

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 37.

ADDRESS TO STOCKMEN

By the Executive Committee of the State Association.

To the Stockmen of Texas:

The third annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association will convene in the city of Austin on the 9th day of next month. All the railroads in the state have consented to sell round trip tickets on the certificate plan for this occasion at one and one-third fare. The people of Austin are making big preparations to entertain those who may attend, consequently we feel justified in promising those of you who may favor us with your attendance, a most enjoyable trip, while your expenses will be reduced to a minimum.

In addition to having a pleasant visit to our beautiful state capital at a small cost, you can by your presence materially aid our association in the good work it is doing. This organization was brought into existence two years ago solely and purely to improve and build up the live stock industry of Texas, and, notwithstanding the fact that the enterprise has not met with the encouragement among the stockmen that its merits and good work entitled it to, nevertheless by the energetic and determined efforts of a few of our members the good work has gone steadily on and although the organization is yet in its infancy it has already accomplished much good for the industry it represents.

It is an undisputed fact that the stock business is now undergoing changes equal almost in extent and magnitude to a complete revolution. In no way can the improved methods and changes now demanded be met as easily, promptly and satisfactorily as by a free intercourse and exchange of ideas, views and experiences. This can be attained only through just such an organization as we now offer you.

The stockmen, not only of Texas, but of the whole United States, should organize and take prompt and decisive action to secure needed legislation, both state and national, as well as to prevent the enactment of laws that would be detrimental to the live stock interests. Our association has already accomplished much good in this direction and can and will be of untold benefit in the future, if the stockmen will only give us the benefit of their support and co operation.

Railroad, stockyard and commission charges are matters in which stockmen are

largely interested, but like many other matters affecting the live stock interests, they can only be successfully treated by united action on the part of those interested.

Mainly through the efforts of this organization we now have an efficient live stock sanitary commission which deserves and should have the support and co-operation of a strong state organization.

This association is not antagonistical to or in competition with any other organization. Each has its separate field, there is plenty of room and work for all of them. We propose to work in harmony with the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, which has its separate and distinct field and does not in the least conflict or interfere with our work. We want the members of every other live stock association as well as every stockman in Texas to become members of this association, we also want you to attend our meeting in Austin on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January and help us to devise ways and means for building up the stock interests of the state. Our membership fee is only \$5. No assessments have so far been made against our members, and it is hoped and believed that none will be necessary. Certainly every stockman in Texas, even though his herd should not exceed a half a dozen head, can afford to contribute this small amount. We want your name on our rolls, we want your financial aid to the above amount, but most of all we want your presence and counsel at our annual meetings.

With the hope of inducing our stockmen to interest themselves in this work, we the undersigned executive committee have, instead of issuing special invitations, adopted this method of briefly explaining the objects and purposes of our organization, and we desire in conclusion to urgently invite every one directly or indirectly interested in any kind of live stock in Texas to meet with us in Austin on the 9th of next month and become members of the association. Those who cannot attend but who are willing to give us a helping hand are requested to send \$5 to Geo. B. Loving, secretary and treasurer, Fort Worth, Tex., who is authorized to issue certificates of membership. Trusting that we may have the support and co-operation of every stockman in Texas, and that our third annual meeting may be a large and enthusiastic one, one that will result in

much good to the live stock interests of all Texas, we are very truly:

D. H. SNYDER, Georgetown, Tex.,
C. M. ROGERS, Austin, Tex.,
R. A. SMITH, Ballinger, Tex.,
JNO. T. LYTLE, San Antonio, Tex.,
I. B. BAKER, Houston, Tex.,
A. P. BUSH, JR., Colorado, Tex.,
M. SANSOM, Alvarado, Tex.,
J. M. CAMPBELL, Del Rio, Tex.,
N. T. WILSON, San Antonio, Tex.,
J. M. DAUGHERTY, Abilene, Tex.,
C. U. CONNELLEE, Eastland, Tex.,
VORLES P. BROWN, San Antonio, Tex.,
W. H. FEATHERSTON, Henrietta, Tex.

Executive Committee.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE Hays County Times gives the following advice: "Let the motto next season be 'diversity!' A little diversification every year brings the farmer the best of cheer."

THE price at which meal fed cattle are selling is very disappointing to feeders. There is but little hope for improvement until the holidays are over and the big supply of game and poultry has been consumed. About the middle of January there ought and no doubt will be a big improvement.

THE Western Horseman of Chicago, the Kentucky Stock Farm of Lexington and the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, came to us in all the glories of their Christmas clothes this week. Each of them was a paragon of beauty, and in typographic appearance could not be surpassed. The large amount of first-class news and editorial matter contained in them was above their general average, which is always of the very best.

THE Midland Gazette very truly admonishes the stockmen and farmers to "remember that your packing house is doing business at Fort Worth. Remember that you gave a pledge to support this institution if the owners would fix it up. They have completed their part of the contract—it remains now for stockmen to fill theirs. This is an institution that is worth millions to West Texas, hence we again say: Remember your pledge."

THE JOURNAL's editorial force took its holiday yesterday, one part going to San Antonio, the other to a big banquet at Abilene. The devil now has a chance and is running things his own way. The heavy part of the editorial force is expected back from San Antonio in a few days, but the young man who was royally banqueted last night by the big-hearted citizens of Abilene

may disappear in the clouds, or it may be he is now reposing gracefully under the table or in the cooler. The JOURNAL's friends in Taylor and adjoining counties are requested to look out for him and send him home.

THE JOURNAL occasionally finds a man who already gets more papers than he can read. There was one in town last week and he refused to subscribe for the JOURNAL on that score. He paid 25 cents for an almanac, wiped his nose on the awning, tried to blow out an electric light at the Pickwick, failed to light his cigar on it, put a nickel in the slot at the postoffice and kicked because the mail didn't appear, wanted to lick Cashier Max Elser of the City National bank, because the bank closed at 3 o'clock, and watched the sign at Jim Mitchell's jewelry store looking for it to strike. Such a man had better put in a little time reading.

Two gigantic canal schemes are under contemplation, which, if carried out, will, no doubt, not only be of untold benefit to the people of the United States, but will have a decided tendency toward putting many millions of money into circulation, and furnish work for the many thousands of the now unemployed laborers of the country. One is the connection of Lake Michigan, from a point near or opposite Chicago with Lake Erie below Detroit. This canal would be near 150 miles in length, would require the expenditure of over \$50,000,000 and would lessen the distance by water, to the seaboard over 400 miles, and the saving in freight alone would pay 5 per cent on the investment. The other scheme is to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi river. Both of these projects are practicable and would no doubt be paying investments.

THE second edition of the December World's fair Cosmopolitan brings the total up to the extraordinary figure of 400,000 copies, an unprecedented result in the history of magazines. Four hundred thousand copies—200 tons—94,000,000 pages—enough to fill 200 wagons with 2000 pounds each—in a single line in close order, this would be a file of wagons more than a mile and a half long. This means not less than 2,000,000 readers, scattered throughout every town and village in the United States. The course of the Cosmopolitan for the past twelve months may be compared to that of a rolling snowball; more subscribers mean more money spent in buying the best articles and best illustrations in the world; better illustrations and better articles mean more subscribers, and so the two things are acting and reacting upon each other until it seems probable that the day is not far distant when the magazine publisher will be able to give so excellent an article that it will claim the attention of every intelligent reader in the country.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS
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—BY—

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as second-class matter.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

The third annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association will convene in the city of Austin, Tuesday January 9, 1894.

Everyone interested directly or indirectly in the live stock business or traffic of the state are urgently requested to attend. Each and every member of the association are especially urged to be present.

GEO. B. LOVING,
Secretary.

Fort Worth, Nov. 20, 1893.

TEXAS AS A BREEDING STATE.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, the great trotting journal of Kentucky in its last issue, pays the following well deserved compliment to Texas:

"The state of Texas will no doubt become in the near future one of the most extensive and one of the most successful breeding localities for trotting horses in the world. This state is in itself an empire, and its resources have as yet scarcely been drawn upon at all. It is now probably the greatest cattle producing country in the world, and its facilities for growing horses are fully as great as for cattle. Its natural grasses produce abundant and cheap food for all sorts of paying animals and its great diversity of soil and climate furnish an immense variety of products. It is the natural habitat of the horse, and its extensive plains have furnished, without artificial aid, great numbers of horses that are renowned for their endurance and for their capacity to withstand the effects of the most severe service.

"Trotting and pacing horses have already been cultivated in Texas with marked success, and she is yearly giving additional proof of her ability to breed the best class of performers. Lena Hill, 2:12 $\frac{1}{4}$, the splendid two-year-old pacing filly, the fastest two-year-old race performer, shows what Texas can do in the way of producing speed.

"There is probably no locality in which trotting horses can be produced at less cost than in Texas. In many portions of the state horses will live well through the whole winter without feeding.

"Good trotting farms have for years been in existence in Texas and more are now being organized. Horses of splendid trotting breeding have been taken to the state, and the results of their services will soon be heard from. Racing associations could, without doubt, be formed in Southern Texas, where horses could trot the whole year, or at least for much the greater part of the year. These would draw many horses from the more Northern states, where winter trotting is entirely impracticable. If this were done, many Northern stables would be wintered there. We believe that Texas has a great trotting future, and breeders of that state should avail themselves of the present condition of the market and lay in a good supply of stallions and mares. There will probably never be a time when good ones can be bought so cheaply as during the present winter. They

can now be purchased without the slightest danger of loss, and twelve months from now the same animals will, in our judgment, sell for much higher prices than at present. Purchasers can have the choicest that have been bred almost at their own prices. The opportunity is the best the market has ever afforded."



J. B. MATTHEWS,

ALBANY, SHACKELFORD COUNTY, TEXAS.

"Uncle Joe," as he is familiarly known, was born in Lowndes county, Alabama, August 24, 1824, and is, therefore, now in his seventieth year.

The first eighteen years of his life were spent in Alabama, living a greater part of the time in Montgomery county.

In 1842 he removed to Union Parish, La., where he remained until 1854, when he came to Rusk county, Texas. He lived two years in Rusk, two in Freestone, and then moved in 1858 to Stephens county and settled on Hubbard's creek. Up to this time Mr. Matthews had always been a farmer. However, when he sold his farm in Eastern Texas he invested the proceeds in cattle and took them with him to Stephens county which was then a stockman's paradise.

Mr. Matthews soon became a full-fledged Texas stockman and while for the past eight or ten years he has not taken an active part in the conduct of his live stock interests, yet for thirty-five years Uncle Joe Matthews has been a leading, influential and highly respected stockman of Western Texas.

Mr. Matthews has lived for fifteen or twenty years in Shackelford county, which joins Stephens on the west. His present home being within twenty miles of the spot where he first located over thirty-five years ago.

To those who are familiar with the history of the frontier of Texas from 1860-75 it is unnecessary to describe the privations and dangers under which Mr. Matthews was compelled to live. His home was then on the extreme frontier, exposed to the inroads and unmerciful ravages of bloodthirsty and inhuman savage Indians. Their only protection for the greater part of these long fifteen years was such as was afforded by the combined efforts and bravery of himself and other hardy frontiersmen who had decided rather than abandon the accumulations of a lifetime that they would remain with and defend it as best they could. In those days, in their efforts to protect their lives and property, many good and brave men were foully murdered by the hands of these inhuman and bloodthirsty savages.

The wonder is that the subject of this sketch, or any others, were spared to enjoy the fruits of their labor. If Mr. Matthews could be induced to talk on this subject he could relate many exciting incidents that would even at this late day and time make interesting and valuable reading. The object, however, of this short sketch is to briefly refer to this good and noble man as he now is, and as one of the few pioneer stockmen who still lives to grace the industry of which he has so long been one of the leading and honored members. "Uncle Joe" Matthews has not only been a successful cattleman but has also built up a reputation for honesty, liberality and fair dealing of which

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any man might well be proud. As a legitimate result he finds himself surrounded in his declining years, loved and honored by all who know him. Among his large circle of friends and acquaintances not one can be found who does not have a kind loving word for "Uncle Joe" and his devoted and kind-hearted wife. These good people have been blessed with one son and four daughters who are now in the prime of life and who are all honored citizens of Shackelford county.

The son, Mr. J. A. (Bud) Matthews is a prosperous cattleman, an honored son of an illustrious sire. The four daughters, Mesdames George T. Reynolds, W. D. Reynolds, John Brown and F. E. Conrad, are all ladies of whom any father and mother and any community may well feel proud.

In conclusion the JOURNAL desires to add that these lines have been written without Mr. Matthews knowledge or consent, by one who has often been the recipient of favors at his hands, and whose only object is in this humble way to pay a well merited compliment to an honorable, deserving man.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The JOURNAL hopes that each and every reader of the paper will give the address of the directors of the Texas Live Stock association to be found on the first page of this issue a careful perusal. The directors and members of this association are doing a good and useful work in the interest of the live stock industry of the state, and they should have the co-operation and support of the stockmen generally.

Don't fail to read what they have to say and then go to Austin January 9, and lend a helping hand in this good work. If you can't go to Austin you can at least send \$5 to the secretary-treasurer and become a member of the association.

MANURAL VALUE OF OUR FEEDING STUFFS.

Alva Agee in the National Stockman, writes as follows:

Those interested in increasing the fertility of their farms have learned that quality is as important as quantity in manure. The quality depends upon the feeding stuffs. Our chemists analyze the chemical fertilizers that we buy, telling us just how many pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash we get in a ton of any given brand, and they tell us with exactness how much of these elements is contained in a ton of every kind of farm produce we feed or sell off of the farm. As tests have thoroughly proven that less than 20 per cent of these elements on an average are lost by feeding if all the manure is saved, we can estimate the manural value of all we feed or sell.

Stover and straw are two feeding stuffs that are usually abundant and whose full value is not recognized by many of us. According to Professor Armsby a ton of stover, or corn-fodder, contains 17 pounds nitrogen, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds phosphoric acid, and over 19 pounds of potash, all of which is worth \$4.39 as a fertilizer, when estimated on the same basis as that used for commercial fertilizers. The feeding value of stover depends upon the care given it, the method of feeding it, and the selling price of hay. When

it is housed before the rains damage it, as was my fourteen acres last year, I find that two acres of it, in connection with a proper grain ration, is sufficient to keep a horse six months. This means a big saving of money this year when the price of hay is so high. I know that those who leave the stover outdoors, drawing it as needed, will think my estimate of its feeding value too high, and so would they think a true estimate of any housed feed too high if they were accustomed to leave it exposed to the weather until wanted, and estimated its value by the results obtained from feeding the damaged stuff.

But while we may differ in regard to the feeding value of stover, the manural value is pretty well fixed at a figure considerably above the price often asked by those who sell stover. Supposing that one gets 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of it per acre, the manural value of an acre of it is \$5.58. Allowing a loss of 20 per cent in the feeding—an allowance far too great for all except dairy cows—we have remaining a value in the manure of \$5.25. If only a ton per acre be raised, there goes into the manure \$3.50 worth of plant food. These are rock-ribbed truths, if there be such in chemistry, and if there are not, then station valuations of commercial fertilizers are worthless. Farmers may be found who are often willing to sell an acre of stover for \$2.50 to \$3, and by doing so part with \$5 worth of the elements of plant food they buy every year in the form of chemicals and lose the feed value entirely. Is this not the wrong road to travel to find profit in farming?

From the same authority we learn that a ton of wheat straw contains \$2.60 worth of the elements we buy in a commercial fertilizer. The feeding value of straw depends upon the animal and the feeder. As it is usually fed from a stack to a shivering animal that is "roughing it," the popular estimate of its is naturally low. When it is mowed away like hay, fed in a warm stable with grain, it makes a better impression on both the animal and the feeder. According to the estimates of the chemists its feeding value is just half that of average timothy hay. Many who have tried it agree that this estimate is in accord with their experience.

I have personally known of hundreds of tons of straw being sold off farms at \$1 per ton in the stack. Not only was the feeding value lost, but one-half of the manural value was also thrown away. Nor is this all. In the cases of straw and of fodder alike, the manure has a value that the chemists have no way of computing—its effect upon the mechanical condition of the soil. It forms a humus in the soil that is much needed on all old lands. I have heard men say that the stalks and straw were a nuisance on a farm because they could not be easily reduced to manure. They were mistaken, as in one small lot with scooped bottom I rot eighty to 100 big loads every year without any turning or stirring.

I think many doubt the reliability of the food valuation of these two feeding stuffs because they do not need the right grain with them. They feed a nitrogenous food given in connection with them—bran, oats, oil meal, or similar stuff. This gives a better ratio between the muscle and fat forming elements. Bran can easily be bought in midsummer for \$10 a ton, but it requires room for spreading. The manural value of bran is \$12.45. Deducting 20 per cent for loss in feeding, and we have left \$10 worth of plant food. The feeding value of bran is estimated at \$10 a ton when corn is worth 31 cents a bushel. It follows that when bran can be bought for \$10 a ton, it makes a cheap feeding stuff, and one also gets 100 per cent profit on the investment in the form of a fertilizer. It is especially valuable to the man who feeds stover and straw, as it helps to balance the ration.

POULTRY.

Overfed fowls will not lay well.

Oats is good feed for over fat hens.

Plan to enjoy some chicken meat yourself.

Alternating oats with bran makes a good feed.

Keep the poultry house well white-washed.

Turkey hens will mature earlier than gobblers.

Geese are easily and cheaply raised on the farm.

Pullets mated with two-year-old cocks are best for breeders.

A fowl that is inclined to fatten readily is rarely a good layer.

The eggs of hens grow smaller as the molting season advances.

Condition is an important thing where the production of eggs is considered.

If fattening, close quarters, cleanliness, a small amount of light and plenty of fattening food will tell the story.

In keeping pure breeds, begin with one breed only, learn its characteristics and points of excellence, and you will then be better able to attempt experiments with the second. Each breed is adapted for some special purpose, and there is much to learn with only one kind. Aim to have the best, however, for one of the pleasures in the keeping of pure breeds is to excel with the breed. Go to the shows, exhibit your stock and endeavor to take some of the premiums. This will stimulate to greater effort and to securing better stock if possible.

Those fowls warmly housed are all right as long as you can keep them in the house, but if allowed to get out and on a bitter cold day, they soon become roopy. If they would stay in the sun possibly they would be all right, and even this they will not always do. I am beginning to believe that a house not so close is better than one very tight and small. The reason is that the chickens are kept very warm during the night and while warm rush out in the cold just as a person will arise from a warm bed and rushes out without sufficient clothing to keep out the cold.—Mrs. B. G. Mackey in "Poultry Topics."

How to secure the greatest absorption and retention of heat should be considered in the construction of a poultry house. What is known as a dead air space is excellent; but to secure this requires good lumber and the use of one or two linings of prepared paper. The air space will not, however, absorb warmth, though it serves as a protection against winds and dampness. A cheaper method is to use any kind of rough boards, or even half-inch lumber, which costs but little, hailing the lumber both on the outside and inside of the studding, the space between the lumber to be filled with dry sawdust or chaff, which materials will not only protect against frost, but also absorb heat during the day, thereby lessening dampness.

In France, where poultry culture is carried on scientifically, they have a way of fattening their fowls which seems strange to Americans. Instead of feeding their fattening poultry as we do, and letting them eat in a natural way, a system of cramming is resorted to. Each fowl is fed separately by hand. A composition of one-half barley meal, one-quarter corn meal and one-quarter buckwheat meal is mixed with milk into a thick paste and then made into pellets as large as the fowl can be made to swallow. They are then forced to eat them in just such quantities as are thought to be a proper allowance. At the time of feeding each pellet is dipped in milk. By this practice the French secure wonderful results in the weight of fowls.

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DAIRY.

When a cow steps into the milk pail she steps into the butter as well.

Good butter can be made in winter as well as in summer if proper care is taken.

Labor saving machinery in the dairy will lessen the work, but will not lessen the care necessary.

Avoid metals about butter, the salt in the butter will often cause rust and stain the butter, while metallic rust is often poisonous.

The cow's ration needs to be changed occasionally even if it necessary to give her something that is less valuable for a time or two.

The winter board is the most costly; and it will cost but little more to board the cow well enough to make winter dairying profitable.

Winter dairying affords a good opportunity to market all kinds of grain and roughness to a good advantage by feeding it to the cows.

If the growing heifer is to become a good cow it is very important that during growth she should be fed as though she were a good cow.

A dairyman says that thorough mixing of the cream secures perfect uniformity in the ripening, so that in churning all of the butter comes at once.

No animal on the farm loses its value quicker than an improperly managed cow. The very best cow can be spoiled by a week's mismanagement.

Two cows with the same amount of feed may give the same amount of dairy product, when, if the feed is increased, one cow will respond by an increased flow of milk, while the other will not. In the latter case the animal has reached her limit and this proves that the dairyman may be continually wasting feed on the cow of small natural capacity.

England is always giving us surprises in her dairy tests. Last year a Polled-Angus cow won highest honors at the annual London dairy show. This year a grade Shorthorn captured that honor with the remarkable record of seventy-seven pounds of milk containing 3.22 pounds of butter-fat in one day, thus leading all other breeds and crosses and making a record that has never been surpassed in the show yard except in one instance, viz., when the Brown Swiss cow Brienz made an average of 3.25 butterfat for three days at the Chicago fat stock show in 1891.

"If a farmer can grow cheap feed and turn it into high-priced butter, he should not have to struggle very hard to make a comfortable living," says the Prairie Farmer. This can be done by devoting most of his energies through the summer to the production of food and manufacture the butter in the winter, when prices are at the best and there is not much other work at which he can profitably employ himself. To be sure, we do not want every one to go to winter dairying, but there is yet lots of room for wide-awake men in that business.

Bran is one of the most valuable feeds in the dairy. From its loose, husky nature and cooling effect on the system, it can be given in almost any quantity with little danger of over-feeding. It is the safest food in the dairy barn, and should always be in store to mix with corn meal or other ground grains, cottonseed meal or oil meal. We know that wheat depletes the soil of its fertility, and the chemist has found that the larger part of the fertility that goes into the wheat is stored near the outside of the grain in what becomes the bran on grinding. A few farmers still hold that bran is little better than sawdust. Such notions belong to the past generation. Exporters are studying how to compress bran in order to ship it abroad. This movement should be stopped by a lively home demand.

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- No. 1. *The Scarlet Letter*. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
- No. 2. *The Mystery of Colde Fell; Or, Not Proven*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 3. *Under the Red Flag*. By Miss M. E. BRADDON.
- No. 4. *King Solomon's Mines*. By H. RIDER HAGGARD.
- No. 5. *Around the World in Eighty Days*. By JULES VERNE.
- No. 6. *The Corsican Brothers*. By ALEXANDER DUMAS.
- No. 7. *Lady Grace*. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.
- No. 8. *Averil*. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CARY.
- No. 9. *The Black Dwarf*. By Sir WALTER SCOTT.
- No. 10. *A Noble Life*. By Miss MELICK.
- No. 11. *The Belle of Lynn; Or, The Miller's Daughter*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 12. *The Black Tulip*. By ALEXANDER DUMAS.
- No. 13. *The Duchess*. By "THE DUCHESS."
- No. 14. *Nurse Revel's Mistake*. By FLORENCE WARREN.
- No. 15. *Merle's Crusade*. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CARY.
- No. 16. *A Study in Scarlet*. By A. CONAN DOYLE.
- No. 17. *Rock Ruin; Or, The Daughter of The Island*. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
- No. 18. *Lord Lisle's Daughter*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 19. *The Armorer of Tyre*. By SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
- No. 20. *Mr. Gilfil's Love Story*. By GEORGE ELIOT.
- No. 21. *A Scarlet Sin*. By FLORENCE MARRYAT.
- No. 22. *The Sea King*. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT.
- No. 23. *The Siege of Granada*. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON.
- No. 24. *Mr. Meeson's Will*. By H. RIDER HAGGARD.
- No. 25. *Jenny Harlowe*. By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
- No. 26. *Beaton's Bargain*. By Mrs. ALEXANDER.
- No. 27. *The Squire's Darling*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 28. *The Russian Gypsy*. By ALEXANDER DUMAS.
- No. 29. *The Wandering Heir*. By CHARLES READE.
- No. 30. *Flower and Weed*. By Miss M. E. BRADDON.
- No. 31. *No Thoroughfare*. By CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.
- No. 32. *The Great Hogarty Diamond*. By W. M. THACKERAY.
- No. 33. *The Surgeon's Daughter*. By Sir WALTER SCOTT.
- No. 34. *Hilda; Or, The False Vow*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 35. *Grandfather's Chair*. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
- No. 36. *A Trip to the Moon*. By JULES VERNE.
- No. 37. *The Pioneer's Daughter*. By EMERSON BENNETT.
- No. 38. *A Little Rebel*. By "THE DUCHESS."
- No. 39. *Master Rockafellar's Voyage*. By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
- No. 40. *The Heiress of Hildrop*. By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME, author of "Dora Thorne."

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Fort Worth, Texas.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wash and cook the potatoes that are too small for market or table use. They are good for pigs or chickens.

Picking the potatoes over and removing the rotten ones about once a month during the winter will lessen the loss from that source.

During the long winter evenings much of the theoretical knowledge of agriculture can be acquired. Obtain a few of the best books and papers on the subjects in which you are specially interested and read them carefully and thoughtfully.

Now is the time the farmer regrets that he did not expend a few dollars at threshing time in securing a first-class man to make the straw stack. The poorly made stack now covers half of the barnyard and much valuable straw has already been wasted through carelessness or ignorance in stacking.

Why will farmers, year after year, plant corn to grow a crop averaging not more than twenty or twenty-five bushels an acre? It cannot be because they do not know that more than that can be obtained. Surely there are few farmers but who have seen crops of twice that amount, and they should not confess so readily that they cannot do as well as another.

A careful and forehanded farmer keeps some old corn through the entire year, until the new corn is fit to grind again. Of course the crib must be made vermin-proof, to keep the grain with profit. This can be easily done by setting it on posts, with projections below, where the plates set on the caps. Neither mice nor rats will obtain an entrance to a corn crib thus protected.

A Southern farmer says if the tire of the wagon becomes loose pour a gallon of boiling hot linseed oil in a suitable vessel and, with the help of an assistant, place the wheel directly over it and immerse the felloes wholly in the oil. Apply on the hub with a brush. When dry repeat, after which give the whole wagon a good coat of paint. Try it; it pays.

The question of roadmaking is one which does not concern the farmer alone. Good roads will reduce the cost of raising and marketing crops, and consequently cheapen supplies required by consumers. The loss sustained by carrying produce to market over bad roads is a direct tax upon farm products—the necessities of life—which producers and consumers ought to be unanimous in removing.

Recent experiments made at the Arkansas experiment station indicate that worn out cotton and corn lands can be improved without the use of any kind of manures, and at the same time yield a profit, simply by adopting a suitable rotation which shall include legumes. The rotation used embraced field peas as a part of it, with cotton, corn and barley, and resulted in gradually increased yields of the more exhausting crops.

It has been estimated that the self binder has reduced the cost of producing wheat 6 to 10 per cent. The amount varies with different localities and conditions. This reduction in cost must not be forgotten when we compare present and past prices. As it is generally agreed among thinking farmers that with a few practicable improvements in methods of culture the crop can be increased several bushels an acre, it is quite possible that wheat growing may yet be a source of profit to us.

Where the soil freezes and thaws through the winter months clover frequently is a failure on clay soils by reason of being winter killed. The clay holds water so tenaciously that freezing disturbs it much more than it does loamy land, throwing the long tap root of the clover plant almost out of the ground. The clay probably needs the fertilizing influence of the clover even more than a loamy soil would, and the difficulty

of getting a good stand of it makes a serious drawback to profitable cultivation. In such a case all efforts to produce crops had better be put aside until a thorough system of drainage has been established. Then, when the land has been prepared so that it can relieve itself at once of all surplus and deleterious moisture, clover may be put in successfully, and followed by other crops to make use of the fertility supplied by the clover, the land will soon abundantly repay the extra outlay for drainage. Many fields which are now a constant loss and vexation may be made the most profitable on the farm by this method.

The more a farmer produces from a given area the more prosperous will he be. The expenses will not (need not) increase in proportion to the yield. The added expense comes when you increase the area for a given yield. This is entirely true, but not believed or realized by many farmers. As the productiveness of their land has diminished, some have sought a remedy by buying more acres. An increased profit will not come that way any longer. You may add acre to acre as long as you please, and grow ten or fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, at present prices, and you will never join the moneyed class. Instead, concentrate labor and manure and grow thirty bushels, and other crops in proportion, and you should be on the road to success. There may be profit with good management in the latter crop; there never can be in the former, no matter how much you grow. There may be income, but income and profit are two different things. You must make a good profit to join the moneyed class. Spring is near; in which direction are you intending to work this season? Will you spread out your efforts and make your profits thin, or will you work wisely and thoughtfully toward concentration, larger crops per acre, larger profits and "garden farming"?

The time of year has arrived when every man who has attempted to do any business in the past twelve months ought to "balance his books." The careful man will find that the well-kept set of books which he has will be of great value to him now in ascertaining whether the balance is on the right side of the ledger or not. The moderately careful man who has kept an account of the more important transactions and let the smaller matters pass without making any record of them will find some trouble in finding out whether the year 1893 has been a profitable one to him or not, says the National Stockman. But the careless man who carries his accounts in his head and trusts to luck and memory is the one who will be unable to tell whether he is poorer or richer than he was at the beginning of the year. It is not absolutely necessary that a farmer keep a thorough set of books such as business men keep, but every business transaction should be recorded and the accounts, be they ever so small, should be kept as carefully as if they amounted to millions of dollars. One of the best places to detect losses and to discover extravagant expenditures is in the account of receipts and expenses. In summing up the outlays some astonishing facts are often revealed. It is a good plan to settle with those with whom you do business often. It is a better plan to settle with yourself at least once a year. Time devoted to balancing up the accounts of the year will be well spent.

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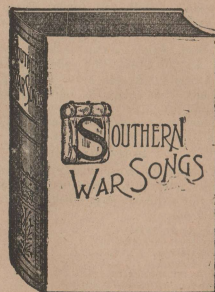
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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Horses will stand heavier feeding as the weather grows colder.

It pays to rub horses dry after they have been out in cold rains.

It is now reported that Monroe Salisbury has leased the racing privilege of Alix. He won't need his little chain with her.

Breast shields made from old blankets or any kind of heavy cloth are a great protection to horses that have to be driven against the wind.

William Anson, Coleman, Tex., has purchased the brown mare May Medium, by Williston, dam by Wellington, from Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas, Tex.

Warm the bridle bits before thrusting them into the horses' mouths on frosty days. If you want to know the reason for this just stick your tongue to a piece of cold iron.

Even one season changes the order of doing things, as eight of the ten new 2:10 trotters for the past season made their records in races, while of all previously in that list, all but one had been against time.

The American Star mare Clara, foaled in 1848, figures in the pedigree of Dexter, 2:17 1/4; Phillas, 2:13 3/4; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 trotting, and 2:06 1/4 pacing; Direct, 2:18 1/4 trotting, and 2:05 1/4 pacing; Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Directum, 2:05 1/4, and Princess Clara, 2:26 1/4 as a yearling.

William Bentley Bagwell, Tex., has purchased from Basket & Taylor, St. Bethlehem, Tenn., the black stallion Judgment 6034, by Harry Wilkes 18:6, dam Kitty Cuyler (dam of Concord, 2:29 3/4), by Cuyler; second dam Kate Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; third dam Lady Abdallah, by Abdallah 15.

The Danville, (Ky.) Advocate, has the following: It is said that Barney, 2:08 3/4, now grazing out at Faulconer's, and a buck rabbit have formed a warm attachment for each other and can be seen together most any pretty day. The rabbit follows Barney around the lot, but scampers away, of course, at the approach of anyone.

Ten of the best bred mares sold at the Buford, Tarlton and J. B. Perry sale at Dallas, Tex., November 28 and 29, had been booked to Electrice. Col. Henry Exall's highly bred Electioner stallion at \$200 the season Col. Exall is one of the most enterprising horsemen in the state, and progressive breeders, should remember that he always keeps a lot of highly bred stock on hand for sale.

Trotting was promoted in England, says a foreign correspondent, by a meeting at Manchester, where the great stallion champion race was won by Mr. Crust's Savoyard, mile heats, best two out of three, beating Dr. Day, Fred Wilkes, Johnnie M. and Don Quixote. There was also a trotting meeting at Liverpool recently, when the Union record race fell to the lot of Mr. T. Russell's Yankee Boy. The gelding trotted the first heat in 2:37, repeating in 2:29.

Willow Run Farm, Terre Haute, Ind., has made the following sales: To W. A. Williams, Texarkana, Tex., the brown pacing gelding Tommy Russel, 2:27 1/4, by Sheppard's Commander, dam Little Miss, by Outlaw, and the black three-year-old gelding Expectation, by Great Hopes, dam Crystal Belle, by Brigand 18:2. To C. M. Johnson, Johnstown, Pa., a bay weanling colt by Hugi 18:110, dam Miss Kuhns, by thoroughbred Bassinger.

French stallioners say that carrots fed to young stallions will make them nervous, irritable and in some cases vicious, and if there is a lack of exercise will predispose to apoplexy, the effect being the same but less marked with young geldings and mares. For old and worn out horses they term carrots the fountain of youth in giving them new life. Horse dealers they say know this, and by a judicious use of carrots can take ten years off a horse's age in appearance in a

week's time. For horses under ten years old carrots should be used sparingly, but for those over this age they make a valuable ration when mixed with bran.

The trotting association of Vienna, Austria, has recently adopted an electric chronometer which is said to be an ingenious contrivance that notes on regular telegraph slips the speed shown by each horse to one-tenth of a second. Being continually in motion it is preferable to a stop-watch. It is started when the word is given and one person alone can control it and record the time of each horse in the race. The machine is distinguished from all others by its extreme simplicity.

The merits of the hardy range-bred horse or Indian pony were known to the people of the East over half a century ago. The pony Tom Thumb, standing 14 1/2 hands, was taken from west of the Missouri river in 1828 to England. Ten years after he trotted sixteen and a half miles in 56:45, but his greatest test of endurance was on February, 1829, when he trotted one hundred miles in 10 hours and 7 minutes. He was driven by a mare weighing over 140 pounds, and drew a match cart weighing 108 pounds.

A horse has forty teeth. A mare generally has thirty-six. They consist of six upper and six lower incisors, or front teeth, which are the only teeth visible when a horse opens his mouth, and twenty-four molars ranged in rows of six on either side of the jaw. In addition to these a horse has four canine teeth or tusks, or, as they are sometimes known, bridle teeth, one upper and one lower on each side of the jaw, which protrudes from the gum in the space separating the incisors and the molars. They make their appearance after the horse has reached his fifth year. They are seldom found in a mare.

When John H. Wallace dropped out of trotting horse literature he left a very big hole that has not been filled up as yet. Mr. Wallace was bold and fearless, and if he did not always take the right view of a situation, he was sure to cause other people to think until most of them had ideas of their own, and that is just where he got his work in to good advantage. A writer that is always fighting for some principle connected with the operations of his special line of literature, is not always at peace with all mankind, but nevertheless he is usually the one that stimulates good, for he makes his readers think for themselves, and thus become informed in their business. We could never quite agree with Mr. Wallace on some points, but many a time he has driven us to hard study for support for our own views. It is not so much what a writer can learn his readers directly, as it is what he can lead them into learning through the use of their own faculties.

A gentleman who is in touch with the equine affairs of Great Britain informs the Horseman that he has recently received from that country a number of letters inquiring if trotting-bred horses suitable to the requirements of British breeders could be secured at moderate cost. It is always a pleasing duty to note any extension of the market for the products of our breeding farms, and it is especially so in this case, for the animals dealt with are to be used for the production of useful roadsters, for which there is always a steady demand. As a rule the British do not admire the conformation of the average American trotter; but there are plenty of good, big standard-bred stallions to be found which present none of the points objected to by the inhabitants of the tight little island. The style of horse described as likely to be successful in Britain is a big, well-knit-together one weighing not less than 1300 pounds, with a blood-like neck and head, lofty crest, high withers, strong, short back, heavy, rounded quarters, good bone and sharp, high action. Great speed is not a desideratum, though the ability to trot a mile on the road between 2:40 and 3:00, and to look well while doing it, would enhance a horse's value in the eyes

of the breeders as against one not so fast. A standard-bred horse such as described above would produce from the common run of light-legged mares in Britain better roadsters than could be obtained by the use of a sire of any other breed and it would not be surprising if a good demand for large standard-bred horses should soon spring up. In such an event those of our breeders who have paid due attention to size and general excellence of conformation will find a ready market for the products of their studs.

An experiment in horse breeding which will be watched with much interest is that prefected by Mr. Charles Miller, New York city, who has imported three highly-bred Hackney mares from Mr. Burdett-Coutts' Brookfield Stud, which he will breed to a high-acting trotting stallion of Morgan blood. Mr. Miller has been breeding trotters on his farm near Poughkeepsie but has failed to obtain the sort of horse he wants and in this venture he seeks to combine something of the speed of the trotter with the shape, substance and action of the Hackney. The cross of the Hackney stallion on trotting-bred mares has proved a most palpable hit in the production of carriage horses, as has been shown on the Virginia farm of Hon. Henry Fairfax, and we confess to some curiosity as to the outcome of the reverse of this cross. So far as the mares are concerned Mr. Miller will work with very choice material. One is by Rufus out of a Den. mark mare, another is by Danegett out of a Fireaway mare, and the third is a daughter of Blaze 2d. All are the highest Hackney type in form and finish and better material with which to work could not be asked. At this time when Hackney affairs are moving so swimmingly it seems a little hard that such mares should drop out of the ranks and be bred to a trotting stallion. Nevertheless the experiment will be followed with much interest. It is another evidence that trotting-horse men in aiming solely at extreme speed have turned aside from a remunerative field—the production of high-class carriage horse.

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SHEEP AND WOOL.

To keep fleeces clean and free from chaff, grass seeds, etc., build racks that will rest on the ground with slats through which the sheep may eat. Fill these while the sheep are away from them, and the fleeces will be kept much cleaner.

A Dakota sheep raiser thinks that if sheep owners would give equal parts of turpentine and castor oil to ailing sheep they would find a speedy improvement in nine-tenths of the cases. A teaspoonful once a day for five or six days will usually suffice.

The sheep farmer who puts his dependence in the best breed rather than in the tariff, and goes ahead to produce a valuable mutton carcass and a good fleece of wool is pretty sure to come out all right. Politics and legislative aid are pretty poor things for a farmer to build his hopes on.

William Lawrence, president of the Ohio wool growers' association has issued the following to the woolgrowers, wool dealers, sheep breeders, patrons of husbandry and farmers of Ohio: "You are especially urged to meet during agricultural convention week, at the hall of house of representatives, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening January 10, 1894, to take measures to defeat the bill in congress to place wool on the free list. I have reason to believe it can be defeated in the senate. I especially urge a full attendance. Free wool will ruin the Ohio wool industry and thus increase the over-production of wheat and reduce prices to the injury of all farmers. Come and unite with the Ohio woolgrowers' association to aid all our industries."

An experienced shepherd in New York state outlines his plan for feeding sheep for mutton as follows: "Our plan, and we have settled upon this after many years of trials and of the different plans, is to feed hay the first thing in the morning, say at 6 o'clock; after breakfast, 7:30, feed grain; at 8:30, or as soon as the grain is eaten clean, feed si-

lage or roots. At noon fill mangers full of straw and let sheep pick from this what they like. At 4:30 we clean feeding racks and give grain and at 6 we give night feed of hay. When we have a supply of roots and silage both we prefer to feed silage as noted, and at 4 in the afternoon clean racks and feed roots. We find that sheep do much better when they have both silage and roots than with either alone, even so when fed either to their full consumption. It will thus be seen that while except for the straw we feed only twice a day, we still feed five or six times if the giving of each kind of food is called a feeding."

The farmer in debt cannot get a better helper than a flock of sheep. They furnish something to sell all through the year, and besides supply food and clothing for the family, keep up the fertility of the soil, keep down the weeds and utilize many things like poor hay that would otherwise be wasted. Early, well-bred, well-fed lambs bring fancy prices. The wool is ready to sell when income from other sources is wanting. Nice fat wethers can be sold readily whenever they are offered. Sheep are essentially the poor man's stock. He doesn't need large capital but may begin with a few, and increase his flock by careful attention and selection, and by good food and shelter. Nor does he need to engage in some different branch of agriculture when his circumstances have improved. Having become familiar with sheep and their needs the flock may be increased to the full capacity of the farm, and always with increasing profits, providing their requirements are observed.

"Whenever a farmer comes to look at my Cotswold sheep," said a flockmaster the other day, "I can always tell whether he is an American or an Englishman." "How so?" was asked, says Farm Stock and Home. "Because an Englishman will pick out the best formed sheep, one that is deep, broad, with well developed thigh and shoulder, fine ears, and small, short legs; in short he selects the sheep that will fatten easily, mature early and give a large carcass of mutton.

The American farmer on the other hand, when he has caught a sheep, opens the fleece on the side and examines the wool carefully to see if it is long, fine, lustrous, dense and of uniform strength and quality. The English farmer asks: 'How much do they weigh?' The American farmer asks: how much do they shear?' These traits are the results of accustomed methods. In this country the chief aim of the flockmaster is to produce heavy fleece; in England, heavy carcasses. Both have succeeded in a remarkable degree. We have American Merinos that, in proportion to their live weight, will shear far heavier fleeces than any other sheep in the world, and which stand unrivaled for early maturity, but what we want more than all this is a sheep that is good for wool and good for mutton."

Sheep on Silage.

E. P. Smith.

Good silage makes about as cheap a ration as one can devise for fattening wethers, although it is even better suited as a food for breeding ewes. Occasionally it may be found that the wethers do not relish the silage, especially if it is any way tainted, but if the food is clean and sweet they will soon learn to eat it with as much eagerness as they would grass. It is rarely, however, that they take any dislike to the silage even at first, and then only a few days are lost, not sufficient to affect materially the progress of the animals. We have heard of some sheep breeders who claimed that the wethers would not eat the silage and that they had to be changed upon another ration before they could gain in weight. This must be exceptional, for nine out of every ten sheep will relish clean sweet silage.

Probably the trouble has been that the owners have depended almost entirely upon the silage for feeding. This has been a great mistake in the past. Silage is not intended to take the place of all other foods, but in all instances either green hay or stalks must also be fed. If the sheep, for instance, were fed exclusively upon silage, the result would be that weak and some dead lambs

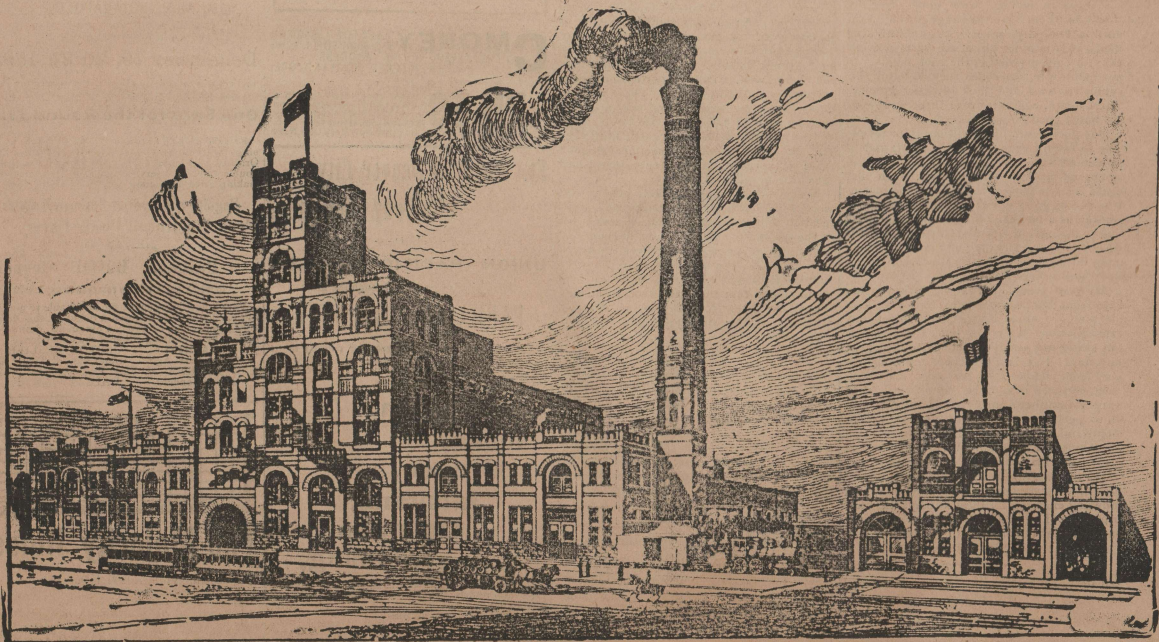
would follow. The sheep would need fodder as well, and also some grain. The same is true of cows or any animals fed on silage.

A good mixture for the wethers is made by giving them a daily allowance of corn silage, cut corn fodder and some whole corn. This can be divided to suit the owner, but a fair proportion between the silage and dry fodder should be observed. The animals under the treatment fatten rapidly, and so far as all observations are concerned, they remain in perfect health. The cheapness of the ration must also be considered, for it would be hard to combine a cheaper ration than this and give the same beneficial results.

The question is often asked how much will the animals need a day of silage. Of course everything depends upon the amount of other food that is given to them, but high grade sheep should not be given much more nor less than between two and three pounds of silage per day. They should have also with this about one pound of hay a day, and when grains are given also even in moderate quantities the amount of silage and hay may be reduced. The hay and silage alone would fatten and keep the animals in splendid health, but grains of some kind should be fed about twice a week to make sure of strong animals and a good litter of lambs to follow. Bran and oats are the best grain to feed with the silage and hay.

For ewes or for high grade sheep that special pains are being taken to develop and fatten properly, a better ration could be made that would yield excellent results. This would be made up with about two pounds of silage a day, one pound of hay and half a pound of bran or oats daily. Ewes just before lambing time should be fed such a ration, and the young are sure to come out in excellent condition. Besides strengthening the ewes the silage has a good effect on the flow of the milk after lambing. Silage has long been noted of peculiar value to dairymen who wished a good flow of milk in the winter, and it is a fact that has not been sufficiently emphasized that the same results are noticeable when ewes are fed with silage. With plenty of good milk, the mother of the young lambs is more apt to give them a good start into the new world. So much depends upon this that special breeding rations are made for ewes just lambing, and silage in all cases should occupy a conspicuous place in this food.

TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

Figures on the Supply.

The Dallas News recently published the following:

"E. B. Carver, a Henrietta cattleman, was seen here last night, and in answer to the question of how many cattle he thought were being fed in Texas this year, he said: 'I have visited every cottonseed oil mill in Texas and some in Arkansas and Louisiana, and have kept a memorandum of the number of cattle being fed at them or on their product. The total foots up 137,000, which is about 60,000 head less than were fed on meals and hulls in the state last year.'"

"How many roughed cattle do you think will be matured?"

"The roughed or seed cattle will not amount to a great deal. I have been all over the state, and as near as I can come to it, there won't be more than 20,000 to market in the spring?"

"Will there be many corn-fed cattle, or cattle fattened on any other feed?"

"Not, in my opinion, to exceed 3000. That makes about 170,000 fed cattle in the state, and I am not far from right."

"How many cattle are there supposed to be in the state?"

"That is a hard question to answer. I see a St. Louis paper gives us 7,000,000, but that is far from right. I understand that there were about 6,300,000 last spring, and if those figures are correct there are no doubt as many as 6,000,000 head of cattle in Texas. I am certain that we have not within 250,000 head of the number we had last spring."

"Do you think the number of cattle which will die this winter will be anything like what is now claimed by some?"

"No, sir. The winter has so far been so very mild that cattle have got strong and a great many have even fattened. Unless the winter should be an unusually severe one even the parts of the state so much damaged by drouth, will not be seriously affected. Of course, a great many cattle will die, but barring unlooked-for severity the die-up will not be greatly in excess of what it is usually."

"I understand, Mr. Carver, that the calf crop will be very light next spring. Do you think so, and if so, why?"

"I do expect a very light calf crop; in fact, I do not expect more than three-fifths as many calves will be branded in Texas next year as is the custom. This is easily accounted for. Our female cattle have been marketed in a disastrous manner; many others have been spayed and the mother cows are scarcer even than any other class of cattle. Then again, over half the state has been so seriously affected by the long drouth that thousands and thousands of cows which would under other conditions calve, will not be mothers in the spring."

Several other prominent cattlemen were asked about the same questions and nearly all agreed with Mr. Carver in every particular.

S'Matter With Texas?

"Where do you get your supplies?" asked an Express representative of one of San Antonio's leading dealers in fruits and vegetables.

"Oh, from California and elsewhere," was the reply. "There's not a thing in the shop that was grown in Texas."

"Cannot Texas grow as fine fruit and vegetables as these?" asked the preambulating interrogation point.

"Yep—guess so."

"Why don't she do it?"

"Oh, come off! Ask me something easy." And the dealer turned to wait on a lady.

"How much for this celery?" asked the prospective customer, looking at a few consumptive bunches that by day are kept in a glass case and at night locked up in a burglar-proof safe.

"Two bunches for a quarter, ma'am."

W-what?" gasped the lady. "Why, I'm just down from Montana where we only have July, August and winter, and we don't have to pay such prices up there," she protested.

"Can't help it, ma'am. We have to pay

freight on it from a country where people know how to garden. I can't afford to eat it, it's too much like consuming gold certificates for lettuce. Did you know," he asked, turning to the scribe, "that the very vegetable peddlers sell imported stock? Why don't they raise it? There you go again! Damfino. They could if they wasn't so dad blamed—" but another customer had appeared to order a peck of California potatoes.

What's the matter with Texas, anyway? While she should be shipping fruits and vegetables by the trainload to less favored lands she does not even supply her own local markets! Carrying coals to Newcastle were logical compared with shipping fruits and vegetables to Southwest Texas if the people of this section could get it worked into their heads that growing cotton and chasing long-horns is neither the most pleasant nor most profitable of all occupations.

Isn't It True?

That the progressive farmer, the prosperous market gardener, and those who grow flowers successfully, are those who have either started out aright, or else learned from experience that cheapness in price is not the best recommendation for seeds. They look rather for merit. To these people we only have to say that the Plant Seed company continues to keep their seeds up to the old high standard. Those who have decided to quit buying bargain seeds and want only first-class goods should write us. We know we can do them good service by making and saving them money. To everybody that uses seeds, we would give this advice: Before buying elsewhere send for our free catalogue and see what we can do for you. Plant Seed Company, 814 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Horseman's Handbook.

This is the most practical work of the kind ever issued. The contents, which are as follows, will give some idea of its value: Care and management of stallions—Care breaking and developing of colts—Care, handling and management of campaigners—Care of the horses' foot-booting and shoeing—Care of horses in sickness—Rules of the American trotting turf—Betting rules—Rules for laying out kite-shaped tracks—Rules for laying out mile and half-mile oval tracks—Rules for admission to standard trotting and pacing register—Golden nuggets of information, etc., etc. Price only One Dollar, or will be sent free to any one sending two subscribers to the JOURNAL. Every man who owns a horse should have one of these books.

"Cowboy" Water Elevator.

This new invention the result of practical ranch experience by a practical cowman has just been patented, and while on exhibition at the Dallas State Fair met with approbation from all the prominent stockmen of Texas who saw it in operation. There is one on exhibition in Fort Worth at present. All stockmen and farmers are invited to see it. One gallon a second or 3600 an hour can be raised out of a well fifty feet deep by any boy with a pony, saddle and stake rope. It only weighs fifty pounds and only costs \$50 delivered at any railroad station in Texas.

Nothing to break—nothing to wear out. Works in dug wells only. Any man that can build a fence gate can set it up. No wind or steam necessary to run it. You can water 1000 head of stock in one hour with one of them from a twenty-five foot well, or you can irrigate an acre of land in three hours with it. County rights for sale by

J. H. MILLIKEN, General Agent.
Care Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

RELIABLE SEEDS INSURE SUCCESS.

A Complete Catalogue of all Standard varieties and the new things of merit mailed free to all interested in Flowers, Gardening or Farming. You will not be disappointed in the purity or vitality of our seeds.

Our business has stood the test of 49 years.
PLANT SEED COMPANY,
814 North 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

VENDORS' LIEN OR OTHER GOOD NOTES

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

HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

MERINO BUCKS GIVEN AWAY, ALMOST.

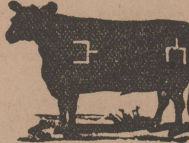
Will place 150 thoroughbred rams aboard car at \$5 per head.

FRANK L. IDE,
Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas.

FRID HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

THE VALLEY FARM.

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

30 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
30 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$90.00 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 Poultry Farm in the Southwest.
Registered Collie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

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

M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS

—FOR SALE BY—

MRS. J. N. WITHERS,
Cresson, Tex.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A HIGH-CLASS illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly as it does, 1536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors, with over 1200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

The JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of \$2.00.

15 3/4 cts
—A—
MONTH.

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal

—AND—
The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

\$2.00
—A—
YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been \$3.00 and \$4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, too keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as THE COSMOPOLITAN has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahachie, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

F. C. WELBORN, Handley, Texas.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOM, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

RHOM & 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.

REGISTERED AND GRADED

Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

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

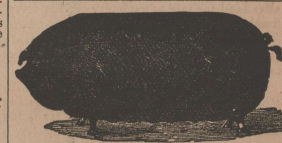
For sale by
W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Texas.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON,
CHILDRESS, TEX.



AMES W. HARRIS & SON,

UNION COUNTY, KY.
Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America.

P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury Mo.
Breeders of the choicest strains of Poland-China Hogs, Hereford cattle, M. B. Turkeys, L. Brahma and Black Langshan Chickens; young stock for a sale

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

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

Sam Davidson came from Henrietta Tuesday.

T. Frank Smith of Archer was here Tuesday.

J. J. Graham of Seymour was here Tuesday.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls was here Sunday.

Fred Horsburgh left for the ranch yesterday.

Sam Harwell of Farlee was here yesterday.

W. W. Johnson of Strawn was here yesterday.

T. F. Martin, the Grandview feeder, was here Saturday.

J. P. Dagget of Dundee has been in the city for the past week.

Ed Farmer came in from Alledo and spent yesterday in the city.

George L. Porter a well-to-do cattle feeder of Hill county was here Tuesday.

H. R. Wall, a Tarrant county farmer and feeder, was in the city Saturday.

L. C. Wall of Fort Worth advertises a fine horse for sale. See his ad and write him.

A. S. Whitener of Burton offers a fine jack for sale. See his ad and write to him.

S. H. McEwen representing the Street's car company, spent Christmas in Fort Worth.

J. B. Caldwell, the Ennis cattleman, was among the many visitors in the live stock center last Saturday.

John Ikard came in from Greer and spent the holidays here. Says everything up his way is looking well.

Capt. T. O. Anderson of Abilene was here Saturday mixing with the boys, all of whom know him well.

David Godwin came in from the ranch in time for Christmas and will be found in the city now for some time.

Hill & Hilton of Appleton City, Mo., offer land for sale or exchange in this issue. Look them up and write them.

W. Z. Holland, a stockman of Hunt county, was here Wednesday night. Says cattle are looking well in his section.

W. Calloway of this county, a well-to-do stock farmer, was here Saturday. He has some good meal fed cows that are ready for market.

J. W. Gibson of Waggoner, is still buying cattle to restock his territory ranges with, but hasn't got much to say about where he gets them or what they cost.

G. R. Breedlove came in Tuesday from Fisher county. Says it's a little dry there and grass is short, but cattle are shorter. Those left in that country will winter all right.

The Plant Seed company of St. Louis, one of the most reliable houses of the kind doing business, has an ad in the JOURNAL. Anyone wanting seed would do well to write them.

W. Thomas Waggoner came down from Decatur Saturday and spent a few hours mixing with the boys and a few dollars buying Christmas presents for the folks at home.

J. C. Jenkins, one of Uncle Sam's quarantine inspectors, recently stationed in Arkansas, but formerly one of the Spur outfit, will in future be in Texas. He went west Friday.

Capt. Thomas I. Atkinson was here the other day from a trip to Jack county. He said that that county was always in good shape and that this year was no exception to the general rule.

Meyer Hall of San Antonio, the well-known capitalist, merchant and stockman, passed through Fort Worth Monday en route home from Kansas City. He looks for better markets.

C. M. Lacy of Waggoner, I. T., was here Saturday, coming in from the Pecos country, where he says cattle are fat and doing well. He bought some cattle for his territory ranges while in Texas.

Geo. B. Loving & Son, of this city, offers 2000 cows, 4000 three and four-year-old steers and 2000 yearling steers for spring delivery at very low figures. See "ad" elsewhere and write or call on them.

J. W. Corn of Weatherford spent a day with us the first of the week. His meal

steers at Weatherford are doing fine and will soon be ready for market. Those he has already shipped sold very well considering the hard markets.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, the well-known banker and cattleman, spent a couple of days comparing notes with the boys in Fort Worth this week. He has 900 fine steers on feed and reports them doing well.

George B. Loving & Son, successors to the business of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, have an advertisement in this issue. They invite correspondence from parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange land or cattle.

T. C. Spencer of Chicago, who is interested largely with Messrs. Allerton and others in South Dakota, arrived in the city Friday and went to the Espuela ranch to look at the steers on that range, which he afterwards bought.

J. W. Barbee, the good-natured live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, is suffering from an attack of la grippe. Mr. Barbee has the sympathy of all his friends, who hope to shortly see his genial countenance once more ornamenting his office.

Dave C. Pryor, the well-known feeder, passed a very pleasant Christmas. He went to Oklahoma that night and from there expected to go to Quanah, when he will probably go to South Texas.

James L. Harris, the hustling live stock agent of the Wabash, left Saturday for a trip to headquarters, where he spent the holidays. Mr. Harris will shortly return and be mixing with the boys and talking of the merits of the Wabash road.

William T. Way of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, says there are lots of meal fed cattle in the state ready for market, but they are much better than the market and will be held until some improvement is shown, where it is possible to hold them.

William Harrell of Amarillo came in Tuesday night. "Of course, the panhandle's all right," he said, "but I haven't time to talk about that. Where's Davis and Tisdale? I hear they've got a new society and I want to join it. Will talk to you after I see them."

C. T. Herring the Greer county ranchman was here Wednesday night and went to Weatherford yesterday. He is disappointed at the recent sales of meal fed cattle, but believes the market will improve. Thinks cattle of all classes are very short in Texas.

John A. Lee, formerly manager of the Louisville Land and Cattle company has recently succeeded Capt. A. A. Wiley in the management of the Magnolia Land and Cattle company of Borden county. Mr. Lee passed through the Fort the first of the week en route to the ranch.

R. K. Wiley, the well-known Ballinger cattleman, was here most of the week. Says the ranges in his section are almost played out, but the cattle have been moved out in such large numbers that there will now be grass enough he thinks for the cattle now there to go through winter with.

William C. Edwards has about completed his purchases of young cattle, with which to stock up his territory ranges and took his departure to the land of the Creeks Wednesday night. Bill, or Windy Bill as he is sometimes called, is the best single-handed story teller going, and it's a pleasure to hear him talk.

W. H. Smiley of Mangum, Greer county, came up from Brown county Friday and went up the Denver Saturday. Says Brown and adjoining counties appear to him to be in bad shape and he believes many cattle will die there this winter. The Panhandle country, he says, is all right and cattle will do well there.

Messrs. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards, horse and mule department, have an advertisement in the JOURNAL, and the attention of our readers is directed to same. These gentlemen manage three auction sales of horses each week, and are good men, thoroughly reliable and deserving of patronage.

Al Dyer of Goodnight, spent the holidays in the great live stock center of the southwest, and says it's the best town he ever saw. He has not been in Texas but about fifty years and a movement is on foot to have him introduced to a few of the people and tell him something about the state, so that he won't feel very much like a stranger.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, the well-known old time Texas cowman, who also has a lot of cattle in the Territory, was here Saturday. He says Callahan county is somewhat dry, and grass a little scarce, except in the best pastures. Cattle have been moved out in large numbers, and those remaining in the county will go through the winter in very good shape. Mr. Cutbirth says he does not like to go on record as predicting

good markets or a mild winter, but he can't help saying that he does believe Texas cattlemen will enjoy both this time.

W. K. Bell the well-known and prosperous Palo Pinto stockman and agriculturist spent Christmas day in the city, the guest of Major Hudgins of the Pickwick. Mr. Bell says his section was visited by a fine rain a few days since and that all the creeks were running and tanks were filled. Says cattle and crops will both do well in his country.

Col. J. N. Simpson of Dallas was here Saturday. He is one of the old-timers in Texas, although a comparatively young man yet. Col. Simpson is now one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the village to the east of the live stock center, but when the JOURNAL young man first arrived in Parker county, Col. Simpson was "jumping" counters in a dry goods store.

Ed Hearn got in from the Clarendon steer ranch of L. Hearn & Sons, Saturday and went to Belle Plain Sunday to spend the holidays with the old folks. Said he was in first-class shape to get on the outside of all the good things they could put before him. The steers of the Messrs. Hearn are all old ones and the whole herd of about 4000 head all in good shape.

Judge C. R. Breedlove of Fisher county was here Tuesday en route to Brownwood to attend court. Judge Breedlove is a cattleman as well as a lawyer and has been identified with the business for years. His speech at the convention last March made him even more popular than ever, and the many humorous anecdotes related then will ever remain fresh in the minds of all who heard him.

George Simson who is roughing about 2500 steers at Cresson, passed through Fort Worth Sunday en route to Palo Pinto county where he went to spend the holidays. He came back Wednesday night and reported having enjoyed a delightful Christmas. Among other pleasant and memorable happenings of the holiday, he killed a fine large buck, which can't be "did" every day in Palo Pinto now.

Thomas Montgomery of Mount Blanco, Crosby county, was here a part of last week, but left Sunday for a visit to the old home in Georgia, where he has not visited in fifteen years. He said he didn't know whether he would be able to behave himself just exactly right when he got back there or not, but he "guessed" he'd let him stay a little while. His steers up on the plains are doing well.

J. T. Spears of Quanah was here the first of the week. He was feeling very good at having just sold some cows on the St. Louis market at \$2.50 and steers at \$3.50. These cattle were grassers but good. Pold says a good deal of sorghum is being fed in his section and is a very good feed. Thinks cattle will continue to do well in the Panhandle all winter, as grass is unusually good and the cattle are nearly all fat now.

M. French of the Kansas City stock yards, who has been in Fort Worth for a few weeks in the interests of the Kansas City yards, left for headquarters and a visit home last Saturday. Said he would probably make a short run to Salt Lake before returning to Texas, but January 15 would again find him enjoying our delightfully mild winter weather. Mr. French has made many friends during his stay here.

C. P. Senter of St. Louis, who has large cattle interests near Fort McKennet, was here Saturday en route home for the holidays. Mr. Senter says grass is tolerably good in some parts only of his section and water is scarce. Taking his own pastures, he says in the eastern part of them there has been plenty of running water until recently and the cattle have ranged near the water until the grass was gone. Now they are ranging in the western end of the pastures where the grass is good and where he has put in a number of good wells. Hence his ranges are in good shape and his cattle will do well this winter.

S. B. Burnett, "our Burke," spent Christmas day in Weatherford with the family of his wife's parents. Burke is beginning to be very fond of Parker county, and says they certainly feed well over there. He first started in that county by often and early visiting a rabbit ranch, afterward he found a wife there and now he goes over frequently to get a change of menu. He says he's just sold another bunch of the 6666 steers to the Ardmore cottonseed oil mill and they were like the others he sent there, all strictly first class. Says the steers he has sold the above company will weigh on the market from 1200 to 1300 lbs, and no matter what the market may be the day they are sold, they will bring the top.

H. G. Williams of Austin, was here Saturday en route home from the territory, from which place he has marketed the past few months about 10,000 cattle. Mr. Williams is one of the best posted cattlemen in the state and says that nearly all the

state south or below the quarantine line is in bad shape as far as grass and water is concerned. The cattle are in a weakened condition and if the winter is severe he expects the die-up will be large. In his own pastures in Llano county, he has some few cattle left, but they have plenty of range and will winter all right unless the weather is very cold. He thinks the only thing can make the market improve is the shortage in the supply. He believes a very large shortage exists, but just how large he can not estimate. Anyhow, the larger the shortage, the better the markets will be.

Uncle Asa H. Heath of Kansas City, Mo., is here. He is said to be one of the most successful cattle feeders of the country. He has invariably captured the best ribbons at the fat stock shows where he has exhibited. He is a cripple, having lost both legs at the knee, but always personally superintends the feeding and shipping of his stock, even to going through with them. He has the reputation of being the most expert cattle shipper in the country. When asked about the future of the markets he said he didn't think much of it. Many more cattle are being fed in Missouri than were fed last year. Uncle Asa has a good deal of property in Texas and is here looking out for his varied interests. He says this state has a great future before it and he values his possessions here above par.

G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth packing house and Union Stock Yards company, has gone East to remain some little time in the interests of the packing plant. He expects to induce Eastern butchers to put buyers on this market at a very early date. A short time before leaving Mr. Simpson received the following letter which explains itself.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1893.

Mr. G. W. Simpson, Fort Worth, Tex.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 5th inst. at hand. When you come to New York I will talk the matter over with you, and on your return to Fort Worth I probably can arrange it so that some one will go back with you.

In regard to buying my cattle at your yards, I would say, as soon as you have established a market, so that I can depend upon the cattle coming there, I would have some of them bought at your market. Yours truly,

JOSEPH STERN.

Joseph Stern is a wholesale slaughtering, dealer in oleomargarine fat, hides, tallow and manufacturer of oil and stearine.

Come or Write.

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

Lower country, "solid body, 35,000 acres, mostly fine farm land, in the line of railroad development, and for present use or speculation a genuine snap, at \$1.25 per acre, easy terms. Might take some good city property as part payment on this tract. \$16,000 general merchandise and town property for land in South or West Texas.

Good paying San Antonio hotel business for merchandise or land.

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

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

Some fine improved San Antonio property to exchange for ranch.

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

Some good San Antonio property to exchange for land.

Steers, stock cattle and sheep for sale.

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

R. R. CLARIDGE.

Holiday Excursions.

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

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Tex.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Of Interest to Sheepmen.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 26.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
The annual meeting of the Illinois Sheep Breeders' association will be held in the state capitol, Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, January 3, 1894.

C. I. PULLIAM,
Chatham, President.
J. NO. G. SPRINGER,
Springfield, Secretary.

The sheep interest now needs the most careful attention, and breeders and wool growers cannot do better than consult with one another. The meetings of the several state associations afford the best opportunity for consultation, and this interest will be greatly benefitted by a large attendance and full discussions at these conventions.

Breeders of Southdown sheep do not seem to be cast down by the outlook for the sheep industry. The American Southdown Sheep Breeders' association has recently received into membership:

Thomas P. Hamilton, Aux Vasse, Mo.
Robert Marsh & Sons, Richmond Hill, Ont., Can.
Bickford & Hoyt, Dixmont, Centre, Mo.
A. P. Booth, Hematite, Mo.
Edward E. Horton, Huntsburg, N. J.
W. W. Flinn, Chetok, Wis.
Charles French, Solon, Me.
William Henthorn, Syvan, Wis.
W. M. Benninger, Walnut Port, Penn., Bellevue Farm Company, Cranberry, N. C.
James Scott, Aberfoyle, Ont., Can.

Entry's for volume V. of the Record are being made in large numbers, breeders taking advantage of the rule that permits the registry of lambs of 1893 at one-half the regular fee, providing they are recorded before January 1, 1894; but the principal cause for continued demand for these sheep, is that farmers desiring only a small flock, are now looking to the mutton instead of the wool producing qualities.

J. G. SPRINGER.

All About Turkeys.

CRESSON, TEX., Dec. 26.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

I will now attempt to fulfill my promise made long since, and write you something of my experience in the poultry business. As the turkey is just now the most prominent fowl before the public and as everyone is still thinking of the turkeys they enjoyed Thanksgiving and Christmas days, and of the ones we'll eat all during this holiday week, I shall deal with turkey in this letter.

Some turkey breeders are now, no doubt, thinking of the turkeys they spend so much time and money on in raising and on which they lost money when marketed. This is because they did not raise good turkeys. When such people raise better and bigger turkeys they will be well repaid for their labor.

I began in the fall, with good, healthy stock, let them have the range of the farm until in February, when I began watching them closer in order to get all the eggs every day, for eggs exposed to the cool nights do not hatch well, and when they do hatch the young are weak and lack proper vitality. Then, again, eggs kept over three weeks do not hatch good strong turkeys.

One good bronze hen will lay from seventeen to twenty eggs in her first litter; and if prevented from setting she will soon begin again and lay twelve or fifteen; when her again and the third litter will be nine or ten. It is just as good to set the eggs under a chicken as a turkey. If the thoroughbred turkey hen sets on her first litter she will wear her young and lay and raise another gang during July or August. However, I never keep late turkeys for breeders.

My best success with raising turkeys has been from two year old hens and one year old toms. I never inbred them under any consideration. My young ones always hatch out strong and ready to commence eating the first day. I never allow them anything but curd from clabber for a few days and keep them confined in a large coop until they learn the mother's call. And I am also careful to pen them every night, until they are a month old, when they will want to roost on something. I first make them roost about four or five feet high and as they grow increase the height of the roosts until, when grown, they are beyond the reach of all prowling enemies. I think turkeys the most profitable of all poultry and they certainly pay more for the trouble of raising.

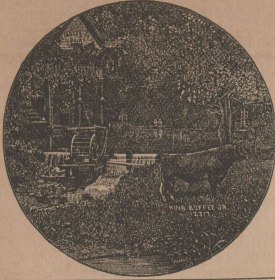
Mrs. J. N. WITHERS.

Godair, Harding & Co's., weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 26.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Dullness always rules in the beef market as the holiday season approaches. This year the depression in this line was more marked



250 THREE AND FOUR OLD TOP STEERS. GOOD FEEDERS.

And one or two carloads of shipping heaves. For sale by
NORTH & CO.,
Fort McKavett, Texas.

I have a customer for 3000 yearlings. Anyone having yearlings for sale will do well to correspond with me. In writing give full description of cattle, location, lowest price, etc.

R. N. GRAHAM,
Land and Live Stock Broker,
Fort Worth, Texas.

For Sale or Trade.

A very fine jack, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, weighs 1200 pounds and performs perfectly. Will sell or trade for good 3 or 4 year old steers. For further particulars address

A. S. WHITENER,
BURTON, TEXAS.

than ever. All the meat channels were full of game and poultry to an unusual degree thus creating a stagnation in prices. A comparatively liberal supply of cattle previous to Christmas week badly glutted the market and business in the line of live stock felt very seriously the lack of demand. For the past week there has been a reasonably good outlet for fat cattle good enough for export but the demand from eastern shippers was very light and local dealers wanted nothing that was coarse or common in quality. The result was that all half-fat cattle have been extremely hard to sell and prices show a considerable shrinkage since a week ago. On the other hand the very best steers have advanced slightly. Texas cattle are not coming freely. Slaughterers, chiefly Morris and Swift are getting the bulk of them direct and hardly enough are on sale from day to day to establish a fair range of quotations. Some well-fatted 1150-lb Texas steers sold at \$3.90 with medium kinds at \$3.00@3.50. A good many Texas cows are coming which sell around \$1.75@2.00. The good canner demand lately has made them sell very well. The proportion of Texas calves was unusually large. They are generally poor in quality and sell at prices ranging from \$1.75@3.25. If Texas feeders can possibly hold their cattle until they are fat they are likely to receive good prices in January, but we do not expect half fat cattle to sell well.

Sheep—The sheep market never was worse than it is now. So completely glutted that selling common kinds is almost out of the question. There is no demand except for good grades, and even then it is very limited. The only remedy is to cut off supplies for a while, but so eager are owners to unload that they keep receipts at high tide all the time. Natives sell at \$1.25@3.25; western, \$2.50@3.30; lambs, \$2.50@4.50.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 26.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

On the first day of January, 1894, H. D. Rogers retires from our firm. The firm name will be continued Godair, Harding & Co., as in the past, and no alterations will be made with the firm's business arrangements on this account. Please take his name out of our advertisement in the next issue, and oblige, very respectfully,
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

The quicker a pig can be matured to the desired size, and fattened and sold, the greater is the profit. Imagine, in this connection, a farmer who has a 150 pounder nicely butchered to sell every week at the nearest market town? Would it not go a long way towards making things easy on that particular farm? This is only one item in farm management remember.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

A Carload of Registered Jersey Heifers

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

YOUNG COWS FRESH IN MILK.

Prices to suit the times. Address
W. GETTIS,
Ingleside Farm, Athens, Texas.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP One dapple gray Percheron stallion, 16 hands high, weighs 1200 pounds, 6 years old, finely bred, worth \$750; \$500 will buy him if taken at once.
L. C. WALL,
302 Hendricks Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

IMPROVED FARMS.

In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls.

Two 60-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893.

CROPS GO WITH LAND.

For the price of \$8 and \$7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, balance on time.
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. A good pasture well located in Lubbock county, Tex. Said pasture is 625 miles, surrounded with a good four-wire fence. For particulars address
F. E. WHEELOCK, Mgr.,
Lubbock, Texas.



ESTABLISHED 1870.

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

EAGLE BRAND THE BEST

ROOFING

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

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

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

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no surgery, no pain, no unsightly Remedies mailed free. Address **J. L. REEVES, Box 3294, New York City, N. Y.**

Ft. Worth & Denver City Railway Company.

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.

F. F. COLLINS MFG 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.

A CHRISTMAS TRIP —TO THE— “OLD HOME” —IN THE—

Southeastern States HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

—VIA—

The Texas & Pacific Ry,

—TO—

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

—AND ALL POINTS IN THE—

SOUTHEAST

—TO—

ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE
AND INDIANAPOLIS.

—ARE AUTHORIZED FOR—

December 19, 20 21, 1893.

Tickets will be sold on above dates limited for return 30 days and at the remarkably low rate of
One Fare for the Round Trip.

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

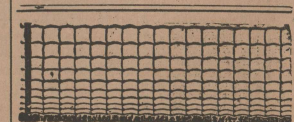
Regular and Special Trains will Carry
Free Reclining Chair Cars

—AND—

Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

In which space will be reserved on application.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned.
W. A. DASHIELL, GASTON MESLER,
Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.
L. S. THORNE, 3d Vice President and General Superintendent. DALLAS, TEXAS.



The Majority Rules.

And when it says Protection is "not in it," we submit. Have selected best farm fence for the slaughter. Knocked down workmen's wages, robbed agent's commission, strangled manufacturer's profits and will serve up the remains in a new list January 1st. Nevertheless the **COILED SPRING FENCE** itself stands unalterably for PROTECTION, now, henceforth and forever.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Uvalde News: Mr. Chauncey McNeley was in town on Saturday, having come in to meet his family. Mr. McNeley has moved all his sheep from Maverick to Edwards county where there is good range. He says the Maverick county range is in a very bad condition, much worse than in this county, and that in many cases there is absolutely nothing upon which stock can subsist. Large numbers of stock of all kinds have been moved north and west, where better range is found.

The Silver City Enterprise gives the following items: Hart Bros. of Lordsburg, are gathering a train load of cattle for shipment. The L. C. Cattle company have sold their fall crop of cattle to be delivered this month. Tom Holson, William Brahm, S. P. Carpenter, C. L. Howlett, Martin Mullen, Richard Hudson and John Brockman are rounding up cattle for delivery. There is a strong demand for cattle with many buyers in the field, and nearly all Grant county cattlemen are disposing of cattle.

It is rumored that Major Lewellyn has resigned as general live stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and that G. L. Brooks of Albuquerque will accept the position vacated. The "Major" was an efficient and very popular official of the Santa Fe system, and much regret is expressed by the cattle owners at his resignation. They all express a hope that he will reconsider the matter and will continue to give them his efficient service and popular association.

A News dispatch from Rungely, Col., Dec. 26, says: "Reports from this part of the state indicate a bad winter for stock and game. The drouth of last summer left the feed poor and the cattle are going into the winter in very bad condition to meet severe weather. Deputy State Game Warden White reports that there are thousands of deer in the neighborhood, but that many will die from want of feed, and the loss in cattle from the same cause is expected to reach fully 25 per cent.

Messrs. Lofton and Harrison, real estate dealers of this city have just closed the sale of 4000 steers, coming three-year-olds for the Espuela Land and Cattle company of Dickens county. The purchasers were Messrs. Allerton, Spencer & Franklin, who own a large ranch near Deadwood in South Dakota. These steers were sold for spring delivery. When received they will be at once shipped to St. Louis. The price paid was \$20 per head, considering the age, quality and breeding of these steers they are regarded as an exceptionally good bargain.

Eagle Pass Guide: Mr. Carlos T. Plant, lately of Sabinas, who has with another gentleman recently undertaken the lease of the great Sardinias hacienda near San Buenaventura, spent Wednesday and Thursday in this city. It is to be expected that agriculture in Coahuila will assert itself as first among the industries of the state when energetic men like Mr. Plant take hold of it. The crops raised on the Sardinias are corn, beans, peas, wheat, rye and barley and as the entire arable district on the hacienda is under irrigation, drouths add much to the value of the crops, but subtract naught from the yield.

The much-discussed question of the best way to dispose of lump-jawed and other unmerchantable cattle was considered by the directors of the Exchange yesterday, says the Kansas City Telegram of last Saturday. A vote of the Exchange will be taken a week from to-day, which, it is hoped, will dispose of the aggravating question. The directors recommended that unless buyers of such stock discover within three hours after sale that the said stock is unmerchantable and so report to the seller the latter shall be free from all obligations and arbitrators shall settle the differences. The board also

recommended to the Exchange for its approval that no commission firm be allowed to employ a solicitor who is not a member of the Exchange.

The value of corn as shown by the department reports ending December 1, is 37 cents per bushel, or 2.4 cents lower than the corresponding price last year, which was 39.4 cents per bushel. This year's price per bushel is lower by 2.3 cents than the average for the decade 1880 to 1889, and 6.1 cents less than the average for the three years 1890 to 1892. The range of prices in the Eastern states is from 57 to 71 cents, from 40 to 55 cents in the Middle Atlantic states, and from 39 to 68 cents in the cotton states. In Kentucky the price is 43 cents; 40 in Ohio; 47 in Michigan; 36 in Indiana; 31 in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and 25 cents in Iowa and Nebraska.

The department reports for the year say: The average price of wheat is 52.1 cents per bushel. The next lowest price in the twenty-three years from 1870 to 1893, inclusive, was 64.5 cents, in 1884. The average for the ten years 1870 to 1879, was 104.9, and for the ten years 1880 to 1889, 82.7, while for the three years 1890 to 1892, it was 76.6. The decline from the average of the last three preceding years, in two of which, viz, 1891 and 1892, occurred the largest yields in the history of the country, is 24.5 cents, or 32 per cent. The principal state prices are: New York, 76; Pennsylvania, 68; Virginia, 63; Georgia, 90; Texas, 56; Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, 57; Indiana, 52; Illinois and Minnesota, 51; Iowa, 49; Missouri, 47; Kansas, 43; Nebraska, 38; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 43; California, 51.

The average plantation price of cotton, as shown by the department reports, was, on December 1, 6.99 cents per pound as against 8.4 cents per pound on the same date last year, showing a decline of 1.41 cents, notwithstanding the unfavorable indications as to yield, as reported for the current year. This price is 1.2 cents lower than the average plantation price for the seven preceding years, during which the range was from 8.6 cents 7.3 cents, averaging 8.2 cents. The report shows that picking has been successful, owing to the very favorable weather, and that most of the crop has been gathered and safely housed, and a large percentage already marketed. The state averages are as follows: Virginia, 7.1 cents; North Carolina, 7.2; South Carolina, 7.1; Georgia, 7.3; Florida, 7.3; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 7; Texas, 6.9; Arkansas, 6.8; Tennessee, 6.5.

An Old Song.

When giants lived in ancient times,
Sing heigh, my boy, sing ho!
In good old England, or foreign dimes,
Sing heigh, my boy, sing ho!
They carried things with a high old hand,
Nor strong nor weak could be their hand,
And they killed whom they pleased through-
out the land,
Sing heigh, my boy, sing ho!

But the giants didn't have things their own way when Jack-the-Giant-killer arrived on the scene. You remember the story. Recollect, too, that every age has its giant-killer. We have our giants in the form of all sorts of dread diseases, supposed to be incurable. Our Jack is in the form of Dr. Pierce, who has proven the expression "incurable diseases" to be a fallacy. Can you imagine more potent weapons to assist a woman in killing the giant-disease, than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? It's the only guaranteed remedy for all functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In female complaints of every kind, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's simply a question of the company you prefer—The Giant or Jack!

Two for the Price of One.

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

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

LOOK HERE.

A Chance for Our Young Friends to Make Some Money.

The offer which the JOURNAL makes below is for boys and girls only, and will be continued until March 1.

The subscription price of the JOURNAL is only \$1 a year, but for the above length of time we will make this offer. All new subscribers under this offer are entitled to any of the premiums advertised.

Here's the offer, and we hope to hear from our young friends often:

For one new subscriber remit 50 cents and keep \$50.

For two new subscribers remit \$1 and keep \$1.

For three new subscribers remit \$1.50 and keep \$1.50.

For four new subscribers remit \$2 and keep \$2.

For five new subscribers remit \$2 and keep \$3.

For seven new subscribers remit \$2.50 and keep \$3.50.

For eight new subscribers remit \$3 and keep \$4.

For nine new subscribers remit \$4 and keep \$5.

For ten new subscribers remit \$4 and keep \$6.

For fifty new subscribers remit \$20 and keep \$50.

It will be seen that in this way, we give you one half of the subscription, and on every fifth subscription the whole price.

The Horseman's Handbook.

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

In a Journalist's Sanctum.

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

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

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

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

Cattle For Sale.

We will sell for spring delivery 2000 good San Saba county cows at \$9.00.

4000 Donley county three and four year old steers at \$18 and \$22.50.

1000 good Hunt county steer yearlings at \$7.50.

1000 good Callahan county steer yearlings at \$8.25. GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Ft. Worth, Tex.

To Stockmen:

We have succeeded to the business of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, and will continue same at our new quarters up-stairs, opposite Pick-hotel.

We will make a specialty of negotiating the sale of all kinds and classes of cattle, including contracts for the future delivery of same. We respectfully solicit the business of those who have cattle for sale. By furnishing us full particulars we can often find a ready customer, thus saving the annoyance and uncertainty of delays. We are now having inquiry from parties ready to buy. Some of them want young steers located above the quarantine line for their northern ranges. Others want cows and young steers from below the quarantine line for their pastures in the Indian Territory. There is also still some demand for good feeding steers, consequently we have customers for all kinds and classes of cattle, and are in good position to render efficient service to all who favor us with their patronage.

We also give especial attention to the sale of stock farms and ranches and large tracts of Texas land. We now have a few exceptionably good bargains in properties of this kind.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the land and cattlemen of the state, all of whom are cordially invited to call at our office when in the city.

Correspondence solicited, and all inquiries promptly answered.

Very Truly,

GEO. B. LOVING & SON,

Up-stairs, opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

STOCK FARMING.

A better profit will be obtained from cattle feeding when the fact is more generally understood that the only economy lies in bringing all animals to maturity as rapidly as possible, and disposing of them as soon as the cost of additional feeding is not compensated by the additional gain. A careful use of the scales would show that this period occurs at a much earlier age than many farmers now suppose.

The man who has all his life been keeping scrub stock, and flatters himself that such care as is usually given to that class of property will be sufficient in the case of high-bred animals may rest assured that he is all wrong; not that the cultivated breeds need pampering, as many erroneously suppose—they simply need the care scrub stock should but do not have. The point which we wish to make is that if a man is in the habit of neglecting a common beast, to his own injury and the animal's discomfort, he is not the man to keep animals which will, if kept well, show great gain and good profit, while, on the other hand, they will show rapid depreciation under neglect.

Because one class of stockmen are inclined to pamper their stock by over-feeding and providing such expensive shelter, and all that, insomuch that it is a common remark that they eat their heads off during the winter season, is no reason why another class should run to the other extreme and permit their cattle, for instance, to come out of winter quarters in the spring a lot of rattle bones. It always requires the better part of the grazing season for cattle in such condition to get back in condition for growth, or for performing any useful service. There is a golden meaning here that is to be observed if the stockman is to be assured of a good profit in the handling of his stock.

An enormous quantity of corn fodder is grown each year, but not one-third of its feeding value is procured. Hundreds of thousands of acres of stalks are allowed to stand in the fields until December or January until the grain is husked, and then the cattle are turned into the field to get what they can. Usually they find only blades whipped off by the wind and blown away, and the stalks bent and the upper part—the best portion—ruined, and even the husks weather beaten so as to be of little value. Such feed as remains is of poor quality. The greater part of it is rotting on the ground. There is hardly a better or cheaper stock feed than corn-fodder, yet most farmers treat it as though it had little or no value.

Selecting Stock for Feeding.

National Stockman.

Feeders who understand their business thoroughly know that it is much easier to dispose of fat stock on the market if the lots offered are uniform in both size and quality. A few culls in a bunch of cattle, hogs or sheep are liable to pull the price of the best in the lot down below their real value. No one realizes this fact as much as the shippers of live stock, for frequently his profits in consignments are cut short on account of a few "tail enders" that are picked up along with the better grades.

If shippers find themselves handicapped when disposing of mixed stock in the markets they are liable to try to make themselves safe when they buy from the feeder. The loss, therefore, generally comes off the producer, and for that reason great care should be taken when the feed lots are filled. It is evident that as far as cattle are concerned it will pay best to feed the best kind this winter, and in selecting feeders good judgment should be exercised in getting uniformity in quality and size. The best time to shape a bunch of stock for the markets is when it is placed in the feed lots.

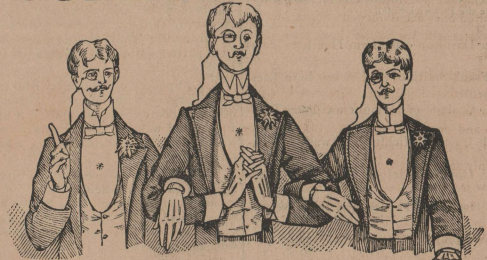
Counting the Cost.

The owner of live stock finds himself at this season of the year in a position to use a

great deal of feed either for profit or loss, and too often we fear the latter is the result of his operations. Every farmer thinks enough of his stock to see that it is allowed sufficient food to sustain life, but that is frequently all that he thinks about. He has, for instance, a bunch of young steers, which, according to his way of figuring, it will be most profitable to fatten off on grass next summer. The average weight of these steers is probably in the neighborhood of 1000 pounds at November 1 and that is exactly what they weigh May 1 following, if they are provided with merely the food of sustenance. What a grave error this is in the policy of stock feeding! The steers have been kept alive during the winter, to be sure; but what has become of the food consumed? It did not contain any surplus of nutriment which the animals could store up in their bodies as flesh or fat; it was not so rich that the resultant manure paid the farmer a profit; it simply enabled the steers to maintain life, and was, therefore, wasted. Had the steers been sold in the fall, they would have brought a certain sum of money as they weighed no more in the spring, they would have brought no more money than in the fall, but that does not tell the real loss, for from the spring value we must deduct the value of the food consumed for maintenance during winter. Had the steers been sold in the fall the food could also have been sold, and a comfortable sum of money realized for both, and such management would also have saved the labor of feeding the animals. So we see by keeping the animals merely alive during winter we waste food and earn no wages for our work. Reasoning in this very simple way, it must be plain to even the beginner in stock feeding that the entire profit of feeding depends upon the utilization of the food provided for animals in excess of the amount absolutely necessary to keep them alive, neither going back or forward in condition. The only way to arrive at the true condition of the animals is to weigh them in the fall and once a month until spring, thus ascertaining whether they are making progress or not, and calculating the cost of the gain being made. The amount of food necessary to merely maintain the animals in their fall condition may be materially lessened or increased by management. If the steers have to heat large quantities of ice-cold water in their stomachs, if also they have to snivel in a cold yard and consume rank straw and other fodder, the amount of food they will consume will be immense, for much is needed for combustion to maintain body temperature against inside and outside cold. Good shelter, food and water with the chill off at once reduces the amount of food needed for maintenance in that a portion of that consumed is stored up as profitable increase in weight of milk or butter fat. It can also be readily understood that this increase is absolutely necessary if profit is to be made, for in its absence loss is certain. The truth of this argument applies to all kinds of live stock except the matured driving or working horse in idleness, for all other farm animals should at all times pay for their board. The dairy cow must give a good account of the food she consumes, and careful figuring will show whether she is profitable or not; in other words, her product must not only pay for all the food she consumes, but return a better profit for it than could be gained by selling the food. The man that feeds daily with his eyes shut, never weighing his animals nor figuring the cost and the returns, must of necessity make many mistakes that mean poor wages for work and loss of possible profit. These things are well worth remembering now that it is more difficult than ever before to make both ends meet at farming, and it becomes plainer every day that the modern farmer must be a capable business man as well as a good worker. Counting the cost and making it pay are the most important lessons that farmers' institutes can possibly teach this winter.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Everybody knows how to make currant pudding, but possibly everyone doesn't make it this way: Stew for fifteen minutes a teacupful of rice and two ounces of sugar in as much milk as will cover. Do not allow it to burn. Take off the fire, and when nearly cold stir in one ounce of butter, three well beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of cream. Lay the currants in a deep pie dish and sugar well; put in the oven for fifteen minutes; when taken out pour the rice mixture over them and put back in the oven. Bake thirty minutes and serve with sauce.

If you want your turkey braised nicely, truss and stuff as for roasting, using a force-meat made of minced chicken, mushrooms and sweetbreads, in addition to the bread; lard the breast with fine square shreds of fat salt pork; place the turkey in a stewpan, braised uppermost, with sliced vegetables and sufficient broth to cover. Set it on top of the stove, and as soon as it begins to simmer put it into the oven and cook slowly for an hour and a half. Baste occasionally with the gravy. Garnish the turkey with stoned olives and thicken the gravy.

For dainty pudding take two ounces of citron and one orange; grate two large cups of stale bread and soften it with a cupful of water; grate the rind and squeeze the juice of the orange; cut the citron in small bits and mix them with the bread, together with the yolks of two or three eggs, and sugar enough enough to sweeten the mixture, butter six small cups. Just before putting the puddings in the heat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, quickly mix them with the bread and fruit, distribute them in the buttered cups and bake the little puddings slowly for about twenty minutes, or until they are brown. They are to be served hot with cream sauce.

For plain mince pie boil tender four pounds of lean, fresh beef, a beef's heart if preferable, and when cold chop it fine. Chop also four pounds of apples, one pound of suet, one pound each of currants and raisins, one-fourth of a pound of citron. Put it over the fire with one pound of brown sugar dissolved to a syrup in water, two quarts of cider and a half pint of brandy. Add, while heating, the spices as follows: One tablespoonful of cloves, one of allspice, one of salt, one of ginger and one of ground mace, with one nutmeg grated, and the juice and rind of one lemon. Let all boil together.

The following recipe for game pie is a good one: Take about two dozen quail, snipe or other small birds. Split each one in half and put them in a saucepan containing about a gallon of cold water, although beef broth or soup stock would be preferable. See that the fire is hot, and when the boiling point has been reached, carefully skim off all the scum from the surface, and put in for seasoning a little pepper and salt with

mace, ground cloves and one bay leaf, adding half a pound slice of salt pork cut into squares, two small carrots and one onion. Boil until tender, being careful that there is enough broth to cover the game. Into an enough saucepan put four ounces of butter and two tablespoonfuls browned flour, mixing well and stirring into it a part of the broth or gravy so as to make a tein sauce. Strain off what broth remains in the first saucepan, removing therefrom the vegetables and spices to go with the sauce. Slice and cut into dice shape, potatoes equal in quantity to the meat, and put in a deep baking dish; put on the top crust of dough and bake in an oven that is not too hot. If a separate pie is desired for each person the baking may be done in small vegetable dishes.

Tidy in the Morning.

Practical Farmer.

Some people, mainly male people, seem to think it a sort of crime for a woman to look untidy about her work in the morning. We know a young clergyman who strongly denounces "all such"—the untidy woman we mean—and waxes eloquent on the subject at frequent intervals. "My wife, when I get one, must always be dressed clean and neat, and have her hair combed," he says; and we laugh, because in our bones we feel that he is destined to marry an exceedingly slovenly mortal; but this is neither here nor there.

The point is, why is it required that a woman be always tidy, and a man be licensed to look as "rough" as he pleases? Who finds fault if the farmer goes about his work in soiled overalls, tucked into coarse boot tops, slouch hat and guiltless a collar? He may even "go to town" thus habited and meet neither frown nor rebuff; but if his wife be caught, at home or abroad, in soiled dress, slippers down at the heel, or with unkempt hair, there is always a talk about it.

Now, always have and always will advocate tidiness in everyone, irrespective of age, color, or previous, (or present) "condition of servitude;" but we know from experience that a fairly decent toilet upon rising is likely to be a very indifferent one by the time the forenoon is half gone. Don't we severely pin back our rebellious locks, and dress ourselves just as decently as possible each morning, before going down stairs; and are we not regularly surprised to see how mussed, floury, and generally disheveled we appear when we steal a glance in some mirror just in that last half-minute before dinner? Some women have a neat, prim look that sits admirably upon them while about their work, but the majority of us are like the young friend who wrote us recently: "We do our own work. You see mother won't keep help because she will not have the rain water dipper used in the slop pail, or the dish cloth in the bath tub; I am Bridget; and somehow when I work I work all over and get myself so dirty."

Neither man nor woman can appear at their best when conscious that they look like "a fright;" but we do not think sensible people should make allowance and respect a person for what they are, and what they can accomplish, rather than by the orthodoxy of their "business" toilet. A few years since, a prominent journal had quite a "protracted effort" on this subject, and we remember that one woman insisted that the wife—especially if she be a young one—should come down in the morning in a white wrapper, always white, understand, pink or blue ribbon at her throat, and her hair in perfect condition. Don't imagine that she did not stir up a tempest in the teapot; but plenty more people advocate theories—we can't call them practices—as silly. They all belong in the same list with the writers who waste their ink exhorting women to always meet their husbands with a smile on their face, and a rose in their hair. We tried the "smile" effort on our own, "just for a joke," and fairly drove him distracted; we never got as far as the rose. But, joking aside, neatness is woman's strong point, because it makes her appear well, and the majority cultivate it to the extent that circumstances will allow; but we repeat that it is not fair to think ill of her because she attends to her work at the sacrifice of her own personal appearance.

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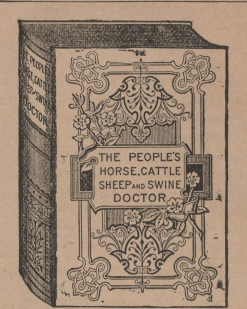
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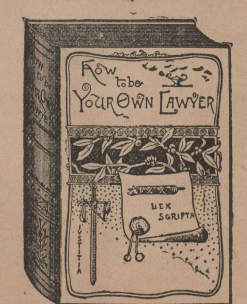


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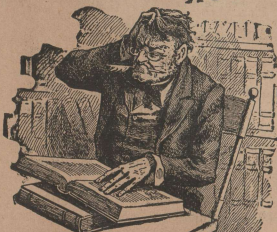


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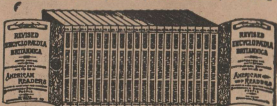
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SWINE.

If you would have olean, sweet pork, the food must be clean.

Push the fattening hogs so as to market before cold weather sets in.

Hogs and sheep pay a deal more for wheat screenings than do the elevator men.

Fed, rancid, putrid slop should never be sold to pigs, neither unhealthy ones are desired.

The comfortable hog house is a great saver food, making the pound of pork cost less to produce.

If the hogs grow as well in cold as in warm weather it is necessary to make them comfortable.

The best market for corn just now, and for months to come, is in the hog pen, under a judicious system of feeding.

If it is desirable or necessary to have brood sows rung it should always be done before breeding; it is not well to ring pregnant sows.

About half a million hogs in Minnesota to over 6,000,000 in Iowa ought to suggest something valuable to the farmers of the first named state.

Feed regularly; feed the young hogs often; vary the feed occasionally; feed enough, but not too much. Over-feeding is even worse than under-feeding.

Fermented food, which means that alcohol has begun to generate in it, or putrid food should not be fed to hogs; but slightly acid food is often very beneficial.

No matter how cheap your food may be, feed it to the best possible advantage; then when its price is higher you will discover that you have formed every useful habit.

It now looks like it would be profitable not to crowd the fattening hogs too fast. But remember, when the hog stops laying on pork he needs to pass on; for all food eaten after that is a dead loss.

Skim milk is a bone-making food, as it supplies what corn lacks. Corn supplies what the skim milk lacks. The natural inference is they should be fed together. Feed them to the calves and 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.

Feed the pigs for lean pork. The market now is less for fat and more for small and medium weights. To accomplish this and yet turn them off with economy, you should mature them well on grass and finish with corn, varied as much as possible by bran, silage, oil meal and other food items which will go less directly to making fat.

Professor Henry has found by experiment in feeding hogs that bone meal makes corn go further, and that hard wood ashes are nearly as good as bone meal. The effect of the bone meal and ashes was to save 28 per cent of the corn required to produce 100 pounds of gain. There was about 50 per cent more ash in the bones of the hogs receiving bone meal or hard wood ashes than in the bones of those not so fed.

Before the hogs go into winter quarters see that they are thoroughly cleaned and renovated of all disease-generating material. Manure that has been left in the sheds and sleeping quarters should all be removed to the fields at this season of the year. The secret of keeping hogs healthy consists in keeping them clean, and failure to do this and feed properly accounts for nearly all of the so-called hog cholera that periodically visits the farmer's herd. Another very essential condition is comfortable sleeping quarters; make them warm enough so that hogs will not chill or pile up, and provide plenty of clean dry bedding.—C. F. Curtis.

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HORTICULTURE.

There is a story afloat that moles will not run where castor oil plants are growing, but as runs have been seen close alongside the plants, as Gardening says, the story can't stand as being a fact.

Autumn planted trees are much the better for having frost kept from their roots in winter. Many large planters adopt the plan of dumping a load of earth and mounding it up around the tree. The roots are then fed from frost during the entire winter.

Those who may have rose bushes they deem tender, and wish to keep them under cover, may dig them up and bury them up completely with earth, either out of doors or in a cellar that is always kept well aired and not heated.

It is asserted the champion quince far exceeds the orange in earliness in bearing and prolificacy. True, they ripen late and have not so marked a quince flavor, but they are so beautiful, the limbs bending with their weight, that it is a satisfaction to behold them.

Apples do not sweat. Cool apples if placed in a pile in a warm room will condense the moisture of the atmosphere which comes in contact with them just as it is condensed on the outside of a pitcher of cold water on a warm day. And this moisture contains germs of decay. The remedy is to keep them surrounded with a uniformly cool atmosphere.

The best heating material for the hot bed is fresh horse droppings and leaves, half and half. Draw to the side of the bed and mix thoroughly leaving in a close pile to heat. When the vapors begin to escape turn the heap over, mixing thoroughly, and again leave in a pile to heat. The next step is to fill the bed with the compost, packing it evenly and firmly. Over this put about ten inches of rich soil.

Black raspberries for drying are growing in favor as a leading farm crop in many localities in the east. They seem to pay better than grain crops. Raspberries are modest in their demands as to soil and manures. But to secure the best results, they should be planted on soil that is well-drained, but moist and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is good. They will not do well in wet, sticky soils, or in clay. Water standing around their roots is death to them. In heavier soils, red raspberries are more reliable than the blackcaps.

To plow or not to plow the orchard has been discussed many times without duly considering the condition of the case. On deep soil where roots can go down, and if the ground has been plowed every year while the trees were growing, to induce them to send their roots down, they will be injured but little by plowing. If the soil is very strong and the trees are making heavy growth of wood and do not bear enough, the plow may help matters by pruning the roots. But on thin soil where the roots keep near the surface, or where top-dressing has induced them to come to the surface, too many roots will be cut off by the plow. When land is plowed among trees it is usually manured; and if the old trees revive and take a new start, the improvement is too often credited to the plowing instead of the manure. If there is no other way to enrich the soil, if there is no manure to spare specially for the orchard, it is better to plow and manure an old orchard than to let it go without. Hogs and sheep will usually do the work of improvement much more satisfactorily if the trees are old and in full rows.

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Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Ag't.,
M., K. & T. Ry. Co. of Tex. M., K. & T. Ry. System,
DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS MO.

"SUNSET ROUTE,"
Southern Pacific,
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Fast Freight Line.
Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freight from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch. We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

W. C. CRAIG, G. F. Ag't.,
N. Y. T. & M. AND G. W. T. & P. Ry. Sys., Victoria.
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F. VOELCKE, L. S. Ag't.,
G. H. & S. A. Ry. Co. of Tex. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas.
H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.
N. Y. T. & M. AND G. W. T. & P. Ry. Sys., Beville, Texas.

CATTLE.

Holsteins as General Purpose Animals.

[Read by T. W. Charlton before the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein breeders' association.]

I think it is a great presumption on my part in attempting to give anything either interesting or profitable on this subject to those who have been long and successful breeders of Holsteins. But as there are a good many people who are not familiar with the characteristics or merits of this breed, a brief sketch of their origin and home may be helpful, especially to those who may be searching for the most profitable kinds of cattle, and among all the various breeds known at present, there is none entitled to so much merit or coming so near the requirements of a general purpose animal as the Holstein-Friesian, being the product of the most favorable natural conditions.

Their home and origin, as far as can be traced, is on the fertile flats of north Holland and Friesland, noted for their fertility from a very early period, every condition of soil and climate calculated to develop a large and hardy breed of cattle. And we find that the industrious Hollanders were the pioneers in dairy husbandry, and that their products in amount and quality have never been equalled by any other people on the same area, we see the reason of their zeal and effort to perfect a breed of cattle suited to their special industry. To them the typical dairy cow has been the image of profit.

To develop in the Holstein offspring those qualities that should add to their value for this particular purpose has been their study not for one, but many centuries. Thus strength of heredity has been acquired and intensified through successive generations. The breed characteristics have become so firmly established that we can depend on their being transmitted to their offspring in a remarkable degree. Some of these characteristics are: Color (with the exception of the Aagie family, the family is almost invariably black and white, both in pure bred and grades), rapid growth, vigor, early development, shape, large size, heavy weighing either alive or slaughtered, and gentle disposition; these qualities place them in the front rank as producers of veal and beef, and unequalled producers of milk for cheese and butter. I admit that the standing of the breed in our beef markets is not what its actual merits entitle it to, but do not be distracted by any clamor that the breed is wanting in beef quality; there is no doubt that prejudice has contributed largely in this matter. Prejudice is very likely to be the child of ignorance.

It is the lack of a knowledge of the facts that very often leads to wrong impressions and to false conclusions. There has been such a demand for pure-bred Holsteins for breeding purposes that very few have found their way to the principal beef markets—hardly enough for dealers to grade them in value properly, yet without knowing how or why dealers class them unsatisfactory for the markets.

For dairy purposes the Holstein-Friesian cow is pre-eminently above all others in turning the products of the fields into the best and largest amount of milk for the city dairyman, or for the cheese factory or creamery. Would it not be wise then, since dairying has become a necessity to the farmers of Canada on account of the "McKinley bill," "National policies," monopolies and all

other plagues, for the Canadian breeders of Holstein-Friesians to maintain and improve the dairy qualities of the noble black-and-whites?

A man who wishes to have his cattle quiet and easily handled must himself be quiet when about them. An excitable, nervous, ill-tempered man should never be permitted to have the care of stock. It is well to bear in mind that good breeding is just as valuable in the man as in the animal of which he is master.

Cattle, if properly managed and provided with sufficient shelter, can be wintered on corn-fodder alone. With the addition of plenty of good straw it will furnish abundant roughness for idle horses and large colts. Do not deprive the stock of roughness, but endeavor to save all the timothy hay possible, as it will be high and scarce in the spring.

The great surplus of cattle seems at last to become exhausted, and the diminishing supplies have sustained prices throughout the panic when wheat and horses went below cost of production. The limited exports have advanced prices in London. With courage and energy let us grade up for better prices sure to follow. Thousands of breeding cattle have been marketed, and already good grade steers are scarce, while the demand is increasing. The best authorities agree that we are on the eve of a period of exhaustion in cattle, and farmers should now save the cows and prepare to the ever-increasing demand for good beef in all our cities as well as our increasing export trade.

The National Stockman tells us that dehorned cattle are selling for more money in the markets than the horned cattle are. This is not news, but is only another evidence that dehorned cattle are the best to have. The same paper also says, regarding breeding sales in England: "Pure-bred cattle continue low in England as well as in this country. A report of a public sale of prize-winning Shorthorns of 'fine blood and pedigree' gives evidence that the English breeders of beef cattle are compelled to accept fully as low prices as are now ruling in this country. Prices at this sale ranged from \$150 down to \$25 per head; very few sales being at over \$100. The only consolation in this condition of affairs is, that if misery likes company, the American breeders of beef cattle may rest assured that they are no worse off than their friends in England."

It is reported from Emporia, Kan., that "after being out over twenty-four hours the jury in the celebrated Texas cattle-fever case returned a verdict of \$47,000 against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, granting \$47,379.70 damages, divided among 159 different claimants, ranging from one claim of nearly \$20,000 down to \$12 for a single heifer. The question of law at issue in this case is a very important one to all transportation lines and many intricate and vital questions of law are involved which have never been passed upon by the United States supreme court. The main question, however, is the liability of the carrier. In this case the Hosier Bros.' Texas cattle had a clean bill of health—a permit from the Kansas live stock sanitary commission, whose duty is to make and enforce proper quarantine regulations. The cattle brought in Texas fever and a great loss of native cattle occurred. The question of the liability of the carrier under these circumstances has never been."

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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.

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THOS. B. LEE,

President and Manager.

E. B. OVERSTREET,

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Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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Commission Dealers in Live Stock,

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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Live Stock Commission.

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

A. C. Cassidy W. L. Cassidy A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis.

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SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis.

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SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards,
East St. Louis, Ill.

Kansas City Stock Yards,
Kansas City, Mo.

Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill.

MARKET REPORT.

Monday being Christmas day, business was suspended at all the markets and Tuesday was the first market day of the week.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Dec. 28,

The cattle market was firm Tuesday at 10@15¢ higher. Sales were largely at \$2 75 @3 00 for cows, heifers and bulls and \$3 60 @4 65 for steers. Hogs were firm and advanced 10@15¢, common to extra reached \$5 10@5 50, yet most of the different lots on hand ranged at \$5 20@5 40. The sheep market was better than for several days past, gaining 10¢. Prices ranged from \$1 00@ \$3 50 for sheep, with lambs at \$2 60@4 75, the former principally at \$2 00@3 00, the latter at \$3 50@4 00.

Wednesday's cattle market was steady and dull. The bulk was common and medium, and in some instances sold below \$4 75. Many sales of steers were at \$3 40@3 75, while the lean and rather rough offerings went at \$3 00@2 25; cows steady at \$1 80@3 00. There were no special offerings in the hog market and buyers and sellers were neither anxious to give or take. The market opened and closed dull. Sheep market steady with prices ranging from \$1 00@3 50; poor to medium \$2 75@3 50. Lambs unevenly higher, choice being 20¢@25¢ up, and common to good advanced 10¢@15¢. The quotations, however, were \$2 75@4 75 for poor to choice. Wednesday's receipts were 13,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs and 11,000 sheep.

Receipts to-day were, cattle, 8500 head; hogs, 28,000 head; sheep, 7000 head. Cattle sold at \$2 00@3 00 for bulk of cows and bulls, and \$1 25@3 50 were extreme range prices. Hogs weak, unsettled and declining 10@15¢; choice medium, \$5 40; popular prices, \$5 10@5 30; poor, \$4 90@4 95; culls at \$2 00@4 50. Good to choice muttens stronger and fairly steady for grades below lambs; best, \$1 75@4 85; \$1 00@3 60 for poor to choice sheep, and \$2 85@4 85 for lambs corresponding.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Dec. 28, 1893.

The cattle market at this place Tuesday had undergone a decided change, and the market opened strong with native steers at \$3 00@4 50; fed Texas steers, \$3 00@3 65; grass fed Texas steers, \$2 40@3 20. The hog market was firmer at \$5 00@5 25, but a majority of the sales were at \$4 75@5 00. There was several loads of fine hogs on the market that day, but no fancy prices were offered, and they went over as future offerings. Sheep were in demand and the market in consequence was very firm. The range was firm at \$2 00@3 50.

Wednesday's receipts were 1800 cattle, 5800 hogs, 700 sheep. The cattle market was firm with native steers at \$3 00@4 50; cows and heifers, \$2 10@3 20; fed Texas

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas,
P. O. BOX 140.

\$200,000

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET

STEWART & OVERSTREET,
Live Stock Commission Merchants

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

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

steers, \$3 10@3 67½; grass fed Texas steers, \$3 10@3 20. The hog market was a shade off, the top price being \$5 30; bulk, \$5 00@5 25. The sheep market was steady and mixed natives brought \$2 50@3 00; muttens brought \$3 50, and some choice ones were even higher than those figures. 110-day's receipts were 1000 cattle, 4400 hogs and 100 sheep. Cattle market strong. Fair to good native steers, \$3 00@4 50; cows and heifers, \$1 90@2 35; fed Texas \$3 00@3 75; grass Texas, \$2 25@3 00. Hog market opened with bulk of sales at \$4 90@5 15. Sheep—Native mixed, \$2 50@3 00.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 28.

Tuesday the cattle market was inclined to be inactive, superinduced, no doubt, by the holiday of Monday. Texas steers were quoted at \$2 10@3 35; Texas and native cows, \$1 25@3 30; stockers and feeders, \$2 30@3 65. The hog market was firm with bulk at \$4 95@5 10; heavy, \$4 75@5 12½; light, \$4 50@5 10. There was nothing doing in the sheep market, the offerings being small and of inferior quality.

Wednesday's cattle receipts were 4200 head; hogs, 4900 head; sheep, 400 head. The cattle market was steady and Texas steers opened at 40¢ higher than Tuesday's prices. Texas steers, \$2 60@4 00; shipping steers, \$4 00@5 50; Texas and native cows, \$1 75@2 25; butchers' stock, \$2 30@4 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 50. In the hog market there were some good offerings and sales. The market opened steady to 5¢ higher, with bulk at \$5 05@5 20; heavy packing and mixed, \$4 95@5 20; light yorkers and pigs, \$4 50@5 15. The market for sheep was slow and weak and the quotations were below the lowest of last week.

To-day's receipts were 3400 cattle, 4100 hogs and 300 sheep. The market for cattle was dull, weak and lower; Texas steers, \$2 30@3 50; shipping steers, \$4 00@5 50; Texas and native cows, \$1 25@3 25; butchers' stock, \$2 00@4 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@3 60. The hog market was weak; bulk, \$5 00@5 05; heavy packing and mixed, \$4 75@5 15; light yorkers and pigs, \$4 65@5 10. The market for sheep and muttens was slow and weak and with a decided tendency to go lower.

HORSE MARKET.

Kansas City horse market has been unusually active. Receipts were fair and not near up to the demand. Below are average quotations:

Extra draft, 1500 lbs.	\$110	to \$150
Good draft, 1300 lbs.	80	to 100
Extra driver	100	to 200
Good drivers	75	to 100
Saddle, good to extra	75	to 175
Southern mares and geldings	25	to 75
Western mares, unbroken	20	to 50
Western ponies	12	to 20

Price of mules:		
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years.....	40	to 50
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years.....	45	to 50
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra	80	to 120
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good	70	to 85
15½ hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	80	to 100
15½ hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	90	to 95
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....	100	to 150

Fort Worth Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

FORT WORTH, TEX., Dec. 28, 1893.

Receipts of all kinds of stock at this market for the week ending December 28 have been fairly liberal with a strong demand for all hogs weighing 200 lbs. or over at 5¢. Could sell a few more cars of good cows at strong prices ranging in price from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per hundred, owing to quality. No good corn or meal cattle on sale this week.

L. L. Brigran, Abbott, Tex., had one car of hogs here Tuesday; J. C. Webb one car of hogs, Itaska, sold at 5¢; R. P. Edgington, Itaska, Tex., one car of good hogs, 25¢ lb, at 5¢; H. Hurlbut, Paul's Valley,

one car of hogs; J. R. Chitwood of Ardmore, I. T., the popular mill man, sold a car of 230 lb. hogs at 5¢; H. H. Riddle of Alvarado, had salt cattle and hogs here this week at satisfactory prices. Walter Parker shipped a car of good hogs fed on cooked wheat from Iowa Park that brought the top of the market.

W. J. Young and W. D. Taylor had one car of hogs here to-day that sold for 5¢.

R. W. Coffee, of Sulphur Springs was at the yards this week with a car of stock hogs which had to be forwarded as there was no demand for them here.

Charles Coon and L. W. Christian were at the yards this week.

M. G. Buckman and J. L. Devereaux of Odesa, Tex., paid a visit to the Packing company to-day, these gentlemen are going to do some business here in the near future. Wyatt H. Williams of Petersburg, I. T., was here to-day looking around for a good market for hogs. He found it. J. S. Packham of Aleo, was at the yards this week. R. H. Jack, a breeder and feeder of good hogs at Alvarado, paid the yards a visit preparatory to sending some good hogs up.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

Sales of live stock at Carter's stock yards: E. T. Lane of Tarrant county, 47 cows, 860 lbs., \$2 25; J. S. Barrie of Kaufman county, 23 cows, 745 lbs., \$2; E. L. Mires of Dallas county, 19 cows, 860 lbs., \$2 25; C. F. Jones of Palo Pinto county, 62 cows, 620 lbs., \$1 50; W. H. Greer of Van Zandt county, 28 cows, 736 lbs., \$1 75; B. B. Elliott of Ellis county, 14 steers, 830 lbs., \$2 25; J. B. Williams of Limestone county, 34 cows and heifers, 634 lbs., \$1 50; P. K. McKinnie of Limestone county, 34 cows and heifers, 720 lbs., \$1 50; R. L. Maddox of Denton county, 78 steers, 840 lbs., \$1 25; B. M. King of Collin county, 12 extra good cows, 1140 lbs., \$2 50; Charles H. Hill of Coryell county, 59 cows, 648 lbs., \$1 35; F. J. Miller of Dallas county, 6 cows, 1270 lbs., \$2 75; E. S. Brooks of Wise county, 39 cows, 815 lbs., \$1 50@1 75; S. J. Wilson of Tarrant county, 11 veal calves, 241 lbs., \$2 75; P. C. Knox of Robinson county, 187 hogs, 102 lbs., \$4 50; L. M. York of Llano county, 260 hogs, 142 lbs., \$4 25@4 50; J. B. Hays of Kaufman county, 58 hogs, 239 lbs., \$5; B. T. Mills of Collins county, 28 hogs, 230 lbs., \$5; G. H. Murry of Palo Pinto county, 62 hogs, 181 lbs., \$5; T. C. Davis, 192 sheep, 84 lbs., \$2 75; J. Lloyd of Dallas county, 58 sheep, 96 lbs., \$3; R. H. Handley of Mason county, 141 sheep, 78 lbs., \$2 50; M. V. Young of Van Zandt county, 8 bulls, 1040 lbs., \$1 40; 5 milch cows, \$30 per head; L. B. Kurtz of Collin county, 8 milch cows, \$25@40 per head.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:

MARKET QUOTATIONS.	
Choice grass steers	\$2 00 to 2 25
Common to fair grass steers	1 75
Choice fat cows	1 75 to 2 25
Common to fair grass cows	1 50 to 1 75
Yearlings	6 00 to 6 25

Another thing which will live business up at the beginning of the year will be increased cotton shipments. There is considerable cotton in the hands of farmers, so I hear. This must seek a market sooner or later and when it does move we may confidently look forward to more money in the hands of the people. Country merchants are in fine condition. They are keeping well up with collections. They are all doing good business now and there can be no danger of another collapse."

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C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

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Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We Do a Strictly Commission Business

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

Bulls	1 25 to 1 50
Stags	1 10 to 1 40
Milch cows, each	20 00 to 40 00
Choice veal calves	3 00
Common to fair calves	2 00 to 2 50
Choice corn fed hogs	3 50
Common to fair	3 50
Goats	2 00
Choice corn fed hogs	4 50 to 5 00
Common to fair hogs	4 25
Stock hogs	4 00 to 4 50

Stock of all kind at present are finding slow sale, as there is not much demand for meat. All butchers are complaining of dull business on account of the holidays. But there was big demand for all classes of stock just before Christmas, and all that was marketed found ready sale at top prices. We expect a good market about January 1, for all kinds of stock.

Business Outlook Bright.

Mr. Philip Sanger, president of the Dallas Commercial club, recently returned from a trip to New York and other Eastern cities. To a Dallas News reporter Mr. Sanger said: "From all I saw and heard while I was away I believe that while business is not so good as it has been, the outlook is very bright. Texas is regarded in the East as being in better shape than any other state. All branches of business seem to be improving and we may expect a healthy revival next spring. Of course tariff legislation may change conditions, but the policy of the administration is well understood. We can tell nearly to a figure, even this far in advance, what the new bill will be and therefore its effect will be discounted."

"How about investments and collections?" "Collections are fairly good. I believe that the starting up of factories all over the country is a first-class indication of restored confidence in our industries and the forerunner of what I believe will be a season of renewed activity along all lines of industrial life. Money is now cheap and plentiful and can be readily secured for all legitimate business purposes. As soon as the demands of business are satisfied money will begin to flow to other fields of profit. This means that we can with some degree of confidence look forward to more factories being built, a larger volume of trade and better prices for our products for when money is cheap labor is high."

"Another thing which will live business up at the beginning of the year will be increased cotton shipments. There is considerable cotton in the hands of farmers, so I hear. This must seek a market sooner or later and when it does move we may confidently look forward to more money in the hands of the people. Country merchants are in fine condition. They are keeping well up with collections. They are all doing good business now and there can be no danger of another collapse."

A. DRUMM, Pres.
F. W. FLATO, Jr., Vice-Pres.
T. S. HUTTON, Treas.
W. J. EWART, Sec'y.

DRUMM-FLATO
COMMISSION CO.
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN & BROKERS

CAPITAL, - - \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

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(INCORPORATED)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

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.

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	438,968	32,507	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,081	1,808,111	218,468		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,591	589,588	48,229		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,987	296,546	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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

E. RUST, Superintendent.

CARTER'S STOCK YARDS DALLAS, TEXAS.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference:—State Nat. Bank, Dallas.

Ontario Veterinary College.

The Christmas examinations of the Veterinary College of Toronto, Canada, were concluded on Thursday, December 21. The various students were subjected to a rigid examination on the subjects of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and diseases. The examining board is composed of prominent veterinary surgeons practicing in Canada and in the United States.

The following gentlemen were awarded diplomas:

GRADUATES.

Irwin W. Drinkwater, Rochester, N. Y.
U. S.; Thomas Flood, Stanley, N. Y., U. S.; Thomas A. Graham, Claremont, Ont.; F. J. Hassard, East Caledon, Ont.; Charles V. Hedges, Circleville, Ohio, U. S.; Matthias H. Kuhl, Neenat, Wis., U. S.; William Longenecker, Lititz, Pa., U. S.; Walter Scott, McFarlane, Niagara Falls, N. Y., U. S.; J. H. Medd, Auburn, Ont.; M. H. Moore, Listowel, Ont.; Samuel Emery Moyer, Easton, Penn., U. S.; Coleman Nockolds, Abilene, Tex., U. S.; Henry Nunn, Bolton, Ont.; Herbert S. Perley, Ottawa, Ont.; Argo Raymond, Tilsonburg, Ont.; William Readhead, Corning, Iowa, U. S.; Howard L. Stein, Kutztown, Pa., U. S.; George R. Stewart, Arkona, Ont.; W. B. Telfer, Lowville, Ont.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

William J. Rooks, anatomy; William Schad, anatomy; John W. Welch, anatomy.

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



A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

No. 8318.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

In the district court, February term, A. D., 1891. To the sheriff of any constable of Tarrant county, greeting:

You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon Charles Grimm and Charles F. Runge, composing the firm of Grimm & Runge, and C. M. Kendrick and C. A. Kendrick, composing the firm of C. M. Kendrick & Co., who are non-residents of the state of Texas, to be and appear before the district court, to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the courthouse thereof, in the city of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in February, A. D., 1891, the same being the 12th day of February, A. D., 1891. File number being 8318, then and there to answer the petition of Jacob Fester, filed in said court, on the 14th day of December, A. D., 1889, against the said Grimm & Runge and C. M. Kendrick & Co., and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: That plaintiff owns in fee and is possessed of the southeast quarter of block 11, in Moore, Thornton & Co.'s addition to the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Tex., that on December 7, 1889, plaintiff purchased said property from Frank P. Capera, and said Capera purchased said property from A. R. Mignon on November 15, 1888, and used and occupied same as a homestead from the time of his said purchase up to date of sale of same to plaintiff. That on May 9, 1888, defendants, Grimm & Runge obtained a judgment against the firm of Capera & Bro., a firm composed of John F. P. Capera and Frank P. Capera in the county court of Tarrant county, Texas, for the sum of \$127.50 and costs. That on October 22, 1889, defendants, Kendrick & Co., against said firm of Capera & Bro., in said court for the sum of \$32, and each filed recorded abstracts of their said judgments in the office of the county clerk of Tarrant county, Tex., which creates an apparent lien and incumbrance upon plaintiff's property. Plaintiff prays that the court decree, that the said abstracts of judgment, are null and void, and of no effect as to plaintiff's property, and that they constitute no lien or incumbrance thereon or cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto, and for judgment for costs and for special and general relief, etc.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, R. H. McNatt, clerk of the district court of Tarrant county.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Fort Worth, this 15th day of December, A. D., 1890. R. H. McNatt,
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.
By John C. Branum, Deputy.

CHEAP LANDS.

In Southwest Missouri Farm Lands never so low. Great opportunity for the Homeseeker and Investor; no lands to rent. Send stamp for farm list and information concerning the best corn, hog and fruit country. Address:

HILL & HILTON,

Appleton City, Missouri.

Please state that you saw our advertisement in the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

J. C. McCarthy, President. Chas. Scheuber, Vice Pres't. Max Elser, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000 | SURPLUS.....\$60,000

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, FOR RENT.

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J. O. CURRY, V.-Pres.
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Live Stock, Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents.

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CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, } UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HOGS.

NOTICE TO STOCK-RAISERS!

Fort Worth Stock Yards and Packing House

Under new management, opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle

ALL CLASSES OF STOCK

and are especially desirous of purchasing all the hogs that are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter,

CATTLE OF ALL GRADES, ALSO SHEEP,

While buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle, via Chicago. Let the

WATCHWORD OF THE STOCK-GROWER

be the establishment of a home-market, which they have it in their power to do without delay.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

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

Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies

WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

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

PROVIDENT

SAVINGS

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to

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HORSES!

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On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday
of each week; private sales every day. At
THE KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS
HORSE AND MULE DEPT.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
35,000 head of stock during 1892. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for mar-
ket report mailed free. Address: W. F. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.