


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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NO. 33

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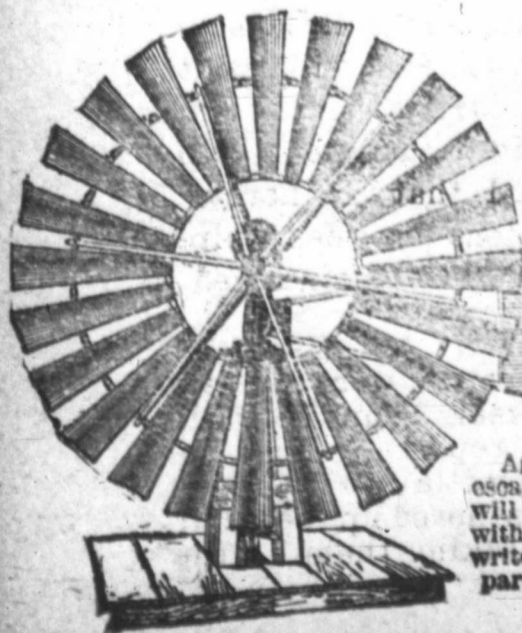
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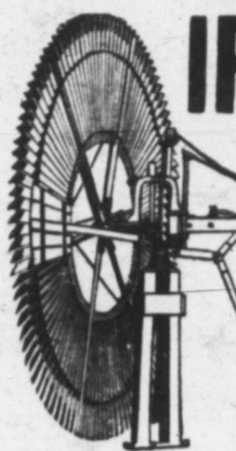
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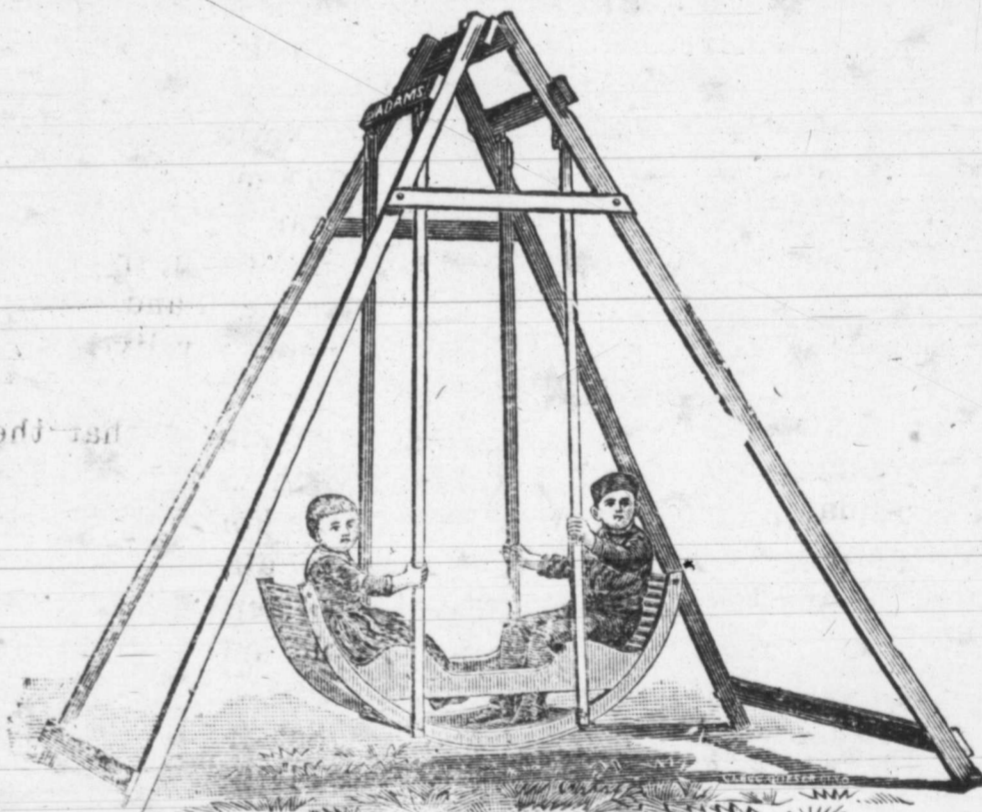


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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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All new subscribers sending \$2 any time between this and January 1, will receive the JOURNAL to January 1, '93. This will also apply to renewals of subscriptions expiring between November 1 and January 1, next.

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All postmasters in Texas are authorized to receive and receipt for subscription to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Hand \$2 to your postmaster and receive the JOURNAL for another year.

The Rain.

A good slow rain fell in this city on Wednesday night. From the best information attainable it probably extended up the Fort Worth and Denver Railway as far north as Childress and west on the Texas and Pacific as far as Colorado City. This rain will probably be sufficient to sprout and bring out the wheat, but was not sufficient to supply stock water.

The ranchmen are now sadly in need of a big hard rain that will fill up the water holes and enable the stock to occupy the range in the mountains and dry districts not heretofore used and unless they can have it in sufficient quantities to supply this they will be better off without any till spring.

A Permanent Organization.

The question of organizing a permanent Live Stock Association for the

State is one of more importance than may at first appear. The live stock industry is now in an unprofitable and sadly neglected condition, and certainly gives room for a large field of useful work.

The improvement in the blood of our animals, also in the methods of feeding and maturing for market, shipping, selling and marketing, could be greatly facilitated by closer relationship and more full and free intercourse between those interested. There are hundreds of ways in and by which the live stock industry of Texas can be benefitted by a state organization, and for this reason, and this alone, the JOURNAL favors a decided move in that direction.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Officials.

The live stock shippers doing business over the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, have already publicly expressed their regrets at the loss of W. V. Newlin and O. O. Winter, the retiring general freight and passenger agent and the general superintendent of the above named railway. This will be followed by a further expression of their high esteem for Mr. Newlin by the presentation to him of an artistically gotten up satin banner and an elegant diamond stud. This presentation will be made with appropriate ceremonies to-day at the rooms of the Railway Employees' club of this city. A large delegation of live stock shippers will in attendance. The honor they will be thus confer on Mr. Newlin will be but a befitting tribute to a most worthy retiring railway official, and will, in a measure, show to the world, the high esteem in which true merit and considerate treatment is held by live stock shippers.

Since it has been known that the Union Pacific, which now virtually owns and controls the Fort Worth and Denver, is making almost a clean sweep of the heads of departments, and is replacing the old and universally popular managers with an importation of new officials direct from the main line of the Union Pacific road, much speculation has been indulged in among shippers as to the future policy of the road towards live stock interest, and as is usually done under similar circumstances, many false rumors have been freely circulated. The JOURNAL is assured by those high in authority that the company is more than pleased with the present friendly relations existing between the shippers and the outgoing administration, and that it will be the policy of the new officials to foster and continue the same. The JOURNAL is glad to be able to state on the best of authority that the Fort Worth and Denver will continue to be the shipper and ranchman's friend, and that all reasonable requests will be acceded to by the new administration.

The Quarantine Line.

That cattle from certain localities in Texas, will, under certain circumstances and conditions communicate what is known as Texas fever to cattle located further north, is a well estab-

lished fact, that no one at all posted in such matters will longer deny.

Cattle from Southern or Southeastern Texas, or from the malarial or low, swampy districts of the state, when moved north or west to a higher altitude, either in this state or any of the northern or western states or territory, will, for a certain length of time, or until they have purged themselves of the contagions, impart this dreaded disease in a fatal and disastrous form to the native cattle of the last named localities. The full time required for the acclimating or purifying process is supposed to be about ninety days.

While the above facts are undeniable and fully and freely admitted, and while it is conceded as equally true and perfectly fair, and just that the healthy districts should be protected by equitable quarantine regulations against the infectious districts, yet it does not follow that all Texas or any part of it that can show a clear bill of health should be made to suffer, because cattle from other and less favored localities are found to communicate this disease. Not only are the Panhandle cattle free from any infectious disease, or of the ability to communicate it to other cattle, but so are also the cattle from a large scope of country further south, in fact, it is now a pretty well established fact that the power to communicate this disease is confined solely to cattle raised in a low altitude, and that those raised or ranging in an altitude of 1000 feet or over, are entirely free from any power to impart Texas fever.

The JOURNAL is strongly in favor of a quarantine line running through and dividing the state, and believes that such a quarantine should be at once established, but in its establishment good judgment should be used and only the infectious localities quarantined against.

The JOURNAL not only wants this line established, but when this is done, and the state fairly and equitably divided, it wants to see the quarantine regulations strictly enforced, and in this wish and feeling the JOURNAL is joined by all the best class and fair minded cattle men of the state.

The legislature of Texas should recognize the fact that Texas fever does exist, and should take steps to protect cattle in the healthy from those of the contagious localities, and by taking the required steps in our own state government, secure the proper recognition for our healthy, non-contagious animals from the proper authorities of our general government, together with that of other states and territories. The convention held at Colorado City on the 2nd was a step in the right direction, and should be followed up, with additional vigorous work in that direction.

The Shippers and the Railroad.

Things are not moving as smoothly between some of the railroads and the live stock shippers as they should. This may be accounted for in several ways. Neither the cattle nor the markets are as good as in former years, for

these reasons and on account of the wholesale overmarketing that has been going on for several years, shippers have, as a rule, lost money, consequently are more exacting and irritable than when they were prosperous. When the shipper was making money he did not stop to present a claim or ask for damages, even in many instances where they were really entitled to them, but now that times have changed and shippers are not prospering, they are, no doubt, in many instances, going to the other extreme, by trying to enforce the collection of claims that are in equity not just.

Railroads should have a proper regard for the rights and interests of its shippers and when they fail to do so their duty should be to pay reasonable and equitable damages for such failure, but it does not follow, neither is it just and right, that they should be hauled into court to account for every old poor cow that may, from poverty or overloading, be lost in transit. Neither is it just that they should be asked to pay for a pure bred animal for every scrub that is killed.

That the railroads have been asked, and in many instances compelled by the verdict of prejudiced jurors, to pay unjust claims, there is no doubt; that this course must eventually react to the detriment of the shipper, is equally apparent to all thinking, reasonable men.

Live stock shippers in the past have received many courtesies and favors at the hands of the railroads, they should not only be mindful of these, but should endeavor to cultivate and perpetuate the kind feelings that has heretofore existed between them. The railroads should promptly settle all just claims for damages, and will usually do so without the necessity of a law suit, but they should not be asked, or what is still worse, forced to pay unjust or excessive damages.

The JOURNAL is the shipper's friend and will not hesitate, under any and all circumstances, to espouse their cause when just and proper. On the other hand it is not the champion of the railroad interest, and instead of being under obligations, it gives full value received for all favors received by it at the hands of its friends among the railway officials, at the same time it believes that justice should be but is not being done to the railroad companies by the enforced collection of unjust damage claims. The JOURNAL also believes that these claims are, in many instances being pushed to a degree that must, in the near future, force the railroads to take steps of retaliation that will result injuriously to all parties. It hopes, however, that better judgment will prevail in future, and that the heretofore pleasant relations between shippers and railroads will be maintained.

The San Marcial, N. M., Reporter says: A bunch of cattle were driven through here last week from the Datil mountains. They report grazing so poor there that the cattle are dying by hundreds, so they gathered up the small remnant and were taking them to the San Andreas.

CATTLE.

The Field and Farm says: Some stockmen claim that there are now no more than one-half the number of range cattle in Eastern Colorado that there were in 1885, although it is beyond question that cattle are better bred, more sizable. Therefore the actual value of cattle in Colorado to-day is greater than at any time in the history of the state.

Importance of Salt for Cattle.

That cattle need salt every stockman and farmer knows, but it is not always understood how greatly they need it. The call for salt, which the system makes, can not be better testified to than the frequency with which cattle will visit any salt licks that may be known to be in their range, or the eagerness with which they will devour old saddle blankets, bridle reins or other articles that have from long use and by absorbing perspiration or otherwise become salty.

The appetite so strongly evinced by cattle for salt or anything having a saline flavor is positive proof that a certain amount of salt is not only required but absolutely essential to the health and thrift of cattle, and what is true as to cattle will apply with equal force to horses, sheep and hogs. It is a matter of too great importance to be longer neglected by stockmen and farmers. Salt is cheap, very cheap, as compared with its value, and should be used regularly and in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of the animal's appetites. There is no excuse for trying to get along without it and the stockman who does so must pay the penalty that invariably follows the violation of nature's laws and demands.

Old Cattle Trails Disappearing.

These words have a significance beyond the mere obliteration of the old trails outlined by lonely stretches of country. The highways, worn broad and bare, extending from the Southwest to the Northwest, during the season teemed with animal life, and to have seen the drive was an impression never to be effaced. It was a faithful panorama of the cattle upon a thousand hills. The trails, bearing the names of pioneer ranchmen, or designated by some distinctive feature of the route, are fast disappearing. Small towns springing up in the valleys, numerous railroads intersecting the country, the erection of fences, all denote the rapid extinction of the free range.

Over the old trails, from the feeding grounds of the Lone Star state to the shipping points in Kansas, the last herd, with its reckless cowboy outfit, has passed forever. No drives will take place this fall. This announcement to the old cattlemen is a knell that speaks to them a reality of the passing away of old things. The presuming granger, ignoring his rights, is asserting himself everywhere.

This disappearance of old trails marks an epoch in the history of the great West as pronounced as the decline of the gold fever of the Pacific slope. That unique character, the cowboy, which was an evolution of this great pioneer industry, and chief factor in its successful execution, will form an interesting chapter in the history of the West. To the old settler along the wayside of the lonely trail his personality and his wonderful exploits will remain a stirring memory, and, to future generations, a legend.

The cowboy's life was fraught with many hardships and dangers. It was such as inspires a daring and reckless spirit. Seemingly rude and barbarous as an Indian, but as valiant as Herou-

les, his code elevated him to a knightly order. His evolutions in horsemanship were as picturesque as a mimic cavalry drill. The annual drive was the event in his otherwise uneventful life. Busy and spirited preparations preceded the start, and, when equipped and mounted, he seemed a veritable Don Quixote, ardently courting danger and seeking adventure.

High personal courage and avarice are never co-existent. This was strikingly exemplified in the simple, independent life of the cowboy. His liberal hand was unstinted to his needy comrade, and his generous contributions to the itinerant preacher who came to administer spiritual pabulum would have shamed the high-toned Christian with his full bank account.

A single glance at these knights of the trail would not reveal to one that beneath the broad sombrero and simple garb masqueraded some scion of foreign aristocracy or some gallant favorite of America's best society, yet such was true, and from it fancy might weave a thrilling story.

When the invading hand of Progress has effaced the last vestige of the trail, the cowboy, like Marius, will be found sitting amid the ruins of the plains.—The Industrial American.

Feed and Type vs. Breed.

The American fat stock show is demonstrating with a good degree of thoroughness that the matter of producing prize winners is not so much a question of breed as of feed and a conformation of the individual animal favorable to good results in the feed lot. In other words, it is developing the fact that this show (and in a general way the whole battle of the breeds) is little more or less than a feeders' contest. The man who selects his animal with the best judgment and who finishes it in the most masterly manner is the individual who gains the most glory and gold galore. The skilled feeder seems to "get there" just about the same, whether he have a Short-horn, a Hereford, a "doddie," a Sussex, or any other improved type of bullock. The converse of this proposition is obviously as true. Subjected to neglect and careless breeding, animals of one breed deteriorate and go to pieces about as quickly as those of other lines of descent.

The Gazette has for years insisted that there is no inherent superiority in any one breed over another, nor even in the pedigreed animal over the native scrub, except such as is very largely dependent upon right breeding and generous keep. We have again and again pointed out that we have scores and hundred of registered animals of all breeds that have degenerated into absolute worthlessness through bad breeding and mismanagement, and as breeds and individual animals descend the scale in direct proportion to the degree of poor judgment, neglect and abuse of various kinds to which they are subjected, so do they rise to outstanding merit and distinction at these shows in response to the application of common-sense principles in the breeding and of fidelity and liberality in the feeding. In brief, success at the fat stock show, success in the market place, success in the sale ring, success on the farm is at all times and upon all occasions more dependent on the individual than upon the particular pedigree register into which his breeding animals are entitled to entry. The man who succeeds with Shorthorns would in all probability score a success with any other good breed of kindred type, for if he has the judgment to use bulls of the right stamp and to handle the animals in a skillful manner in the one case he would doubtless do so in the other. This being true, the adjudications of the show yard are not to be cited as establishing so much the supremacy of

the breed to which the sweetstake animals belong as the ability of the breeder and feeder. The personal factor is one which has not usually received sufficient consideration.

The foundation of all success of course rests in the type or character of the animal. No man can make a good silk purse out of an old sow's ear, but given equally good specimens of any one of the leading breeds to start on and success is almost wholly dependent upon the individual manipulator.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Necessity of Improvement.

There are at this time, in round numbers, 7,000,000 cattle in Texas and it is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that 5,000,000 of these are common, straight Texans, or more plainly and correctly speaking, are scrubs. The last few years, and more especially this year, has fully and clearly demonstrated the fact that there is no longer any money to be made in producing this class of cattle. They have outlived their usefulness; they are no longer wanted in our markets, and if raised at all must be sold at a price below the usual cost of production. The question, therefore, resolves itself down to this, will the cattlemen of Texas continue to produce cattle that are not wanted and can only be used for canners, and then only at ruinous prices, or will they introduce pure bred bulls and begin now to raise a class of cattle that are in demand, and that can be readily disposed of at remunerative prices? This is an important question; one that greatly affects not only the cattle industry of Texas at large, but each and every individual member. It is a question in which all Texas and the entire Union is interested, but one which the cattlemen and farmers alone can answer. Their action in the premises will be watched with much interest by the people generally and the meat consumers of the entire nation especially.

When the range country was open, grass plentiful and free, and beef commanding high prices there was a profit in handling straight Texas cattle, but even then the largest profits and most satisfactory results were realized from the improved herd. But now it is necessary for each cattle owner to own or lease his lands. It is also found necessary to provide some kind of food for a few months in winter to enable the cattle to successfully bridge over the stormy, bad days. All this costs money, more than the value of the scrub will justify, but not more than can to good advantage be expended on improved stock.

There was a time several years ago when the range was fresh and only partially stocked; when common Texas cattle grew up rapidly, matured early and soon developed into a fair quality of beef, but that time has passed never to return. The scrub of to-day is far inferior to his ancestor of eight years ago. His style, quality and flesh no longer entitles him to a consideration on the markets by any one but the greedy, avaricious canner who insists on putting him into tin cans at a price below the cost of production, marketing and other expenses. While this is true as to the scrub, the high grade, well fed steer is eagerly sought after by the dressed beef men, the Eastern shipper, the local butcher and the exporter at good paying prices. In proof of the great superiority of improved beef over scrubs, it may be truthfully said that there has not been a week during the past year, even when the market was at its worst and scrub Texans were selling at \$2@2.50, when good, fat, high grade steers would not have brought \$6@6.50.

There are innumerable arguments that might be used to show the necessity of immediate and radical improvement in the blood of Texas cattle, but if those interested will only take the time and trouble to figure for them-

selves on the results they will certainly be able to at once demonstrate to their entire satisfaction that they do not want any more scrubs. The scrub must go.

The Science of Breeding.

In a well-written article in the American Agriculturist, J. C. Wade North Dakota, says:

"Breeding, strictly speaking, is the science of selecting the fittest, and, by proper coupling, producing the highest type. If it were properly understood, we should have arrived at a more advanced stage long before this. But ignorance pulls down in one year what a Bakewell or Bates has been generations in building up. It is perfectly safe to buy a pure bred bull for use on common stock, for some of his line will be of advantage. But when it comes to improving the pure bred, then the most careful thought and experience must be brought into action. A cardinal principle of breeding is to breed so that the result is something uniformly superior. Each generation should be an improvement on the last. How to do this is not easily put into words, for a man may spend a fortune, and his cow have the best of care, yet there may be something lacking. One good rule is, never to buy anything in the shape of a bull because he is cheap. A cheap animal may ruin a lifework. But the breeder must become absolutely familiar with every point of his breeding cows, and it does not pay to keep any other. He should be so familiar with everyone of his cow's anatomy and character that he can call them to mind at any time.

"The general principles governing transmission of hereditary qualities from parent to offspring are about the same in all animal life, but 'the force of this lies in the application on't,' as was observed by Captain Cuttle. It was long ago laid down that 'the iniquities of the parents should be visited upon the children even to the third and fourth generation.' This principle is the one that is studied and taken advantage of, reversing the working to make better the breeds of live stock we have. Dr. Holmes says, 'I go always—other things being equal—for the man who inherits family traditions and the cumulative humanities of at least four or five generations.' This, I fully believe in. Given a dairy bull of a family that has for the past three or four generations been noted for milk and butter and one may safely breed to him. 'Hereditry makes every individual the sum or essence of that which has lived before him, and is essentially a conservative force. We cannot, of course expect all of the characteristics of the sire and the dam to be transmitted, for here steps in atavism, and occasionally brings in a spirit coming back of several generations, and the peculiarity is not shown at all in the two individuals breeding from. If we could get all the characteristics, as we do when we plant a kernel of wheat or corn, we would have the very ideal of breeding. Very much depends upon feed, care, climate and all the environments.

Breed only to pedigreed stock. What is pedigree? Simply genealogy; but by this we determine the value of the ancestors. We must reject where, from any cause, they are deficient in the lines it is desired to breed for. Pedigree directs attention to all the out-crosses; or if in-line bred, just how far; or if in-bred, just the state. It must be understood that all animals of any value as breeding stock are recorded in the books of record established for the respective breeds. By reference to these we may ascertain the exact status of an animal. In all cases where there are any doubts as to the authenticity of a pedigree, it is best to write to the secretary and find out, unless a certificate can be shown emanating from the proper authority. It is never safe to take anyone's word, 'that animal is just as good.' But with an authentic pedigree, we can trace it out and know."

SHEEP AND WOOL.

In going into the sheep business, it is not necessary to have a large flock in the beginning, but it is important that the foundation stock should be of the highest quality. It costs as much to feed and care for a poor sheep as for a good one, and there is manifestly more profit in a ten-pound fleece than there is in a three-pound or a five-pound one. The day for a profit in keeping poor animals of any kind is gone by.

The proprietors of the Cooper Sheep Dip desire, at this season of the year, to remind sheepmen that their dip does no injury whatever to the fiber of the wool; but on the other hand positively benefits the fleece, in which respect it differs from other preparations. All who have not used it and require to dip with a good growth of wool, should give it a trial. The improved condition and increased market value of the clip will be plainly visible at next shearing.

It appears that there is a better chance for the production of choice mutton in small flocks than in large ones, as the small flock is more easily tended and cared for and mutton sheep require special feeding while fattening. As the American Farmer says: "While the great flockmasters of the Southwest are breeding for wool, there is room for thousands of smaller flocks to produce fine qualities of mutton, which will command good prices. Mutton of the finest quality and flavor is not produced in the great sheep ranches of Australia, South America or the southwestern part of the United States, because the flocks are too large, and the climate against it. The small flock owners are reaping a reward by carefully breeding for better mutton to supply the constant demands."

The seventh of a series of resolutions adopted by a western sheep-growers' meeting, says: "If there were a flock of sheep on every farm, the inducement for wool buyers and fat sheep buyers would be far greater than at present; in other words, it would greatly improve the home market for wool and mutton." We think there can be no doubt of the truth of this; and with a small flock of sheep on every farm what an aggregate of numbers there would be in the whole country, and no on overstocked or suffering from heavy losses by sickness and disease. In this case the risk would be reduced to the minimum and the benefits and profits would be something like equitably distributed.

The Horned Dorsets seem to be creeping along into favor. They are hardy and very prolific, yielding a fair quality of wool and making good mutton. An exchange says that "these sheep are continually surprising their owners with some wonderful record, such as sixteen lambs in a trifle over three years, eight for a three-year-old ewe, two lambs for yearling ewes, sixty-five pound lambs at eight weeks old, fifty-eight and one-half pounds at six weeks and three days, fifty-four pounds at six weeks, and so on." They are well above the average size, notwithstanding the term "little" Dorsets is sometimes applied to them. The rams are vigorous, active and good protectors of the flock. It is claimed for them that they will breed twice a year.

Wool, like every other article of merchandise, needs to be honestly and attractively presented for sale. The fleece should be properly cleaned and tied up, and then the whole should be so stored that it may be easily inspected and its condition and value readily ascertained. But if it is stored in some dark corner or packed in a tight bin, how is the buyer to give it satisfactory inspection? In the dark corner there is a lack of light, and in the bin there is no getting at the bottom without overhauling the whole

to know what is at the bottom, and how often would he be safe in trusting to the pile, for without this, how is the buyer owner for the top fleeces being true samples of the bottom ones? While light injures wool by turning it yellow, nevertheless, wool should be stored in a room into which light can be admitted when wanted, and it should be so corded or piled up that every fleece can be got at for inspection. It is well for farmers to think of these things, for if the inspection is not complete, enough will be deducted from the price to cover all doubt or risk as to the condition and quality of what is unseen.

The Loco Plant and its Growth and Effect upon Animals.

A JOURNAL correspondent, Mr. R. L. Haines of Temple, Texas, asks for information in regard to the "loco" plant and its effects on live stock. His inquiries are as follows:

1. What are its habits of growth?
2. Is it true that it intoxicates the animal and that it takes to it as a habit?
3. How does it affect the animal?
4. I know horses eat the plant and are injured by doing so, but I understand sheep will not touch it. Is this the fact?

In answer to these several inquiries we will say:

1. The plant grows from a pointed tap root that extends some distance into the earth. It has been known to send its root down fully two feet deep. In the fall, winter and spring a thick tuft of compound leaves radiate at the surface of the ground and frequently cover a circular space of eight to twelve inches in diameter. These leaves have a downy appearance. During the summer the plant sends up a number of slender seedstocks to the height of a foot or more, and on the top of each is a small seed pod containing a number of minute black or dark brown seeds. It grows in detached bunches. During the winter and early spring months, when other vegetation is dead and dry, the loco plant, which remains comparatively fresh and green during the winter, presents a tempting appearance quite in contrast to the short dry pasturage of the plains.

2. The plant intoxicates the animal that eats it. The habit of loco-eating once formed it possesses for the victim all the suicidal fascination of the opium habit. Animals that have this habit are said to be "locoed."

3. Mr. Stalker, in a report on the loco submitted by him to the bureau of animal industry and from which these points are taken, says all confirmed loco-eaters become physical wrecks. The symptoms do not develop rapidly, but a general derangement of the nervous system follows, which is usually accompanied with more or less disturbance of the digestive apparatus. There is general loss of nervous power; the animal becomes dull, spiritless and inattentive. It wanders about in an aimless, half-dazed condition, except when searching for the plant. In time loss of flesh and general prostration is followed by death, though some months are usually required for the disease to run on to a fatal issue.

4. It is not true that sheep will not touch the loco plant. All classes of domestic animals, as a rule, reject it as an article of food, and those that have not acquired an artificial taste for it cannot be induced, ordinarily, to touch it. The writer has known a flock of sheep to graze for days over a range badly poisoned with the loco without eating it, when it was about the only thing in sight. On the other hand, he has seen a few sheep take to it with every indication of being extravagantly fond of it. They would greedily devour every morsel of it in sight and go in search of more. After a while they would give evidence of being intoxicated, and in walking would reel and stagger like a drunken man. In this connection it may be mentioned that a large number of post-mortem examinations were made a few years since by Mr. Stalker of both horses and sheep that had been locoed and two singular facts were de-

veloped, viz: first, that in every instance where a horse was the subject of examination the presence of the larva of the bot-fly (*æstrus ebuli*) was seen in extraordinary numbers. Second, that in every instance where a sheep was the subject of the examination the animal was found to be badly affected with tape worm. Naturally the question presents itself, were the bot-flies and tape-worms the result of the animals having eaten the loco plant? The explanation in both cases must be, of course, largely theoretical, but Mr. Stalker thinks there is a sufficient basis of observed facts to the hypothesis, a reasonable one, viz: that the loco tendency in the sheep may be accounted for by the prevalence of the tape worm, in part as the presence of the bot-fly larva may account for the depraved appetite in the horse. This explanation being based on the fact that one of the well recognized effects of intestinal parasites is a vitiated appetite.

The impression seems to be pretty general outside of Texas that the state is much poisoned with the plant, but Mr. Haines, who evidently thinks so, may rest assured that such is not the fact. The writer knows the plant well by sight and has seen it in but few localities in the state, having travelled in most of the counties in the state.

Mutton to the Front.

The JOURNAL reproduces in full and approvingly the following timely article from the Chicago Breeders' Gazette:

While there may not be warrant for predicting a mutton boom in this country, there seems no room for doubting its increasing popularity, and a corresponding determination on the part of breeders to keep pace with the demand for a better article than has hitherto been within reach of the average consumer. The tendency in this direction has long been recognized by such intelligent observers as have turned their attention to the subject.

One chief impediment to the universal success of sheep husbandry in the United States has been the too general inclination to place value upon animals with especial reference to their ability of wool producers. This view obtained so far back that when the national and many of the state organizations were formed they were christened "Wool Growers' Associations," in seeming disregard of mutton values. And that this was the result of misapprehension of the highest possibilities of flock profits rather than of accident, finds proof in the addresses, discussions and resolutions emanating from these organizations. Very little record can be found of proceedings outside of those referring to legislation intended to affect the price and breeding looking to an augmentation in the weight of wool per sheep.

All of which was very good so far as it went; and the resulting spirit of enterprise and emulation placed the typical American sheep well to the front as a fleece-producer. But something was lacking, and while many felt the pinch of diminishing profits they failed to recognize the fact that they were harvesting but one crop where it was possible to have two without measurably increasing flock rations or adding to the routine of management beyond greater care in breeding. Having preached against such blindness with a persistency that has sometimes been mistaken for indifference to such legislative and commercial considerations as others were for the time giving prominence, it is with more than ordinary satisfaction that the Gazette now records the evident tendency toward improving the quality and increasing the quantity of mutton to be grown beneath the big fleeces.

That there is general tendency in the direction of mutton improvement finds evidence in the increased number of typical mutton sheep at every recent live stock exhibition. Never before have importations of long-fleeced or

dark-faced sheep been heavier; never were their resources of American breeders more severely taxed or their efforts more satisfactorily rewarded. Such demand as has heretofore existed for No. 1 mutton will quite surely increase with opportunity for a more general test of its excellencies and the possibility of obtaining a supply, and our people, though likely never to rival their British cousins as mutton consumers, may safely be trusted to stand much nearer to them than ever before.

This evident tendency toward elevating the standard and popularizing the consumption of mutton, while necessarily first and most apparent in case of the recognized mutton breeds, cannot long remain peculiar to any type. In fact it has already made such headway among fine-wool sheep owners as to place a goodly number of Merino flocks in the category of mutton producers without in any wise detracting from their ability to yield good fleeces. To the Gazette a most encouraging aspect of the outlook is found in the fact that not only has the Merino in a number of instances been brought up to the standard of a profitable mutton producer, but the marked success in developing the quality as well as increasing the quantity of Merino meat has arrested the attention and enlisted the skill and energy of so large a number of sheep owners as to place within reach of all the means by which the distinction between wool growing and mutton growing may for the most part be obliterated.

The now popularly recognized mutton types are not to be losers by such transition. For such animals as they now have owners of both long-wools and dark-faces are certain to find continued good demand. The reputation of their favorites is already made, and requirements of breeders and consumers may safely be relied on to grow quite as rapidly as ability to supply their demands can be increased. No really meritorious Down or long-wool sheep will need to be long held for a buyer, no matter how far the Merino is advanced in the direction of mutton development.

Manifestly a potent reason for hitherto restricted mutton consumption in this country is to be found in the fact that really choice mutton was not to be had in any but limited quantities for "love or money." Importations from Great Britain, aided by the skill of American breeders, have done something toward bringing about a change in this particular; but so far as statistics can be obtained these show that our 65,000,000 people now consume less than one-third that number of sheep per year. With so good meat as the British types and high grades from them produce, and the proverbial inclination of our people to have the best of everything within reach, the fact that they now get along with less than twenty pounds each of mutton for the year is pretty conclusive evidence of a limited supply of the quality preferred.

From this point of view the Gazette must be excused from agreeing with those who claim to see in the preponderance of dark faces and flowing fleeces a probability of "overdoing the business," and inviting disappointment for the majority of those who are now so readily investing money in those types. Of course disappointment will come to some, and to a few, disaster; but blame cannot properly be saddled upon the sheep. These have long stood the test under conditions quite as exacting as any to which they need be exposed here. If such stock as the English farmer has made profitable on lands for which he pays \$10 to \$20 yearly rental fails to earn good money in the United States the probabilities are that the animals experimented with have gotten into the wrong hands. What are now known as the mutton types are beyond the limits in which they might be injured by competition, however diligently supported or however meritorious the material by which it is backed. There will be found room enough for all and profit for whatever possesses the required excellence.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

An engineer of Berne finds that 600,000 effective horse power can be obtained from the streams of Switzerland for electric lighting or electric power transmission.

A young man who has never had the sense of smell has been the subject of some curious tests, which have shown Prof. Jastrow that many things which we eat with relish are not tasted, but only smelled.

A stony, waterless region of France has evolved a race of animals that do not drink. The sheep, feeding upon the fragrant herbs, have altogether unlearned the habit of drinking, and the cows drink very little. The much-esteemed Roquefort cheese is made from the milk of the non-drinking ewes.

Hammerfest, the most northern town in Europe, has a night lasting from Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. Near the town are three streams with currents so strong as never to freeze, and these have been utilized for electric light, which have been introduced into every house.

The Mangisklak peninsula, in the Caspian Sea, has five small lakes. One of them, says London Invention, is covered with salt crystals strong enough to allow man or beast to cross; another is as round as any circle, and a lovely rose color. Its banks of salt crystals form a snow white setting to the water which not only shows the colors from violet to rosy red, but emits a perfume of violets. Both perfume and coloring are due to sea-weeds.

Pneumatic Tubes for Passengers.

A Hamburg company has in view a curious project. A pneumatic railway—probably underground—is to be constructed between Hamburg and Buchen, a distance of 15 miles, and passengers are to be sent like parcels through the tube, making the trip in 11 minutes. The passenger carrier is to be of cylindrical form, 40 inches in diameter and twice as long. This is to enclose three smaller cylinders, of the size of a human being, in which the passengers are to travel. Each little compartment is to have an electric glow lamp, and compressed fresh air is to be supplied while the train is in motion.

The Oldest Medical Work.

A translation into German of the Egyptian medical manuscript acquired about twenty years ago by George Ebers, the eminent Egyptologist and novelist, has just been completed. Dr. Heinrich Joachim, the translator, believes that the work was written not later than 1550 B. C., and that parts of it are of still older date. It consists mainly of recipes, interspersed here and there with proverbs, but gives some advice upon the examination of patients, and states the diseases indicated by certain symptoms. The original papyrus is a unique and important document, being the oldest medical work in the world.

A Russian Relic.

An underground city is reported to have been discovered near Korki, in Russian Turkestan. Its entrances are by a series of caves in a rocky hill, and it is supposed to have been concealed as protection from sav-

ages and robbers. From effigies and inscriptions, as well as designs upon gold and silver money, the date of the city has been estimated at about 200 B. C. The place contains a number of symmetrical streets and squares, surrounded by houses of two and three stories. That the inhabitants were of an advanced civilization is indicated by these works and by the beauty of the utensils—such as urns, vases and cooking pots—which have been found in abundance.

The Combination Sale.

The combination stock sale held in this city on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the present month, by Messrs. Ferran & Kellogg, of Danville, Ky., was a success. Of course the financial depression existing over the country operated very materially against it, but the class of stock these gentlemen offered for sale was of such character that it was not strange that the prices realized seemed fancy in these troublesome times.

Much of that success which attended the sale was due to the efforts of the auctioneer, Capt. T. D. English, who by the way, is a nephew of the Hon. Bill English of Indiana, who was Hancock's running mate in the presidential contest of '80. The captain is a "way up" auctioneer, and no man ever mounted a block who can squeeze a crowd harder.

There were disposed of at the sale 200 head of horses at prices ranging from \$100 to \$790. Of this number not a few were "bred in the purple"—notably two colts by Gazette, the famous trotter, who is thought by many practical horsemen to be the greatest horse of his day.

The jacks and jennets, Shorthorns, Jerseys and Holsteins, Cotswold and Merino sheep, Berkshire and Poland China hogs, all sold well.

Messrs. McFerran & Kellogg are so well pleased with the results of their first effort at a combination stock sale in Texas that they will make it a special feature of their business to hold these sales semi annually somewhere in the state, and as Fort Worth offers superior inducement in the way of railroad facilities, together with being headquarters of the live stock business of the state, will be selected as the place for holding them.

Mr. McFerran, the promoter of the scheme, is a thoroughly experienced, practical horseman, "born and bred" to the business, and his knowledge of the work in hand and untiring efforts during the sale, bespeaks for the new enterprise that success which is sure to follow any well directed effort intelligently managed.

Mr. Kellogg is young in the business but has in him all the elements of a successful business man, and will be heard from latter in this new undertaking.

The American Percheron Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, on the 20th. T. W. Palmer, of Detroit, was elected President; I. L. Ellwood, of DeKalb, Ill., Vice President; William Hadden, of Janesville, Wis., Treasurer; S. D. Thompson, of Chicago, Secretary. The association has registered 1,350 home-bred animals and 160 imported during the year.

The Texas Panhandle.

The following complimentary but truthful description of the resources and adaptability of the Panhandle country is from the pen of that well known and capable newspaper writer, Mr. J. K. Reeve, and published in the December number of the American Agriculturist:

"Technically speaking, the Panhandle comprises twenty-eight counties, each thirty miles square, situated south of latitude 37, and west of the Indian Territory, and having the southwest corner of that territory as its southern extreme. But generally speaking, the Panhandle country embraces all that part of Texas lying to the northwest of the city of Fort Worth. This comprises the largest body of land, of known agricultural richness, which now remains open to the home-seeker at a low price. The whole region is a vast undulating prairie, in many portions as rich as the best parts of Illinois. It is possessed of a mild climate which renders outdoor work possible all the year, and has now an annual rainfall averaging twenty-seven inches in the upper portion, and nearly thirty inches in the southern. This district has a high elevation which renders it particularly healthy, and is effective in preventing the debilitating effects of summer heat, often a serious drawback in the South to the Northern settler. Beginning at Fort Worth with an elevation of 614 feet, the altitude gradually increases until it reaches 4700 feet at the northwest corner; while the center has an elevation that is some 2000 feet greater than the highest point in the state of Iowa. This has been, and the upper portion is yet to a considerable extent, a country of grass and beef. Grain raising is as yet an infant industry, yet the total runs into large figures. The yield per acre is good, and warehouses and elevators are being built at various points. There is one item here in grain growing that must not be overlooked, the facilities afforded by the climate are such as serve to put us on a better footing with the grain grower of Europe; here, as there, plowing can go on all winter, and a greater area of land can be made ready for cropping than is possible in the North where all preparations for seeding must be made in the rush and hurry of a few spring weeks. This, of course, increases the area that the individual farmer can handle, and decreases the cost of production. Another point for the Northern farmer is that here he can pursue practically the same system of agriculture (but under more favorable conditions) to which he has been heretofore accustomed. That is, he can cultivate the same products, in the same manner. He is not compelled, as when going into a Southern sugar, or cotton, or fruit country—to learn a new primer of agriculture.

"Coming further south we get into a more thickly populated country, and one in which diversified farming is more practiced. The native Chickasaw plums, grapes and berries that are found growing wild in the greatest profusion indicate the natural adaptability of the land and the climate for fruit growing. This was early taken advantage of, to some extent, and while it is too soon for much to have resulted, there is already ample evidence of what

may be accomplished. A few good apples have been grown; more peaches of excellent size and quality; peach growing is already looked forward to as one of the industries, and small fruits are beginning to receive attention. In this and adjoining counties in the lower part of this district, vegetable growing has assumed large proportions within the past two years. It cannot fairly be called market-gardening, because it is carried on mainly by farmers as an adjunct to their larger work. But almost without effort it has assumed large proportions, and a great number of farmers devote a portion of their land and time to it. The market for which they mainly cater is more than seven hundred miles away, being Denver and the mining regions of Colorado. As their season is, however, a very long one, some portion of their product finds its way south into the larger towns of Texas.

"A page might be filled in merely naming the things that have already been profitably tried here, yet there are two common items that would not appear on the list. These are dairying and poultry keeping. With butter at twenty-five cents per pound, and eggs at the same per dozen, and the principal supply brought in from a distance, the branches offer exceptional opportunities to the farmer with small capital.

A Bad Break.

A good joke is related at the expense of Alvin Buchanan, a modest young newspaper man of this city. It is to the effect that the pusher of the pencil went out to report a party the other evening, where the home had recently been blessed with a new baby. Accompanied by his best girl he met the hostess at the door, and asked after the baby's health. The lady who is quite deaf and suffering with la grippe, thought he was asking about her cold and told him that she usually had one every winter, this was the worst she had ever had; it kept her awake at nights a good deal at first, and confined her to her bed. Then noticing the scribe was getting nervous, she said she could tell by the looks of him that he was going to have one just like hers, and asked him to go in and sit down. The Mail was out as usual next day, but the local editor has quit enquiring about babies.

Referring to the recent cattlemen's convention held at Deming, N. M., the Las Cruces Republican says: It is expected that this convention will take decided action with reference to the immediate removal of cattle from the poor ranges in this section, and that a strong effort will be made to secure from the railroad companies a special rate for the transportation of these cattle to northern ranges. The necessity of this action on the part of the cattlemen of the Southwest is quite apparent to those familiar with the condition of the range country.

Brownwood

is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Schleicher Sutton and Kimble counties. Shippers who have driven long distances to get there say it pays them to do so.

RICHARD LORD,
G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Nov 23—The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for Donole & T, Seymour, 15 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.50; 50 calves, \$4.50 each; E P Davis, Seymour, 89 calves, \$4.50.

Nov 25—Crowley & Crowden, Midland, 54 steers, 830 lbs, \$2.50; 25 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.50; 6 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.50; 19 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.60; 1 stag, 1140 lbs, \$1.25; J M McGonigall, Midland, 25 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.25; 25 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.35; 1 cow, 630 lbs, \$1.60.

Nov 27—J W Watters, Spofford, 74 steers, 933 lbs, \$2.50; 70 calves, each \$7; 26 yearlings, each \$6; A F Crowley, Midland, 76 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.20; Quin Bros, Midland, 26 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.40.

Nov 27—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for A A Hargrove, Midland, 102 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.40; 73 calves, each \$5.75. Nov 28—W E Rayner, Quanah, 26 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.40; 31 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.75; Gathright Cattle company, Quanah, 59 steers, 820 lbs, \$2.20; 53 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.65.

Dec. 1—B F Hooker, Henrietta, 23 steers, 910 lbs, \$2.40; A B Robertson, Colorado, 51 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.50.

Nov 25—Cassidy Bros & Co, sold for G B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 9 steers, 832 lbs, \$2.20; 15 cows, 702 lbs, \$1.90; 1 cow, 810, \$1.50. Nov 26—Kellog, McK & R, Colorado, Texas, 55 steers, 712 lbs, \$1.75; 275 steers, 712 lbs, \$1.75; A W Hudson, Colorado, 108 steers, 725 lbs, \$1.75.

Nov 28—Louisville L and C Co, Louisville, Ky, 51 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.50; 112 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.75; 114 calves, each \$6; Isaac Hart, San Angelo, 25 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.25; 25 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.75; 21 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.50.

Nov. 26—Scaling & Tamblyn sold for W C Wright, Bolivar, Texas, 40 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.75; 16 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.40; J G Witherspoon, Crowell, Texas, 18 cows, 704 lbs, \$1.65; 6 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.15; 20 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.75; 8 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1030 lbs, \$1.25.

Dec. 1—J W Goldston, Quanan, 45 steers, 762 lbs, \$2.25; 7 calves, each \$7; J T Spears, 48 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.75; 29 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.15; 89 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.80. Dec. 2—A J Davis, Gainesville, 14 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.75; 6 bulls, 1146 lbs, \$1.30.

AT U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.

Nov. 26—Eldridge, Campbell & Robinson sold for J F Long, Sunset, 2 hogs,

145 lbs, \$2.90. Nov. 28—Houston, city, 15 cows, 790 lbs, \$1.30; 4 cows, \$5.25 each; 31 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.40; G L Dalton, Palo Pinto, 1 cow, 950 lbs, \$1.65; 19 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.30; 14 bulls, 1130 lbs, \$1; 13 cows, canners, 650 lbs, 90c; A W Gardner, Wilson, I T, 13 hogs, 135 lbs, \$2; 64 hogs, 225 lbs, \$3.60; Deitz, —, 25 cows, 670 lbs, \$1. Dec. 1—J C Robinson, Kopperl, 30 cows 830 lbs, 1.60; 1 cow, 950 lbs, \$1.25; 4 calves, 275 lbs, \$1.60. Dec. 2—E C Thomas, Sunset, 13 hogs, 225 lbs, \$3.50. Dec. 3—Houston, City, 26 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.07; J A Glass, Zephyr, 35 cows, 778 lbs, \$1.50.

Dec. 1—M. G. Ellis & Co. sold for S G S Thomas, Brownwood, 25 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.25. Dec 2—M G Ellis, Fort Worth, 100 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.60; 100 cows, 734 lbs, \$1.50; 24 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.10; 35 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.20. Dec 3—J W Scott, Wichita Falls, 126 sheep, 78 lbs, \$2; M G Ellis & Co, Fort Worth, 126 sheep, 78 lbs, \$3; W B Puthuff, Duncan, I T, 119 hogs, 203 lbs, \$3.50; 7 hogs, 114 lbs, \$2.50; Wm Hurd, Tucker, I T, 23 hogs, 204 lbs, \$3.50.

Stock Yards Notes.

Hog market has declined 25 cents.

Receipts of hogs at Fort Worth light but very heavy in all the other great markets.

J. H. Scott, of Wichita Falls shipped in a car load of sheep.

W. D. Reelhuff, of Henrietta, marketed two cars of hogs.

J. A. Glass, of Brownwood, had in one car of cattle.

E. C. Thomas, of Sunset, shipped in one car of hogs.

Miller & Getzendaner of this city drove in one car of cows.

A Mr. Thomas, of Brownwood, marketed one car of cows.

Nat Houston, the cattle buyer, marketed four cars of cows this week.

I. Cloud, of Wynewood, I. T., shipped in a lot of good hogs.

Mr. Garnet, of Marietta, I. T., had in a car load of hogs.

G. L. Dalton, of Palo Pinto, marketed two cars of cows.

J. C. Robinson, of Kopperl, shipped in a car load of cattle.

J. M. Bonham, Berwyn, I. T., marketed one car of hogs.

Nat Houston returned Thursday night from a business expedition through the country.

M. G. Ellis & Co. sold to the Packing Co. 300 cattle at one turn. This looks like business, both for the commission firm and the Packing Co.

Col. E. M. Daggett, of Fort Worth, and Charley McFarland, the well known Parker county rabbit hunter, shipped in eight cars of feeders this week from Dundee.

Cotton Seed Hulls as Stock Food.

Notwithstanding the fact that cotton seed, cotton seed meal and cotton seed hulls were for ages overlooked as to their value as food for stock, they are at last beginning to be appreciated and are now rapidly coming to the front as our best and most desirable food for live stock, and more especially for cattle. It is, however, doubtful if they, and especially the hulls, are yet receiving the attention and appreciation that their merits entitle them to.

On this subject a writer in the Southern Farmers says: While cotton seed hulls are admitted on all sides to be an excellent rough feed, I do not think they have yet been estimated high enough in comparison with hay or other provender. Having fed large quantities for two years I regard them as being worth more, pound for pound, than average Bermuda or other grass hay. I feed per day about 8 to 12 pounds hulls, 4 pounds wheat brand and 4 pounds cotton seed meal, thoroughly mixed together, with very satisfactory results. This ration is very cheap—about 10 cts. per day—and the yield and quality of milk highly satisfactory. Hulls are much more easily handled than hay, and there is less waste in feeding, as the cows eat up the hulls very clean.

In the spring of 1890, about the time I thought there was getting to be abundant grass in pasture, my hulls gave out. The milk yield began to fall off so that I increased the bran and cotton seed meal, but never did I, during the whole spring, get as good results as when I used hulls: So I consider hulls (fed in connection with bran and cotton seed meal) equal to tolerably ample Bermuda pasture as a milk producer.

Having found them such an excellent food for cattle, and knowing that cotton seed meal is being fed to some extent to horses, I reasoned that hulls ought also to be good for horses. So I procured some corn meal, and by mixing only a very small quantity of cotton seed meal and hulls with bran and corn meal, suc-

ceeded in making them eat it. The quantity of hulls and meal was increased gradually until each animal consumed about three pounds of meal and considerable hulls.

* * * * *

This writer can very well remember (having been raised on a cotton farm 32 miles from a railroad) when teams of oxen would haul loads of cotton away from the gin, where hundreds of bushels of seed were rotting, and would have to pull in addition enough \$1.50 corn to eat on the trip, and it might be this very wagon would return loaded with Western corn to feed the horses to make the next crop. Cotton seed was then thought to be unfit for oxen. That was economy with a vengeance, but we are doing very much the same thing now.

The South is paying literally millions of dollars for horses, mules, corn, meat, hay and other products of other sections, while the oil mills of the South are burning a million tons annually of the finest feed (cotton seed hulls) for want of purchasers at \$2 to \$4 a ton, and that here in the land of cheap coal and wood.

Enough hulls are burned, if fed to a good class of animals, to produce two hundred million pounds of beef, worth six million dollars; or, if mixed with a little more skill, and made into butter to produce twelve million dollar's worth. If made to take the place of hay, corn and oats purchased abroad, the saving would be enormous, probably twenty million dollars at the prices prevailing the past year.

A New Mexico Exchange says: New Mexico and Arizona steers, double-wintered in Montana and Wyoming, bring from \$40 to \$60 a head. These prices beat feeding or pasturing in Kansas, and it would seem that the cattlemen of the Southwest could make arrangements to have their steers run there or organize combinations, secure ranges in those states, and run on their own account. It could be done for much less money than it costs to handle them in Kansas, and at much greater profit.

A Dimmitt county correspondent of the Eagle Pass Guide says: Stockmen here have had a "hard row to hoe" during the past two years on account of drouth. Grass is very scarce, and so is water. Grasshoppers flying through the county now carry their own provisions.

AGRICULTURAL.

Manure which has been composted and rotted until it is fine is more easily handled and spread, can be more evenly distributed, contains less weight of water to be drawn out, is more free from weed seeds, and better fitted for use by the plants than coarse, unrotted manure.

The farmer who said his hoe went "a horse's draught easier" after it was ground, did not exaggerate. He was reckoning by the day's work, not by the single stroke. Just so with many other tools. If the farmer has to use them all day, he expends unnecessarily a great many times the power of the horse before night if they are not sharp. This is not the season for using hoes, scythes or shovels, but axes, hay and root cutters, and all other edge tools, should be kept sharp all of the time. A good workman may be able to do good work with poor or dull tools, but if they are just right he can accomplish much more with less expenditure of time and strength.

Ensilage is a food that costs but little excepting the labor necessary to produce and handle the crop. It cannot be sold for its money value, as the hay can be, and thus the farmer feels that he can afford to give it to his animals, if he can grow it by a little work at times when he would not be neglecting other duties, and now that it has been learned that a cheap wooden silo will keep it in as perfect condition as the expensive pits of brick or stone and cement which were first advocated, there will probably be, a large increase in the growth of silage crops and in the amount fed out.

Experiments in England show the advantage of selecting the larger grains of wheat for seed. Two lots were taken from the same bin by screening. The large weighed nearly 64 pounds to the bushel, and the small only 40½ pounds. Each was divided into four parcels, and sown separately on good wheat land, not especially manured for the crop, or in other words, under ordinary wheat cultivation. In every one of the four trials the large seed sprouted quickest, made the best growth early in the season, grew better, and averaged 10 bushels to the acre more than was obtained from the small seed. If this is an invariable rule it will pay the wheat grower to select his seed wheat by sifting out the small grains. Certainly by so doing he would sift out the greater part of the weed seed, most of which is smaller than the good wheat.

Pecan Culture.

The agricultural papers throughout the country are now giving considerable attention to pecan culture. It is claimed that pecans can be successfully cultivated throughout the Southern states, and grown with more certainty and greater profit than any other crop. Mr. Herbert Post of this county has taken a lively interest in discussing this matter. In the current issue of the American Agriculturist, Mr. Post says:

The vast amount of money received last year in California from the growing of fruits and nuts shows that the profit on these crops far exceeds that of any other farm products. While these crops are confined to certain prescribed localities, the pecan nut can be grown wherever the hickory thrives. It is hardy, tough, free from blight, insects, scale, or any of the usual ailments common to orchard trees. The products of most orchard trees must be hurried to market at once when gathered. The pecan nut, on the other hand, can be held for months, and the market chosen as desired. The growing of cotton exclusively has nearly bankrupted the South; and the present outlook is that the cotton growers are raising six cent cotton, which means a loss of about \$20

a bale upon every bale raised. At this rate, how far "over the hills to the poorhouse," is a question many will ask. If the South ever succeeds, agriculturally, the planters must diversify and grow feed and other crops, which cost little for seed, care and cultivation. Aside from the pecuniary benefits, the family would be physically benefited by the use of more fruit, and orchards should be planted. The wild pecan trees commence bearing at six years. At ten years they yield four to five bushels; at fifteen years, from ten to twenty bushels of nuts to the tree. The low alluvial lands lying along the borders of streams, useless for cultivated crops, can be made the most profitable acres of the whole farm by planting the Pecans. Another good plan is to select the best place on the farm and plant it with pecans, peaches and vegetables. Plant the pecan trees thirty-five-by-thirty-five feet apart, giving thirty-six pecan trees per acre. The plow can be run within two feet of the Pecans without injury, as they have a tap-root. The nuts should be planted in the fall where the tree is to stand.

Picking Cotton by Machinery.

The fact that the great cotton crop of the United States is still picked by hand, affords an abundant field for the efforts of American inventors, and it is not surprising that 174 machines for picking cotton have been patented in the United States, but not one of them has ever proved practicable. Twice as many more have probably been invented, but never patented, and the ten fingers of our southern darkies continue to be the accepted mechanism for picking nearly 8,000,000 bales of cotton per annum. Moreover, it should be remembered that these 8,000,000 bales of cotton or nearly 4,000,000,000 pounds of cotton in marketable condition, represent at least 13,000,000,000 pounds in the condition in which it is first picked.

The price paid for picking cotton is usually 75 cents per hundred pounds, and as 1600 or 1700 pounds of seed cotton will yield but about 500 pounds after it is ginned, it follows that the cost of picking is equivalent to from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds when the cotton is ready for market. To pick the cotton crop of the country, amounting to 13,000,000,000 pounds of seed cotton, costs not far from \$100,000,000 per annum, and the further stimulus is given to efforts to invent labor saving picking machines, from the fact that labor is always scarce in the picking season. It is stated that Mr. A. L. Ellis, near Austin, Texas, was compelled to allow 2000 acres of cotton to go back into the ground last season, because he couldn't get hands to pick it. The cotton picking season in the Southern states is now four months in length, and the work begins long before there is a fair amount of bolls open and continues until long after the harvest should have really been completed.

One of the latest devices in the form of a machine for picking cotton is mounted on two wheels, each five feet in diameter, its cylinders equipped with spindles and revolving fingers armed with horse hair or card clothing. The apparatus is drawn by two mules over the row of cotton bolls. The revolving fingers catch the lint and it is brushed off by revolving brushes and dropped into a receptacle behind the cylinders. Several Texas gentlemen have enough faith in the practicability of this machine so that they are putting a great deal of time and money into it.

Another machine for picking cotton is being constructed by J. I. Case of Racine, Wis., the millionaire manufacturer of threshing machines, and owner of the famous race horse, J. E. C. Still another is being worked over by some leading cotton men in New York City. It is to be hoped that these various experiments may result in giving to the world that great desideratum, a

machine cotton picker. — American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Farmers and Farmers.

The following from a newspaper published at Seattle, away up in Washington, is too good and too true to be lost, therefore the JOURNAL reproduces it with the hope that it may have a good effect on some of our Texas farmers who are always behind with their work but have plenty of time to loaf around the neighborhood store and talk politics.

"Our dispatches announce that the unthreshed wheat in the western part of Kansas is damaged by poor shocking. These careless farmers probably belong to that class of shiftless agriculturists who have been too busy with bedlam politics to take time enough to properly shock their grain. These so-called farmers will be cursing everybody henceforth save the right party—themselves. This kind of farmer is identical with the agitator, who gives so much time to howling about the theoretical wrongs of the workingmen that he has no time to properly care for the training of his children, and so his bright boy runs the street without rebuke or care, and soon graduates a full-sized hoodlum. This sort of a farmer's mouth is full of sentimental wrongs, which he lays to the charge of the capitalist or congress, but neither the capitalist or congress is responsible for the fact that he failed to shock his grain properly; or that he left his steam thrasher exposed to the weather all winter; or that his boys loafed around the depot at train time when they ought to have been at work; or that his fruit trees are never pruned; his farm implements rusting in the sun; his gates unhung and his farm wagons suffered to fall into decay from neglect.

"A very shrewd, acute observer, himself farmer born and bred, President Jordan, of Stanford University, in the Forum, quotes in explanation of this sort of 'agricultural depression' the homely old proverb, 'Poor folks has poor ways,' and bluntly says if a man devotes to lunatic politics a valuable day in harvest time; if he stands all day in a village square spell-bound by a tramp with an accordion; or lounges in a saloon chopping verbal straw and calling it 'politics'; if he never reads a book above an almanac, or thinks a thought above the saloon, should he be surprised if the 'sockless' demagogues and long-bearded cranks he sends to the legislature or congress do not afford him any relief? There are farmers and farmers. The busy farmer is like a good general; he knows the value of time too well to waste it. The busy farmer makes butter that always finds a market; his oats are clean; the horses he breeds are always in demand; this kind of a farmer is always up with the sun; he does not neglect his clover crop in the morning, because he knows he must look to his apples and potatoes in the afternoon, and his corn must be husked at night. This kind of a farmer is found on many a farm from New England to Puget Sound to-day, and busy as he is, he finds time to read books of solid sense and sound information; he earns leisure for the enjoyment of travel; he educates his family; he keeps intelligent watch on all the affairs of the day; he is able to do this because he is a doer; doing when his shiftless neighbors are loafing, or dreaming, or drinking, or cheering sentimental visionaries or artful demagogues and social incendiaries, instead of hooting folly into flight and shooting it as it flies.

The busy farmer has no time to stand around a railroad station in the middle of the afternoon to see the train go by; he is not handicapped with whisky or poker; he goes to town only when he has business to call him to town, and when in town he does not listen for an hour to the strident voice of a street fakir, or halt an hour on the corner, elevating his ears in a state of rigid, chronic attention to the notes of a wandering street minstrel. The busy farmer does not leave his mowing machine

unsheltered; he does not let his meadows grow up to white weeds and thistles; he does not lose one-sixth of his income by wasting one-sixth of his time in spending his Saturdays loitering about the village streets. The busy farmer knows that his mowing machine, his thrasher, and all his labor saving contrivances must be protected from the weather, and he knows, too, that labor-saving machinery is a costly luxury if the time saved by its use is lost in idleness or dissipation.

The busy, intelligent farmer does not pick his own pocket, by voting for bad roads, cheap money, starved and therefore stunted public schools; nor does he solemnly indict the capitalist or congress for his lack of intelligence, economy, industry, energy and thrift, by phrasing his folly, indolence and dissipation as 'agricultural depression.' In conclusion, President Jordan says:

'Mexico is nature's great hospital for the incurably lazy. The life of Mexico is summed up in one word, manana, — to-morrow. To-morrow let us do it; we must eat and sleep to-day. 'Manana por la manana' one hears over and over again at every suggestion involving the slightest effort. 'It is too warm to-day; the sunshine is too bright, the shade too pleasant; manana let it be.' This is the land where nothing is ever done. Why should we do things, when to rest and not to do, is so much pleasanter? There is the endless succession of to-morrows. They have come on to us since eternity and surely they will continue to come. Let us rest in the shade and wait for the next to-morrow.

'The man who does not know and does not care how farming should be carried on, has no right to pretend to be a farmer. Whatever human laws may do, the laws of the gods will not leave him long in possession of the ground. Sooner or later, by the operation of these inexorable laws, the farmer who does not realize the importance of knowing his business and attending to it, must let go his hold upon the earth. The process of change of worse men for better must always appear as an 'industrial depression.' For this suffering there is but one certain remedy. In the words of a successful farmer that I know: 'Let other people's affairs alone, mind your own business, and you will have prosperity.' — Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "HOW TO GROW CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

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Holiday Excursion to the Southeast

December 21st, 22nd and 23rd, via the Cotton Belt Route, the only through car excursion line. One fare for the round trip to St. Louis, Memphis Cincinnati, Louisville and all principal points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina. Tickets good for return until 30 days from the date of sale. Two daily excursion trains carrying through coaches to the principal cities of the Southeast. For rates, maps and all further information, address the nearest agent of the Cotton Belt Route, or

R. M. CARTER,
Traveling Passenger Ag't Fort Worth,
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Gen. Passenger Ag't, Tyler Texas.

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LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

SWINE.

That the hog is sometimes "the gentleman that pays the rent" in America well as in the oft-told-of Irish cabin, proven by the following statement of a farmer in Fillmore county, Minn., who says: "Twenty hogs, bred, fed and marketed for that specific purpose, and the interest on the purchase price of my farm, and in ten years wiped out the principal."

More About Hogs.

The hog business in Texas is yet in its infancy and is not receiving the attention its importance demands. There are but few farmers in this state who could not make hog raising at least in small way profitable. If more corn and other suitable feed for hogs were raised on our Texas farms and more better hogs and the products fed to and in this way turned into money could be found much more satisfactory and profitable than the large unprofitable cotton crops that are now being grown. If our farmers will prepare themselves for this remunerative and pleasant branch of our live stock business in a thoughtful business-like manner they will be surprised at the satisfactory returns it will yield.

The farmer who can situate himself as to turn off from one to two carloads of good hogs each year, is certainly fairly well provided for in the way of a cash income, and if he uses proper skill and judgment will soon add himself the possessor of a creditable bank account.

To begin with the boar should be a pure bred animal, while the sows need not be so finely bred, but should be of good stock, and good breeders. Care should be taken to keep both boar and sows in proper condition; they should be coupled so as to have the pigs come at the proper time. The pigs should be kept in thriving condition, in fact pushed from the day of their birth until they are marketed.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives some valuable suggestions on hog breeding, the coupling season, etc. He says:

Probably the first question a farmer should consider when he thinks of mating his breeding stock for early pigs, February or March, is, "can I care for them when they come; have I sufficient shelter or can I prepare it?" If there is doubt about this point, the breeding should better be deferred, so that the breeds may be farrowed in April. Misfortune usually comes to the man that counts on a fair pleasant spell of weather to help him out at this important time. An April pig well started far exceeds in value a March pig stunted with cold. A cold, bleak day in March, with its piercing wind, will take more out of the pig than many pleasant days of sunshine will put into it afterwards. The only safe plan to build on for early pigs is to have the best and most complete houses for comfort that can be arranged. Even with these our calculations sometime miscarry.

When it is determined as to the time the pigs can best be cared for, then counting back 112 days (the period of gestation) we have the time for mating. Of course we cannot get this date always just as we want it; however, the variation need not be much over two weeks, the periods of heat in the sow being about seventeen days. If she is irregular in this respect, we do not count much on her bringing a valuable litter of pigs, if indeed she will breed at all. Sometimes a breeder will become enthused with the idea of stimulating the systems of his sows to bring them in heat at the time desired. We

would caution against this as being contrary to nature, and consequently entirely unsatisfactory in results.

We have casually assumed that the farmer has his herd all in good shape, but we will give this some attention. The value of the offspring depends to a great extent on the condition of the parents at breeding time. If they are out of condition at that time no after care can rectify it. There is a wide difference of opinion as to what is the proper condition for a sow at coupling time. Some claim that a sow does best low in flesh, thinking it no detriment if she is so thin that her ribs can be counted. We have known sows to bring large litters when bred so low in flesh, but it is unsafe. There is a point in breeding a sow low in flesh that makes it a success, that is entirely overlooked by most men. When a sow is in this condition it is often after she has just weaned a litter; her feed not being cut down, she is improving very fast; this fact of being on the gain makes the coupling a success. On the other hand, a sow running down in flesh when coupled seldom gives a satisfactory return. Always aim to have the sows gaining in flesh at this time.

Many probably go to the other extreme and have the sows in too high flesh. This is equally as fatal to success as the other; too much flesh interferes with conception, although we believe the kind of flesh has much to do with the result. A sow fed upon mixed rations will no doubt do better than one fed upon corn alone. A herd of sows in good condition, that run together, often come in heat about the same time, making it possible for the farmer to have the pigs come near together. When this can be controlled so the pigs on the farm are all farrowed within one week's time, it is a great advantage in that it saves time in caring for them; being all near the same age and size, they feed and sell to a better advantage. As we have said, a sow should be gaining in flesh when bred, but not too fat. After she is bred the desired amount of flesh can be put on.

We are satisfied the value of the male is not estimated as highly as it should be at breeding time. Almost the universal custom is to turn the boar with the sows, and not limit the number of services given each sow. When the farmer has but a few sows and the boar is not to be used on other herds, the breeder may be, and often is, entirely satisfied with results. But when the boar is allowed the liberty of a number of herds in this way some of the owners will be disappointed. One service (or two at farthest) produces the most satisfactory results. The best of attention should be given the male that he may be in prime condition. He needs more than a dry lot range, fence-corner shelter, and all corn for food. Every farmer owning a herd of half a dozen sows should own or have under his control, a boar. Sows, after coupling, should be separated from their mates until the time of heat is past. With this treatment they will be more apt to catch. Sows bred the first time in heat after weaning a litter often fail to breed, but the second time in season they seldom fail if in as thrifty condition as they should be. It is much safer to use an aged boar, known to be sure, than a young, untried one. Aged animals give the best satisfaction to the general farmer. Sometimes we find men that have a preference for young sows, producing one litter and then turning them off fat, but these are exceptional instances, and suited, it may be, to particular surroundings.

As a summing up, be sure to have the sows and boar in first-class condition; estimate the boar as one-half of the herd; breed with a definite object in view as to time the pigs should be farrowed and as to time they are to be fattened.

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

Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates.

The Texas and Pacific Railway on Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, will sell Christmas Holiday Excursion Tickets, at one fare for the round trip, to all points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Also to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis and New Louisville, Orleans.

This is the only line offering the choice of routes via New Orleans, Memphis or Shreveport, with Double Daily Through Pullman Cars and Day Coaches.

It will be to your interest to purchase tickets via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, if you desire to reach the OLD HOME ON TIME.

The only line running through coaches from North Texas points to Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Bristol, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, Meridian, New Orleans and all intermediate points.

The oldest mule in the United States is a venerable object of interest in Ray county, Mo. Its name is Julia, and it is 36 years of age. And, by the way, her voice is in a perfect state of preservation.

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A box of **BEECHAM'S PILLS** constitutes a family medicine chest.
Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using these Pills.
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If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced.
Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.



The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.
The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Take "The St. Louis Limited"
Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,
The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or
C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH,
Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tr't Ag't,
JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. C. French will take in the St. Louis Fat Stock Show.

Wm. Hunter will leave to-night for the St. Louis Fat Stock Show.

John Harris, one of the live cattlemen of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

T. J. Allen of Kansas City, whom everybody knows and likes, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Thorp Andrews returned from St. Louis this morning and will preside at the cattlemen's meeting to-day.

J. W. Corn, the well-known and successful farmer and feeder of Bear Creek was in the city Tuesday.

Col. H. L. Bentley, of Abilene, associate editor of the JOURNAL, spent Wednesday night in Fort Worth.

The Hon. C. M. Clisbee, familiarly known as "Doc," will head the Quanah delegation in to-day's festivities.

D. C. Plumb, who ranches in Archer county, but makes headquarters in Fort Worth, was in the city Monday.

Charles Goodnight returned from Kansas City Thursday night and went on to his Panhandle ranch to-day.

W. D. Orr, formerly of Hillsboro, but now a prominent citizen of Amarillo was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Sam Lazarus, the well known Panhandle cattleman who makes his home in Sherman, was in the city yesterday.

D. B. Gardiner, manager of the Pitchfork Land and Cattle company, returned from Colorado City Wednesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the pushing, wide-awake representative of Cassidy Bros. & Co., was in the city Monday.

Dick Chisholm, a well-to-do feeder of Terrell, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Chisholm wants to buy 300 good feeding steers.

M. O. Lynn, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, came in from the Indian Territory Sunday and returned home on Monday.

Geo. W. Merchant, for many years a prominent cattleman of Texas, but now a well-to-do citizen of the B. I. F. was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. J. Yeater, a well-to-do citizen of Sedalia, Mo., who also owns large cattle interests in New Mexico, stopped off in Fort Worth Thursday night.

C. W. Easley, banker at Henrietta, and who is also largely interested in and identified with the cattle business in that locality, was in Fort Worth Monday.

S. B. Burnett has recently marketed a lot of steers at \$3 per hundred pounds. Burk certainly gets his cattle up in fine shape for market. At all events he always gets top prices.

Tom Andrews, the Fort Worth cattleman, who has been quite sick for some time is gradually picking up again and will no doubt be on the streets in a few days.

J. E. Clardy, a wealthy and influential citizen of Fredericktown, Mo., was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Clardy

was en route to Nolan county where he owns a fine ranch.

L. B. Nall of Panhandle city was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Nall says the grass is better and cattle in finer condition in the Panhandle country than for ten years.

Capt. B. C. Rhome, the well known breeder of fine cattle, whose pastures are located near the enterprising little city of Rhome, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, will take a prominent part in the Newlin presentation in this city to-day. Mr. Harrell makes a full team and never does anything by halves.

Capt. E. F. Ikard came down from Henrietta Thursday. He says the rain fall at Henrietta Wednesday night was about one and one-half inches. Capt. Ikard is suffering with a severe attack of la grippe.

George Beggs, the Fort Worth cattle buyer and efficient representative of R. Strahorn & Co., found time this week to stop over one day with his Fort Worth friends. Mr. Beggs is a good rustler and a correct, reliable man.

Jot J. Smith, the well-known cattle feeder of Itaska, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He is feeding 2400 steers on cotton seed all of which are doing well. Mr. Smith is one of the most careful and successful feeders in the state.

John T. Shy, formerly a prominent cattleman of Southern New Mexico, but now a feeder and dealer of Sedalia, Mo., was in Fort Worth Thursday night. Mr. Shy has just returned from New Mexico and reports the country very dry.

H. C. Dillahanty, a well-to-do stockman of Haskell county was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Dillahanty says it continues very dry in Haskell and that should the winter be a very severe one the loss in places will be very heavy.

A. A. Hargrove, a prominent ranchman of the Staked Plains country, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Hargrove says the range round about Midland is short, but that the country north of the Texas and Pacific railroad is in good shape.

Capt. J. P. Moore of the Texas and Pacific, Maj. Sam Hunt of the "Katy," and Col. J. L. Pennington of the Santa Fe, all live stock agents of their respective roads, are in St. Louis attending the general convention of railroad live stock agents.

J. K. Rosson, the Frisco live stock agent, is not satisfied with having secured the shipment of 26 cars of premium cattle to the St. Louis Fat Stock Show which leave to-morrow, but will also run a train load of cattlemen to the same show, leaving Monday.

H. O. Skinner of the Street's Stable Car line, has sufficiently recovered from his recent change from a bachelor life to that of a Benedict, to enable him to again attend to business. He was shaking hands with his Fort Worth friends Wednesday.

Messrs. North & Co. of Fort McKavett offer for sale two excellent ranches—best in the state. These properties front immediately on the

-:-J. E. MITCHELL-:-

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call
307 Houston Street, Fort Worth

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. The arrangement of the Merchants' bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers have no cause for complaint.

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

San Saba river, and are bountifully supplied with both grass and water. See their advertisement in "For Sale Column" of this issue.

W. S. Ikard, the well-known and enterprising breeder of Hereford cattle and Berkshire pigs, has written the editor of the JOURNAL a very timely and interesting letter which was not intended for publication, but is, nevertheless, on account of the good points covered, given in full elsewhere in this issue.

C. C. Drake, for many years chief clerk in the general freight office of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, will, the JOURNAL is glad to say, continue to fill under Mr. Keeler the same position he so satisfactorily filled under Mr. Newlin. This will be good news to Mr. Drake's many friends among the cattle shippers.

W. K. Bell, the well-fixed Palo Pinto county cattleman was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Bell is one of the few ranchmen who is fortunate enough to have more grass than cattle, consequently is able to take advantage of the low prices just now prevailing among his less favored neighbors and stock up his range on very advantageous terms.

F. P. Alexander of Greenville, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Comanche, where he has bought of P. R. Clark several hundred feeding steers. These cattle will be shipped at once to Mr. Alexander's feed yards in Hunt county. "Aleck" as he is familiarly known, has developed into a very successful cattle feeder, in fact he makes a success of any and everything he touches.

The great dry goods wholesale and retail house of the Northwest, located in the business center of Kansas City, has placed its advertisement in the JOURNAL this week. This firm is fast spreading its business into Texas. It carries over a million dollar stock of dress and house furnishing goods, which will be sold low for cash. Mail orders made a specialty, the order department being systematized so as to give the customer just what he orders and with promptness and dispatch. Read its advertisement and send in an order for a wedding, Christmas or New Year's present for your friend.

-:-I. P. HUTCHISON-:-

Attorney at Law,

Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth

Land Litigation a Specialty.

C. L. Shattuck & Co., the well known and popular live stock commission firm of Chicago were unintentionally left out in making up our directory of live stock commission merchants. It can be found elsewhere. The oversight was not discovered until the first issue of the paper, the one containing the directory, had gone to press. Messrs. Shattuck & Co. are one of the leading firms at the Union Stock yards; therefore goes without saying that a directory of the leading commission firms, who make a specialty of handling Texas live stock, would be incomplete without them. Their names will hereafter appear in their proper place.

It was the pleasure of a representative of the JOURNAL, while on a recent visit to Kansas City, to take in, on his route of inspection, the elegant and various departments of the Spaulding Commercial college, located in the east wing of the New York Life building, West 9th street. This spacious college is presided over by its founder, Prof. J. F. Spaulding, who is also its able president. The faculty are all ladies and gentlemen who are highly educated in their respective branch of duty, while the president is largely assisted by his two sons in the management. The college now numbers over five hundred pupils, and so perfect is the system of instruction at this school they could take in five hundred more and teach them successfully. Every room in the mammoth building is furnished with the very latest improved school and bank furniture. Steam heating, electric lights, water facilities and conveniences, are some of the comforts of the school, and those who would attend a first-class commercial college should write for terms and catalogue before making other arrangements. See advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Beecham's pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Dec. 4, 1891. }

Receipts of cattle for the past week all of which were taken by the Packing company and local buyers. All offerings of anything like good cows were sold readily at strong prices. Thin canning stuff, as usual, is not wanted at any price and when sold at all must be at ruinous prices.

Good steers weighing from 900 to 1000 pounds are in fair demand at from \$2@2.25. Good smooth feeders weighing from 850 to 900 lbs are worth from \$1.90@2. Strictly fat heavy cows are bringing from \$1.55@1.65; fair to good cows, \$1.35@1.50; canners, \$1.10@1.25. Bulls and stags are in demand at from 80c@\$1 per 100 lbs. Good light weight veal calves are bringing \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Calves weighing over 200 lbs sell at cow prices.

The hog market has undergone a still further decline in consequence of the heavy receipts and consequent decline in prices in Chicago and Kansas City. The receipts at last named market have averaged 16,500 per day for the past week, while Chicago has had an average run of over 60,000 per day. The result is that the hog market has declined everywhere 25 cents. Tops are reported as selling at \$3.65 in Kansas City; tops to-day are bringing in this market \$3.50 which is no doubt as much as the same hogs would bring in Kansas City. In fact the Fort Worth Packing company are now offering Kansas City prices for all the hogs that come. Top hogs, as stated above, are bringing \$3.50; bulk of sales are being made at \$3.35@3.40.

The sheep receipts continue light and the market strong. One load of 79 lbs average sold at \$3 per hundred.

The sales made by M. G. Ellis & Co. and Eldridge, Campbell & Robinson, the only commission firms doing business at these yards are published in full each week and will give the readers of

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Smet, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$200,000. Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

the JOURNAL a very correct idea as to the market.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
December 3, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 5025. Light supply of Texas natives. Beeves slow, as usual, on Thursday. Cows steady to strong; range steers and cows steady.

Arkansas City Cattle company, Arkansas, City, sold 134 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.80.

S. B. Jones, Englewood, 21 cows, 838 lbs, \$2.

Bemis, 30 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.90.

Others, 225 Panhandle feeders, 1183 lbs, \$2.90; 92 steers, 1085 lbs, \$2.55; 35 Texas stockers, 1001 lbs, \$2.50; 57 heifers, 657 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 939 lbs, \$1.90. 50 cows, canners, 790 lbs, \$1.40.

R. S. Cragin, Pond Creek, I. T., 342 cows and heifers, canners, \$1.97.

Hogs, steady to strong, closing weak; bulk lights, \$3.15@3.30; mixed and heavy, \$4@4.70.

Sheep, strong.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
December 3, 1891. }

Some nice, fleshy steers averaging less than 1000 pounds, that had been fed a little, sold at \$3.20. The market was without quotable change. Fair to good 681@787-lb cows sold at \$1.85@2.20.

J. B. Pace of Clarendon marketed 94 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.

R. B. Tine, 23 heifers, 646 lbs, \$1.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; shipments, 5000. Fairly active and steady to weaker. Good to prime natives, \$4.25@6; Texans, \$2.45@3; stockers, \$2.20@2.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 61,000; shipments, 10,000. Market lower. Prices ranged, \$3.20@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 2000. Market steady to weaker. Native ewes, \$2.50@4.50; Texans, \$4.75;

Westerns, 4@4.15; yearlings, \$5@5.50; lambs, \$4@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
December 3, 1891. }

Cattle receipts, 1500 shipments, 2000. Steady. Good to prime natives, \$4.90@5.60; fair to good natives, \$2.75@5; Texans and Indians, \$2@3.

There were 24 cars of range cattle here and a portion were forwarded in first hands. Prices realized were steady to strong. Fed range cattle are wanted.

Hughes & Rothwell, Coleman, sold 70 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.75.

Williams & Hayden, Colorado City, 127 cows, 688 lbs, \$1.75; 80 steers, 811 lbs, \$2.25.

A J Davis, Gainesville, 10 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 6500; shipments, 2400. Steady. Prices ranged from \$3.10@3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Firm. Fair to choice, \$2.50@4.60.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 3.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	18@20	17@19
Medium	19@22	18@21
Fall—		
Fine	17@20	15@18
Medium	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved	13@15	12 1/4@15
Mexican carpet	12@14	11@12

St. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 3—Wool—Receipts, 9,900 pounds; shipments, 14,900 pounds. Market steady and quiet at unchanged figures.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1909	1634	888
Calves and yearlings	1356	1934	331
Hogs	1450	1052	542
Sheep	85	85	

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

-:-Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,-:-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Kansas City Stock Yards.

Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

W. M. DARLINGTON.

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

lb, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2; common to fair beeves, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; good fat cows, \$12@14; common to fair cows, \$7@10; calves, \$3.50@7.00; yearlings, \$5@8.00; good milk cows, \$20@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4 1/2 @ 5; common to fair, 3 1/2 @ 4.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3.00; common to fair \$1.50@2. Beef cattle continue in large supply and are composed mostly of poor to fair stock which sell slowly at short prices. Good smooth fat beeves will sell for quotations.

The run of calves and yearlings during the week has been moderate and fat stock ruled firmer and more active.

The arrivals of hogs have been large and the market is quiet with values weak.

Sheep quiet with no inquiry.

A Money Maker.

It is so hard to get employment now and so hard to make money, that I know others would like to know how they can make a little money, as I have done. Tell your subscribers they can get all the jewelry, table-ware, knives and fork and spoons they can plate, and make \$25 a week. The plating outfit costs \$5. I bought mine from H. F.

Delno and Co. of Columbus, Ohio. It plates gold, silver and nickel. I did \$4.70 worth of plating the first day. The work is done so nicely that everybody seeing it wants work done. This machine is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Why should any one be out of employment or out of money, when they can, by using my experience, always have money in the house and have a little to spend too? Any one can get circulars by addressing H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

K. JARRETT.

The courts having failed to perpetuate the injunction gotten out by the American Live Stock Commission Co., restraining the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange from expelling said company, the exchange proceeded on Wednesday to carry into effect its former resolution expelling the American company. This will probably settle the matter as to Kansas City.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Clydesdale Sale.

The committee appointed by the annual meeting of the American Clydesdale association to complete arrangements for the annual sale of Clydesdale stallions and mares have appointed Wednesday and Thursday, February 17 and 18, 1892, as the dates for holding the sale, which will be held as previously announced, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. The number and quality of the animals contributed to the sale insure the attendance of the best class of Clydesdale breeders and will doubtless attract a large number of buyers of high class stock. The consignments include stock of breeders in New York and from states as far west as Nebraska.

A Horse Preserver.

For many years devices to assist and protect horses in performing severe labor have been placed before the public and some of them have stood the tests of actual service and are in common use in all civilized countries, while those of an impractical nature have been thrown aside and forgotten. It is of the first importance that our horses have proper treatment and are only allowed to work in harness which permits the free use of all muscles and organs, particularly the lungs and the entire respiratory system. The harness should fit the horse and no effort should be made to force the horse to adapt himself to the harness. This is especially true of the collar, and no horse can be expected to do his best if the collar is not adjusted as it should be, or if it interferes to any extent with easy and free respirations. Attention is hereby called to the Spooner Patent Horse Collar which fills the bill for ease to the horse and extreme durability to such an extent that over 800,000 have been sold during the last five years. It is claimed for this collar—the sales and thousands of testimonials from those who have bought them prove the truth of the claim—that it holds the hames in place better than any other; that it will outwear any ordinary collar; that it adjusts itself to the neck more perfectly than any other collar and prevents chafing; that it will not stiffen the shoulders; that it cannot bear upon the breast nor choke the horse; that it permits perfect freedom in the movements of legs; that it is flexible, easily conforming to the motion of the shoulders and will not weary the horse. Sales are constantly increasing and consumers who once use the Spooner Collar will have no other. Finally, and this is a most favorable consideration for our farmers; the price is no higher than for an ordinary collar of same quality. If upon inquiry, our readers find their dealers do not keep this collar, they should write direct to the sole owners and manufacturers, J. B. Sickles Saddlery company, St. Louis, Mo., who will promptly answer.

Clydesdale Horses.

It is a significant and encouraging fact that many of the best Clydesdale horses in the world are in the hands of American owners. In fact it is now pretty generally expected that when a Clydesdale achieves any special prominence at a show or sale, some enterprising American will be quite likely to pick it up. The American Clydesdale business is largely in the hands of wide-awake, energetic men, who know a good horse when they see it, either on its native heath, or on the prairie sod. Last year the horse world was surprised by the triumph in Great Britain of the young Clydesdale Macara over the renowned Prince of Kyle, and before the season was over Macara was purchased by an American and brought over. The latest sensation of this kind is the arrival on our shores of the Clydesdale mares Jewel of Parkhead and Dagmar. The former was sold at the dispersion sale at Crosby, England, last spring, for \$1250. She is

the dam of the prize-winners, Crosby Rose, also now owned in America, and Crosby Jewel, which remains in the old country. Dagmar was sired by the great MacGregor, and was purchased at the recent sale of the Duke of Portland, for something over \$1500.

The importation of so many of these sturdy Scotch draft horses is a permanent benefit to this country. The Clydesdales are peculiarly well adapted to heavy work, either in city streets or on the large farms of the Northwest. They possess great weight, good bone and quality. The American demand for good, well bred animals of this breed has proved to be a great boon to Scotch breeders in a double sense. It has furnished a ready market at good prices, and at the same time has encouraged the breeding of the best types. Americans require size and power, and the demand from this country of only heavy powerful animals has had a great influence in breeding upon to that standard.

The next feature of the American Clydesdale business may be the exportation of American-bred Clydesdales to Great Britain. Many American horsemen are quite sanguine in their expectations of such a traffic. A horse can be reared in the Western states to three years old, and carried to a British port at much less cost than it can be raised there to the same age. At present there is no surplus of heavy draft horses for exportation from this country, but in time we may expect to see steamers clearing from American ports with Clydesdale horses for British markets.—American Agriculturist.

Don't Burn the Hoof.

In fitting the shoe many smiths apply the shoe red hot and keep it to the foot sufficiently long for the shoe to burning a bearing for itself. This is an extremely dangerous and pernicious habit, and should not be permitted under any circumstances. The result of the appreciation of red hot shoes to the foot is to set up a certain amount of inflammation in the sensitive portion of the foot. The shoe should only be applied sufficiently long to ascertain where the irregularities on the wall exist, and these should be reduced either with the knife or rasp, the latter for choice. The shoe should be fitted to the foot, not the foot to the shoe, as is done in many instances. The shoe being fitted, it should then be nailed on. Five or seven nails are quite sufficient if the horse has a good sound foot; too many nails has a tendency to split the external wall, and in many cases cause lameness. The nails should not be driven more than half way up the external wall, as the wall becomes thinner toward the coronet, and there may be a possibility of laming the horse by driving them too high. In many cases side clips are used, and in most cases toe clips. The clip is equivalent, or should be made so, to one or two nails. The clip should be of moderate size, and should not be hammered down too tightly.

Another common practice is to rasp the external walls after the nails are clinched. This should never be permitted. A smith will remove more in one rasping than nature can produce in three months. The continual rasping will so weaken the foot that after a time it becomes almost impossible to keep a shoe on.

Horses are frequently shod with shoes of great weight. This is entirely unnecessary except in exceptional cases. Horses that are regularly shod can be fitted with a shoe of much lighter weight than those now used.

If one takes into consideration the amount of weight a draft horse lifts daily in iron for shoes it will be found to be something very considerable. Now for a few items which will not be allowed in horseshoeing: Never allow the sole or foot to be pared out; never allow a red-hot shoe to be applied for a long time; never allow the nails to be driven up to the hair, and, lastly, never permit the rasp to be applied to the external wall of the hoof.—Sporting world.

COTTOLENE

READ! MARK! LEARN!

—AND—
INWARDLY DIGEST.

Life and health depend upon wholesome digestible food. Food to be easily digested must be properly prepared. This means good cooking, and a good cook must have healthful fine flavored materials. People are everywhere awaking to the importance of greater care in the selection of food materials.

COTTOLENE TAKES THE LEAD

Among cooking materials, because pies, biscuits, and pastry are better flavored, more delicious and more nutritious than food prepared with animal fat. We include also everything FRIED such as potatoes, eggs, fish, mush, hominy, etc., etc.

Everybody knows that vegetable food is, in the long run, far more readily assimilated by the digestion than animal products

COTTOLENE

is essentially a vegetable preparation and is guaranteed to be a sure preventive of dyspepsia.



Manufactured only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
ST. LOUIS.

An Eastern paper which is beginning to see that the present standard for trotting horses is of very little practical value says: "It is the easiest thing in the world to breed standard-bred trotters. Anybody can do that. The difficulty is in making the standard-bred trotters show speed.

An English gentleman, desiring to test the endurance of a horse, drove 1000 miles to a dog-cart, passenger and baggage weighing over 800 pounds. The journey was done in nineteen consecutive days, an average of over fifty-two miles a day. The longest distance, sixty-eight miles was covered on the last day. The road was covered at random, and led from London to York, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, Nottingham and London again. The horse was fifteen hands high, what is called "well-bred," and returned home, according to the veterinary, no worse for the journey.

The Kiang horse of Thibet is a shaggy, unkempt-looking animal, having bodily somewhat the aspect of the donkey, except as to the tail and ears. It is, however, a genuine horse; having rather slender legs and feet, and ears by no means resembling those of a donkey or mule. The color of the head and of the upper part and sides of the body is a reddish tan, shading to a bay, and though this color grows lighter from above downward, it contrasts strikingly with the pure white of the animal's belly and inner side of the fore legs. Along the spine runs a well-defined stripe of thick, blackish-brown hair, extending to the root of the tail. The hair is long and shaggy and adapts the horse to living in a cold country. The Kiangs, like all other wild horses, live in bands or herds of one hundred or two hundred individuals, each presided over by an old male. This leader gives the signal when any danger approaches. The Kiangs are preyed upon frequently by wolves, but their most terrible and dreaded enemy is the ounce, or Turkestan panther.



The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and uncomfortable omnibus transfer across that city.

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth 8:20 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis 9:15 a. m.

Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART,
General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.



TO ALL POINTS
NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

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POULTRY.

Poultry Breeds.

It has been said by a writer that there is no pure breed of fowls. This claim is true to a certain extent, but not strictly so, for by selection and careful breeding to a certain standard of points a breed may be fixed in types and characteristics, and its qualities handed down from one generation to the next unerringly. Away back in 1852 and thereabouts (forty years ago) the Brahma-Footras, Chittagongs and Shanghai fowls were the rage, and they were really curiosities compared with our common stock. At that time the game fowl held the pest of honor with but few rivals, but the people, to their credit, welcome the great, large Asiatic breeds, even if they were of more length in legs than may have been necessary, because the new breeds were extra large and would effect an improvement on the native kinds.

But the breeds then introduced have become extinct, but not until they had been made the foundation of something that in the future would be of incalculable benefit to the poultrymen of this country, for now we have two breeds of Brahmas and four of Cochins that have been made from the birds introduced forty years ago, while nearly all of the so-called American breeds—Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, etc.—have more or less of the Asiatic blood, in order to secure size. Forty years ago it was not uncommon to have a Brahma rooster that was tall enough to eat food that was placed on the top of a flour barrel, and the length of the legs were such as to give a cranelike appearance to the birds. At the present day the long legs have been shortened, the bodies made larger and more compact and the general appearance of the birds made to conform to the shapes of the breeds with which we are now familiar.

Among the old breeds that were well known years ago, which have been used for creating new breeds, are the Pit Games, Dorkings, Polish, Black Spanish, Dominique and Hamburgs. Years of crossing and selecting were necessary, and a great many breeds have come to the surface and gone out of sight, while many other breeds have been accepted, improved and gradually changed until they are no more like their ancestors of the same breed than they are like the old Asiatics from which the breed was produced in the first place.

With all this multiplying of breeds it is a fact that at the present day not over one dozen of them are considered worthy of a place upon the farm. There are breeds that excel in beauty of plumage, or in some characteristic suitable for the show room, but for hardiness or for practical purposes, they are given a trial only to be discarded. With all the breeding for points and feathers that has been done, only the hardy breeds, those noted for laying and for gracing the stalls of the market only, are accepted by the masses. The others are reserved as pets, or to make a display in the show room.

It may take time to produce a breed, yet any farmer may do so if he has the patience to select carefully of the best, note their characteristics, discard all undesirable specimens, and work on until his object is accomplished. And if the farmer does not care to attempt to produce a breed let him at least make it a point to select his next year's stock from the best of those he has. The farmer of the present day has a great advantage in having the pure breeds ready established as a foundation upon which he can improve or build something better. He has the advantage of forty years' work already done for him, and his labors will be easy and light compared with the difficulties in the way of those who took the old

Asiatics under their guidance and transformed them into the breeds that we are familiar with at the present day. No matter whether the farmer uses a pure breed or not, he has at least nothing to lose by careful selection, he may gain largely.

All improvement, however, should be made upon the pure breeds. It is only lost time working on the common fowls. Hundreds of breeds or crosses may be made, and the breeds multiplied until they reach a thousand, yet after all, like the creation of new varieties of plants, only one in a hundred may be worthy of a place on the farm but whether the work be for an object or a profit, or for pleasure only it is useless to attempt to make progress except begin with the pure breed fowls, for many of our pure breeds are not as worthy as common fowls, and in order to be successful, a selection of some of the pure breeds will be necessary also. There is ample room to improve that which has already been improved, for as yet no limit confines the enterprise and industry of the farmer, while it is greatly to his advantage to aim to produce something better than can be found elsewhere.

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers," was a line of alliterative nonsense that the children used to say. Nowadays they can practice on the Perfect, Painless, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These pellets cure sick headache, bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sufficient for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old drastic remedies! Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, F. W. Wicks, secretary, for the week ending November 24, 1891:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Alice Clermont's Beauty, 68,904—W. W. Lipscomb to L. A. Smith, Luling.
Dainty Pedro, 61,613—W. W. Lipscomb to L. A. Smith, Luling.
Jennie Butler 2d, 71,631—Platter & Foster to J. H. Oliver, Buffalo.
Sarah Grady, 53,964—Mrs. I. H. Carter to I. H. Carter, La Grange.
Verdi of St. Lambert, 73,922—C. W. Talmadge to J. W. Gray, Terrell.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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DAIRY.

How a Good Cow Looks.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman, describes a good butter cow as follows: She is of medium size, has a long face, broad muzzle and strong jaws, a slim, even neck, thin, sloping shoulders, large girth and immense abdomen. She has a sharp, high backbone, thin hams, giving room for her large udder, which runs well forward as well as back. She is a voracious eater, gives a good quantity of rich milk, which never makes less than seven pounds of butter to the 100, and sometimes considerably more. She has a general, loose, relaxed and bony appearance. She never had, and I don't believe ever will have, an ounce of surplus flesh on her. She is very sensitive to cold, cannot bear rough treatment or exposure to storms or inclement weather. She is so far from being hardy enough to withstand the fare that some farmers give their cows, that she would probably die on it, while the scrub cow would seem to do fairly well. But she has got the kind of hardiness that will enable her, with right feeding and care, to produce three pounds of butter per day. That is the kind of hardiness that pays.

Beef Producers as Milkers.

We can well remember when the fact that a cow possessing some "Durham" blood was an index to good breeding, and she was classed as an excellent milker. But the Durham was only another name for the more modern one of Shorthorn, and we have gained knowledge as we progressed, and class the Shorthorn as a beef producing breed, leaving the palm of superiority for the production of milk to be borne by the Holstein and Ayrshire. No cow, however, can give rich milk and make a good quality of beef, should she be sent to the shambles, for the reason that her inherent characteristic is to divert her food for storage of fat on her frame, her tendency being to lay on fat, she cannot prove a superior milker, as she will be unable to perform two different services at the same time. We are well aware that a cow in full flow, and yielding largely of milk and butter, is usually very thin in flesh, and seldom fat, which is the natural consequence of her characteristic. If she is a beef producer, she will assert her superiority in that respect, and though at times giving large yields when fresh, she cannot be depended upon for a long period.—Farmers' Magazine.

The Value the Holstein.

The Farmers' Magazine thus refers to this popular breed of cattle: "We will not undertake to discuss the relative qualities of the Holsteins and Jerseys as butter producers, as we believe all are willing to admit that the little Jersey is pre-eminently the butter producer of the world, though she has a strong rival in the Guernsey, while the Ayrshire stands ready to test her qualities also with the Holstein; but the Holstein is a very valuable acquisition to our dairy cattle for several reasons—in the first place, the Holstein is hardy and very active for a large animal. Her dominant characteristic is that of producing large quantities of milk; whole herds sometimes average over forty quarts daily. They have also been known to yield over three pounds of butter per day, which, however, is not a general trait with them as a class. They are well suited for beef, when their days of usefulness are over, and being of heavy frame, can be made to attain large weight. Therefore, as an animal combining butter, milk and beef as productions, it is one of the best; but its chief value is in its capacity to yield large quantities of milk."

Live Stock Commission Merchants' Directory.

The following well-known and thoroughly reliable live stock commission merchants are regular patrons of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Our readers can rely on having their stock sold for its full market value and returns promptly remitted when consigned to any one of these firms:

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Gregory, Cooley & Co.
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Scaling & Tamblyn.
R. Strahorn & Co.
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
The Alexander-Rogers Co.
The James H. Campbell Co.

Transfers of Berkshires.

Jno. G. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:
Rescue, 26,375—Thos. G. Duncan, Jr., Fayetteville, Ark., to Duncan Bros., Fayetteville, Ark.
Oxford Belle XXVIII, 26,406, and Beauty Duke, 26,585—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Jno. L. Bonner, Steward's Mill, Tex.
Rambo, 26,641, and Sallie, 26,642—W. A. Clark, Temple, Tex., to A. C. Koontz, Tabor, Tex.
Royal Diamond, 26,519, and Silver Matchless, 26,520—W. N. Brisky, Independence, Mo., to Lyons & Campbell, Silver City, N. M.
Stumpy A IV, 26,650—LeBaron & Bro., Smiley, Tex., to G. A. Anderson, Brackettsville, Tex.
Nelly Gray II, 26,778—Jas. Marvel, Howe, Tex., to J. E. Little, Waxahachie, Tex.

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, the well known New York specialist in throat and lung diseases, catarrh and deafness, has opened an office in Dallas, No. 327 Main street, opposite city hall, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty. Dr. Hunter treats these diseases largely by medicated and oxygen inhalations, methods which are not only common sense, but which have proved remarkably successful. Those unable to consult Dr. Hunter personally should write him for publications upon these subjects, and lists of questions to be answered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Prominent Stockman's Views.

W. S. Ikard, the well known feeder and breeder of Henrietta, in a private letter to the JOURNAL, says:

I endorse the movement of securing a special low rate in transferring stock from one part of the state to another for grazing or feeding, and also on feed bought and shipped from one part of the state to another for feeding cattle. Many ship cotton seed meal and hulls to fatten beef for the market, and others the seed for the same purpose, and I think ought to be allowed as low a rate as possible. Sometimes the same railroad hauls the feed and can handle the cattle after fat, and of course could very well afford to make a rate.

The feasibility of organizing a permanent live stock association for this state, I think, is another important move in the right direction. I think an improvement in all kinds of stock very important to every breeder and feeder in the state. I would be glad to see an association formed with that object in view, and will give any move your committee may suggest my support and encouragement. I would be very glad to be with you at your next meeting, but do not think it possible for me to attend.

An Interesting Letter from the Manager of the Espuela Ranch.

The JOURNAL does not, as a rule, publish private letters addressed to its editor. The following, however, is considered of sufficient value to the public generally to justify the liberty we take in giving it publicity:

ESPUELA, DICKENS COUNTY, TEX.,
November 28, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I am in receipt of yours of the 24th inst. It will not be possible for me to present at the meeting at Austin on the 7th of December as I have some business in the district court here which convenes on the same day. I, of course, would be exceedingly glad to go into any scheme that would tend to freshen up this uphill cow business, at the same time, as all my shipments are out of the state, any action of the railroad commission would not help us up here, it not being far to the outside of the state. I believe, however, that it is not in the very distant future when the embargoes now existing in Great Britain against American cattle will be removed, and they will be allowed into that country alive, and with deep water ports on the south I think a moderate trade could be built up (in stores, twos and threes, not beef cattle), in opposition to that now enjoyed by Canada. We could not hope to ship beef across the water at any time to compare with that fattened in the northern states, but what we could do would be, that from Texas could come a large number of improved twos, that after being fattened on the rich feeding and by the generous methods practiced in England, would come into the markets there powerful competitors to the cattle that would be shipped from the Northern states already fattened. Some of our cattle are already well enough improved for that. This year a shipment of "Spurs" from Montana, that we sold in 1889 as twos, were considered good enough in Chicago to be bought for export, tagged, and sent across the water. Should such a pleasant state of things ever come to pass as regular exportations of feeders from Texas across the waters, the railroads in the state

would have a good deal to say in the question of charges.

I shall be glad at any time to hear further from you on the subject. As regarding the formation of another association, I am afraid that we are already well supplied in that direction, and there is a danger of being over-associated, especially at a time when cows are worth so little.

FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.

A Review of Live Stock.

Nothing is so absorbing a character to the average man of bucolic tastes as the raising of some particular class of live stock and a careful study of some especial breed. This love of man for domestic animals is quite as old as our earliest history of him. The increase of stock and its classification into flocks, herds, etc., has come down to us from the patriarchs of biblical lore, and the pursuit is of ancient and honorable origin.

In its primitive history live stock was engaged in more with a quantitative than qualitative view. The increase of animals was paramount to pedigree and the preservation of its purity. Animal aristocracy and the analytical study of blood were not dreamed of in a patriarchal philosophy, nor did the homely, useful stock of those early followers of pastoral pursuits suggest any of those principles which were one day to develop a science which would require in animal breeding as careful a discrimination and handling as that which follows the construction of a fine piece of mechanism in all of its various stages, from the crude to the finished object.

The monied valuation of the highly-bred stock of present times has shown in a number of instances but little inclination in forming its estimates to confine itself to the legitimate value of animals, but is often seen following fancy's wildest flights. These false and unreasonable valuations have been the undoing of many otherwise conservative breeders, and if it were possible for one generation to appreciate and avoid the mistakes of a preceding one, they would have served, after all, a good end.

I do not wish to be understood as trying to underestimate the great value of the services of those patient lovers of domestic animals in their careful and necessarily slow processes in reaching the high degree of perfection in breeding which exists to-day. Nor do I believe that in exceptional cases the high prices demanded exceed the natural merit of the animals sold. I merely allude to cases where reason, dethroned by enthusiasm and wild expectations, overleaps all bounds in asking and receiving sums of money in stock transactions that tend to unbalance and demoralize a novice in the business. When a beginner understands that this excessive valuation is not at all commensurate with the natural merit of such high-priced stock, and that it is frequently overlooked in the fever of speculation, then the legitimacy of his calling degenerates into the illegitimacy of gambling, and degrades in the same ratio a pursuit worthy and humanizing.

There has been much controversy indulged in regarding climate, quality of water and grains and grasses out of certain soils in their effects upon live stock and as factors in producing distinctive traits. From all the evidence in view, I am forced to say that these conditions, as set forth, have much to do with that high state of perfection obtained in different localities and in the different classes of stock pertaining to them. Horses, cattle sheep and hogs will undoubtedly increase and do well in many localities yet they will never show, in the same marked degree, those pronounced qualities belonging to them when not found in localities where such perfection in breeding is possible.

WOOL

reports of market furnished on request.
REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVAN

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Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished.
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As I have previously stated primitive stock raising was engaged in for quantitative instead of qualitative ends. To-day we have the reverse of the case. Quality is the all important consideration aimed at. Quality of speed and muscle in horses; milk butter and beef in cattle. Quality of wool and mutton in sheep, and lard and pork in hogs. Success in producing these much desired ends is the envied distinction coveted by breeders, and the inspiring motive actuating all effort; but success does not end in elevating the breeder above his co-workers, but goes farther in distinguishing the localities where such was attainable, making them famous the world over as centers from which to obtain animals to be placed at the head of studs, herds and flocks.

We thus see how immeasurably a careful, honorable breeder deserves his fame. He is, indeed, a benefactor, not only to the people of his own day, but to future generations. In the use of highly bred stock for breeding purposes will be found their primary value and justification of the oft-times fabulous prices asked for them. In countries famous for blooded stock, coarsely bred animals are deemed a humiliating reflection, and in this is found a sufficient reason for elevating them from their plebeian condition by infusions of blue blood. Human pedigrees are of small account in comparison.

The vigilant care exercised in preserving the continued purity of a given strain of animal blood, and in elevating common breeds, has no parallel in human life.—Industrial American.

The Colorado City Convention.

The cattlemen of Western Texas held a convention in Colorado City on Tuesday. The object of the meeting was to take steps to secure the removal of the quarantine line further south than now established by the general government. The meeting was well attended, most all the large herds in Western Texas being represented. Cpl. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, who owns some 25,000 cattle on the Staked Plains, was elected chairman and R. C. Sanderson, secretary.

The quarantine question was discussed at considerable length, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—First: That a committee of three, with three alternates, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to meet with a committee appointed by the Panhandle association, and that such committees shall unite and secure a meeting with the veterinary boards and stockmen of the Northwestern states and territories; that such conference shall agree as to what comprises a safe area, present the same to the secretary of agriculture and procure such modification of the established quarantine lines as the department may see fit to make.

2. That said committee shall also be instructed to act with said Panhandle committee in presenting to the honorable governor of the state of Texas the advantage of embracing in his call for an extra session the necessity of establishing a sanitary board for the state of Texas.

3. That a committee be appointed to procure subscriptions from the stock-

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men interested for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said committee in carrying out the work designed for it.

Ed Fenlon and A. P. Bush were appointed by the chair and a motion was made and unanimously carried that the chair be the third man.

In proof of the good faith of those in attendance, and as an evidence of their intention to stand by any just and equitable line that may be established, the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, that we do hereby pledge ourselves as individuals to use our utmost endeavors to protect and cause to be respected whatever quarantine line may be agreed upon by our committee and established by the national or territorial authority.

After passing the above resolutions and attending to some other matters of minor importance, the convention adjourned.

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A fenced ranch consisting of between 3000 and 10,000 acres of patented land in Duval county, Texas. Stocked with well improved cattle and horses, for sale. \$20,000 will buy the property. One-half cash, balance on easy terms. For particulars address

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Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance in twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

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Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$4.25 per acre.

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1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	Price, \$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
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The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

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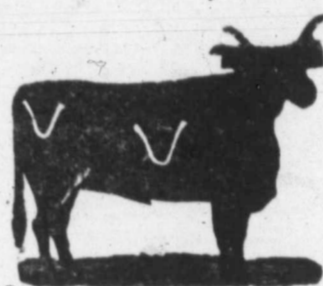
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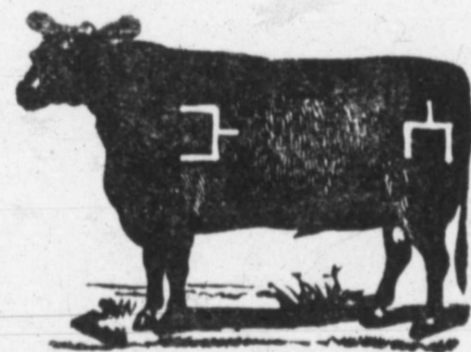
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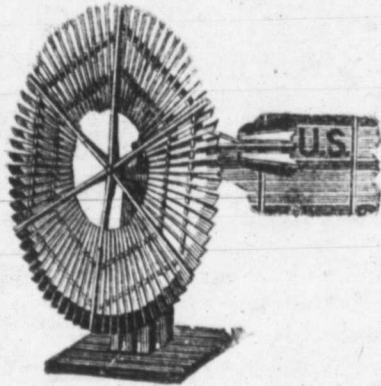
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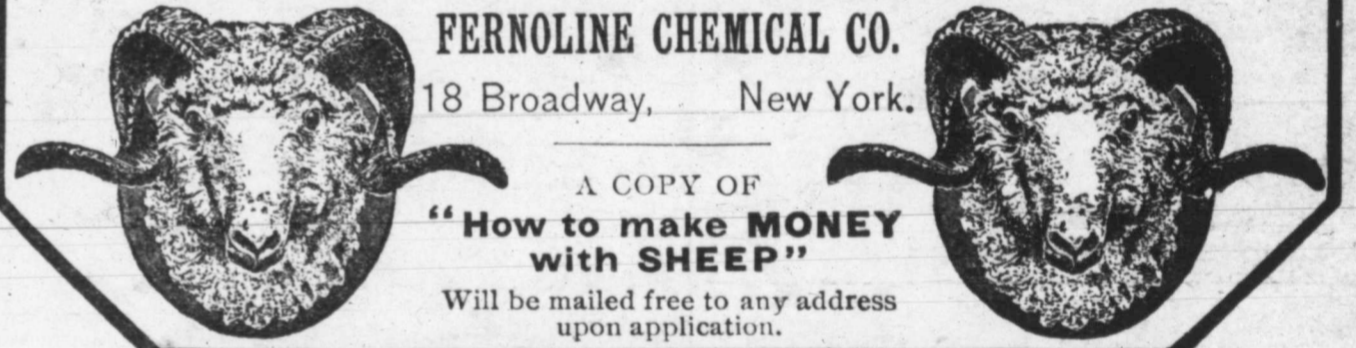
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