

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 30.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Now that the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill has been repealed we may confidently expect better times soon. In fact they are better already.

TEXAS is fast becoming one of the leading feeding states of the union. Texas should raise more feed and raise better live stock.

PACKINGHOUSE or no packinghouse, Texas will soon take the lead as the great meat producing state.

THE feeder who understands his business and attends to it, will make money this winter.

NEXT spring's market will be all right. Those who fail to make money will have to locate the fault in some other direction.

WEST Texas is a good country for the purposes for which the creator intended it, but it is not now nor never will be suitable for exclusive farming.

THE Panhandle, Western and Southwestern Texas is all a good farming country, provided it would rain often enough. This, however, it seldom does.

THE JOURNAL has a few copies of "Secrets of Success," the author of which is an acknowledged authority on agricultural matters. The retail price of this book is \$1.25. JOURNAL subscribers who have paid their subscription in advance can have it for 50 cents. It is a good, useful book and very cheap at the price named.

The packing house is a go.

Nearly the entire state is suffering for rain.

THE country, generally speaking, is very dry.

THE weather continues warm and dry.

READ the JOURNAL's market reports. They are full, complete and reliable.

DON'T fail to read the many excellent premiums THE JOURNAL is now offering to its subscribers.

THE Panhandle and all Western Texas is a good farming country if it would only rain often enough. This, however, it seldom happens to do. Central

Texas is a good farming country, and is usually favored with good seasons, at all events, rain or no rain, farmers in Central Texas generally raise good crops.

It now looks as if Fort Worth would soon furnish a good market for all the fat cattle, hogs and sheep that may be offered.

A GREAT DEAL of wheat has been sown in the wheat-producing part of the state, but on account of the drouth it will not, cannot come up until it rains.

FARMERS who have sold their wheat at 40 to 50 cents a bushel have not realized more than half as much as they would have gotten if they fed it to the right kind of stock.

REMEMBER that the JOURNAL will sell you the Encyclopedia Britanica complete in 20 volumes for \$10 and throw in a year's subscription to the best live stock and agricultural paper in the Southwest.

THE JOURNAL desires to thank the large number of its readers who are so kindly interesting themselves in extending its circulation. We want several thousand more subscribers and will continue to appreciate any aid our friends may give us.

THE PACKING HOUSE.

A JOURNAL representative called on Mr. V. S. Wardlaw at the Fort Worth packing house yesterday, and in reply to the questions asked him, Mr. Wardlaw requested the JOURNAL to wait till next week and then said facts could be given to the public. The daily press have without any definite authority set the date of the opening of the packing house, thus causing much annoyance.

THE JOURNAL, man however, had gone to see and hear what was to be heard, and insisted upon having something for his trouble, so Mr. Wardlaw with his usual courteousness, took him through the large building and explained what was going on.

The first thing of interest shown was two car-loads of bran new machinery which is being put in position for the manufacture of buterine. This is a substitute for butter, but is much more wholesome than oleo and is composed chiefly of milk and beef tallow. For this department a large three story building is reserved. Every thing in this and in many other departments is undergoing repairs. Floors are being taken out and replaced, machinery

looked over and repaired and additional improvements made in every way and everywhere.

A small army of machinists, carpenters, masons and laborers are making things look and sound lively, and it now looks as if the packing house was an assured fact.

It is the intention of the new company to open up just as soon as men and money are able to put the plant in order. When it is ready every one in Texas will know it, and to judge from the busy aspearance of everything there, the opening is near at hand.

Let the good work continue.

THE QUARANTINE RAISED.

Governor Hogg, acting upon the suggestion of the Sanitary Live Stock Commission, has issued his proclamation raising the quarantine restrictions against cattle in Texas after November 1st. This action on the part of the Sanitary Commission, backed up and carried out by the Governor will afford an outlet and timely relief to thousands of cattle that otherwise would have perished for the want of food in the drouthy districts. There is thousands of grass in Texas for all the cattle in the state and to spare, but unfortunately it is not evenly distributed. Some localities where the seasons were good have splendid feed, more than they can use, while other less favored sections have none at all. The seasons have, as a rule, been more favorable this year above the quarantine line, consequently the best, and in fact about the only surplus grass in the state is now above the line referred to, which would not have been available but for the order removing the quarantine restrictions. The cattlemen who have for some time been hunting grass, are to be congratulated, and certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our efficient Sanitary Commission and accommodating Governor.

FEEDING FIFTY CENT WHEAT.

American Agriculturist.

With wheat at the extremely low figures of the past year, farmers will either stop raising it, or they will feed it to their stock, and in that way realize more than the market price. Undoubtedly the latter plan will be found a good one. Just how much can be realized by feeding wheat can only be determined by experiment, and it is advisable to begin at once to find out the way to attain the best results. So little wheat has been fed to stock in former years that it is difficult to give a very definite

idea of its feeding value. That it is worth more than a cent a pound nearly all will admit, and the prices paid for bran and middlings are more, proportionately, than the wheat will bring if sold. It would seem to be poor policy for the farmer to sell the one and buy the other at present prices. There is no doubt but that oats will bring considerably more than a cent a pound for the next year. Wherever wheat can be substituted for oats as a feed, it will be advisable to do so. Some farmers have experimented in this direction, and claim that two quarts of wheat are equal to four quarts of oats when fed to horses. Others say that hogs fatten rapidly and make a good quality of pork when fed upon wheat. If this be true there need be no uneasiness in regard to disposing of the wheat crop profitably, for fifty cent wheat can not fail to more than double in price if sold as pork this year. It is best to soak or chop the wheat for feed. In beginning the feed, let a small ration only be given, until the animals become accustomed to the change from the usual food. Sudden changes of feed are never desirable in any stock, and may result in great damage.

There is no doubt of the profit in feeding wheat to poultry. No other food is so good for laying hens, and a bushel seed is sure to bring many times its market value in eggs. A bushel of wheat has been known to produce four dollars' worth of eggs, and that in summer when eggs are cheap. Perhaps not all hens will do as well, but there is no question but that it will generally pay more than a dollar a bushel if fed to poultry.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK TO THE FRONT.

Texas has sent to market this year an occasional shipment of both cattle and hogs that have topped the market. While these shipments have been few and far between, yet there has been enough of them to establish the fact that as good beef and as fine pork can be grown in Texas as can be produced in any of the older states. The same may also be said as to mutton, while the Dallas fair has developed that this state has produced at least one record breaker among horses. Stockmen and farmers should be encouraged by these facts to discontinue the use of scrub mules and give more attention in the future to the improvement of all kinds and classes of stock. Texas has the climate, the feed and all the natural advantages for producing improved stock. If she remains much longer in the background it will be the fault of our stockmen and not of the country. Texas raised stock have in the eastern markets been synonymous in the past to scrub raised stock. This discrimination against Texas raised stock can be overcome by the introduction of better blood and it should be done at once.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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as second-class matter.

THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.

At the recent election of officials for the National Stock Yards exchange, Mr. Amos T. Atwater was elected president, Mr. W. J. Broderick, vice-president; Mr. W. B. Stickney, secretary. These gentlemen are all well known to Texas cattlemen and will make good officials, as also will the other officials elected at the same time, a list of whom follows:

The directors elected to serve for one year were as follows: Samuel Sealing, C. M. Keys, Geo. B. Mills, Wm. Cassell, E. B. Overstreet, T. H. White, C. C. Daly, Al Keechler, and A. W. Morris.

The following committees were elected:

The committee of arbitration—A. C. Cassidy, R. H. Mann, W. D. Little.

Committee on appeals—H. S. Morris, Frank Turpin, J. H. Meehan.

Joint executive committee—C. M. Keys, R. H. Mann, J. H. Meehan and H. S. Morris.

The JOURNAL congratulates the exchange upon its wise selection of officials.

BETTER TIMES PREDICTED.

The JOURNAL approvingly reproduces the following from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston:

At last the principles of sound finance have triumphed. The repeal of the Sherman purchasing act has been effected and the country may now be expected to enter upon a new financial policy. This act is hailed with delight by most business men throughout the country, for it means the beginning of an improvement in business and brighter days for the wage earners of the United States. But it does not mean that we shall cease to employ silver as money; its use will be continued, but not as a standard money, a measure of value. With repeal will now come a return of confidence in American securities abroad and an inflow, rather than an outflow, of gold. The firmness and wisdom which President Cleveland has shown in this crisis has won for him the increased respect and confidence of his party and the gratitude of the great majority of the American people.

ROOT CROPS FOR FEEDING.

The National Stockman and Farmer which is, by the way, one of the best livestock and agricultural journals published, has this to say under the above heading:

Root crops are cutting more of a figure in the economy of the farm in this country each year. Dairymen and sheep breeders have found that the feeding of roots is a decided advantage in their business, and feeders of fat stock are awaking to the fact that the putting on of flesh can be done better by a mixed ration than by the use of grain alone. A stockman with a liberal supply of mangels, turnips, carrots, etc., is in much better position to feed to advantage than if he had nothing but grain to depend upon. After a crop of roots is once harvested and conveniently stored it is easily fed. If only enough are secured to afford a change in the bill of fare occasionally the benefits will be great enough to pay for the trouble and time in securing them. In many of the foreign countries feeders do not think their stores of feed for the winter complete

without the root cellars or bins are full. It will be so in this country when feeders understand the value of these crops. It is too late for those who have neglected to provide these crops for this season to attempt to retrieve their loss, but it is a good time to note the advantage of feeding a varied ration and to plan for experimenting in this line next season.

G. K. ELKINS.

The subject of this sketch, who is an old time typical Texan in every sense of the word, was born in Illinois in 1832, and is now 61 years o'd. Young Elkins left his native state when only 19 years old and came to Texas. He located first in Dallas county, but only remained there one year, until he removed further west settling in Parker county in 1854.

Parker county was at that time an unorganized, extreme frontier county. The early settlers were at that time compelled to draw on Dallas and Collin counties for supplies in the way of bread stuffs, etc. Parker county was then a virgin grazing section, and was literally a stockman's paradise. Mr. Elkins was in a small way both a stockman and a farmer, and from a small beginning was gradually accumulating a competency, and in the mean time liv-

ing comfortably when all his hopes, prospects and anticipations were blighted by the advent of the late unpleasantness. In the mean time Parker county was organized and the county seat located, in both of which young Elkins took an active and prominent part.



When the war begun and the Federal troops were removed from the frontiers, the Indians, who up to that time had been friendly, were not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered of depredating upon the then defenseless and helpless frontiersmen, who had by this time dotted the prairies of Parker, Jack, Palo Pinto and other western counties. Mr. Elkins took an active part in this Indian war, and made several vigorous and successful campaigns with such noted Indian fighters as Colonels John and George Baylor and Capt. Sul Ross. On one of these expeditions, commanded by Colonel John R. Baylor, in 1855, the men, among other privations, were compelled to go for 21 days without any food whatever except prairie dogs, cottontails, jack rabbits and such other small game as is afforded by the plains

faithful. He made a good soldier and remained at his post until the close of the war, when he returned home to find his horses, cattle, hogs, and in fact all his accumulations gone. For three years he worked hard to retrieve his fortune with very poor success. Becoming discouraged he decided to leave Parker county. He hoped that a change of location would also change his luck, which was, as subsequent developments proved, a correct theory. In 1868 he started West. He took in Granbury on the way where, by the kindness of Col. Tobe Johnson, now of Fort Worth, but then living at Granbury, Kin Elkins was, by the loan of \$10, enabled to continue his journey to Coleman county, which was then a wilderness and the home of the bear, the buffalo and the Comanche. Mr. Elkins' merits as a cattleman, an Indian fighter and a good citizen were readily appreciated by Mr. Sam S. Gholson, who was then running a big ranch in Coleman county, so much so that Mr. Elkins was offered a half interest in the Gholson herds on time. This offer he readily accepted and was soon again a full-fledged ranch-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

man. For some four years the firm of Gholson & Elkins seemed, notwithstanding the frequent inroads and depredations of the Indians, to prosper. Coleman county, however, soon began to settle up, the range failed, other ruins followed, the firm of Gholson & Elkins was dissolved, and Mr. Elkins again went West, carrying with him a nice herd of cattle, which he located on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River, in Kent county, where he still resides.

During the cattle boom of 1882-3-4, Mr. Elkins built up a fine herd on his Double Mountain Ranch and was regarded as quite a wealthy man. He, however, like a great many others, went down in the crash that soon followed. A few years later he was compelled, after surrendering all he possessed for the benefit of his creditors, to again begin life anew. Mr. Elkins is now a hale and hearty man. He is a respected and trusted county official of Kent county and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He is again beginning to accumulate a nice little property and is even now in good, comfortable circumstances. In fact Kin Elkins has more than once proven the truthfulness of that old saying, "you can't keep a good man down."

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Land- ing.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 6.				
Beef Cattle	Calves and Yearlings	Hogs	Sheep.	
Receipts...1081	1008	516	1072	
Sales...2196	2330	556	1022	
On hand...395	449	706	843	

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass beefs, per lb. gross...	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Common to fair beefs...	15 1/2 to 24
Good fat cows, per lb. gross...	2 to 2 1/2
Common to fair cows, each...	\$8.00 to \$11.00
Good fat calves each...	6.50 to 7.50
Common to fair calves, each...	4.00 to 6.00
Good fat yearlings, each...	8.00 to 10.00
Common to fair yearlings, each...	5.00 to 7.00
Good milch cows...	30.00 to 35.00
Common to fair...	15.00 to 25.00
Attractive springers...	15.00 to 25.00

HOGS

Good fat corned per lb. gross...	6 2/3 to 6 5/8
Common to fair per lb. gross...	5 to 6

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep each...	2 25 to 2 50
Common to fair each...	1 25 to 2 00

There is no material change in the condition of the market for any class of cattle. The supply continues large and quotations are weak. Trading is in the better grades poor stock being hard to sell. Hogs are dull and weak. There is no inquiry for sheep, merchants and butchers being heavily supplied.

The most profitable farm product the American producer has ever found has been and is now in the hog. There are good authorities who claim that the price of pork will never again fall much below present current rates and base their calculations upon the limitations of pork production and a constantly increasing demand. It is assumed, however, that the corn belt limit really measures the possibilities of swine production which is not quite true, though it is true that practically all of the best corn growing regions of this continent are already occupied.

POULTRY.

Profits in Poultry.

The supply of poultry and eggs is not what it should be in the face of an increasing demand when the possibilities in the source of production are practically unlimited. In the light of the fact that every farmer might enlarge upon this source of profit if he made a study of the business, a writer in the Kansas Farmer says: In speaking of the profits in poultry-raising, I mean on the farm in general, not the fancy poultryman. It may look foolish to some of our farmers to be writing so much about poultry, but it is the only way to get the majority of them interested in the subject. No one will ever make a success of any business until he becomes so enthusiastic on the subject that he will go at it with a determination to make it win. Let any business man or woman, I do not care what occupation he or she follows, if they get the idea in their heads that there is no profit in the business, they at once lose the business energy. I will admit that chickens is one of my hobbies, but I make a living out of our poultry yard, and there is not a quarter section of land in Kansas but there could be a good living made from the poultry yard, let the family be large or small. By this I mean they could pay all the grocery bills and could clothe the family if they were not too extravagant.

This is saying a good deal, but it is a fact, for "what man has done man can do." Some one is asking how are you going to do it from a little thing—only a chicken? I tell you, not by going around, as many of our farmers do, preaching that our hens eat their heads off every day. It was only a short time ago that I heard a man talking that way, and, more than that, scolding about his wife wanting to keep three dozen hens over winter to roost on his wagon or buggy.

Nor is it by letting them roost on the trees, fences, etc., the year around, having no comfortable quarters for them, even when the mercury is below zero or when a deep snow has fallen, so they must stay up in the trees all day for fear of freezing their feet, not even coming down to get something to eat, let alone laying an egg. Neither can you make a living from your poultry by letting them pick up a few grains of corn from the pen or an ear of corn which may have dropped by accident from the farmer's basket, unnoticed by him, or if they ever get a drink of water it is when a big rain comes and fills some hole in the barn yard, and as long as that lasts birds gets a drink.

If you see a farmer driving fine, sleek, fat horses, the year around, it goes to show that he has looked after the horses. So it is with his cattle and hogs. The farmer who makes money from his poultry is the one that looks after their wants and sees that they are well housed in a good, warm, large henry, for they must have plenty of room, as well as warmth.

What would you think of a farmer who would put two horses in a stall where there was room for only one? It is the same way with fowls. They never will fill the egg basket as quick should one hundred be compelled to occupy a room where there is only room for ten.

Look after the cleanliness of the henry by cleaning it out once a week, keeping it free from lice, and making it have that shiny appearance that the model housekeeper's house has. Then comes the feeding. A hen is a machine which, to be profitable, must be fed with the proper food of egg material. Have them well supplied with oyster shells, grit, water and milk.

I might go on and name the material of different varieties of food they should have, but I must come to the point—how many should be kept on the farm to pay for what we have to buy that comes into the house?

TWELVE MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal

The Largest, Oldest, Most Reliable and Best Live Stock and Agricultural Paper Published in the Southwest.

Has Recently Been Enlarged and Otherwise Improved, while the Subscription Price Has Been Reduced to \$1.00 a Year.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Journal gives full and complete market reports by wire on all kinds of Live Stock from the three great market centers. Its reports are not only fresh and complete, but are thoroughly correct, and may be relied on as quoting the market correctly and impartially.

STOCKMEN

will find the Journal has a separate and distinct department for each and every kind of Live Stock. It devotes two full columns, of twenty inches each, to Cattle, and one column each to Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. These departments are not filled with slush, but carefully prepared matter that will prove both interesting and instructive to those interested in Live Stock.

FARMERS

will find in the Journal two columns devoted to Agriculture; same amount to Stock Farming, and one column each to Dairy, Horticulture and Household. These, like the Live Stock departments, are not edited with a view to simply filling up the space, but by careful painstaking editors, each of whom is familiar with the particular branch of agriculture or department assigned him.

THE LADIES,

and especially the wives and daughters of Stockmen and Farmers, will find the Household, Horticulture, Poultry and Dairy departments of the Journal of especial interest and of material aid in the conduct of their household duties.

THE SAN ANTONIO DEPARTMENT,

under the able and efficient management of Mr. R. R. Claridge, will be of especial interest and importance to Journal readers of southern and southwestern Texas. Mr. Claridge enjoys the reputation of being one, if not the best, Live Stock and Agricultural writers in the southwest. Through him the Journal readers will be kept fully posted as to what is going on in southern and southwestern Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

In this department the important news touching or affecting the Live Stock or Agricultural interests will be published in a concise form, thus enabling Journal readers to keep fully posted as to the conditions of the Range, Crops, Live Stock, etc., throughout the entire country.

THE PERSONAL COLUMNS

of the Journal will be filled each week with personal mentions and short, pithy interviews with the visiting stockmen and farmers throughout the week. The object of this column being not only to keep our readers posted as to "who is in town," but also as to the news from their respective localities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The interesting letters on Live Stock and Agricultural topics, written by our subscribers and friends from different parts of the country and published in the Journal, are both interesting and instructive. It is hoped that our friends will make free and frequent use of this department.

NON-POLITICAL.

In the future, as in the past, the Journal will be strictly non-political. Its field is broad enough and big enough without dabbling in politics. Our readers may rest assured that we will not afflict them with our political views and opinions.

THE PUBLISHERS

are determined to make still further improvements in the Journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make the paper indispensable to the stockmen and farmers of Texas and the southwest. The Journal is now in its fourteenth year, and will in the future, as in the past, labor faithfully and industriously for the interests it represents.

10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

We want all our old subscribers who are in arrears to renew immediately. We need the money, and inasmuch as we have carried you through the panic, we feel that we ought now to have the dollar due us. We also want every man who is interested in Live Stock or farming, who has not already done so, to SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. We want ten thousand new subscribers during the next ninety days.

ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

As an advertising medium for those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, or for the Merchant or Manufacturer who wishes to reach the largest number of the best class of Texas stockmen and farmers, the Journal has no equal. Try it.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a live, active agent in every town, neighborhood and county in Texas, to whom we will pay an unusually liberal commission. We will also give a year's subscription free to all parties who will send us three new subscribers at \$1.00 each. Any assistance our friends will render us in extending the circulation and usefulness of the Journal will be duly appreciated. Sample copies will be sent free. For further particulars, address

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

Fort Worth, Texas.

As every reader knows what his household expenses are, I will just give him or her the figures and then they can keep the number to pay the bill.

How many eggs will a hen lay in a year? Fanny Field puts it at 125 eggs and I think that a good average number for the different breeds, though the Black Minorcas will beat it nearly twice. The farmer who does not get an average of 125 eggs per hen should change his breed then study how to feed them.

As the circulation of this paper is large, I can not give the average price of eggs for the year. Every farmer knows and can do his own figuring. Then comes the number of chicks to be raised each year to sell. Five hundred, young and old, is not a large number, and can be sold every year from a farm. The feed that the chickens eat can be raised on the farm, so all the cash your

poultry costs is for oyster shells, etc. Oyster shells can be bought in Boston at sixty cents per 100 pounds, or \$9 per ton, and the freight is small. It will not cost over \$1.10 per 100 pounds in any part of the west. I find it more profitable to keep one breed of chickens than to mix different breeds. Take a dozen chickens to market, all one color, and your groceryman will pay you more for them than if they are different colors. Experience taught me this. Let farmers get the breed that suits them and give the poultry a fair trial, and do not talk about the supply getting ahead of the demand when we import 16,000,000 dozen eggs every year and our population still growing larger. The poultry business alone is larger than the wheat or cotton business in the United States.

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

As a toilet accessory borax is very useful, cleansing thoroughly the skin and hair. For this purpose dissolve one-half teaspoonful in a quart of water. It is also recommended for use in washing out a baby's mouth, keeping it fresh and sweet, and preventing the infliction of a sore mouth. It is a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant, and mixed glycerine or honey it is useful in throat diseases.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Artificial Teeth without Plates a Specialty.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The German coach horses exhibited at Chicago by the Hanoverian society of Germany were sold after the fair. Ten stallions averaged \$945 and eleven mares averaged \$365, which was considered a good sale for panic times. Messrs. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind., bought most of them to add to their large stud of German coach horses.

Fast horse breeders will see of what little utility their horses are in the business world when a great industrial parade like the late Chicago draft horse parade occurs in which they have no part or lot. It should induce them to breed more for size, style and beauty and make the ninety and nine of more value and more useful to the world and more profitable to the breeder.

It will pay generally to raise first-class horses of most any kind on the farm, unless it is the trotter. We are inclined to agree with the horseman who said he does not believe the farmer lives who can afford to grow a good trotter. No matter what the animal will sell for, he will have a demoralizing effect on the true business of the farm that will prove very costly in the end.

The American draft horse should have size and action and a pedigree which should go with the horse to show to the buyer his breeding. The English Live Stock Journal expresses it in the following: "We do not object to pedigree in our work horses," remarked a head London stableman the other day, "but they must be able for their work." There is more argument in this than the whole columns of controversial matter. No fault can be found with our present stud book system, which has done and is doing such a vast amount of good; but a number of enthusiasts north and south of the Tweed have slain the geldings with their noble birth. A horse may be cloddy, sour-headed, and all that, but if he is a good feeder, an able puller and always fit in the morning his ungainliness will be forgiven.

Colt skin gloves were a curiosity at the World's fair in Machinery hall. They are making them from colt skins from Russia. On the plains of Russia thousands of colts are killed annually for their skins alone; the leather is equal to fine kid and much stronger. So cheap are the great herds of horses in Russia that they are killed for their hides, and if we continue breeding millions of small scrub horses we shall soon be killing them for their hides. In the shoe and leather building are some dry horse hides, but that is poor recompense for raising horses; better sell them for meat as they do in France, when not fit to work. It is, however, better to raise high class horses so much in demand at remunerative prices. It remains with American farmers whether we raise good horses for work that will pay well for their breeding and for the feed they eat and the world will be benefitted by them, or whether we raise colts for their hides.

If farmers will look to the city streets and city markets to learn the type of horse to breed we will not have so much complaint about cheap prices and the buyers will not complain of so few good horses. The English Live Stock Journal, referring to an excellent article suggested by the recent Yorkshire show, says: "In this the good work done by shows is very well described, the objects being 'to display in animals for use what are the most profitable types to produce, and in animals for breeding what is the most likely stamp to produce the most profitable animal for use.'" The article bears testimony to the fact that, as a rule, the judges are conscientious, capable and impartial. But while justice is done the valuable influences of shows, the writer also points out the danger arising from "show condition," and also from the establishment of "fancy" breeds. In the end, however, it is maintained that the best advice to be given to the British farmer is that which showing on the right lines ought to indicate, viz., "Produce the best."

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY

407 Main Street (up stairs),

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

COMMISSION DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Real Estate and Live Stock

— AND —
GENERAL INVESTMENT BROKERS.

CATTLE.

We represent a large number of Texas Ranchmen, and have on our books, for sale at all times, a big list of all kinds and classes of cattle. We make a special feature of the Steer Cattle trade, and can supply feeders or others wanting this class of stock a bed rock figures. We are familiar with the class, condition, quality and weight of the various herds of steers offered by us. If you will advise us as to just what you want, we will take you direct to it, and thus save you the time, trouble and expense of running over the country looking at something that does not suit you. We guarantee every bunch of cattle to be as good as represented, otherwise will pay all expense incurred in looking at them. We represent some of the biggest and best herds in the State, and can suit any and all buyers that may come, regardless of the number and kind wanted. We have them in herds from one hundred to twenty thousand, and will let the buyer cut to suit himself. If you want to save time and money, give us a trial.

RANCHES.

We have some of the largest and best ranches in Texas for sale. If you want a fine Stock or Feeding Farm, in the black lands of Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson or adjoining counties, we can offer you some rare bargains in tracts ranging from 800 to 8,000 acres. If you want to go further west into the Mesquite country, we can sell you improved or unimproved tracts from one section to 100,000 acres, all at bed rock prices and on easy terms.

EXCHANGES.

We give special attention to negotiating the exchange of Live Stock for Real Estate, City Property for lands in the country, or vice versa. If you have got a lot of live stock or other property that you want to exchange for something else write us.

FREE ADVERTISING.

All acceptable properties placed in our hands for sale will, if desired, be extensively advertised free of cost to the owner. Those who have anything in our line for sale or exchange, are respectfully requested to list it with us; we may not make a deal for you, but we can safely promise that we will not injure you or your property, while we may do you some good.

BUYERS

Who want any kind of real estate or live stock, are especially requested to correspond with us. We will cheerfully give you any information you may want and render you any assistance in our power. We can, and will help you to get what you want, even if we can't sell you ourselves.

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SHEEP AND WOOL.

If you are keeping sheep with an eye to the value of the wool product, you must maintain the animals in an even condition through the winter. Sheep which are half starved will have weak spots in their wool in the spring.

Change the bedding of the sheep frequently, for they quickly foul their quarters when kept in confinement. See that they are kept clean and dry, if you want them to thrive and to keep in good health.

Sheepmasters now understand pretty thoroughly the importance of dividing their flocks into small numbers and of separating the young from the old. The same thing should be applied in the management of cattle. These are too often grown indiscriminately, animals of almost every age being crowded together in small yards and sheds. The natural consequence of such promiscuous herding is that the largest and strongest take their choice of the food and leave the refuse to be eaten by the younger and weaker animals. If yarded separately the best fodder should be given to those animals which now get the poorest, in order to help them along to a condition of thrift and profit. The health and thriftiness of the herd can be much better maintained by feeding in small numbers, divided according to age and size, and there will be also a great saving in food, for where many animals are fed together there will always be much waste.

Sheep in England and America.

American Wool Reporter.

Some of the prices recently paid for Shropshire and Lincoln rams by English breeders afford a suggestive contrast between the present condition of sheep husbandry in England and the United States. The market for thoroughbred rams in the United States is dull and depressed, taking its color from the general condition of the sheep interest. Sheep and lambs are offered in many sections at \$1 to \$2, against \$3 to \$5 two years ago. At an auction sale last week in one of the Maine towns devoted more or less to sheep husbandry, the best price obtainable for well-grown lambs was \$1.90, and for sheep \$1.30. From Vermont, Montana, Texas and Ohio, similar reports come to us, and it is not surprising, therefore, that breeders are indisposed to pay the old-time fancy prices for rams.

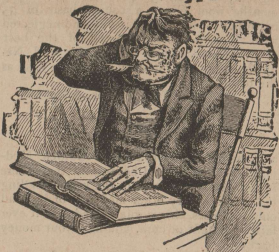
Recent advices from England, on the other hand indicate a brisk demand for both medium and long-wooled rams, at figures which show that there must be a very considerable degree of attractiveness in sheep husbandry in that country at the present time. Messrs. Lythall & Walters, secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' association, Birmingham, report sales of eight rams at £1,412, 5s, or an average of £176, 10s. 7d. for each animal. One ram brought £262, 10s. and another £210.

While these sales are not surpassed by the record of any other English breed the present year, yet very good prices were also paid for Lincoln and other long-wooled rams. Nor were the buyers in either case confined to gentlemen who are engaged in agriculture as a pastime. Many of the purchasers were practical farmers, and while the depression in English agriculture has been considerable, it has been heightened rather by comparison with former years than by actual present distress.

From the same sources from which we obtain the report of sales of rams above quoted, we are informed of sales of agricultural lands at \$350 per acre and upwards. Truly the American farmer may take many lessons in mutton sheep husbandry from his English cousins. With cheaper lands in the United States and with better opportunities in other directions, no reason exists why a substitution of improved methods of sheep husbandry for the rule-of-thumb processes now prevailing in our country should not be followed by better returns than are obtainable in Great Britain.

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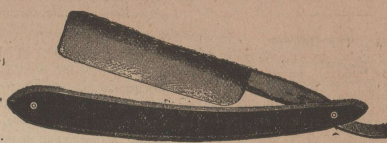
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This is the regulation strop used by all barbers. Two strops in one, and will sharpen a razor in seven strokes. The leather is the best that is made, and the linen or lower strop is made of the best Irish linen especially prepared. Razor never needs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

The Journal's Columbian Set, Razor and Strop,
Put up in nice strong box, Price, \$2.00, Postage prepaid.

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Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

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W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

NOTES AND NEWS

Chicago had 23,000 western and 16,000 Texas cattle last week, against 10,000 westerns and 20,000 Texans a year ago.

Chicago packers the first ten months of 1893 slaughtered 1,870,806 cattle, the second largest on record, being 139,819 less than a year ago, 80,018 more than two years ago, 35,724 more than three years ago and 417,335 more than four years ago, or the first ten months of 1889, when they slaughtered 1,453,471 cattle.

A recent report from Flagler, Col., says: Seldomridge & Pebbles of Colorado Springs, are here with 40,000 head of sheep to ship to feeding points in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Peter Jansen, of Jansen, Neb. will ship 10,000 head of sheep to Jansen in a few days.

There has been a pronounced shortage in hogs this year, the ten months having fallen off 2,020,113 head from 1892, 1,962,509 from 1891 and 2,046,965 from 1890. Chicago decreased 1,529,636 head from 1892, Kansas City, 328,022, Omaha, 152,258 and St. Louis, 10,197.

Ten months receipts of cattle at Kansas City totalize 5,287,342 head, a gain of 16,992 over a year ago. Compared with 1891 a gain of 531,442 head, and over 1890 a gain of 128,804. Chicago decreased from 1892 317,804 head; Kansas City gained 158,088, Omaha 86,346 and St. Louis 90,272.

Actual receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine last month were 64,441 against 61,074 the previous month and 97,780 for October, 1892. About 10,000 head arrived outside of the restricted district, which will make 74,000 for the month. Total receipts of Texans for ten months were 545,000 head, against 618,000 for the same period last year. A decrease of 68,000 head in ten months is not much when one stops to consider that the decrease in all kinds of cattle amounts to over 300,000 head.

M. S. Foss has, says the Drovers' Journal, returned from Utah where he has been devoting his time to the sheep business. He says the supply here will soon be checked. Ranchmen are turning their sheep toward the winter ranges and most of them have shipped all they intend to. He thinks, by reason of short feed and the desire of everybody to unload that the crop of sheep will be materially short next season, and the chances are favorable for better prices. Not many more sheep are to come from Utah this year. Feeders are selling on the range at \$2@2.50 per head.

One of the leading market reporters says: One thing which is responsible for the excessive supply of sheep just now is the fact that sheepmen all over the country who don't wish to feed through the winter are anxious to unload. Many would have surrendered earlier, but supplies have been so heavy that owners were discouraged from marketing and naturally held back as long as possible that there might be a break in the line somewhere and they would have a chance after the flood had subsided. Now at the eleventh hour there is a general desire to sell out, but nobody ever expected after such big supplies all summer that the rums would be so heavy now. Sheepmen say that there are plenty of sheep back yet, and from all indications receipts will be heavy for another month.

At Kansas City on Monday the following big strings of Texas cattle were sold: 137 steers, 848 lbs, at \$2.65; 161 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.55; 101 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.50; 189 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.62½; 140 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.55; 200 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.55; 299 cows, 823 lb, \$2.17½.

At Chicago on Monday the following big strings of Texas cattle were sold: 100 cows, 763 lbs, at \$2.30; 211 cows, 756 lbs, \$2.30; 206 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.30; 293 steers, 769 lbs, \$2.30; 168 steers, 921 lbs, \$2.60; 381 steers, 857 lbs, \$2.70; 254 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.70.

New Mexico and Arizona.

The outlook for cattle in the southwest was never better. One more year of good rains with markets satisfactory, and the cattlemen will be in their glory.

Between free wool, the lobo wolf and long distance to railroads, the sheepmen are not in overly good spirits.

Arizona is forging ahead wonderfully with her vast irrigation schemes and with the California market as an outlet for her fat cattle and sheep, is adding materially to the wealth of that great land which, once called a desert, will in future be known as one of the most beautiful and productive sections of God's footstool.

Cattlemen who have recently marketed cattle are well pleased with the prices obtained.

This year's calf crop was unusually light owing to the drouth of two years past and the severe winter of a year ago, but cattlemen claim that next year's crop will amply repay for past losses.

The wolf nuisance in eastern and southern New Mexico is becoming more pronounced every year, and the next legislature should see to it that some effective means are employed to abate it.

Cattlemen who last year pastured thousands of cattle in the great valley of the Colorado, from the Cocopah mountains to Salton lake, and from the Algodones to Indian Wells, and who took them to the mountains last June when the heavy rains fell, are now preparing to drive them back from the valley for the winter. Feed is reported excellent.

Fall is with us, but the weather has been so pleasant that it can scarcely be noticed. Grass on the ranges of the southwest has been thoroughly cured and is ample for spring and winter consumption. In fact in most sections the cattlemen claim that their cattle could go for two years without any new grass and there would be no material loss.

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This single volume contains more valuable and practical information for the intelligent farmer than any work ever given to the public. Well knowing that there are many different books offered to the farmer that are greatly exaggerated, Secrets of Success treats only of methods that have been tried and proved. The subjects are handled in a plain, common sense manner, so that all may understand. The true position of the farmer is clearly defined, and such information imparted as will place him at the head of the most independent, yet the most neglected, industry of the American continent. It tells how to grow successfully large yields of beans, potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, turnips, onions, etc., carefully explains the use of various fertilizers, and presents numerous illustrations of the implements which assist in securing the desired results.

Already many letters speaking in terms of the highest commendation of the practical information contained in Secrets of Success, have been received by the author, some testifying that the instruction concerning fertilizers alone were worth ten dollars to them. This book should be in the hands of every farmer. Many books have been bought, and found useless on account of the lack of experience of the author. Not so with Secrets of Success; the author's many years of practical experience, and always being on the alert to make farming the chief subsistence and maintenance of his life, having given him a rich store of knowledge, which is carefully set forth in this volume. With the assurance that every reader will gain such information as will enable him to honor his calling with the independence that should belong to the American farmer. Secrets of Success contains 368 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, and will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.25, to any part of the United States or Canada. Address all orders to

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I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Texas.

G. B. BOTHWELL,

BEEKENRIDGE, MISSOURI, Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

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Write your wants to J. P. RICE, Breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOM, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX.

Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Carload of two and three-year-olds, out of half Hereford and half short horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens, all thoroughbreds. M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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FEEDERS FOR SALE.

1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$17; 300 four and five, Parker county, at \$20; 200 three, Comanche county, \$17; 500 four, Comanche county, \$20; 450 three, Brown county, \$15; 500 four, Brown county, \$18; 500 two, McCulloch county, \$18; 500 four, McCulloch county, \$16; 500 four, Tom Green county, \$20; 800 three, Tom Green county, \$17; 800 four, Tom Green county, \$20; 2500 three, four and five, Tom Green county, call at office for price; 600 three, Mitchell county, \$18; 600 four and five, Mitchell county, \$23; 500 three and four, Mitchell county, \$20; 300 three, Knox county, \$18; 200 four, Knox county, \$20; 300 three, King county, \$20.

Have listed in addition to the above a good lot of one and two-year-old steers and a few good heads of stock cattle.

R. N. GRAHAM, Fort Worth, Tex.

MERINO BUCKS GIVEN AWAY,

ALMOST.

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

FRANK L. IDE,

Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

\$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATE not requiring any machinery, and no capital. Every house has room for the plating. Wholesale to agents \$8. Write for circular. H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old. 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old. Registered heifers at \$30.00 to \$125.00 each. Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each. All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poltry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Ollie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poltry won in 1891 one hundred and forty-two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest aid best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue. J. G. McREYNOLDS, NECHES, TEXAS. P. O. Box 25.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

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



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Visit the Old Folks.

The Iron Mountain Route will give the people of Texas a chance to visit their old homes in the southeast at a very little expense, by running holiday excursions December 19, 20 and 21, 1893, and selling tickets to St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans and points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Southwest Kentucky, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at one fare for the round trip, same being good for return thirty days from date of sale. For further information in regard to rates, routes, tickets, sleeping car berths, etc., call on or address J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Iron Mountain Route, Austin, Texas, or any ticket agent on the I. & G. N. R. R. or T. & P. Ry. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Iron Mountain Route, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

George M. Jordan, United States quarantine inspector, was here Tuesday.

D. D. Swearingen, the Quanah cattleman, was here Wednesday.

Samuel F. Dunn, a well-to-do cattleman of Amarillo, was here Tuesday.

T. H. Jones, a prominent stockman of Vernon, was in the city Monday.

A. Silberstein, the Dallas cattle buyer and feeder was in Fort Worth Sunday.

W. T. Carpenter, manager of the Hereford cattle ranch of Crockett county, was in the city Monday.

John K. Posson of this city, now connected with the Ardmore oil mills was here Monday.

J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon, manager of the Tongue River cattle ranch, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Thomas J. Allen, the well known Kansas City cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. T. Way, one of the efficient representatives in Texas of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., left for a short visit with his family in St. Louis Monday night.

Lon C. Beverly, the popular sheriff of Donley county, was in Fort Worth Monday and left for the west over the Texas and Pacific Tuesday.

Thos. Trammell, banker and cattleman, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday morning en route to Amarillo. Mr. Trammell owns a big ranch in Eastern New Mexico.

C. W. Jones, the Brownwood cattleman, came in Tuesday and went on west to meet his cattle which he is trailing through to pastures on the plains.

W. H. Doss of Coleman was here Sunday and reported his country as pretty dry. He thinks a packing house at Fort Worth can be very successfully operated and hopes one will soon be in operation.

Henry Jackson, a well-to-do stock farmer of Wise county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Jackson believes in raising stock through which to market the products of the farm. He puts this theory into practice and is making money.

McAnulty, Andrews & Co. of this city at week sold to J. C. Johnson of Waxahachie 100 head of good feeding bulls. These bulls are from the San Angelo country and are reported as being good ones; at any rate they brought good prices.

L. B. Blevins of Keller, a prosperous farmer, was among the visitors in the city Tuesday. He has no complaint, even though times are a little hard. He thinks we ought to have the packing house and is anxious for it to begin work.

Charles Davis, the well known cattleman of El Paso, was here Wednesday. Mr. Davis says the cattle on his ranch are fat and would now make fine beef. Mr. Davis was recently appointed collector of customs at El Paso.

E. H. East, the well-known Archer county cattleman shipped three train loads of fine feeding steers yesterday from Henrietta. These cattle were billed to Shreveport, La., where they will be fed on cotton seed meal by Messrs. Harrold, East and Carver.

John Harris, the well known cattleman of Colorado City, will leave in a few days for his old home at Devon, England. Mr. Harris has been in the stock business in Texas for about fifteen years and has of course become thoroughly Texanized. He will no doubt feel and act something like a Mexican bronco when he first arrives on his native land. John, however, is a man who

can adopt himself to any and all circumstances and surroundings and will in a short time be able to make himself at ease among the friends of his boyhood days.

L. W. Krake, traveling agent of the St. Louis National Stock yards, was here Monday and left for the western part of the state Tuesday. Mr. Krake is doing a good work for his company and is gradually adding to the business of the St. Louis yards.

J. P. White, a prominent New Mexico cattleman who hails from Roswell, came in from Wichita Falls Wednesday morning. He has just completed a shipment of fifteen cars of fat grass steers to market from Panhandle City. This was the best lot of cattle shipped from the Panhandle this year, and Mr. White will no doubt top the market with them.

Col J. Nesbitt of St. Louis, general live stock agent of the Chicago & Alton railroad, was here Monday and Tuesday, and left Tuesday night for San Antonio. Col. Nesbitt says the Chicago & Alton have had a big share of the Texas business this year and that he and the other officials of the road are well pleased with the result. Col. Nesbitt is also a large shareholder in the Alvarado cotton seed oil mill.

John Guitar, Jr., manager and principal owner of the Jefferson oil mill, was in the city Monday. Mr. Guitar left Monday night for Suggdon, I. T., where he previously contracted for 500 feeding steers of E. C. Sugg & Bro. These he is now receiving and will at once ship them to Jefferson and put them on meal. Mr. Guitar also wants 500 more good steers.

William Hunter of this city, who manages the Texas business of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., is a very busy man. Mr. Hunter is making liberal advances to Texas feeders, and while the demand for money has been greater than ever before, yet Mr. Hunter has been able to accommodate all who have applied so far. The money advanced by the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. will form an important factor in the feeding business of Texas this winter.

J. W. Gibson, a prosperous and well-to-do cattleman of Wagoner, I. T., spent the past week in and around Fort Worth. Mr. Gibson is buying steers with which to stock up his Indian Territory ranch. He has already bought about 700 and wants 1,300 more. The purchases so far made were from Brown and Comanche county cattlemen.

The Caddo hotel at El Reno, O. T., is offered for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. El Reno is a prosperous and thriving little city on the Rock Island railroad, while the hotel is one of the handsomest and best arranged in the country. The furniture and fixtures are offered with the building, altogether a splendid opportunity is offered to any one wanting to engage in the hotel business.

J. M. Edwards of Smithfield, a well-to-do stock farmer of this county, was here Tuesday night. Mr. Edwards has been in Texas all his life (forty-three years) and says it is still good enough for him. He stated to several people that the JOURNAL was always the first paper he read and on it he relied; his only objection to it is that if he's on a trade with some one the paper usually "busts it up" or makes him pay more money by advising the other fellow to hold on; however, he says it's the best paper to be had and he would not do without it.

W. R. Moore, formerly of this city, but now part owner and general manager of the Ardmore Cotton Seed Oil mills, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday morning en route to the Burnett ranch, where he will in a few days receive and ship to the above named mills 1000 of the "6665," steers. These steers will be fed on meal and will no doubt make an exceptional fine herd. The company of which Mr. Moore is manager paid Mr. Burnett \$27 per head for these cattle.

W. S. Davis, the Amarillo banker, is in the city.

Uncle Henry Martin of Comanche was here yesterday.

D. H. Middleton, the Abilene cattleman, came in from Muskogee yesterday.

Remember that \$1.00 will now pay for the JOURNAL until the 1st of January, 1895.

T. J. Atkinson came in Wednesday night from Graham and went to Henrietta yesterday.

George McDonald of Palo Pinto, came over from Dallas yesterday and went to Gordon this morning.

Thorp Andrews, the well-known cattleman of this city, went to Haskell yesterday.

T. W. Mastin, the Grandview feeder, was among the visiting cattlemen in the live stock center yesterday.

Charles Ware of the Denver, is hustling more since the Governor's proclamation permits cattle to be pastured in the. Says there is worlds of grass and water there.

S. W. Moore of Comanche, went out home yesterday after having sold and delivered to John Gibson 300 of his steers, which have been on pasture near Cresson.

Clabe Merchant came down from the territory yesterday and stopped off just long enough to get something to eat, when he went on west to Abilene.

Joe J. Smyth, the well-known cattle feeder, returned from Baylor county yesterday. While there he bought 675 of the Farrar steers, paying \$20 for 600 and \$16 for the remainder.

S. E. Harwell of Fairview, Hunt county, bought of Robert Haussels of Wichita Falls 150 good feeding steers for which he paid \$24 per head. The cattle were shipped to Hunt county on Tuesday. They will be full fed on corn.

E. B. Harrold, cashier of the First National bank of this city and senior member of the firm of Harrold & East, ranchmen and cattle dealers of Archer county, went up to Henrietta yesterday to superintend the the shipment of 45 cars of feeding steers that his firm is sending to Shreveport, La., to go on cotton seed meal.

J. W. Barbee of the Cotton Belt, says the Chicago & Alton, through Colonel James Wilson, and the Wabash, through Jim Harris, have pooled issues and intend to divide equally the Texas business. They claim to be able to control about 90 per cent of the said business. Barbees says it all occurred in his private office, so of course he knows.

Do You Want to Exchange?

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

Stock Farms for Sale.

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

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

Hires' Rootbeer at the Fair.

CHICAGO, ILLS., Oct. 30.—The Charles E. Hires company of Philadelphia, have been awarded the highest prize medal for rootbeer by the World's fair commission.

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.

Feeders For Sale.

I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, three, four and five years old. They are a good lot and in good condition. I also have for sale 150 young, unbranded mules. For particulars and terms address

R. W. ROGERS,
San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Dora Brownson's Bazaar of Millinery and Fancy Goods

is now located at 207 Houston street, where she will continue to carry a full line of fancy goods, corsets, gloves, hats, etc., etc. Dressmaking by Mrs. Askew. Prompt attention given to orders from a distance.

MISS DORA BROWNSON,
207 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Worth Attention.

Good mercantile business in growing country town, footing up, with store, etc., about \$16,000, to exchange for land.

Ranch and farm lands, improved and unimproved, same clear of encumbrance to exchange for city property.

The cheapest cow ranch in the state. Fifty thousand acres, alternating with same amount of state land. Good surface, rich in cow feed, water easy developed, located in South Texas. Deeded land \$1 per acre, \$1 cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. State land may be leased at the usual rate, making it a really good and cheap range. It is right in the line of railroad development. It is a present "snap" and rich, prospectively.

R. K. CLARIDGE,
San Antonio, Texas.

An Old Friend.

In a Series of interviews with members of the last Congress, 31 out of 43 remarked that they were readers of The Youth's Companion. For definite and trustworthy information on the question of the day it is really unique, while the high character of its stories, the wide fields covered by its special articles, and its contributions from the most famous writers in Europe and America, are well known. Its programme for next year seems brighter than ever. Some of the important stories are: "The Deserter," by Harold Frederic; a tale of the Great Mutiny in India, by Sara Jeannette Duncan; several Romances of the Sea, by W. Clark Russell; Tales of the War, and the Frontier in Early Days. Henry M. Stanley contributes two thrilling narratives from Darkest Africa, and Archibald Forbes writes of his "Closest Call." Naval Battles are described by Admirals, and Military Life by Generals. Then there are articles on Choosing an Occupation, Boys Who Should not go to College, Physical Training, Recreation of all kinds, and many other practical subjects. Another pleasant feature is the charming picture of a young lady of colonial times, "Sweet Charity," reproduced in colors from a painting by Ferris, which is presented to all subscribers who send their \$1.75 for a new subscription or a renewal.

Kentucky Horses For Sale.

A carload of splendid Kentucky horses has just been received at West's Livestock Stable, corner of Fourth and Throckmorton streets, this city. Those wanting something real good in the horse line should call and see them.

FARM FENCING at 60 cents per rod
four feet high, made of heavy galvanized wire. Send for large illustrated catalogue. Address,
Keystone Wire Fence Co.,
No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's Cresylic Ointment

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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ½ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers. - New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Up the Denver.

AMARILLO, NOV. 3.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The people of this thriving little city are in good spirits and look at matters generally as though the "good times are coming, and they're almost here." They all agree that the Panhandle is now in better condition than it has been for years.

Business is comparatively good; stock water is plentiful; grass abundant; the farmers say they can go a long time without rain, so why shouldn't they, one and all, feel good at the prospects of better times?

Cattle shipping here is rather heavy and more and better cattle are being shipped from here now than ever before. Of course the cattlemen are very busy.

The merchants here, thinking times were going to be very dull, ordered fewer goods than is their usual custom, and have been compelled to make duplicate orders and say they are selling as much now as ever.

E. L. Y.

Panhandle City.

November 4.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The coldest, strongest wind I ever felt blew over the plains yesterday and everyone was "froze up." Before that time the weather had been delightful.

What I have said of Amarillo will also apply to Panhandle City. Business is good; general condition of stock and water all that can be desired and cattle shipping heavy.

E. L. Y.

Texas Woolmen Protest.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., Oct. 30.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The congressional "ways and means" committee have formulated a tariff bill, the substance of which is "free wool" without making any material reduction in manufactured goods or other commodities; and we herewith hand you a blank petition to congress protesting against such action being taken, and wool being placed on the "free list." To-day the cost of Buenos Ayres wool in London is 10 cents, Montevideo, 12 cents. These wools shrink 60 to 62 per cent, and cannot now be imported into the United States and pay 11 cents per grease pound duty. Australian wool skirted sells to-day in London at 40 cents scoured. And therefore we respectfully urge the great importance of having, irrespective of political parties, those interested in seeing our chief industry protected from cheap foreign wools sign their names to the petition.

We suppose it is generally understood among those who have investigated and studied the effects of free wool that it is impossible for American woolgrowers to compete with South America or Australia in the production of wool, and which under a free-trade policy would drive the woolgrowers of the United States out of existence. Texas woolgrowers cannot compete with South America, where range is free and labor can be had for almost nothing. And again, they can reach the markets of the world for about one-fourth the freight rate that it takes us to land wool in Boston. And we especially urge the importance of merchants, business men, woolgrowers and laboring people signing this petition and returning the same to the executive committee, box 185, San Angelo, Texas, by December 1, that we may be able to get our protest before congress at an early day. Respectfully,

CHAS. W. HOBBS,
HALFIN & PRESTRIDGE,
SCHWARTZ & RAAS,
JOHN CARAGHER, Cashier
San Angelo National Bank,
A. B. SHERWOOD, Cashier
Citizens National Bank,
JACKSON, CRAMER & MARSH,
Committee.

The petition referred to is as follows:

To the Honorable Members of the Fifty third congress of the United States:

We, your petitioners, woolgrowers, merchants and business men of West Texas, regardless of party, would respectfully represent as follows:

As a result of the general belief that wool will be put upon the free list, its price has fallen within the last twelve months from 15

cents to 6 cents per pound, and the value of our sheep from \$2.50 to \$1 per head.

Under a free schedule, foreign wools, of a character competing with those grown in this section, could be laid down in Boston to-day for 30 cents per scoured pound.

Allowing 70 per cent for shrinkage, our wools in the same market would be worth 9 cents per pound in the grease, and deducting freight, scouring and marketing charges, will leave the grower a net value of 5 cents per pound, at least 5 cents a pound below the cost of the most economical production. It is our belief that if wool is placed upon the free list there will be no material advance in the values above submitted.

Woolgrowing is the prominent industry of West Texas, and the continuance of the present range of values for our main product, which may be fairly looked for under free wool, will bring ruin to the sheep industry in Texas and widespread loss and disaster to the mercantile and other interests dependent upon its prosperity.

There are 200,000 persons in West Texas alone, almost directly dependent upon the wool interests. With free wool 100,000 of them will be obliged to seek a living and occupation elsewhere.

In view of these facts, we your petitioners, beg that your honorable body make no material changes in the wool schedule now in force.

Weekly Wool Letter.

BOSTON, MASS., November 9, 1893.

We have had a steady, rather quiet market during the past week. Prices are nominally unchanged; there may not be quite so much pressure to sell as was evident a month ago, but still the market is essentially a buyers' market and there is no difficulty in consumers getting bargains if they hunt a little for them. Meanwhile receipts are very light and have shrunk more than sales, so that judging from figures there should be rather less wool here than a year ago. As long as the demand is so light, however, and manufacturers continue to be such very indifferent buyers, there is a very great plenty to supply all wants and not the least prospect of any upward movement owing to a scarcity. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver bill will certainly prove to be a great help to general business; it must restore confidence both at home and abroad, but the very long delay attending its passage has deprived it of much of its efficacy, as some industries have been so hard hit and crippled from the waiting process and the money stringency, that it will take them months to recuperate if they ever do, while those industries which have had to bear the double burden of silver agitation and tariff apprehension, find that they are now relieved only from the pressure of the lesser of two evils, and cannot hope to revive or get into any healthy condition while there is still the existing uncertainty as to when and how the tariff will be changed. Our industry is without doubt much more keenly interested than any other in this prospective change, and is in consequence more depressed than any other; in fact at least three-fourths of its present demoralization is legitimately and honestly attributable to tariff apprehension and nothing else; this fact has forced itself upon the minds even of those who in secret or open sympathy with the present administration have been unwilling to grant that tariff had anything to do with the enormous losses and killing shrinkages with which we have been afflicted since last spring, as they cannot help admitting the patent fact that notwithstanding silver repeal, the auction sales of woolsens and the slaughtering of winter clothing by wholesalers continues and all on account of the fear that a reduced tariff might find them with goods on hand.

From abroad we learn that general business is progressing in a quiet, dragging sort of way, and that the wool trade is no exception. In Australia the sales have opened on a level with the last sales in London, except for choice wools suitable for America, which are a little lower. No wool of course is being imported at present, as it would show a severe loss with wool ruling as low here.

Sales for the past week foot up about 2,293,700 lbs., against 4,830,000 lbs. for the corresponding week of last year, and about 1,050,000 lbs. for the preceding week of this

year. The principal sales have been of territory, about 1,000,000 lbs.; of scoured and sundries about 300,000 lbs.; and of combing and delaine about 250,000 lbs.

Texas wool is in fair demand, and the sales have been 167,000 lbs. spring, including 100,000 lbs. at 15c. per lb. Good eight months' wool sells on a scoured basis of 35 to 36 per lb. Fall wool is dull and neglected with 28 to 30c., clean, quoted for the best of it. About 50,000 lbs. Kansas and Nebraska have sold on about the same basis as the territorials.

FENNO BROS. & CHILDS

Something Unusual

as a medicine, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And because of that there is something unusual in the way of selling it. Where every other medicine of its kind only promises, this is guaranteed. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's the only guaranteed remedy for every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood. Dyspepsia, Billiousness, the most stubborn Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, even Consumption (or Lung-Scrofula) in its earlier stages, are all cured by it.

It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses every organ into healthful action, and restores strength and vigor. In building up both flesh and strength of pale, puny Scrofulous children, or to invigorate and brace up the system after "grippe," pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating acute diseases, nothing can equal the "Discovery."

Catarth is positively cured cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.



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

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

J. M. RECAN,

411 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Orders through the Mail promptly attended to

DO YOU
RIDE A SADDLE?

Save money and secure comfortable riding by using DON'S IMPROVED PATENT-SEAT STOCK SADDLE

Write for prices.

Don's Improved Saddle Co.

1012 CONGRESS AVE.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

FOR LOWEST PRICES MENTION THIS PAPER.



AUCTION!

KENTUCKY BRED HORSES.

Under the management of Buford & Tarlton and J. B. Perry, Lexington, Ky., a choice lot of highly bred trotting stock, some of Kentucky's best blood, will be sold at auction at

DALLAS, TEX., NOVEMBER 28 and 29.

Apply at this office for catalogues.

F. F. COLLINS M'FG CO.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,

HANDLE

WIND MILLS,

Towers,
Pumps,
Pipes,
Cylinders, Etc.

MAKE

Horse Powers,
Pump Jacks,
Tanks, Troughs,
Well Drilling
Machines, Etc.,

AT

STARVATION PRICES.

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

Ft. Worth & Denver City
Railway Company.

—AND—

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the great

PANHANDLE COUNTRY

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

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

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

For full information address

E. L. LOMAX,
G. P. A. U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb.
D. B. KEELER,
G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.
N. S. DAVIS,
City Ticket Agent, 401 Main st., Ft. Worth, Tex.

AUCTION!

SAN ANTONIO.

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

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 8.

Greenwood Bros., Valverde county, are cutting sotol for their cattle.

Ed Lasater is making heavy shipments of mature steers to Mississippi, where he will feed them.

A sale of stock cattle is reported in Gillespie county at \$6 to \$9 for cows and \$4.50 for "long" calves.

Col. R. M. Moore says there is nothing in the way of taking cattle to Mexico and returning them duty free. He ought to know, but such is not the general understanding among stockmen.

Jess Pressnell has bought the Kilgore stock of cattle, Frio county, and will take them to the Dr. Spohn pasture, Encinal county.

Colonel D. G. Butler, Karnes county, has leased the Captain Shepard pasture, Buchel county, and will move several thousand head of cattle to it this month.

A. Fleming, Victoria county, has bought 1500 steers from J. J. Weldon, San Patricio county, and will feed them at New Orleans and Meridian, Mississippi.

If all the cash represented in the moving and loss of cattle this season had been invested in crops and water development in time it would not have been lost.

Over 20,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Llano county the past few weeks; some to market, but more to pasture elsewhere.

Fred Wilkins is in from the Devil's river country, and is being chaperoned by Ed Katulla, which is equivalent to saying he is having a good time. Reports cattle and sheep doing well. Thinks it a good time to buy sheep, and thinks cattle will be cattle next year.

My suggestion to make solid the alternate sections by an exchange of sections with the state meets with a great many seconds by owners of private lands. What objection could the state have to such an arrangement?

Some newspaper men think it smart to nose 'round and print things that interested parties do not desire published. I have never had that idea of it. The result is that very often live stock traders tell fairy stories to these too entirely smart people and afterward give me the information straight.

Henry Roth, Medina county, says the true solution of the stockraising problem in Texas is 100 acres in farm to every thousand acres of pasture. In this line, he has been receiving an object lesson from one of his neighbors. Mr. Rothe has heard of a Hungarian forage plant that he thinks will do well in Texas, and he will experiment with it if he can get some seeds.

About 5,000 head of cattle will be fed in the Gonzales country this winter. Among the leading feeders are J. D. Houston, Botts Bros., L. M. Kokenot, J.

C. Dilworth, Wells & Houston and Baldridge Bros. Heavy cotton sales are reported at Gonzales, the bulk of it going at 73-16. A consignment of 400 bales was shipped direct to Japan, the freight amounting to \$2,900, being prepaid.

The chicken editor wants to know if ticks are the cause of Texas fever, how it is that they have the fever where there are no ticks. I never took much stock in the tick theory, but for the information of the chicken editor will state that when ticks get a soft place they often hang on till they burst, being in this regard not unlike some human critters. And while they are filling up they might be carried some distance, especially if the cattle were traveling on a fast freight.

Capt. Charles Scheiner of Kerrville sold last week 750,000 pounds of fall wool, and Piper, Feldtman of San Antonio sold 250,000 pounds. Figures in neither case have been made public and it is discouraging to even guess at them. When Texas wool goes at 7 or 8 cents, the fact is sickening to one who has for so long a time as myself kept track of the ups and downs of the business in Texas. No wonder it makes me mad to hear a newly imported fledgling editor tell the sheepmen to reduce expenses as an offset to 7-cent wool.

My old friend, Nat Powell, the well-known ranchman and fine stock trader of the Goliad country sends me the following feed items: "My neighbor, J. M. Mathis is feeding 200 steers and 500 hogs. On his place, Davidson Bros., are feeding 200 steers on corn. I saw Ed Lasater to-day. He and the Launers ranch people will feed 4000 steers on meal and hulls at Grenada, Miss. I also ran across William Adams and William Benton of Nueces county. They were returning from Alexandria, La., where they had been to contract meal and hulls to feed 1400 steers. At our Goliad oil mill meal is worth \$25 per ton, and hulls \$6 per ton." Thanks to Nat for the items, and by way of getting even, it may do him and some one in need of any kind of fine feeding stock good for me to state that he is headquarters for that kind of stock. His postoffice address is Pettus, Goliad county, Texas.

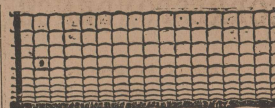
MIXED FEED.—A good thing about prickly pear is that it is best during dry winters when it is most needed. A North Texas man who has lots of grass, and straw and sorghum stalks, with few cattle, wants cattle to winter. A man with plenty of such things ought to boss the situation this year. If the Central Texas farmers had saved the feed that has gone to waste on their farms, it would be worth money to them this winter, and more money if they should feed it to the lean kind of Western Texas, than if they should sell the feed. Make hay. If you don't need it the season you raise it, the hay will keep, and sooner or later you will need it. Hay will always sell. There is too much hay shipped into Texas, anyhow. We may have a wet winter yet. If it begins to rain, you may get a rye, oat or barley pasture in time to do lots of good before grass comes. I am told that Mr. John Dewese of this city, has tried Nicaragua wheat for winter pasture with satisfactory results. I will ask him about it.

Way out West a few years ago a sheep and cattle owner, Captain Blank, short of range below moved his stock into the mountains further up—a region considered as belonging, by right of discovery and possession to about as hard a lot of pistol toters and brand blotchers

as could have been found in Texas in that day. The invader was a resolute man, and had a gang with him that enabled him to hold his vantage with the mountaineers. A friend of his down country, hearing of his success, and at the suggestion of the Captain, moved a large number of sheep to the section where the Captain was located. After fairly entering the domain of the brand blotchers, the sheepman met face to face the boss of the neighborhood; whose salutation was: "Well, where in ——— are you going with them sheep?" The reply was: "Well, darned if I hardly know myself." The boss was about as tough a looking specimen of the genus homo as could be imagined, and was about as tough as he looked. Eyeing the intruder closely for a minute, he said: "What yer got in yer wagon?" Down Country reached under the seat and pulled out a great bottle of death at 40 rods, which he handed to the old man, who took a long, soul-satisfying pull at it, and then handed the bottle to a 14-year-old boy by his side. The kid was a strip from the same old raw hide, and between them they made that bottle look like the Austin dam after the break. But that settled it. The new comer was invited to the cabin, where the old woman finished the bottle, and where he was formally tendered the freedom of the country, including the Captain's range. They had a new scab inspector, who, under inspiration of another bottle, pronounced the incoming flock clear of scab, but who, a few days later discovered scab in the Captain's flock. The Captain, not having a supply of blue ruin on hand, had to give up \$50 in cash as a propitiatory offering to the new inspector. Moral: When you don't know where you are going, be careful how you are loaded.

SHORTS.—There is a great deal of farm machinery going to wreck and ruin in western Texas. To fair managers: If you don't offer so many or so big premiums, pay what you promise to pay. Owners of fat hogs have been in luck the last year or two. As a factor in the live stock industry of Texas, the pig has not received the consideration that is due him. If an artesian well was at the head of the dry branch, the cattle could get at the grass up that way. Did you see the statement that the Bank of England had reduced the price of American gold? No? Next thing the morning papers will be howling for a dollar's worth of gold in a gold dollar. When the eastern manufacturers get raw material on the free list, and all the producers of raw material become free traders, where will the manufacturers be? The Texas politicians seem gloriously indifferent to the fact that a great many state land leases are being abandoned and very few new ones made. They are too busy scrambling for pie to notice little things like that. The cattle and sheep are rapidly disappearing from the Texas ranges. What will become of the land, and from whence will come the taxes hitherto paid by the cattle and sheep?

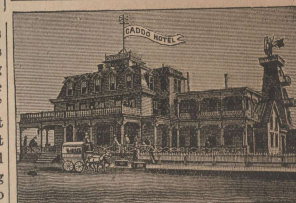
An honest man who wants work and can't get it to do, is more dangerous than a dozen anarchists. The world owes every man a living who is willing to work for it. There are hundreds of thousands of willing hands to-day, that are in enforced idleness. It is dangerous as dynamite. About one batch of Texas country butter in twenty is fit to grease the skillet with. Why? Well, there are several reasons. A good many of them let the cream rot before they churn it. For one thing they don't get the milk out forced idleness. They say it too much or not enough. They and are too poor to take butter anyway, and too confounded trifling to do what it tells them, if were sent to them free. The races of the San Antonio Jockey club began on Tuesday, on the elegant new grounds, and a very successful race meeting is in progress as I write.



More than satisfied.

That is the way the general manager of a railroad talked about our fence to an inquirer a few days since. He has 30 miles of it in use. The superintendent of another road said at a convention of superintendents in Chicago, that with 65 miles in use, he had no criticism to make.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



A RARE CHANCE FOR STOCKMEN.

The Caddo hotel at El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, elegantly furnished throughout, with accommodation for fifty guests, a well-patronized house, is offered in exchange for a prize herd of cattle. Cash value of hotel \$15,000. Owner desires to start a ranch. Address J. R. MACK, manager of the aforesaid hotel.

Grand Holiday Excursions

—THE—
"COTTON BELT ROUTE,"
—ON—
December 19, 20 and 21,
WILL SELL AT
One Fare For The Round Trip,

From all stations in Texas to

Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati,

—AND POINTS IN—

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

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

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

Through Coaches

Pullman Buffet

Sleepers and Free

Reclining Chair Cars,

From all points on its lines through without change to

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HOUSEHOLD.

TWO WAYS.

"Faith without work is dead."—Bible.

Said Farmer Jones, in a whing tone,
To his good old neighbor Gray,
"I've worn my knees through to the bones,
But it ain't no use to pray.
"Your corn looks twice as good as mine,
Though you don't pretend to be
A shinin' light in the church to shine,
And tell salvation's free."
Said Farmer Gray to his neighbor Jones,
In his easy, quiet way,
"When prayers get mixed with lazy bones
They don't make farming pay.
"Your weeds, I notice, are good and tall
In spite of all your prayers;
You may pray for corn till the heavens fall
If you don't dig up the tares.
"I mix my prayers with a little toil
Along in every row,
An' I work this mixture into the soil
Quite vigorous with a hoe.
"An' I've discovered, though still in sin,
As sure as you're born,
This kind of compost, well worked in,
Makes pretty decent corn.
"It's well to pray both night and morn,
As every farmer knows;
But the place to pray for thrifty corn
Is right between the rows.
"An' so, I believe, my good old friend,
If you mean to win the day,
From plowing clean to the harvest's end,
You must hoe as well as pray."
—Leisure Hours.

Notes for the Ladies.

Be sure that the coffee pot is clean if you want good coffee.

Have a place for everything and train every member of the household to put things in their assigned places.

Housekeeping can be made much easier and enjoyable than many make it. It requires order and system.

The mother who does not train her daughters to be neat, orderly housekeepers, does the children a great wrong.

Home is the last place where criticism should be made. The world chides and stings enough with its criticisms, and home should be a place of retreat from such things.

Mothers and sisters, treat the boys of the household so they will feel while young, what they will realize when too late, that home is the best place on this earth.

A housekeeper says that insects may be destroyed with hot alum. Put it in hot water and let it boil until the alum is dissolved. Apply hot, with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed without danger to human life or injury to property.

In canning, a writer thinks that the housekeeper should bear in mind that there are few kinds of fruit that are not improved by sugar, because it fixes the color and flavor and gives much finer results. Some kinds of fruit require but little sugar for this purpose, while others are poor indeed without sugar.

Something for the Girls.

Every housekeeper knows how careful treatment keeps table linen and household furniture. Girls do not always know or remember that great care of their own little possessions will often enable them to dress

nically on very little money. A lady says in an exchange:

When I was a young girl there was one of my young friends who was distinguished for "making her things last." Her dress, hats, gloves and ribbons were a marvel of durability. I used to wonder how she managed to make them last so without their looking shabby, but I ceased to do so after I had visited her at her own home. The reason why her clothes wore so long was that she took good care of them. Her dresses were brushed and folded away carefully, and the slightest spot on them was removed as soon as it was discovered. Her hat was wrapped in an old pocket handkerchief, and put away in a box as soon as done with, the strings and laces being straightened and rolled out most symmetrically each time. Her gloves were never folded together, but were pulled out straight and laid flat in a box, one upon the other, each time they were used, the tiniest hole being mended almost before it had time to show itself. But the thing that impressed me most was the care she bestowed on her ribbons. When making up bows she used to line the upper part of the ribbon with white paper, and this not only prevented the ribbon from becoming limp and creased, but kept it clean, so that when the bow was soiled on one side she could turn the ribbon, and the part that had been covered came out looking new and rich. That girl married and brought up a fine family.

The Prevention of Disease.

Recent studies have shown, says Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden in the Century, as most educated people know to-day, that this whole class of formidable diseases is caused by minute organisms which enter the body from without, and each, after its kind, poison or kill. It is a long and sinister list, with consumption or tuberculosis at the head. In its train follow pneumonia, diptheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, cholera, smallpox, measles, typhus fever, yellow fever, malaria and more of the devilish brood.

Twelve years ago we knew practically nothing of these invisible enemies, the pathogenic germs, which carried off prematurely and under untold suffering, a large part of the human race. To-day some of them are present at the roll-call in every well-furnished bacterial laboratory; their pedigrees, their lurking places, and their habits are as distinctly matters of record as are those of larger criminals in statelier prison houses. To-day we know something of the stories of nearly all of them, and of many how they produce their dire effects in the body; we know the conditions under which they thrive; we know how, outside of the body at least, they can be killed. Now and again, it has seemed as if the veil were parting, and we could catch glimpses of a time not far off when we shall be able to battle with those intruders, even in the body, when their ravages are already under way.

But as yet the great practical result of this decade of discovery lies not so much in the power which we have acquired to cure, as in the power to prevent, bacterial disease. We have learned in a large number of bacterial diseases the inciting germs have no breeding places outside the bodies of those men or animals which are their victims, and that if all materials thrown off from these be at once destroyed by heat, by fire, by chemicals, or in any other way, all danger of transmission is removed.

In regard to such diseases, then, as typhoid fever, cholera, diptheria (and in large measures the same is true of consumption and pneumonia) our point of view has entirely changed. They are not inevitable accidents, even under the complex and in many ways unfavorable conditions of life in

crowded communities. When to-day we hear that this or that useful citizen has fallen by the way, stricken with typhoid fever, or when diptheria claims the life of the household, we know that ignorance or carelessness, be it private or official, is alone to blame. We cannot always, we cannot often, trace the fault, so complex are the conditions of modern life. It may be the milk-dispenser, it may be an inefficient street-cleaner, it may be a polluted water-supply, or the filthy folly of trailing skirts along the streets, which has brought the germs to the victim. They are sown by indiscretion, and fostered by ignorance and neglect. Diptheria claims yearly in this land its hundreds of thousands of child victims uselessly sacrificed on the altar of public apathy or private indolence. A conservative comparison and estimate shows that in the state of Michigan alone, during the three years 1886-88, at least 10,000 cases of diptheria were probably prevented and more than 1700 lives saved by intelligent isolation and disinfection.

Successful Breeding.

Western Agriculturist.

The science of breeding must be learned either from our own experience or from the stock journals, or experience of others. The farmer or breeder who relies upon his own experience gets left, while the young breeder, willing to learn from others, improves his breeding and feeding according to the modern methods. A writer in an eastern paper condenses the facts of successful breeding, as follows:

"Bread and meat of the common sorts sell low as far as the producers are concerned. Dakota wheat raisers and southwestern cattlemen and sheepmen furnish cheap food for everybody. Those who eat prime beef and butter pay differently, and those who produce these articles sell at prices very far above the makers of cheap beef and dairy products. A class of men seems to cater to those who buy cheap and another class lives to provide for those who buy the best and can pay for it. Looking at things from this standpoint one wonders at first sight why all do not strive to produce goods that sell at the high prices. Closer inquiry shows that skill is necessary to the production of prime goods. The small horse is generally the result of little care. The cheap pound of butter has not had skill in the making. The low selling steer can neither have breeding or feeding claimed for him. One farmer thrives, another cannot make ends meet. Further inquiry ascertains that the seller of what is cheapest has never studied his calling and that the producer of high selling goods has learned his business. If we go into a factory we find that each operative has served an apprenticeship, long or short, to his particular work. The west has been settled up by many people to whom the farm was entirely new. An excellent soil enabled them to meet the light exactions of pioneer life. It is different now. The farm of to-day cannot in any single one of its features be successfully managed without apprenticeship, and the young man who has learned to do all the farm work at home will be greatly strengthened by studying what experience has proved to be valuable with regard to everything pertaining to the farm, practical and scientific. He must study to reach high prices or plod along in the cheap classes.

In discussing the importance of cutting up all feed given to stock the Rural World says: It is possible some of our readers are unfamiliar with the use of the feed cutter, and to them, and to those that should be found on every farm where there is stock to be fed, fodder to be saved, meat to be made and a sale for all the extra provender one has. It would be incorrect to say that one-half the grain fed in the west is wasted, but it would be near the truth if one said that by judicious management he could accomplish very nearly as much by feeding only half the grain and the right use of the fodder. A chaff made of chopped hay, straw and corn fodder would make an excellent feed all through the winter for work animals that are but little used; and as well for sheep if with it was mixed a trifle of linseed meal and corn meal. But very little grain needs to be fed where an ample supply of a mixture of this kind is found.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even I did not die. I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm, I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

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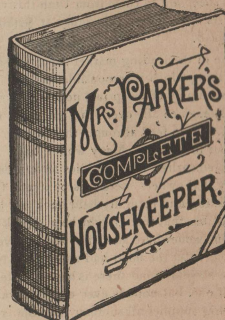
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SWINE.

Growing pigs need exercise. It is all right to put a hog full grown and ready for finishing in small quarters, but at this season most hogs are young, should be growing rapidly and need plenty of exercise.

Of course every one is pushing the young sows intended for breeders—stretching their hides and growing their bone. They are not with the fattening hogs eating corn?

In selecting a brood sow try to get a good long bodied and rather coarse and rangy animal, as she will make the best breeder, giving the pigs a strong constitution and good digestive organs. If finer hams and shoulders are wanted, select the boar with an eye to these qualities, and you will procure a good combination.

Don't let your young brood sows that were selected for breeders feed with the stock that are pushed for market, mainly on corn. While they should be liberally fed and their growth should not be impeded for one day, as they will have all the draw back that one need look for after farrowing. Feed them separately and liberally on more varied food, food calculated to impart growth and vitality.

Pork raising should to some extent be part of the routine of every well conducted farm. It should be followed up consistently, whether prices are high or low; but when they are low it requires careful attention to make the feeding profitable. The experience gained in the practice of economy at such times should contribute toward making the profit still better when prices tend upward.

There is one matter in pork production which is settled beyond all question—that is that medium weight hogs are the most profitable to grow, and they are what packers prefer. They mature between two winters and so require the least grain for finishing off. After a hog has passed 250 pounds, it is very doubtful if the average feeder can put another ounce on him with any profit.

A short corn, oat and hay crop with paying prices for hogs and a relatively bright outlook for the future will induce many to extensively engage in hog production. But the number raised must be in keeping with the farm facilities, else loss will follow. Plantless unsystematized effort will prove more abortive in hog husbandry than in most any other department of farm husbandry.

Proper selection is one of the most important items to those who desire to breed for early maturity and the highest development of the most valuable parts of the animal, and the sooner we give that point our close attention the better. We can buy better hogs, our ideal hogs, perhaps, but we should all learn how to create better hogs, how to so breed that the good hogs we buy may be improved, in their progeny, at our hands. When this is accomplished we will begin to see possibilities in the swine industry that we do not now dream of.

Henry Whitney, writing in the New York Tribune, attributes the healthful condition of his hogs to the use of milk. He says: "I recall my experience on a quarter-section of land in Central Iowa from 1883 to 1891. Without exception my neighbors were scourged with hog cholera, and I have always held that my total exemption was due to the skimmed milk and buttermilk that I fed my hogs. At least twice every day the barrel on wheels went to the hog trough. It was thought that it did not pay to fush with milk and butter; better let the calf run with the cow and grow fat." But I did not have dead hogs to bury on my farm. Corroborating experience comes from an Indian farmer who raises from 75 to 100 hogs each year in connection with his creamery. He utilizes all the products of his creamery in growing hogs and realizes a handsome profit from this source. The milk and bran and meal furnish an excellent ration for pigs, and at 8 months they go to market weighing 175 pounds. Feed of this kind keeps the pigs free from feverish conditions and in perfect health. Everything is kept clean and he has never had a case of hog cholera.

HORTICULTURE.

Now is a good time for cutting scions for grafting in the spring. They may be kept over winter by putting the butt end into a potato and placing on a shelf in the cellar. The potato will supply all the moisture needed. Better label them as soon as cut, for it is an awkward thing to get the sorts mixed up.

The autumn is an excellent season for transplanting trees. A transplanted tree stands very much in the same condition as a cutting. The condition of the earth and the atmosphere in autumn is very similar to that which is required for cuttings, and hence the suitability of that season for the work. It is not necessary, as some think, to wait until the leaves have fallen. You may transplant any time from September until the ground freezes, cutting off the leaves.

It is a good plan to plow the garden after the summer crops are off, to bury the small weeds that otherwise will seed before frost destroys them. If the sections devoted to early and late vegetables are kept separate, the plowing may begin early with the removal of peas, beans and small early truck. It may be nearly November before cabbage, turnips and other roots are ready to be harvested. But in every case after plowing, whether early or late, sow rye for a winter covering to the soil. It will not prevent the soil freezing, but rather make the soil freeze more by keeping it from forming a crust and so excluding the rains that fall on it.

The peach crop has been a very profitable one for most growers for several years past, and while there will come some years of total failure, and others of crops too large for profit, it is still a fruit which it will pay to plant more widely. Peaches might be grown in many places where they now are not, if they were sheltered upon the north and east from the cold winds. This shelter could be given by means of an evergreen hedge, by buildings, or even by a high board fence, but when such protection is given it will be found necessary also to mulch around each tree as far as the roots extend, to prevent the warmth of the sun in the early spring from starting them too soon, and so subjecting the buds to the probability of being killed by later frosts. It is not so much an object to procure extreme earliness as it is to have a full crop of fine fruit.

The gooseberry is a neglected fruit with us, and as the autumn is the best time for starting a plantation of it we want to say a few words now in its favor. The market is very rarely over-supplied with the fruit, and a reason for this is that it can be gathered and marketed through a long season, instead of all having to be harvested and sold at one time. The green berries sell readily almost as soon as they are large enough to be picked, and bring then the best prices of the season, but this is equalized by the fact that later on they are much larger and a bush will then yield more quarts. A gooseberry bush at two years from planting should yield three quarts of fruit, and after that five quarts a season. An average retail price is about 10 cents a quart. The crop is almost a certain one, for if the worms are kept off, which may be easily done by the use of hellebore, the only other enemy which they have to fear is mildew. Our native varieties are not much subject to that. The plants should be set on cool, moist soil, and a partial shade does not injure them. Close pruning will increase their productivity and tend toward making them longer lived. The fruit is the very earliest of any we may have from our home gardens, and for this reason only should be much more widely grown than it is. In planting we advise procuring one-year plants in preference to those older. Give good cultivation, a regular manuring in the fall, and a cool mulch in the summer to protect the roots, and we think you will have no cause to complain at the profit which a small patch of the fruit will give you.



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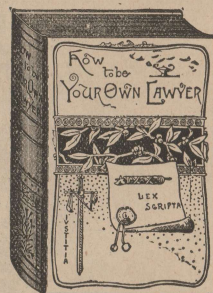
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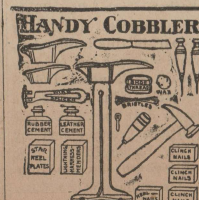


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CATTLE.

Notwithstanding there are fewer cattle in Texas than for many years yet the grass in some localities is shorter than ever known before.

Texas steers are being rapidly put on feed. There is no scarcity of steers; good ones, however, such as feeders want and insist on having, are scarce and not equal to the demand.

The introduction of Holstein cattle from North Holland has been a prominent factor in our improved stock interest and in developing the dairy interest among the farmers who combine beef and butter.

There is lots of money in feeding cottonseed meal to old bulls. The feeders should have all the old ones as well as all the scrubs. They are no good on the range. If the feeders can use them they ought to have them.

The cotton crop is turning out better than was expected some time ago, consequently the output of meal and hulls will be greater than was at first anticipated. As a natural result this will increase the number of cattle that will be fed in Texas this year. All of which is very satisfactory.

Several leading herds of Holsteins have cows making 14 to 33 pounds of butter per week and give 1600 to 1800 pounds of milk per year, and many dairymen find it most profitable to keep these pure-bred animals in the dairy; in addition to the large yield of milk and butter the grade steers make profitable feeders as their large size and early maturity proves their beef qualities.

One of the worst economies you can practice in feeding is to feed whole corn-fodder. It is a waste both of feed and labor. The cattle will waste a large portion of it, in spite of your best efforts, and the stalks add immensely to the labor of handling the manure. It is far better to take the trouble to cut it before feeding, and so get the full value, and save subsequent labor.

It seems to be established beyond doubt that dehorning increases the value of an animal. It affects a change in disposition, enabling it to be handled with greater ease, economy and safety. Less food is required to bring the animal to prime condition, because it is inclined to keep more quiet. It is reported that on the English market buyers pay about \$5 a head more for dehorned cattle, owing to the belief that they put on flesh more rapidly, and with less feed.

We have not any surplus of prime beef or prime pork or prime mutton, even if we have of wheat, as some appear to think; then it seems a rational proposition that we should turn some of this wheat into meat, and so equalize matters. Some farmers are already doing this with good results.

There are portions of this country to which it would seem that the Kerry cattle of Ireland would be especially adapted. This breed is not much known here, but it has some good points which make it worthy of more extended trial. They are very hardy, keep easy, the cows are good milkers and the heaves take on flesh rapidly when properly fed. They would prove especially valuable in rough hilly, localities.

Texas three-year-old steers are now in demand for feeders. They are selling at from \$20 to \$30 per head, the price varying according to the breeding, style and flesh of the cattle.

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Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

The remarkable part is that the well-bred and well-fed steers go like hot cakes at \$30, while the half-starved poorly-bred ones go begging for a buyer at less than one-third that amount.

For the purpose of beef making, we doubt if scrub cattle ever pay their way. They cannot, with any amount of care and feed, be made into such cattle as will sell at the top price in the open market, yet they have taken the same care, longer time to mature, and as a consequence more feed than would have been required for well-bred animals. These facts are perfectly apparent to any man who will take the trouble to observe carefully for himself. If you have been trying to make a profit from scrubs, or trying to fool yourself with the belief that you can do so, you had better give it up.

Cattle Feeding in Texas.

The cattle feeding business in Texas has, during the past few years, grown to considerable magnitude, yet it is in its infancy as compared with what it will be within the next few years.

Cottonseed meal is without a doubt the finest fattening food for cattle that has ever yet been discovered. It will do the work better, more satisfactorily and in less time than any other feed. Texas feeders are now, however, unable to use a great deal of the meal made in Texas on account of their inability to procure roughness to feed with it. They have up to this time depended almost entirely on cottonseed hulls for roughness to feed with the meal. These, while containing but little, if any, nutriment, seem to be greatly relished and almost ravenously eaten by cattle. They are both bulky and cheap, and for these reasons have heretofore been regarded as almost indispensable. The meal product of each mill will go much further for feeding purposes than will the hulls. Consequently hulls have been greatly in demand, and feeders have been unable to use a great deal of the meal on account of their inability to get the requisite amount of hulls to feed with it. If something else, some other cheap, bulky food could be found, to substitute for or rather supply the deficiency in hulls and thus enable Texas feeders to utilize the entire meal product of the state for feeding purposes, it would at once almost double the feeding capacity of our oil mills. That this will be done at an early date, by another year, there is no doubt. Good ensilage, sorghum properly cured, good carefully preserved chopped sheaf oats, or millet, prairie hay, or even good wheat straw nicely cut up and mixed with the meal will, in the opinion of the JOURNAL answer the same purpose as cottonseed hulls. Good ensilage will not only take the place of the hulls but will greatly reduce the required amount of meal and in the same proportion reduce the cost of feeding.

These and similar matters will be closely looked into by Texas cattlemen and farmers during the next twelve months and will no doubt result in greatly increasing the feeding capacity of the state. In fact, the JOURNAL firmly believes that the greatest drawback that Texas feeders will have to contend with in the near future will be their inability to procure suitable cattle for feeding purposes.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1886

SEAL

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Chicago, Ill.

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Nov. 9, 1893.

Receipts of cattle Monday amounted to 16,000 head. There was very little life in the market, and barring a few fancy heaves, values were lower. It seems that buyers want the price of natives nearer that paid for rangers. Texans, as a rule, were steady. There were about 3500 Texas cattle on the yards, and the market was rather quiet, though values ruled about steady. Steers sold at \$2.25 @ \$2.90; cows, \$1.75 @ \$2.35. Tuesday's receipts of cattle were only 6000 head, of which 1500 were from Texas. The general market showed no change, though Texas cattle were wanted, and at good figures. The supply of Texas cattle was not equal to the demand. Steers sold for \$2.25 @ \$2.90. The cow market was steady. Good heifers and fat cows met with an active demand. The thin canning stuff sold fairly well at unchanged figures.

Hog receipts Monday were 30,000 head. The market was lower, and averaged about 6 cents. The buyers were very bearish, and succeeded in lowering the market fully 10 @ 15c below Saturday's. The receipts were up to expectations and the quality was some better than that of last week. Mixed sold at \$5.65 @ \$6.25; bulk at \$6 @ \$6.10; heavy, \$5.70 @ \$6.20; bulk, \$5.95 @ \$6.05; light, \$5.80 @ \$6.20.

Tuesday's receipts were 19,000. The market was low and 5c lower than Monday's close. Of sheep we had 16,000 Monday. The market was lower by 10 @ 15c. Arrivals from the West were too heavy. Sales of natives ranged from \$2 @ \$4, but good kinds brought \$3.40 @ \$3.75; western, \$2.75 @ \$3.15; lambs, \$3.25 @ \$4.50.

Tuesday's receipts of sheep were 12,000 head, and the market was very dull and 10c lower. Not much inquiry was made, except for good choice kinds. Natives ranged \$1.50 @ \$3.75; western \$2.60 @ \$3.30; lambs, \$2.50 @ \$5.

There was no change worth mention to-day in cattle. The market was firm all around, especially for useful shipping steers. Sales at better than \$5.25 were few, though strictly first-class would have brought \$5.85 @ \$5.95. The range of most steers was \$4.25 @ \$5.25 and \$1.80 @ \$2.75 bought the greater part of the cows and bulls. Western and Texas cattle are firm at \$1.75 @ \$4.50 and \$5.70 respectively. Hog market was slightly better than yesterday. Prime qualities \$6.15 @ \$6.20, most of business \$5.95 @ \$6.15. The cattle depression characterized the market owing to heavy receipts. A few good to choice muttons were worked off at about yesterday's quotations, but there was a lower range for poor to fair. Quotations \$1.75 @ \$2.75 for inferior to medium, \$3.00 @ 3.60 good to choice. Lambs weak and unevenly lower at \$2.50 @ \$5.65 for poor to choice. Receipts: Cattle, 13,300, hogs 18,000, sheep 13,000.



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St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Nov. 9, 1893.

Receipts of live stock at this market Monday were: Cattle 4464, hogs 1601, and 195 sheep. Sales of the few natives here were at steady figures. The market for Southern cattle started out slow and continued so to the close, but there was a continued movement to the scales and nearly all the cattle were sold. Prices were lower and the decline in general amounted to about 10 cents. A good many calves were here selling about the same as last week. Calves sold from \$4 @ 7.25 each; yearlings, \$1.40 @ 2.00 per cwt.; bulls and stags, \$1.50 @ 2.50; cows and heifers, \$1.40 @ 2.35; bulk of sales being at \$1.90 @ 2.25; steers, \$2.30 @ 5.10, with bulk of sales at from \$2.40 @ 2.70. The hog market was 10 cents lower than Saturday's close. The hogs at \$5.65 to \$5.95 were rough, coarse and inferior, none being above medium in quality. The good hogs, light, mixed and heavy, sold early at \$6.00 to \$6.10, but late in the day hogs would have had to be choice to have sold at \$6.05 or \$6.10. The sheep market was dull, more because of inferiority of receipts than anything else; nothing good was on sale, and such as were sold brought steady prices and were quoted at \$2.30 @ 3.00.

Tuesday's receipts were 5003 cattle, 2817 hogs and 743 sheep. The market for native cattle was dull and generally lower. Texas cattle were inferior, but prices were about steady, and not quotably changed. Canners were hard to sell at barely steady prices, and in some instances good cows sold strong. Calves were not changed and the market closed firm. The hog market was 10 cents lower within an hour from the opening and grew worse. The extreme decline making the market off about 30 cents from last week. The packing hogs sold to-day cost \$5.75 to \$5.90, and sorted light hogs cost \$5.75 to \$5.95. Butcher hogs including early sales cost \$5.90 to \$6. Inferior light, mixed and common heavies sold at \$5.25 to \$5.65 and good mixed hogs at \$5.75 to \$5.95. The sheep market was generally inferior and the market was lower. The decline in sheep selling at \$2.00 to 2.80 amounts to from 10 to 20 cents, and some few lots at \$3.00 to \$3.50 did not show any decline. The abundance of half fat sheep was responsible for the decline, which was not due to any weakness in the demand for a strictly good article. The entire receipts could not have sorted up a first class load of sheep.

Yesterday we had 13,200 cattle, 9100 hogs and 2000 sheep. The cattle market was steady on natives, fair to good steers selling at \$3.50 @ \$4.00; Texans and Indians lower; fair to pretty good steers, \$2.80 @ 3.00; cows, \$1.40 @ 2.15. The hog market was slow and closed strong. Quality of receipts common. Heavy, \$5.80 @ 6.00; mixed, \$5.50 @ 5.75; light, \$5.60 @ 5.95. Sheep were steady and unchanged.

To-day's cattle market was strong to 10 cents higher. Fair to medium sold at good prices, bringing \$2.30 @ 2.80. There were

no good steers. Cows \$1.40 @ 2.25. Receipts 4200. The hog market also showed an increase of 10 cents. Receipts 3400. Choice heavy, \$5.90 @ 6.10; mixed, \$5.70 @ 6; light \$5.75 @ 5.95. Sheep receipts, 1100, market stronger at \$3.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Nov. 9, 1893.

Receipts of cattle for the first four days of this week were as follows: Monday, 9610; Tuesday, 6000; Wednesday, 5800. Today 5800.

The run of range cattle Monday was heavy and natives were scarce. Prices were weak, ranging from steady on best cattle to 10c @ 15c lower than last week's closing for the poorer classes. The supply of range cattle was made up of Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona stuff. The percentage of good killing steers was light. The Texas division had too loads. The general trade was on the slow order. The most urgent early buyers paid steady to strong prices for a few lots, but on the general market it was not easy to get steady prices and some cases were 5 @ 10c lower.

Among the representative sales of Texas cattle, were: 12 steers, 965 lbs, 235; 137 steers, 848 lbs, 265; 101 steers, 980 lbs, 250; 14 rough steers, 1175 lbs, 230; 8 steers, 1197 lbs, 340; 70 steers, 1034 lbs, 275; 27 steers, 972 lbs, 260; 189 steers, 967 lbs, 262 1/2; 27 steers, 965 lbs, 260; 140 steers, 903 lbs, 255; 200 steers, 1024 lbs, 255; 90 cows, 766 lbs, 190; 22 665 lbs, 175; 5, 800 lbs, 210; 23 cows, 851 lbs, 250; 7 cows, 850 lbs, 200; 30 cows, 840 lbs, 210; 7 bulls, 1171 lbs, 140; 5 bulls, 1148 lbs, 2 bulls, 1175 lbs, 135; 1 bull, 900 lbs, 145; 12 calves, @ 6.50; 8 calves, @ 5.00.

Tuesday the reduced receipts showed more natives than Monday, and western corn fed cattle were more active. Texas market was unchanged from Monday's quotations. Wednesday's market for heavy beefs was slow, others active and firm. Texas steers sold at 2.10 @ 3.25; shipping steers, 4.00 @ 5.25; Texas and native cows, 1.50 @ 3.25; butchers' stock, 3.40 @ 4.10; stockers and feeders, 1.75 @ 3.05.

To-day's cattle market was steady for best, others slow. Shipping steers, \$4 @ 5.25; Texas and native cows, \$1.25 @ 3; butcher's stock, \$3.60 @ 4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2 @ 3.60.

Receipts of hogs: Monday, 2712; Tuesday, 4275; Wednesday, 500. Today, 5000. Monday's supply of hogs was small, and fat hogs were scarce. Among the receipts were several loads from Oklahoma. The opening was not much different from the close of last week, and a few loads were favorable for sellers, including a load of light hogs at \$6.00. General business was 15 @ 20c lower than the highest sales of Saturday. The top price was for light hogs at \$6.00; same Saturday was \$6.10. Top on heavy, \$5.95; same Saturday, \$6.10. Common light hogs sold most, \$5.70 @ \$5.80. Sup-

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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.

ply of hogs Tuesday was exceedingly light; the quality, however, was generally better than Monday; trade was active; market was rather too high for shippers to buy, but the packers and speculators were ready buyers. The top was \$5.95 bulk sales \$5.85 @ \$5.95. Common light mixed hogs sold at \$5.55 @ \$5.70. A packer paid \$5.50 for sorted gold pigs. Wednesday the market opened 10 cents lower, but closed firm at prices for day before. Bulk of sales \$5.75 @ 5.90; heavy packers and mixed, \$5.60 @ \$5.95; lights, yorkers and pigs, \$5.50 @ 5.95.

Hog market to-day opened 10 @ 15 cents higher and closed at yesterday's prices. Bulk of sales made at \$5.80 @ 5.95; heavy, packing and mixed; \$5.75 @ 5.97 1/2; lights, yorkers and pigs, \$5 @ 6.

Receipts of sheep were as follows: Monday, 2618; Tuesday, 2971; Wednesday, 1200; today 2000.

Few natives and a liberal supply of Western sheep were here Monday. Killers found very little that was fat enough for them, and nearly everything here were feeders. Trade was quiet and prices about the same as Saturday. Sales were made at about \$2.00. Liberal receipts, and dull trade characterized Tuesday's market. Wednesday's market was slow. Today the market was dull and lower.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., November 9.

Sales of live stock for the past week at

Carter's stock yards:

H. G. York of VanZandt county, 64 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.45; M. V. Burton, Ellis county, 37 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.75; P. F. Loving, Erath county 26 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.60; same party, 5 bulls, 970 lbs, \$1.25; H. B. Hendricks, Ellis county, 16 cows, 860 lbs, \$2; same party, 21 cows, 684 lbs, \$1.35; D. M. Simpson Dallas county, 23 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.40; same party, 6 milch cows, \$25 to \$35 per head, O. P. Murphy & Son, San Saba county, 69 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.50 to \$1.75; same party, 9 bulls and stags, 1008 lbs, \$1.25; G. H. Smith, Collin county, 31 cows and heifers, 780 lbs, \$1.55; R. H. Samples, Tarrant county, 26 choice cows, 874 lbs, \$1.90; same party, 14 yearling, 510 lbs, \$2; R. P. Knight, Kaufman county 36 choice hogs 270 lbs, \$5.75; E. B. Link, Dallas county, 18 choice hogs, 284 lbs, \$5.65; D. T. Gray, Bosque county, 89 mixed hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.75; C. E. Maddox, VanZandt county, 64 hogs, 170 lbs, \$5.60; Bert Mitchell, Young county, 176 sheep, 94 lbs, \$3; S. O. Rice, 94 sheep, 8a lbs, \$2.85; H. Macey, Dallas county, 22 veal calves, 237 lbs, \$3; C. C. Hines, Kaufman county, 79 goats, 63 lbs, \$2; R. E. Garrison 23 goats, 72 lbs, \$2.50.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice grass steers	22 00 to 2 25
Common to fair grass steers	1 75 to 2
Choice fat cows	1 75 to 2
Common to fair grass cows	1 25 to 1 50
Yearlings	6 00 to 9
Choice veal calves	3 00 to 3 25
Common to fair calves	2 00 to 2 25
Bulls	1 25
Stags	1 25
Choice hogs	5 50 to 5 75
Common to fair hogs	5 00 to 5 25
Stock hogs	5 00 to 6
Choice mutton sheep	3 00 to 3 25
Common to fair	2 50
Goats	2
Milch cows, each	2 20 to 40

Good stock continue to be very scarce and what few are marketed find ready sale at top prices. There has been an over supply of poor stock the past week. Hogs are steady at \$5.65. Mutton a little off on account of the glint last week. Choice veal calves steady at top prices; bulls and stags very scarce and find ready sale at \$1.25. Milch cows are also scarce and sell readily.

Fish & Heck Co.
(INCORPORATED)
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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

TEXAS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

As Set Forth in the Proclamation of the Governor of Texas.

To all to whom these presents may come Whereas, I have appointed a live stock sanitary commission for the state of Texas, in accordance with an act of the legislature of the state of Texas, approved April 20, 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the protection of domestic animals, for the creation of a live stock sanitary commission, for the establishment of live stock quarantine lines, rules and regulations, to provide penalties for violating the same, and to make an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act;" and

Whereas, said commissioners have made report of their organization and the determination of the lines of quarantine and other regulations necessary to prevent the spread among domestic animals of Texas of malignant, contagious or infective diseases among the live stock of this state, or elsewhere, which said line passes through the state of Texas as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos, state of Texas, on the Rio Grande, thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southeast corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves, to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly, following the said Pecos river to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence northerly the eastern boundary of Irion county thence to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke county; thence westerly to the southwestern corner of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Mitchell county, and thence northerly along the western boundaries of Nolan and Fisher counties to the southern boundary of Kent county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Kent county to the southwestern corner of Stonewall county, thence northerly along the western boundary of Stonewall county to the southeastern corner of Dickens county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Stonewall county to the southwest corner of Knox county; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Knox and Harde-man counties to the Red river; thence north-westerly following the Red river to its point of intersection with the 100th meridian of longitude; thence northerly from said point of intersection along said 100th meridian to the northeast corner of Lipscomb county;" and whereas, the executive is required by said act to issue his proclamation, proclaiming the boundary of such quarantine around such diseased stock, and the orders, rules and regulations prescribed by said commission:

Now, therefore, I, J. S. Hogg, governor of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, hereby call attention to the said action of said commission establishing such quarantine line, and ask a strict observance of the rules and regulations

adopted by said commission to prevent the spread of any malignant, contagious or infectious disease found to exist among the live stock of this state or elsewhere, and request the co-operation of all officials and other good citizens in the enforcement of the law regarding the same; said quarantine to remain in effect until the first day of November next.

In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and cause the seal of the state to be affixed at the city of Austin this 28th day of September, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL]

J. S. HOGG,
Governor of Texas.

By the governor: GEORGE W. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

The Fort Worth and Denver are sending out the above proclamation and the following letter to every stockman whose address they can obtain, and in this way are benefiting many by helping them obtain much needed pasture:

I take pleasure in handing you herewith copy of quarantine proclamation issued by Governor Hogg, which you will note permits the shipment of cattle to the Panhandle country after November 1, instead of December 15, as previously advised. I desire further to call your attention to the fact that we have lots of grass and water in the Panhandle, and if you are looking for a location to winter your cattle, I will be pleased to have you correspond with me.

Yours truly,
C. L. WARE,
General Live Stock Agent.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO ILL., Nov. 7, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Last week's receipts of cattle were 63,707 head, of which 16,000 came from Texas and 23,000 from the western ranges. The tendency of most everything in the native line was lower, and even the best natives met with less demand than usual. Exporters have of late have done very little, though British markets have shown a marked advance. This fact may encourage operations in this line and therefore help the situation in native cattle materially. Texas steers, for the past ten days, have sold very well. Not much advance has been scored, but a healthy, strong feeling permeated the trade and sales have been made very satisfactorily. The season is getting late for range cattle and within a week or two we may expect a noticeable diminution in receipts. Already western ranchers have fallen off considerably, but Texans are still coming quite freely. Those of good quality have been comparatively easy to sell, but naturally the lower grades sold slowly. Texas cows and calves have made up a liberal proportion of the receipts, but sold at full steady prices. Good to choice Texas steers have sold during the week at \$2.75 @ \$3.20; medium, \$2.50 @ \$2.75; poor to fair, \$2.30 @ \$2.50; cows, \$1.50 @ \$2.35; calves, \$2.00 @ \$3.50.

Sheep.—Offerings of sheep are lighter than they were a week or two ago, yet they are too heavy for the demand. Prices have hardly been maintained on the best grades of sheep and lambs, while the medium classes suffered a decline of 15 @ 25c. Western range sheep still make up a big share of the supply and not many of them are very good in quality. Arrivals of Texas sheep at this season of the year are very light; some averaging 90 lbs sold at \$3, and a lot of scrawny stuff went at \$1.25 @ \$1.40; western sell at \$2.60 @ \$3.80; natives, \$1 @ \$4.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,501	97,402
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,075		
Sold to Shippers.....	440,501	588,583	48,290		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager.

E. RUST, Superintendent.

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Made from pure

ARTESIAN WATER.

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THE FINEST BEER SOLD.

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