steers strong; others weak to lower; cows, steady; feeders dull and weak to lower. Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.85@4.85; cows and heifers, $1.60@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 5300; shipments, 1000. Market steady, closing strong to 5c higher; all grades, $4.00@7.70; bulk, $7.30@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1200. Market dull and weak.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Jan. 26, 1893.

Cattle—Receipts, 1800; shipments, 1600; market quiet; fair to good native steers, $3.00@4.50; choice $4.75@5.00; fed Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; grass do, $2.20@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5300; shipments, 1600; market 10c lower; heavy, $7.40@7.65; packing, $7.10@7.60; light, $7.20@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 200; market steady; fair to good natives, $3.00@4.50; choice muttons, $4.75@5.26.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 26.—Receipts and shipments not reported. The feeling is quite firm, but there was no demand and no sales to-day.

Fish & Keck Co (INCORPORATED)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART. E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

If You Want

PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,

WE WILL Furnish IT.

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

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 26.—Market steady, unchanged.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	17 @18½	17 @18½
Medium	17½@19	17½@19
Spring		
Fine	15 @16½	15 @16½
Medium	16 @17	16 @17
Mexican improved	12 @13½	12 @13½
Mexican carpet	11½@12½	11½@12½

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23, 1893.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1166	1114	546
Calves and Yearlings	1982	1938	311
Hogs	1010	764	768
Sheep	753	490	263

Texas and Western Cattle—Good to choice fed beeves, lb, 3¼@3½; good, fat grass beeves per lb, gross, 3@3¼c; common to fair beeves, 2@2½c; good fat cows, per lb, gross, 2½@2¾c; common to fair cows, per head, $8@13; good fat calves, per head, $4½@9; common to fair calves, per head, $4½@7; good fat yearlings, per he'd, $9@11; common to fat yearlings, per head, $5½@8.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6¾@7¼c; common to fair per lb gross, 5@6c.

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

The market closed bare of good beeves, but with a large supply of poor to medium beef cattle, calves and yearlings left on hand.

Good fat beeves steady and in demand; poor and rough beeves dull and weak. Good smooth fat cows and fat heifers firm and fairly active; poor and old cows not wanted. Strictly good fat calves firm; poor to medium calves and yearlings slow sale and prices weak.

Good fat hogs active and steady.

Sheep dull and prices weak, butchers being fully supplied.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Pascal Leonard of Memphis, Tex., who killed the man Paramore, has entered suit against the Pacific express company for failure to properly deliver the pardon granted him by Governor Hogg. Mr. Leonard is a well known stockman of Hall county.

A Dallas News special from Austin says: There is some talk of a bill to remove the present discrimination against cattle and horse thieves in favor of hog and other kinds of thieves. The present law fixed the penalty for stealing a cow [illegible] imprisonment for not less than two no[illegible]ore than five years, and for a horse not less than five nor more than fifteen years. The theft of a hog goes according to vallue. If the animal is worth $19.99 the offense is a misdemeanor, where the theft of a plug worth $10 is a felony. There is a sentiment that those engaged in the seductive industry of horse and cattle stealing should at least have the animals appraised and where the animal is worth under $20 they should have the same show that chicken and hog thieves have.

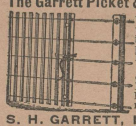
The live stock bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Baldwin and in the house by Mr. Hawkins provides for the appointment by the governor of a live stock sanitary commissioner of Texas, whose duty it shall be to protect the domestic animals of Texas from all contagious diseases, and to this end he is empowered to establish and maintain such quarantine lines, rules and regulations as may be necessary. He shall also co-operate with like commissioners of other states and territories and with the United States commissioner of agriculture in establishing and maintaining an interstate quarantine line. He is empowered to call upon all sheriffs and under sheriffs to assist in maintaining the lines by him established through a proclamation by the governor. The salary fixed for said commissioner is $5 per day he is actually engaged in said business and also his traveling expenses. The commissioner whose appointment is provided for shall be a practical live stock raiser in Texas and shall have been in that business for five years next preceding the date of his appointment. He shall also be well informed as to the diseases of domestic animals. An appropriation of $6000 is made to carry out the act.

Good feeding is necessary in order to have your hens lay in winter. You can feed them well, without having them get too fat, if you will avoid the excessive use of corn and compel the fowls to take exercise.

Is there an especially rich acre upon your farm? If so, does it not pay better than any other acre? If so, again, does it not suggest that it would be good business policy to bring all the other acres up to the same pitch? If not, it ought to.

A fool is like a sheep—his fleece is worth more than his carcass.

The Garrett Picket & Wire Fence Machine



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

S. H. GARRETT, MANSFIELD, OHIO.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

COL. R. E. MADDOX'S

Second Great Combination Sale of Live Stock to be Held at

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

Consignments of Stock Solicited—Send for Entry Blanks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Jan. 24, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the Pecos valley since I last wrote you, save a fine snow, which was general throughout the west and made a fine season. Stock will go through the winter in fine condition and we have still plenty of fat beef.

Pecos has organized a board of trade, capital stock $12,000, and you will soon hear something of the wonders of this vast undeveloped section. There are a number of farms being opened up and general move of prosperity throughout the entire valley. Pecos in spite of hard times is building up rapidly, and will soon grow into a town of more than ordinary importance. Reeves, Word & Co., will grow a large acreage of cotton this season and cotton brokers will see the best sample cotton ever offered in the Texas market.

Weather to-day like all the rest, delightful, men going around in their shirt sleeves. Yours J. J. I.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

A word or two apropos the timely editorial in LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL of January 13th in regard to Texas having a creditable exhibit at the World's fair may not come amiss. In the article referred to everything that was necessary was said to stimulate the Texans. We who live in this grand state know what Texas is, but others do not. There is no better way, no way that will be as effective, no way that will result in so much good as the way that is now before us, to let others—the world at large—know what a grand state Texas is.

Texas, to be still more prosperous, needs to have more of her lands in cultivation. To cultivate these lands, that are prolific of all that is good, she needs a steady flow of sturdy immigrants, who will till her soil and add coffers to her treasury.

Nothing will serve so well as an incentive to the right kind of people as to have her state building, that is pronounced one of the handsomest on the grounds, filled with the various vegetables and fruit-production, articles of Texas manufacture, made by her multifarious factories, and a goodly supply of her natural resources. These should, by all means, be there to speak for themselves. It will then be a fact before the people, and will do more toward building up Texas than all the advertising schemes that can be conceived.

Let me quote from the Chicago Daily Globe of the 8th inst.:

"It is pleasant to note that Chicago, more than any other city, has its weather eye on Texas. And with the coming World's fair to give a special impetus to the trend of capital already tending Texasward the Lone Star state will profit largely by keeping up a closer and more intimate acquaintance with the powers that be in the great metropolis, Chicago.

Kansas and Nebraska were largely built up by the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and it is fair to presume that history will repeat itself by shifting the scenes of transformation to Texas as the great and most growing objective point of capital.

Does it not, then, behoove us to bestir ourselves and do all we can to get our pro rata of capital that is sure to be invested on the exhibits made by states at this great fair, as well as to "save Texas from shame?"

No need to ask the legislature for an appropriation in order to have a grand exhibit. Let the public-spirited men, let all be enthused with a feeling of public-spiritedness, in each county and town meet to formulate plans. No matter whether you own an acre of ground or not, you can contribute your mite. These mites, in the aggregate, will amount to a big thing. There is plenty of time yet, but none to loose. We must have an exhibit. Ways of raising money to defray necessary expenses can be found. Social committees can be appointed who will find ways and means to get out of such dilemmas. There need be no big salaried men employed. The man who would charge exhorbitant salary for his services in this case is not imbued with the right spirit, and he has not the good of Texas at heart.

Should we not have an exhibit at this fair it will be a blow to Texas from which she will not recuperate for years to come.

Ye brave Texans, ye sons of the brave men who fought so valiently, will you not come to the front now and save our state from shame? If some enterprising person will formulate the plan of action I am confident there will be followers throughout the length and breadth of this broad state.

We only need a head to start us. Let us once get started and all pulling together the task will be half accomplished. F. A. MARTIN.

Sowers, Texas.

QUANAH, TEX., Jan. 24, 1893.

To Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

As a friend of your valuable paper I am a little surprised at not seeing some of your folks up here occasionally. I am satisfied that you could add to your circulation, also to your list of advertisers by coming.

It is true that we are 200 miles from Fort Worth, and might be classed a new country, but for all that, we are quite sensitive on the question of our importance, and shall raise an all-round howl if we are not looked after, and assigned a good position in the procession.

Don't be afraid that we can't take care of you. We have a good three-story hotel, pressed brick with stone trimmings and can furnish as comfortable quarters as any to be had from your city to Denver, Amarillo not excepted. We not only have good hotels but we have a new opera house, two good banks with elegant responsible gentlemen handling them, wholesale and retail mercantile houses doing a large business in the surrounding counties, flourishing mills and elevators capable of handling an immense amount of grain. Churches and schools in fact all the appertenances and appliances of a first-class little city.

We have in our suburbs two large cement plants, one in full blast; the other will be ready to start up in a few days. The former is now turning out first-class goods and seeking a market. They want the world to know what they have. An interview with Mr. Dow, the manager, I know would be pleasant, and might be profitable otherwise. Come up and see what we have and what we are.

Your mission, however, would be incomplete unless you visited the country. Wonderous Creek Valley is a place you can't afford to neglect—for pure, clear, invigorating atmosphere it is a success. Then such wheat farms, such stock ranches, and last but not least, such people; you will have to see them to properly appreciate them.

We not only have large live stock farms but we have some fine stock farms. Wanderess Creek valley sent some prize winners to the last Dallas fair. (See Mr. Lindsay's premium for best draft stallion, etc.)

In the event I should visit Vernon or Childress in a few days I may have something to write you about these neighbors of ours. U. C.

All About Governor Hogg.

HENRIETTA, TEX., Jan. 25, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and al.

I enclose you a letter from C. Falkner of Waco, the gentleman I sold Governor Hogg, a July pig, to for $30. He is one of the best pigs I ever saw, a model hog of the breed, Mr. Falkner wants more hogs, and as I can't supply him I ask you to publish his wants that other breeders may supply him. There has been a better demand for fine hogs and cattle for 1892 to date of 1893 than for sometime in the past. Glad to see people are taking hold of fine stock, the better bred the better prices for the breeders and feeders. The man with plenty of good hogs is in it this year. I anticipate the same for the man with well-bred cattle, with individual merit in the near future. Yours truly,

W. S. IKARD.

The letter referred to by Mr. Ikard was as follows:

WACO, TEX., Jan. 18, 1893.

W. S. Ikard, Esq.

DEAR SIR—The pig arrived all right and I am well pleased with him. So far as I can see he fills every requirement, and it would be hard for me to mention any objection unless—being an ardent Clark man—I might object to the name. However, from what I can see of him, he evidently will be able to sustain his name in some measure at least.

I note, with thanks, what you say about breeding, and shall take good care of him. Hope his record may veryfy your good opinion of him.

Can you tell me where I can get a lot (five or six head) of either Berkshire or Poland China gilts breed to pig this spring, and what the price will be? Respectfully, C. FALKNER.

ON THE ROAD.

More About the Panhandle Country.

AMARILLO, TEX., Jan. 24, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The citizens of the Panhandle are organizing for the purpose of inducing immigration to the plains country. On Saturday last the farmers of Potter and Randall counties held a meeting preparatory to a permanent organization, the object of which is to co-operate with similar organizations in the development and settlement of the country; also to discuss such questions as may be of interest to the farmers. After electing a chairman, secretary and an executive committee and appointing a committee on constitution and by-laws and selecting a subject to discuss at the next meeting, the club adjourned to meet next Saturday. The subject selected was: "How to Plow and When; What to Plant, How to Plant and When?"

This is a very important subject to the plains farmers. Here are located men from every state in the Union. All are farming after the plans and methods of the sections from which they came. This being true it is certain that all have not succeeded. Climate and soil cannot be changed to suit all, hence there must be a change in methods. At the next meeting this club will be formally named and christened and reported to the JOURNAL. That there will be a large membership and the meetings interesting there is no doubt. The best farmers of the country are taking an interest in the organization, which insures its success. One of the objects of this club is to assist in demonstrating to the public the superiority of this country in both agricultural and stock growing. These tillers of the soil can be relied on and can do more to bring farmers to their respective sections than all the real estate men in the country. The JOURNAL, in its last issue is right in saying "We need more farmers in Texas." We want the country built up to suport the towns we already have. Build up the country, the towns will take care of themselves.

Pursuant to a call through our local papers, there was a meeting held last night at the Amarillo hotel by the citizens of the town to formulate some plan for thebringing of settlers to the plains country. Your correspondent is informed that a committee was appointed to arrange for a mass convention, which is to include all the Panhandle counties, to be held at sometime and place in the near future. The winter up to the present writing has been mild and pleasant. Let our ice bound neighbors make a note of this. A PILGRIM.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY.

The Eldorado of the West—Interesting Albany Items.

ALBANY, SHACKELFORD COUNTY, TEXAS. Jan. 24, 1893.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

A few lines from this "Eldorado of the West" may interest your many readers, and considering the fact that this is the "Head Center" of the stock interest of this section of the country, embracing a large number of counties, a brief resume of what is transpiring here may not be intruding on your valuable space.

The stock interest of Shackelford and adjacent counties has not in over seven years been in such a flourishing condition as now, and stock are in better condition than they have been since 1883. They have wintered well, and we now have fat cattle here. We are truly "long on grass and short on cattle," and the opinion now prevails, that the stock interest is again "upon its feet," and those who have held up during the long depression, will now reap their just reward. Cattle are bringing much better prices this year than last, and they are a better quality of stock, as all are now discarding the the scrub and breeding improved stock. This is truly a stock-farming country, and before many years will be on a par with Missouri and other states. A superior breed of horses and mules are being raised, and those seeking any species of improved stock will find them here.

Messrs. G. T. Reynolds and L. H. Hill left for Washington City yesterday morning to interview Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, in regard to lowering the quarentine line to take in this section of country—a section that is as healthy as any in the United States. Formerly this and other counties north were above the "fever line," but some designing parties passed cattle through (that came from below the line) in 1891, by misrepresentation, and the result was the line was placed above us for 1892. The people of this and other counties have combined, and if ever such an attempt is made again, those guilty of it will be severely dealt with. Messrs Reynolds and Hill go to Washington, backed by facts and figures, that will no doubt result in the desired change being made.

We are 2000 feet above the sea level; this is a high, rolling prairie country, no ticks are to be found on stock here, and for fifteen to twenty-five years parties have been selling, shipping, and driving stock to all the states and territories of the North and West, and not a single case of Texas or splenic fever has ever resulted from cattle from this section coming in contact with those in the more Northern latitudes. Of course, if cattle are driven in here from the fever district, as in 1891, and passed off as cattle from above the line, then bad results will follow, but it will never happen again.

The crop prospects are fine, wheat and other grain is looking well, water is plentiful and brighter times are looked for by all. Hundreds of acres of land are being grubbed for farming. Our railroad prospects are bright. We are looking for another road, and there is a universal feeling of good cheer on all sides. Yours truly,

ALBANY.

Douglas Mixture.

This famous mixture has well earned its fame, and should be kept on hand by all poultry keepers. It is to cholera and other kindred diseases, what water is to fire, and is known and praised by poultrymen from one end of our land to the other. It is made by mixing the following components well together: Water, one gallon; copperas, half pound; sulphuric acid, one gill, and will cost about ten cents. It should be given at the rate of about one teaspoonful to a quart of water. It is also mixed in soft food. As a preventive as well as cure for cholera and kindred troubles, it has performed miracles.

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. G. Bedford, the Benjamin cattleman, is in the city.

John Kritzer of Taylor, a well-known cattleman, was here on Tuesday.

Charles Coon, the well known Weatherford cattleman, is in the city.

T. C. Hunt, the large and portly cattle dealer of Ranger, is in the city.

L. W. Krake, the popular traveling agent of the National Stock Yards, came in yesterday.

Sam Cutbirth came in last night from Baird and roports everything lovely in his country.

C. W. Jones came in from Brownwood yesterday and reports everything in Brown county as doing well.

Messrs. W. J. and J. B. Carnahan of Bear Creek, the well-known stock farmers, were in the city yesterday.

Arnitt West of Brownwood, writes the JOURNAL that his section of the country is on top and cattle are doing well.

C. Bloom of Kansas City arrived in Fort Worth on Tuesday with a lot of fine horses. He fed at the Union stock yards.

S. J. Wilm of Morgan, a regular subscriber of the JOURNAL and a well known cattleman of his section, was here yesterday.

Geo. Beggs, R. Strahorn & Co's representative, says cattle everywhere are doing well, and their owners are feeling much encouraged.

John M. Ikard of Henrietta came in Wednesday and says Clay county is in good shape; range was never better at this time of year and cattle are doing fine.

Maj. Sam Hunt, the Katy's live stock agent, says the cattlemen generally talk encouragingly to him, and he thinks they have cause to be feeling good.

Waggoner & Sons of Decatur sold steers at St. Louis last Saturday for $4.30. J. B. Simpson of Dallas sold fed spayed heifers on the same market for $3.75.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo was here last week and from here he went to St. Louis, as was seen in the National Live Stock Reporter's personal columns.

Henry Montgomery of Abilene, a prominent cattleman, was here on Tuesday. His Jones county ranch is reported as having plenty of good grass and cattle are doing well.

Wheeler & Sons of Waco have recently sold to a Mr. Forsha of Chicago 500 head of fed cattle, at private sale. These were a fine lot of cattle and will be put on the market soon.

J. W. Barbee, live stock agent of the popular Cotton Belt route, donned a bran new suit of clother and hat, took his pet dog 'Pauline," and left for a trip over his road Monday.

Col. J. L. Pennington, manager of the live stock department for the Santa Fe road in this section, says cattlemen are very well satisfied with their lot at present and well they may be.

John Rosson, the popular Frisco line stock agent, says the whole live stock country is taking on an encouraging appearance. Ranges are first-class; cattle reasonably fat, and everybody feeling good. "The JOURNAL is a splendid paper and I know is appreciated.

S. B. Burnett went up to the 6666 ranch the other day but found everything in such good shape that he returned to town yesterday. Tom L. Burnett came down with him.

Ed H. East was down from Archer Monday. He talks encouragingly and says cattle are all right. "Your paper comes regularly; if it didn't, you'd hear from me; can't afford to be without it."

H. B. White of Meridian writes the JOURNAL as follows: "Inclosed find draft for $3 for the JOURNAL for two years; can't do without it at all." This is only a sample of the letters received daily.

Z. T. Ellison of Christian was here on Monday, and says his cattle are in good shape and will be in good shape in the spring. "Let me know when my time is up and I'll be sure to renew."

Col. James A. Wilson, the genial Texas agent of the Chicago and Alton, reports that at all points visited by him cattlemen are feeling much encouraged, and also says that cattle are in good shape.

A. S. Nicholson is in Southern Texas looking for steer cattle and will no doubt make several more large purchases before he returns. "Nick" will be "in it" along with the balance of the boys this year.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls was here on Tuesday and says stock are doing fine everywhere. "The cattlemen are justly proud of their favorite paper, your JOURNAL, and I know it is read with interest."

M. Sanson of Alvarado, who is feeding several thousand steers this year, was here Wednesday and says his cattle are doing first class. "You can continue sending the JOURNAL to me. It is a first-class paper."

M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto was here Monday. Mr. Lynn says the ranges of Palo Pinto county are well supplied with grass and water and cattle are in good condition. "Don't let my paper stop; it's a weekly treat."

Horace Wilson of Childress, who is one of the valued employes of the Continental cattle company, spent several days here this week en route to the ranch from a visit to the "folks at home" at Mineral Wells.

D. W. Godwin came in last night from his Jones county ranch and says a slight snow fell there recently, but cattle are doing well. Mr. Godwin renews his subscription to the JOURNAL and thinks it a great paper.

Wooten & Hackett are feeding about 450 head of cattle in Erath county and report them doing well. They also have quite a string on feed in this county, but have recently sold their corn-fed steers at good prices.

Thomas J. Atkinson, the well-known Henrietta cattleman, was here last Wednesday. He was returning home from a steer hunt in Palo Pinto county. He says the JOURNAL is the best live stock and agricultural paper published.

J. B. Lewis, a prominent and reliable cattleman of Coleman, Tex., offers in the JOURNAL'S "For Sale Column" 4000 good steers and 3500 acres of pasture land. Those wanting either steers or land should write Mr. Lewis.

Col. R. E. Maddox, the well known fine stock breeder of this city, has an announcement of a combination sale to take place in this city during the convention in Mar[illegible] Col. Maddox is an enthusiastic bel[illegible]r in good blood and his efforts in this direction should be crowned with success. More extended mention of this sale will be made in our next and succeeding issues.

James C. Loving, secretary of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, left over the Texas Pacific for Weatherford Tuesday morning, and from that place went on to Jacksboro. Mr. Loving will return to Fort Worth in about two weeks.

William Hunter, the Evans-Snider-Buel company's efficient representative, has been back from Southern, Texas for a week. He has during that time, visited a number of North Texas points, and says that everything looks encouraging wherever he goes.

George Simmons of Weatherford has been here most all week. Says he's been "hiding out." The JOURNAL don't know what he's done to make him "hide out," and trusts he won't have to hide long. "Change my paper to Weatherford, and keep it coming."

P. R. Clark says the Fort Worth and Rio Grande is managed by excellent people. Last fall he shipped cattle from Comanche to the Territory; some of them were lost in transit, and this week, by simply requesting a settlement and with little or no trouble, the matter was amicably settled.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, and who is feeding cattle in Navarro county, is now at his feeding pens. Mr. Andrews will have some of the best cattle in Texas soon, and will no doubt surprise some of the boys with their weight and the prices they bring.

W. R. Moore of this city came down from Denton, where he is feeding a lot of steers and said recently to the JOURNAL man that his steers were destined to be about as good as the best. "Those little Burnett steers haven't any equals," he claims. "I think your paper is a good thing and will always read it."

J. W. Corn, the well-known cattle feeder, came in from Weatherford on Wednesday, says the cattle he has on meal and hulls at that place are doing spendidly, as also are the steers on corn at his Bear creek stock farm. "I look for the JOURNAL'S weekly visit with much pleasure, and consider it the cattleman's paper."

Thomas B. Lee, manager of the Texas Live Stock commission company of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City is still making headquarters in this city. Mr. Lee is much pleased with Texas and the people he has met, and has made warm friends with every one. His stay in Texas will be of much benefit to his company, which confines its business to the sale of Texas live stock.

Col. C. M. Rogers of Austin was among the visiting stockmen in this city on Wednesday. Col. Rogers is an enthusiastic, hard-working member of the Texas Live Stock association and is strongly in favor of perpetuating the association as a separate and independent organization. Col. Rogers is largely interested in both live stock and agriculture and is one of the best posted men in Texas on matters of that kind.

J. T. Daniels, who has been for several years cattle salesman for the Evans-Snider Buel company at St. Louis, was at a recent meeting of the stockholders of that company elected as a director to serve for the ensuing year, vice Mr. J. W. Flato, Jr., resigned. Mr. Daniel has been actively engaged in the live stock commission business for twelve or fifteen years. Mr. J. W. Flato resigned from the Evans-Sinder-Buel company to engage in business for himself.

Col. John Nesbitt of St. Louis, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, came in yesterday from St. Louis, and will be here for a few days. The colonel brought down a valise full of fine photographs to give away. The photos are not of him, but are a group consisting of Col. James E. Wilson, Col. J. Peter Moore and Col. J. A. K. Zurn, all of whom are attired in beautiful masquerade costumes. All intending shippers via the Alton or the Texas and Pacific can get one.

T. D. Woody, the Decatur cattle dealer, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Woody was returning from Chicago where he says he found the temperature 10 degrees below zero. Mr. Woody's old and prosperous live stock commission firm has been changed from Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Gregory & Hastings. This change has been made necessary by the recent death of Mr. Cooley. The business will be continued by Gregory & Hastings with Mr. Woody as Texas agent

John S. Andrews, the well known cattle feeder feeding in Hill county, says that while Texas cattle have been bringing very encouraging prices and the outlook is such to encourage most everyone, still the market will, in his opinion, disappoint some of the very enthusiastic cattle dealers. "And," says Mr. Andrews, "Texas fed cattle will not, as a rule, be so heavy as they have been before, but there will be more of them, and the quality will be so very much better that a steer will be worth lots of money. Your paper is a good one and I like it; have one objection to it and that is, that just as I am about to buy a bunch of cattle at a certain price the JOURNAL comes out and says prospects are encouraging and the owner springs the price on me; then I don't like it."

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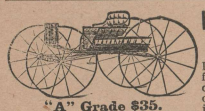
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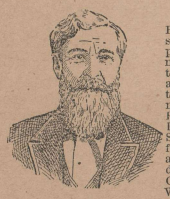


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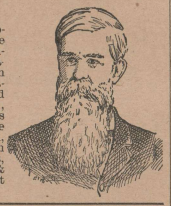
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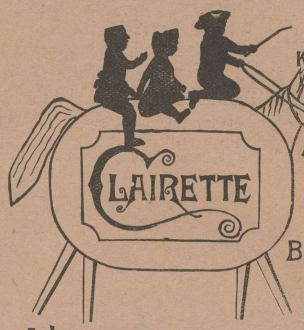
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TO MARKET, TO MARKET, AND WHAT SHALL WE BUY? SOME BEANS AND SOME BARLEY, SOME RICE AND SOME RYE. BUT NEVER MIND THOSE IF YOU'LL ONLY BE SURE

AND REMEMBER SOME

CLAIRETTE SOAP

TO PROCURE

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Our ambition is to build up and establish here in the live stock center of Texas an agency for the purchase and sale of all kinds of real estate and live stock that will not only prove remunerative to us, but also a convenience to those who may wish to buy or sell anything in our line. We believe that such an agency established on honorable business principles, will, in bringing buyers and sellers together, prove an important factor in building up the live stock business and in expediting the conduct of the same.

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

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

We confidently believe we can make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us, and so believing we respectfully solicit their patronage. Very Respectfully,

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STOCK FARMING.

Scrub cattle do not pay their way as beef cattle—they are fed at a loss; they can not, with any amount of care and feed, make cattle that will sell in the market at the top price, and yet they have taken the same care, longer time to mature, and, as a consequence, more feed. These are the facts that are patent to the observing, enterprising and discreet stockman.

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

The world is overstocked with grain and the price does not pay for production except on the cheapest land. There is a great surplus of scrub stock of all kinds and the prices do not pay for the feed they eat, yet we find many farmers raising more grain and feeding more scrub stock and abusing the market for not paying better prices, while all the markets of the world are eager for high class stock and pay double the price but get only a limited supply.

In the management of a herd the damage done by scrub bulls is shown, and farmers are urged to exercise care and judgment in the use of a bull. The present market prices, we think, would be a strong argument for high class cattle, but the millions of scrubs on the market plainly shows a lack of care or judgment in breeding. The improvement in prices should stimulate the universal breeding of only pure bred sires to grade up our herds and flocks.

The waste of ensilage is mostly on the outside, where the exposure to air spoils it just as such exposure would spoil any green, succulent herbage by causing fermentation. Small silos are, therefore, not to be advised, and probably those keeping fewer than four or five cows can provide food for them in the old way with less waste than in the silo. There is also greater economy in cutting the ensilage and filling a large silo as compared with a smaller one, but by growing the kinds of fodder usually put in the silo the farmer may easily keep twice or three times as many cows as he could by relying on hay for winter feed. With the succulent feed it will pay to give a larger grain ration, as it is much more easily digested, and the animal gets more good from the grain than when it is fed with dry hay or straw.

The editor of the Farmers' Voice says he has never known a case in which a farmer, however careless he might have been in caring for common stock, did not take good care of thoroughbreds if he purchased them. One of the great uses in improved breeds of cattle, we have always contended, is that they teach men to be more careful in their management of stock. People are not apt to pay a good price for a thing and then abuse it. But there is abuse of cattle other than exposing it to storms and starving it, and if we do not realize it we are in danger of going far wrong. We have seen, and so has every reader of this article, slow stock that was decorated with the blue ribbon, giving evidence of brutal abuse. It had been overfed; it had been fattened almost to death; its bones and muscles had been neglected in order to lay on fat that the animal might appear beautiful, and the worst of the whole matter was people mistook the mountains of fat—of practical disease—for strength and size, often bought these abused animals for breeders, and as a result produced animals that were weak and, in a measure, at least, unsatisfactory. It is readily to be seen, therefore, that to treat an animal kindly, to take care of it in the most profitable way, we must study the science of feeding and be governed by its principles. It is hardly probable that any reader of this paper does not feed enough, but there may be many who do not feed the right kind of foods. We hope that the time is not far distant when every farmer will recognize the fact that too much corn is injurious, and will feed all animals enough of such food as bran, oats, etc., as will nourish the bony and muscular systems.

Kerosene Emulsion for Lice.

Prof. A. J. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural college, speaking of a bulletin issued last year advising the use of the kerosene emulsion to kill lice on cattle, horses and hogs, and ticks on sheep, says:

We had then only used it on cattle lice. We have since used it on horses, hogs and sheep, and are fully persuaded that it ranks first in effectiveness and cheapness as a specific in all such cases. The many letters that we have received the past summer relative to the emulsion, the more timely date and the exceeding importance of the matter, makes us repeat with emphasis the advice we then gave. Lice and ticks are very common in nearly if not all the flocks and herds of the states. They claim no mean per cent of the strength and vitality of our animals. Well fed animals are not always sleek and fine. The cause is not infrequently found in the tormenting, blood-sucking louse. Tobacco decoction, crude petroleum and the various commercial dips are less efficient, not so wholesome and more costly.

Kerosene emulsion not only kills all the lice, but also nits or eggs, and if the stable be well sprinkled with the emulsion at the same time the animals are treated, the application will need to be repeated only at rare intervals. Again brushing the animals thoroughly with soap wash seems to cleanse the skin and make the coat more bright and glossy. Without any question the kerosene emulsion barrel should find a place in every stockman's barn.

The soft soap emulsion is best for this. The more liquid nature makes it easy of manipulation in cold weather, and the large quantity of soap is very cleansing and wholesome. To apply we use a common brush in case of cattle, horses or hogs, and in case of sheep dip the animal right into the warm, diluted emulsion. The cost of material for an average cow is about 3 cents and the time required for treatment less than five minutes.

KEROSENE EMTLSION.

Formula 1.—Soft soap and kerosene emulsion: Dissolve one quart of soft soap in two and one-half quarts of boiling water. Remove from the stove and while still boiling hot add one pint of kerosene oil, agitate violently at once by pumping the liquid back into itself through a small nozzle or by other means until a creamy mass is formed, which is the emulsion. This should not require more than from three to five minutes' agitation. Before using add to this an equal amount of water, and mix thoroughly.

Formula 2.—Hard soap and kerosene emulsion: Dissolve one-fourth pound of hard soap, ivory, Babbitt or whale oil, etc., in two quarts of boiling water. add one pint of kersene oil and agitate as in formula 1. This should be diluted with twice its volume of water before using. If the emulsion becomes lumpy and cannot be readily mixed with the water by shaking it may be heated, or, if in a concentrated form, it should be diluted with hot water. To be most effective, kerosene emulsion should be so applied that it will come in contact with as great a number of the insects that it is expected to kill as possible. This is most satisfactorily accomplished by means of a good force pump, which throws the suds twice in a fine spray, forcibly against all parts of the infected plants. If the insects are concealed by curled leaves or other protection, so that the emulsion does not come in contact with them, they will not be injured by it. It has the advantage, however, of not containing poisonous matter and therefore can be used when other insecticides must be rejected.

General Purpose Farming.

Nebraska Farmer.

Generally the more diversified an industry the better financially, if well managed. If you can grow different varieties of crops and keep different kinds of stock, not only will the work be distributed more evenly throughout the season, but a better opportunity is afforded of using everything to the best advantage. Every advantage must be taken to lessen the cost of production, not only in the growing of the crops, but in the feeding of them out, the managing and caring for the stock and the fitting of them for market.

The cheaper the crops can be grown the cheaper the stock can be fed. The average farmer cannot usually afford to purchase any considerable amount of feed. Under certain conditions it may be advisable, and especially so with bran and oil meal, but in nearly all cases the farm should supply the feed necessary for the growth and fattening of the stock for market, with the exception of bran middlings and oil meal. Whenever it becomes necessary to purchase feed the cost is increased; this of course lessens the profits. Next in importance to the growing of good crops is the keeping of neat stock to feed. They must be stock well adapted to the purpose for which they are fed, whether for beef, milk, butter, mutton, pork or horses. To a considerable extent, at least, the farmer must determine for himself what purpose is the most profitable. In many cases a general purpose animal will be looked upon as the most suitable.

In many cases with cows it will be considered desirable to have a cow that will give a good mess of milk and at the same time make a good quality of beef; sheep that will grow a good fleece of wool and produce good mutton; horses well adapted for the farm and at the same time will sell well in market at any time. But can this be done? The majority of careful farmers agree that it can only be done to a cettain extent, and even then the best results possible in any one direction will hardly be secured. We may have fair average animals in any line, but they will hardly excel in any one particular without failing to a more or less extent in others. But the farmer that is a considerable distance from market wants beef rather than milk and usually prefers wool to mutton, at the same time in receiving one it is not necessary to entirely overlook the other.

A good plan is to grow a variety of crops, such as the soil seems best adapted to; then keep a variety of stock, making such characteristics as seem most profitable the most prominent, but at the same time not losing sight of other marketable products. Wool sells and good mutton sells. In growing one it is possible to a certain extent to secure the other, and it is hardly good economy to lose one to secure the other. The farmer who has one or more good marketable horses to sell each year, a few early lambs, a little wool and some good fat hogs in the fall, with poultry, milk, butter and eggs at different times will, taking one year with another, succeed better than when more or less of them are neglected.

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

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Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

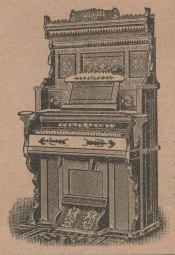
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