

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1891.

NO. 36

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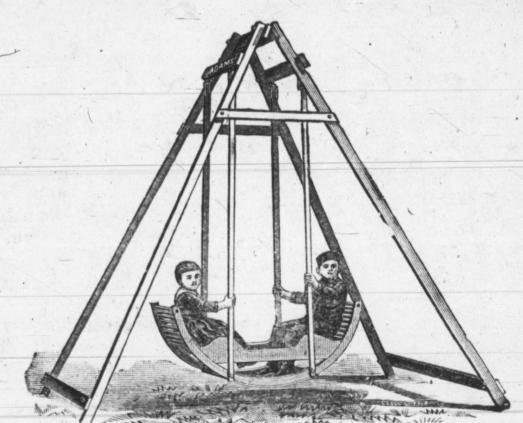
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HELP increase the circulation of the JOURNAL and thus assist in extending its usefulness.

ARE you opposed to scrub stock? Then help the JOURNAL in its warfare against them.

FORWARD your private interest by furthering the organization of a state live stock association.

THE Austin convention of the live stock men of Texas, to be held on February 2d, promises to be the largest and most business-like meeting of stockmen ever held in the state.

THE JOURNAL contains forty columns of useful, interesting and instructive reading matter. Do you think fifty-two papers of this kind are worth \$2? If so, subscribe yourself and speak a good word for the paper to your friends and neighbors.

Thursday that the printers and other employes may have a holiday on Friday and Saturday. This brief recreation has been faithfully and honestly

earned by the continued and untiring efforts of those connected with the mechanical department of the paper; a fact that is no doubt fully appreciated by our readers.

Christmas Greeting.

Before this issue of the JOURNAL will have reached a large proportion of its readers, Christmas day will have come and gone. That it may have brought joy and happiness to each and every household is the sincere wish of this paper. To each and every subscriber the JOURNAL wishes a merry Christmas, to which it adds a "God bless you" for all.

The Chicago Horseman.

The Chicago Horseman is at all times an exceptionally good paper. In fact the JOURNAL has always regarded the Horseman as its most valued exchange, and as the most creditable representative of any one branch of our live stock industry ever published. It is published weekly and every issue is brim full of valuable information to horsemen, but the Christmas number far excels anything we have ever seen in the way of a newspaper production. It contains 112 pages, handsomely covered and beautifully illustrated. The mechanical work is perfect while the matter is not only carefully prepared. but is the handiwork of those who have spent a lifetime in this special work. The subscription price of the Horseman is \$4 a year. The Christmas number now before us is alone worth this amount.

The Quarantine Committee.

The two quarantine committees, composed of C. Goodnight, T. T. D. Andrews, J. W. Buster and J. N. Browning, representing the Panhandle, and C. C. Slaughter, A. P. Bash, Jr., and E. Fenlon, representing the western or Colorado portion of the state, have again been compelled on account of the absence of the governor, to delay their visit to Austin. It has, however, been definitely settled by appointment with Governor Hogg, that the committee are to call on him in Austin on January 5th. With this object in view, the above named gentlemen will leave this city on Monday night, January 4th. It is hoped that every member of the committee will attend and that their efforts to establish a fair, equitable quarantine line across the state may be successful.

A.Word to You.

Will you kindly do us the favor to turn to your address on the printed tab, which will be found either on the first page or on the wrapper in which this paper was sent, and note the year, month and day on which your subscription expired. If the tab referred to shows you to be in arrears, please don't expect us to carry this amount longer for you, but while your heart is full of charity, and you are enjoying the fes-THE JOURNAL is issued this week on tivities of this merry Christmas, remember, won't you, the amount you are indebted to the JOURNAL, and favor us with a remittance covering same.

There are several hundred subscrib- tion of life.

ers receiving the JOURNAL who are behind with their subscriptions. Some owe for one, some for two and a few for as long as three or four years. Knowing that times were hard and money scarce, and believing that these delinquents would remit soon, we have, in violation of our established rule, continued to send them the paper, but we positively will not longer do so.

This is the last issue for the year 1891. before the number for 1892, makes its appearance, every delinquent, big or little, high or low, rich or poor, will absolutely be stricken from the list. Hereafter no names will be entered on the list until the subscription has been paid, and all subscriptions will be discontinued promptly at the expiration of the time paid for.

This rule applies to all and will not again, under any circumstances, be violated.

The Austin Convention.

The Fort Worth Daily Gazette may always be relied on to give a helping hand to the stockmen in all their commendable undertakings. Referring to the proposed convention it says:

The stockmen of Texas call a meet ing at Austin on the 2d of February to organize a state live stock association. Such a movement, if carried forward to success, will do a great deal of good for the live stock interests of Texas, which has no practical organization or cooperation. The live stock industry of Texas is, next to that of cotton-raising. the most important in the state, employs more men and capital, and brings more money to the state. Its prosperity is, therefore, the prosperity of the whole state, and its depression adds to the depression of the whole state. If | tion was the accumulation of scalps of organization and co-operation in other our brave and hardy pioneers. It was businesses have had good results (and that such is the case is proved by all other businesses and professions maintaining such organizations), then such action must have as beneficial an effect upon the live stock industry. There should be a large attendance at the Austin meeting of representatives of all branches of live stock raising, so that the organization may speak for all interests and work for the welfare of

Educated Men and "Smart Alex."

A correspondent of the Journal o Agriculture very tersely describes the difference between an educated gentle man and a mere college graduate of the Smart Alex type.

Attendance at a college, says the correspondent, is no proof of an education. It only shows that one has been in attendance at a place where he has had an opportunity to learn something, providing he has brains to retain and energy to apply himself assiduously to the acquisition of knowledge. But, contend, when he graduates that he has, comparatively speaking, no education; he has merely laid the foundation upon which to build an education.

An educated man makes a better citizen, a better anything, than an uneducated one. The man is such because his thinking faculties are trained to act with precision and quickness, and he does not have to stand and ponder half a day about the manner in which he has to go to work to do anything connected with his business or avoca-

The man who is truly educated is not a shirk. He has sense enough to know that he must adapt himself to his surroundings, and perform well his part in whatever capacity fortune compels him to eke out a living. The shirk and trickster are generally of that type of educated people who are denominated "Smart Alex."

The man who is educated in the true sense of the word knows that labor of any kind and every kind, so that it be decent, is honorable. The pseudo aristocrat thinks it disreputable. The difference is, one is educated, the other thinks he is, and is not.

It is an axiom that an enlightened and educated people can never be enslaved. History shows that a people who are properly educated will not submit to encroachment of the rights which they know belong to them, but may, and often do, when they are improper educated-in other words, when the "Smart Alex" class predominates.

A Good Man Gone.

Edward P. Kane, a well-to-do and prominent real estate agent of this city, died on Monday and was buried in the Catholic cemetery of this city on Tuesday, the 22d. It had been the writer's good fortune to know Ed Kane intimately and thoroughly for twentyone years. This acquaintance, which soon ripened into warm and true friendship, begun on the frontier of Texas in 1870. What is now a thickly settled and prosperous country was then the abode of the blood-thirsty savage, whose mission and highest ambiamidst surroundings like these that Mr. Kane begun his career in Texas, although raised and educated among the best and most refined people of Rochester, N. Y. Young Kane, when thrown among the cowboys of Texas, soon learned to adapt himself to the surroundings, and by his urbanity of manner and honesty of purpose soon became a general favorite with all who knew him. His first employer, Mr. Chas. E. Rivers, a prominent cattleman of Weatherford, was mortally wounded by the Indians in the summer of 1871, from the effect of which he died a few weeks later. Mr. Kane was with Mr. Rivers when he was shot, and by his devotion and kind heartedness did much to alleviate the suffering of the dying man during his last days. There are many people yet living who have been benefitted by the thoughtful kindness of Ed. Kane. He has done much to smooth down for others the rough and rocky places along the journey of life, for which he will surely be rewarded in the Great Beyond.

Ed. Kane was one of God's noblemen. "He was an honest man." In his death Fort Worth has lost one of her best and most progressive citizens; society and the church one of its shining lights; his fond wife, a devoted and conscientious husband; his children a true, devoted and loving father. While the writer extends heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing wife, children and relatives, he also mourns the loss of his staunch, true and tried friend. May

heaven bless him.

CATTLE.

One advantage in keeping cattle is that much rough food can be used to a good advantage.

Because feed is a good price is hardly a sufficient reason for stinting the growing cattle.

Because cattle do not pay best every year is hardly a sufficient reason for discarding them.

Cattle that are poorly bred and poorly fed are generally unsatisfactory to their owners.

The men that raise the best cattle and mature them at the earliest age. will be the most successful in future.

With cattle as with all other stock kept on the farm, a quick growth and an early maturity can only be secured by having good breeding stock as a foundation, and then building upon it with good feed and care.

The demand from Montana and other Northwestern ranchmen for Texas twoyear-old steers will be good this spring. The low prices of beef will have a tendency to keep down values on young steers, but ranchmen located above the quarantine line will nevertheless be able to turn off their young steers at fairly good figures.

The balance of the world has already quarantined against the largest portion of Texas. In fact, the general government has strongly threatened to quarantine the entire state, and it may be done at any time. It is therefore highly important that Texas cattle raisers arrange to fatten and mature their steers at home. It can be done successfully, and is the only thing that will make our cattle raisers independent, and give them the full benefit of all the profit there is in the business.

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 December 15, 1891:

George B. Pogis, 27588—Mrs. G. W. Burkitt to R. Ott, New Baden. Stump Pogis, 28639—S. L. Baker to L. Blakey, Atlanta

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Fanny of Idylwild, 74410 C. W. Talmade to J. Wilson, K-yle-

Ina's Ethleel, 66630-J. T. Hender son to S. Silberman, Alvord.

Keturah Grannis, 73749—Mrs. B. J. Tarver to Terrell & Harris, Terrell. Mica of Idylwild, 74129—C. W. Talmadge to H. Scharlach, Reisel Mina of Idylwild, 73921—C. W. Tal

madge to H. Scharlach, Riesel. Priscilla Grannis, 73750—Mrs. B. J Tarver to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.

Beef Feeding in Texas.

The unusually and extremely dry fall has greatly decreased the number of cattle that would otherwise have been fed in the state. The number has been still further decreased by the inability of quite a number to obtain the necessary monied accommodations. But notwithstanding these two serious drawbacks, there are a great many cattle now on feed in this state.

There is at this time no data by which the number of cattle now being fed can even be approximated. The JOURNAL | first period.

will, however, early in January, again begin the collection of this important and valuable information, and will publish a complete list of all cattle being fed in the state, together with the name and postoffice address of the owners. This list, from present indications, will, when published, show a much greater number of cattle now on feed than is generally expected. It is at least safe to say that the showing will, under all the circumstances, be a creditable one for the state.

The Probable Loss for the Winter.

Almost the entire state has recently been favored with good rains; water is now plentiful everywhere. The cattle on crowded ranges have been thinned out by the removal of large numbers to the Panhandle and other more favored localities. In various ways provisions have been made to guard against loss, to an extent that justifies the prediction that the death rate among cattle will not be as great as was anticipated a few months ago. At that time the JOURNAL felt that unless prompt and decisive action was taken by the cattlemen through a large scope of the country, the loss would be almost ruinous, it was therefore unreserved in proclaiming the disasters that awaited those who did not at once make provisions for the coming winter. It now affords this paper great pleasure to be able to state on good authority that as a rule the old cows, together with all other classes of cattle have been provided for, not perhaps in every instance comfortably, but in a way that will insure them against starvation and protect their owners from heavy loss.

In the matter of owning and producing more cattle than any other three states in the Union, Texas is still "in

Don't Change the Feed.

Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station says:

When steers have been heavily fed sudden changes are often very disastrous to profits. I think feeders do not always reason this matter out correctly. For example, when a lot of steers was changed for reason or accident from one kind of feed to another, or from food prepared one way to the same prepared another way, a break in the gain of the animal is almost sure to follow, and the feeder draws the conclusion that the form of the change produced the bad result, when the truth is that any sort of change would probably have had the same effect. In repeated instances we have had one lot of steers on shelled corn and another lot on corn meal at the same time, both progressing satisfactorily. For the purpose of the experiment we reversed the feeds and invariably bo h lots have done poorer for weeks following the change. Had we been feeding but one lot, or had less experience, we would probably have jumped to the conclusion that the. second form of food used was not as valuable in steer-feeding as the first. In these changes we found that a steer getting shelled corn did not take kindly to corm meal for some time. Likewise a second lot, that were doing nicely on meal, did not at first take kindly to shelled corn, and for a period of a few weeks neither lot could be induced to consume so much feed as during the

More About the Fat Stock Show.

Referring to the Texas cattle on exhibition at the St. Louis National Stock Yards Fat Stock show, the Kansas City Indicator says:

In the class for Texas cattle, no provision was fixed as to grade, hence, half-breed Texas out of say top picked Texas cows by pure bred bulls, had to chance it with high grades of any pure breeds in competition for the prize, showing, we think, at a decided disad-

The first money Texas cattle, shown by Rue Houston & Co., were half-breeds or grades, three-year-olds, and always ran on grass until seven months ago, when they were put on full feed. They averaged 1520 pounds.

The second money Texas, shown by J. B. Wilson, were grade Hereford and Shorthorns out of Texas cows. Were full corn fed for six months.

The sixteen head of grade Galloways, twos and threes, out of high grade Shorthorn cows, that were bred and shown by N. L. Duncan, of Fayetteville, Ark., had the foundation for the heavi est lot on the grounds. They were full fed only about ninety days and were just beginning to round out, averaging 1650 pounds, and were promising enough to warrant a conclusion of an average of 1850 pounds in ninety days more feeding.

In the class for Texas cattle the lot of grade four-year-old Shorthorns shown by R. A. Riddles, were among the best half breeds shown, and thoroughly dispelled the idea that good grade or pure bred cattle cannot be bred in Texas the equal of those bred anywhere. They were on full feed four months and averaged 1500 pounds.

Mr. M. Sansom's sixteen head of grades by Shorthorn bulls out of native Texas cows were fed 110 days and averaged 1300 pounds, making an excellent showing that "blood will tell." Some of the individuals in this bunch had all the lines or conformations of the pure bred Shorthorns, thereby demonstrating the prepotency of a good sire, even when crossed on a scrub or Spanish na-

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, Texas, made an excellent showing of sixteen head by Shorthorn bulls out of native Texas cows. They were taken off the range, fed on half rations three months and full fed three months on cotton-seed hulls and meal mixed. They averaged 1300 pounds, and in common with the bunch shown by T. D. Woody of the same place, they were a fine lot of halfbreed steers. Mr. Halsell reports that his 5000 head on the Clay county, Texas ranch, by the use of Shorthorns and Hereford bulls, will soon be able to send half-breeds or better to the market entirely, and that it will not be long before the typical native Texan of Spanish origin will be a thing of remembrance only.

Old Methods Must be Abandoned.

The Journal desires, as a part of its Christmas greeting, to again beg of the cattlemen of Texas to give up their old and erroneous ideas of conducting the cattle business. This subject has been discussed so often and so fully through these columns that it has assumed as chestnut a flavor to the reader as it has become thread bare to the writer. Be this as it may, the JOURNAL is not willing to bid farewell to 1891 and begin the work of 1892 without giving the scrub bull one more kick.

As long as Texas cattle raisers insist on keeping the old-time, straight Texas scrub bull just so long will they produce beeves suited only for canners, such as must be held until they are four years old and then sold at from two to two and a half cents per pound in market.

As long as Texas herds are headed by scrub bulls, Texas cattlemen will find the business unprofitable, unsatis- LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

factory and a discredit to this great state.

On the otherhand, when our cattle herds, both large and small, from the milk pen bunch to the tens of thousands, are headed solely and exclusively by pure bred bulls of the best beef strains, and the young steers are given the feed and attention their worth and outwill find come will justify, we Texas fast forging to the front as not only the largest but the best beef producing state in the Union. Our steers will then be marketed between the ages of twenty and thirty months. They will at that age weigh more than our present scrubs do at four years of age, and will bring double as much per pound.

It will of course cost more per head to raise, care for and mature this class of cattle than is usually expended on the scrub, but the increased value when placed on the market will more than offset the increased expense several times over.

When Texas cattle raisers discard scrubs and use only pure bred bulls, and give their cattle the attention their merits justify, they will find that one hundred head will give better results than will five times that number under the present slip-shod system. They will find that to be a successful cattlemen it is not necessary to own the earth and maintain pastures covering almost entire counties, nor to own cattle on a "thousand hills," but that a few hundred good cattle well taken care of will give sufficient returns to satisfy the demands of any reasonable

If one hundred well bred, well fed cattle will give as much net profit annually as five times that number of scrubs, why not discontinue the latter and adopt and use only the former? While adopting new and good resolutions for the new year, why not "swear off" as to the use of scrub bulls in future? Why not abandon old erroneous methods and adapt yourself and surroundings to the new order of things? Why not begin the new year with the firm determination to raise fewer cattle and better ones; to cut down the number and at the same time increase the profit, and in so doing elevate yourself, your calling and the cattle industry of Texas.

A California Elephant Ranch.

An elephant ranch is the latest novelty proposed in California, and a Mr. Newbury, the projector, is enthusiastic about his plans. He proposes to cultivate the elephant for its meat and its capacity for hard and diversified work. He says that "as an article of food the elephant is superior to the horse," and most people will be willing to accept his statement, though not fully appreciating its force. He says that behind a tough exterior it hides a tender steak, and that African explorers are profuse in their praise of elephant cutlets. A full-grown elephant weighs about 7000 pounds, and Mr. Newbury counts 6000 of this good meat.

Read-Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's locals in this week's issue. The great Kansas City dry goods firm offer extra inducements to parties ordering by mail or express.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS

SHEEP AND WOOL.

There are several thousand farmers in Texas who find their little store debts press them. What they need to do is to invest in a few good sheep.

In California the Coyote has found a friend. The horticulturist there wishes them protected because they catch the hares and squirrels which depredate on their crops.

The state of Nebraska is feeding vast numbers of range sheep. Feeders up there buy half fat range wethers, feed them cheap grain and fatten them and make big money.

Mr. Fred Davidson is tired of farming in Eastern Texas and wishes to invest a couple of thousand dollars in last spring's wether lambs. He says he is willing to pay 50 cents per head, and asks if they are worth more that. The JOURNAL takes little pleasure in saying to gentleman that there are no 50-cent wether lambs for sale in Texas. He can afford to pay three times that much for good stock, and they are well worth more.

The question is again asked of the JOURNAL, "will cattle and sheep graze together except in pastures where they can't help themselves?" In answer we have to say: Cattle do not willingly range upon a grazing district which has been closely grazed by sheep. But the writer has frequently seen cattle, horses and sheep grazing week after week over the same range without being held on the range. A range closely grazed by sheep will necessarily be a short range, and a short range is not apt to be satisfactory to cattle.

The attention of the JOURNAL has flockmaster who was sold out in Texas about ten days ago has written a letter to his home paper, back East, in which he says there is no money in sheep, and advises his friends to stay away from Texas and to let the sheep business alone. It so happens that a neighbor of this party who knows all about his troubles has posted the JOURNAL as to the causes that led to these troubles. Stated briefly, they are as follows: Poor sheep to start with, personal inattention to his business, and to much trust in cheap herders.

Last summer the JOURNAL suggested that it would pay flockmasters to save a range especially for winter use. One of its friends acted on this suggestion and now wishes that he wouldn't take a great deal for the half-mile square that he rested from about August 1. He has not yet had occasion to turn his sheep into this little pasture, but thinks it will keep his 1100 breeding ewes in good fix whenever his outside range fails him. A little forethought often saves to him who exercises it a great deal of worry, and no little loss.

The Journal reporter had a conversation recently with a well-to-do sheepman who is represented to be the owner from a prominent wool grower in of 7000 to 10,000 sheep, and who is one of the pioneers in the business in Texas. Said this man: "I don't own a foot of land and I don't pay rent for an acre. I have been in the sheep business in Texas 11 years and have herded over | lieves that "it can be greatly aided by

50 counties. I never occupied one better business methods on the part of range as long as four months. Texas has free grass to spare, and while it lasts I am going to use it. When I have to buy or lease grass land I am going to sell out and quit." Comment is unnecessary.

The Journal knows a Texas sheepman whose rule is to cut into his cull flock 20 per cent. of the entire flock every year. Into this cull flock goes the old ewes, the poor milkers, the shy breeders, the shin wool producers and all others that are unprofitable. This culling process he commences about November 1 and by July 1 following the butcher has worked off these culls as prime mutton. This sheepman has a better flock this year than he had last year, and his flock of 1890 was an improvement on that of 1889 He says it don't pay to winter indifferent sheep.

The country, as extensive as it is, has never been a heavy exporter of live sheep for food purposes, but this year there has been something of a rally in the trade. In the first seven months of 1890 we sent forward 23,554 head, while in the same part of 1891 the total had reached 42,770 head. Prices received for the stock exported generally range from \$5 to \$6 a head, and this year they are nearer to the former than to the latter figure. In mutton there has been quite a fall-off from last year, the total shipments in the seven months in question having this time reached only 50,828 pounds, against 167,078 pounds in the same part of last year. The United States can hardly be said to be really in the trade of furnishing sheep or mutton products for foreign markets. Australia and South America are so well fitted for furnishing these products at very low figures been called to the fact that an ex- that we seem to be to a great extent Journal of Commerce. handicapped.—Field and Farm.

The Tramp Sheepman.

About this time of the year you may look out for the tramp sheepman. He has been out on the plains with his scabby sheep while there was no special need for shelter. Now he will be looking out for a sheltered range, and will be very apt to find it. He is referred to in the books as the "nomadic sheep raiser, but the JOURNAL thinks he is a nomadic public nuisance. With a lot of mangy sheep he patrols the streams of a district and his flock, being closely herded, eat out the very choicest portions of the range and then seek new fields and pastures.

The abandoned ranges are useless for cattle, and if used for other sheep a big epidemic of scab is almost certain to follow. There is a law against driving diseased sheep through the country, and flockmasters who control their own ranges will do well to watch out for tramp flocks and see that they are not only not guilty of trespass, but free from scab. If all regular sheepmen would make it a rule to put the law to these Arabs, they would go out of the business or settle down on ranges of their own. They are the scab distributors of Texas and all other sections where they can possibly exist.

Sheep and the Farm.

We are in receipt of a communication Michigan, in which he says that in his state "sheep husbandry is not only a paying part of the economy of the farm, but it is a prime necessity to our system of agriculture." The writer bewool growers." He further says that "the flocks of his state are being much improved, and the introduction of the English mutton breeds has given a diversity to the business which is inducing many more to embark in it." There is some grand good sense in what our correspondent says. No system of farming can be conducted to the best advantage without sheep, if for no other purpose than for the enrichment of the

It is very evident that sheep husbandry, for wool alone, is absolutely out of the question in the states east of the Mississippi, and that its existence can only be maintained in the sparsely settled sections on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. In the populated portions of the country sheep husbandry can only be considered as an auxiliary to agriculture. Its introduction into the general system of agriculture is a piece of economy in which the production of wool occupies but a dependent, or secondary position.

It is not a question of what the customs tariff should be on wool imports, but what the economical relation is between agriculture and the keeping of sheep. That the relation is a paying one is admitted on all sides by those who have given it the slightest consideration. But no success can be expected in any occupation, however lowly, in the face of a competition that will, in time, manifest itself, without the exercise of the same business principles as are found necessary in the conduct of the most exalted vocations. In the older states, where land is comparatively high, and where farms are of limited extent, it is very probable that wool growing, as a primary object, must give way to the raising of sheep for mutton as the chief consideration. As our correspondent points out, the introduction of mutton breeds of sheep in his state diversifies agricultural pursuits that promise remuneration to those who may engage in them. Small farms, and the keeping of sheep for their wool as the chief product of income, is inconsistent with experience from the days of Abraham. Boston

Sheep Raising Economies.

Mr. R. M. Bell of Illinois, long connected with the Animal Industry bureau of the United States department of agriculture, says there never has been a time in the history of sheep husbandry in this country when the economies should be so carefully considered as at present, by managers of flocks both on farms and on ranges, whether for wool or for mutton, or for mutton and wool. Every item of profit and loss is worthy of investigation and personal, practical attention, since it is as true of sheep and wool as of other products, that the cost of production governs the profits.

The selection of a locality should be duly considered as of first importance, Mr. Bell thinks. When this has been settled on then one should carefully consider the breed that can be most profitably kept on the feeds to be produced on the farm, or that naturally belong to the place. This is a matter of justice to the animals, to the soil, and to the husbandman who expects a reward for his labor and enterprise.

The quantity and quality of the grasses are of the highest importance. A country without indigenous grasses might be considered a hard place for sheep. Natural pasturage is considered next to indispensable for satisfactory sheep raising. It is a tolerably safe rule that as are the feeds, so are the animals in any country or on any farm. Short, lean pastures produce lean, stunted sheep, and certainly light, inferior fleeces. Fat, luxuriant, liberal pastures give large, thrifty, early maing to pay good prices for. Thus we farmer.-Fort Worth Gazette.

see that small, hardy animals should be selected for limited pastures; while the larger animals should be placed on luxuriant pastures where they can maintain themselves. Rough, mountainous or hilly lands should be used for the smaller and more agile breeds; and more level lands for animals that would find it a hardship to travel great distances or climb steep hillsides for a living. To illustrate, a Merino sheep may feed on mountain sides with ease, or may travel eight or twelve miles a day on meager, hilly pastures and keep in condition; while a Leicester or Oxford would find a journey of two or three miles to fill itself disastrous, and the climbing of hills would be ruinous to the best results.

The character of the region to be occupied by the sheep is of too much importance not to merit the most careful

consideration.

It should be expected that, in the care of farm sheep, the feeds, whether of grass or grain, should be grown upon the farms where the sheep are kept. Exceptions to this rule, however, are very probable, nor should it be discouraging if the grain or a share of the winter food supply should have to be bought for a time, provided some fortunate circumstances may justify such a course, especially if it cheapens the purchase feed. There are few situations in this country where no winter supplies of food are not advisable, at least. As a rule, these farm supplies are imperative. They usually consist of hay, corn, oats, barley, beans, peas and fodders, such as straw, etc. In some sections-and it would be better if in all—there should be supplies of some green foods and liberal stores of roots. It is a fact that root crops are not in such high favor among Americans as among European farmers. Canadian farmers use roots in their stock husbandry with marked advan-

the pasturing of wheat and rye, as in Texas, for instance, such pasturage may be made an important aid in keeping sheep in healthy condition. The damage to the growing grain is so trifling-if there is any at all-that no hesitation need be felt in turning sheep on such fields when the surface is in moderately dry condition. Much less injury to the land is noticeable where the soil is sandy loam than on clay soils. The sowing of wheat, rye, winter oats, and other hardy forage crops, for winter grazing, should be practiced far more than is generally the case. The employment of such winter pastures would prove an economy that, once begun, would not be abandoned by the thrifty husbandman or the wisest sheepman. Besides these, the liberal use of brans and screenings from the mills and elevators commends itself when once tried. Near breweries the refuse may be made to fill an important event with flock owners. Cotton seed meal is also a valuable feed for sheep, much prized in England at present. In the regions where sweet potatoes are easily grown, no better addition to a sheep ration is possible. The same may be said of peanuts.

Where winter snows do not prevent

The economical feeding of sheep must depend somewhat, and far more than has been taken into account, upon the purpose for which they are kept. Mr. Bell is driven to the conclusion that it is possible to feed for quality as well as quantity of wool, and to feed tor growth of carcass without regard to the quality of the mutton. The fleeces from well-fed sheep that are forced into larger growth and flesh, will always be strong, elastic and even in fiber, but with less desirable characteristics for working qualities in highly finished goods. This claim has the support of many creditable experts and is worthy of due investigation.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Texas has everything required for a most successful prosecution of the sheep industry in all its styles. She has the range for the range sheepman, turing sheep, with heavy fleeces, such and she can produce everything needed as the manufacturer wants and is will- in his operations by the regular sheep

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A Call for a State Convention of Stockmen.

To the Stockmen of Texas:

At a convention of the stockmen of Texas held in the city of Austin on the 17th and 18th of November, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee of ten to take into consideration the feasibility of taking steps looking to the organization of a permanent live stock association for the state. We were instructed to meet in this city to-day and take such action in reference to calling a general convention of those interested in the live stock industry, as the interest of said undustry might, in our judgment demand. In pursuance to the above instructions we have carefully considered and investigated the feasibility of organizing such an association and are fully convinced that such an organization will result in great benefit to the live stock interests of Texas, and for this reason have decided to call a general convention of live stockmen of the state to meet in the city of Austin on Tuesday, February 2, 1892.

This convention is called to organize a permanent live stock association of Texas, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary for the interest and protection of the live stock business generally. It is not in the special interest of either the cattleman, sheep grower, horse raiser or hog producer, but for the general good of all. We believe this an opportune time for a move of this kind; we believe by united action we can do much to extricate the live stock industry of Texas from its present depressed condition and put it on the high road to prosperity.

The stock business of Texas and the entire country is now undergoing a material chango, and to be successful we must take advantage of every possible method of improvement in breeding, raising, feeding, ping and marketing our In no way can the needed improvements be so readily acomplished as by an organization that will call us together frequently, and afford an opportunity for the free exchange of our ideas and views. The question of quarantine, railroad rates, commissions paid to live stock commission merchants, state and national legislation, are a few of the important questions that can be discussed and acted upon with great profit. It will no doubt be found necessary to take some united action in regard to having our state properly represented at the World, s fair; in fact all our interests can be much better protected by united action.

We hope through our state organization to be able to organize county associations throughout the state, and while we invite all persons directly interested in the live stock business to meet with us and participate in our deliberations, we urge the importance of seeing to it that each and every county in Texas is represented, and to this end we ask that where the stockmen will not voluntarily attend, and where there are no local organizations, that the county judge of each county appoint two or more delegates to represent said county.

Specially low rates on all railroads and at the Austin hetels will be provided for those who attend. The committee on programme will arrange for addresses on appropriate subjects and leave no stone unturned to make the coming convention the most important, useful and largely attended ever held in any country by the live stock men.

In conclusion, the committee wish to urge every stockman in Texas to be in Austin on February 2nd. Come and give to your favorite industry a helping hand in its time of need.

Respectfully,

D. H. SNYDER, Chairman, Georgetown, Texas.

M. SANSOM, Alvarado, Texas.
V. P. BROWN, San Antonio, Texas.
J. C. RALSTON, Waller,
GEO. W. PIERCE, Bastrop.
H. H. CAMBELL, Matador.
J. B. RECTOR, Austin.
C. G. CALDWELL, Austin.

B. A. ROGERS, Liberty Hill. GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary, Ft. Worth.

Austin, Dec. 7, 1891.

[All newspapers who are willing to assist in building up the live stock industry of Texas are requested to publish the above call and to urge their readers among the stockmen to give the move the benefit of their hearty support and co-operation.]

Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will sell holiday excursion tickets to prominent points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina, commencing December 21 and continuing sale until December 23 inclusive, good to return in thirty days wildly, at the supposed enemy. In a from date of sale. Spend Christmas country like the United States, after and New Year's at home with the old twenty-six years of profound peace, folks, and be sure your tickets read via the palace car line of the South, the Santa Fe route. On excursion dates as named aboved the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, in addition to regular trains, will run a sufficient number of special trains to properly accommodate all those holding excursion tickets reading via our line. The first special train will leave Fort Worth Monday morning, December 21, and will have through coaches to the southeast via New Orleans. Passengers will not have to leave the coaches they occupy from Fort Worth.

First-class accommodations. Special trains will be conducted by one of our passenger agents, who will look after and properly attend to the wants of passengers while en route, Ask your ticket agent for tickets via the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway.

For further information address the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe or H. G. Thompson, general passenger and ticket agent, Galveston, Texas; William Doherty, passenger and ticket agent, 316 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Fifty thousand dollar stock of toys, games, dolls, etc., at Bullene, Moore, Emery Co's., Kansas City. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Brownwood

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

G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas. THE PRODUCER IN THE COILS.

A Resume of the Situation Showing Enormous Profits Exacted by Middlemen.

That the cords are gradually but surely being tightened around the producer by the middleman, the speculator, there is no question or room for doubt. By a well-organized combination on the part of the speculators, the consumer is compelled to pay as high prices as can be maintained without materially lessening the consumption, while the producer is only allowed enough for his products to "keep soul and body together," and give him encouragement and confidence enough in the future to keep him in the business, and thus continue the supply.

The Homestead gives a lengthy but no doubt true statement as to the condition of affairs in Iowa, and as the condition of affairs in Iowa will apply with equal truthfulness to every other state in the Union, the JOURNAL reproducers the article in full:

The real dangers to which any class of citizens are exposed do not lie upon the surface. "Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." They are the results of influences at work quietly and imperceptibly and from year to year, and grow generally out of the abuse of power or the gradual encroachment of one legitimate industry upon another, which is off its guard because attending strictly to its own affairs. No class of toilers are so liable to be taken in the coils of another as the farmers, not because they are lacking in intelligence, but because, on account of their isolation, they have less opportunity to see the drift of the workings of other forces, and because they are so intensely pre-occupied with their own affairs. It is only when they feel the coils tightening, when their business, notwithstanding all their efforts, fails to pay a sure reward, that they begin to open their eyes to what has been done, and then begin to strike, each for himself and sometimes and on a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and with bountiful crops and seasons, it seems strange that there should be any complaint of hard times or that there should be deep unrest among farmers as a class.

It is, nevertheless, one of the most striking and impressive facts of modern times. The farmers are finding no fault with the productiveness of the soil, nor have they any fault to find with the climate. Their complaint is that they do not get their share of the value of their products after they are put on the markets. They are not finding any fault with the consumers of these products, nor with the progress of the manufacturing industries. The great burden of their complaint is that the man who "fetches and carries," who stands between them and the consumer of farm products, and between them and the manufacturer of the products of which they are the ultimate consumers, gets more than his share. They are finding that they are now in coils which are strong and far reaching and which take in every farmer and every acre, and strangle farm industries as far as it is deemed prudent and wise. The strangulation is not to the point of death or of utter discouragement, but to that point only, which will allow the farmer some hope and a bare living, but that will not allow him to become independent or financially powerful. The great aim of the "fetch and carry" business is to keep the price as high as possible to the consumer, without materially lessening consumption-and as low as possible to the producer without decreasing production, and to absorb as much as possible in the way of exchange, whether in railway or steamship freights, commission, or speculation in transit.

When we consider the vast changes that have been made in the last forty years it is not strange that this should be so. Never in the history of the world has there been such an opportunity for parasites on industry to increase and multiply. Forty years ago the food of the world was grown comparatively in the neighborhood of the consumer or along the lines of water communication. The bread on the farmer's table was from his own wheat and the middle man was the smal! boy, perched on a three-bushel sack on the old mare, who took the flour to the mill, had the mare shod while waiting for the grist, and tried in vain to catch the big bass in the tail race while the blacksmith was making the shoe and hammering out the nails. The surplus wheat was hauled to the mill and after deducting the miller's ten per cent. toll the flour was hauled over the mountains in wagons or to the nearest city and sold direct to the bakers and grocers. It was the same with everything else.

The steer or the hog was sold to the nearest butcher or driven to the greater markets and sold to the butcher direct. and thus the farmer and those in his interest were the middlemen and stood by his interests. The application of steam to land transportation has changed all this. The boy and the wagon and the drove have "evoluted" and becume transformed into thousands of miles of railroad, immense stock yards and packing establishments that kill and dress stock for the nations, great gambling aggregations have sprung up that fix orices and whole armies of men have been organized and drilled, some of them doing legitimate work, others more parasites that have no interest in common either with the farmer or the consumer. The men who control these armies regard the farmer as the toiler who cannot help himself, who must take what the railroads, the packers and the speculators give him, and who must be given enough to encourage him to stay in the business and no more.

Does this statement seem extravagant? Let us see. It is a well known fact that, with all the shortage and even famine in some parts of the old world, with an absolute shortage in the world's crop of wheat and with much higher prices in Europe, wheat is actually lower in Chicago than a year ago and the price at the great wheat fields much lower. Who absorbs this difference but the middleman? Hungry nations may cry for bread and pay for it the last cent they are able, but the producer gets no more. More than this the railroads that stretch out into the great wheat fields actually prescribe the prices that the farmers shall receive from the elevators for their wheat and if any firms venture to give more, actually discipline them into subjection. Is the proof of this demanded? Read the following letter from the general traffic manager of the Great Northern railroad to a firm of grangers at Neison, Minnesota:

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE, ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 9, 1891.

Nelson Union Store Co., Nelson, Minn.

Gentlemen-Complaints have reached us from Osakis and West Union that the wheat buyers on our line at Nelson are paying above list. Upon investigation I find that this is so, and following the matter up I learn that your company is the cause of the disturbance. The elevator companies at the two points above mentioned threaten to meet your prices If this is not stopped, which will affect our Sauk Center and Northern branch, and cause trouble with the "Soo" line and Northern Pacific. must, therefore, request that you reduce your prices to the regular market prices before the trouble spreads. I have written to the other elevator companies at that point to the same effect. Yours truly, P. P. SHEKBY.

There are several points in this letter worthy of special notice. First, there is a list price that the farmer is to receive. Second, this list price is lower than the market will warrant. This is seen from the fact that the Union Nelson store gives a higher price, that other elevators threaten to go above it if it is not stopped and that the high prices will become general, and third, that the railroad fixes the price, because to them is the complaint

made and they undertake to punish this violation of orders.

That this is not an isolated case is apparent from the following clipping from the Melrose (Minn). Sun:

G. W Peabody, from the general traffic office of the Great Northern railroad company, has spent two days in this village the past week laboring hard to adjust the price of wheat at this market, and make the buyers conform strictly to the listed price. He goes so far in this matter as to say that if the buyers at this place persisted in holding the price above the listed rates they will not be able to secure cars to carry their grain from their elevators to market, that the railroad company will refuse to give them the legitimate means of transporta-tion. This transaction has created considerable unnecessary commotion in the business circles of our villages, which makes a restless un-settled period which was never experienced at this place before.

If any further proof is wanting, read the following from the Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis:

A "List" Maker Found-A letter written by a high official of a great northwestern railroad system is now in our possession, and is our authority for saying that 'Mr. Frank H. Irons, at Minneapolis, sends out daily to all the various elevator interests in the Northwest the prices to be paid for wheat on that day.

The wheat grower of the Northwest is evidently in the coils. How is it with the stock grower? As we write the daily papers are publishing the findings of the federal grand jury at Chicago. From this we learn that a number of shippers and one railroad were indicted, not for charging too much for freight, but too little, and a number of men connected with the Swift packing house were also indicted for paying too little, the rebates from one railroad alone received by the Swift firm amounting to \$30,000 in the last six months. In other words, while the freight charges to the public are kept up to the highest notch, it required all the machinery of the federal courts to keep the roads from giving to certain favored parties rebates which in themselves are a fortune. This shuts out competition and throws the cattle into a few great markets and in the hands of a few firms and enables them to give the cattle grower just enough to keep him growing cattle, and cover all the profits of the business into the treasury of a few men who, by the grace of the railroads, are enabled to monopolize the business.

These are the facts in the case and the farmer may as well face them and consider what he will do as a free American citizen for his own relief. While he is looking at them he may as well consider this fact, that in the state of Iowa last month the Railway Employes club sent a letter to the candidates for the office of railroad commissioner and also to some, we do not know how many, candidates for legislative offices, asking them to pledge themselves to oppose any further reduc-tion in freight and passenger rates, and, on their refusal, voted against them without regard to party.

Are not the coils tightening around the farmers of Iowa when a scheme of this kind was successful? What will these have been rushed forward to such they do about it? Are Kansas, Nebraska or Mississippi any better off? Are they as well? Can they sell their cattle in any of the great markets through an agent who will charge less than the exorbitant combination prices?

This is, in all its branches, one of the largest questions they have ever faced. How will they bring about the dream of Shakespeare:

When distribution shall relieve excess And each man have enough?'

Supply of Fat Cattle and Hogs.

The Homestead, published at Des Moines, Iowa, in an editorial under above heading, says:

Farmers are all at sea with regard to the numbers of cattle and hogs on feed in any given year. There is always "a world of hogs and cattle," to let the buyers tell it. The farmer is apt to be guided by the appearances in his own state or part of the state, or by the plentifulness or scarcity of corn in the same area, forgetting that these figure little in a country so vast.

Large feeders usually take means to keep themselves posted, using the information of the leading shippers, but 'even if only half fat, and take what it | nishing people of Kansas City.

the farmer whose only source of information is the papers is almost always going it blind. When he does feed and his cattle are half ready he does not know even approximately the amount of cattle that are in the feed yards, a sort of invisible supply with which he comes in competition, and hence as often misses the market as hits it. He is at sea even in regard to the amount of cattle in existence. It is to be regretted that no census figures have been made public with regard to the number of cattle except on the range, and therefore he does not know whether cattle are on the whole increasing or diminishing.

The Homestead reproduces estimates published in the Chicago Breeders' Gazette, from a large number of the principal feeding counties of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and other states, and continuing,

The returns show beyond question that the prevailing disposition of the farmers over the entire West, with the possible exception of Iowa and Nebraska, is to hold corn and sell cattle and hogs. There is a great deal of collateral testimony even in these states to show that this is true. The slaughter prices at which registered cattle of the improved breeds are going at sales in the last sixty days show that unusual influences are at work. Low as this class of cattle have been they never struck the bed rock of beef prices before, and the only possible reason is that a great many men, disgusted with feeding high-priced corn and the manipulations of the Chicago market, have determined in their own minds that there is no future for the business and they will let whoever will grow beef for the hungry millions. That there is a prevalent feeling of this kind any man can ascertain for himself if he will only get out among the farmers.

Nor is it strange that it is so. A farmer who fed his entire corn crop to cattle and hogs last year and sold the whole for very little more than the feed was worth that it took to fatten them, will not be very eager to repeat the experiment this year. He will be more inclined to this course if, after he has husked corn a few day, he finds that his crop will be much less than he expected. If, however, he finds that a great many farmers are taking the same course, he will conclude that it is a very excellent time for him to take

the opposite. The vast number of half-fatted cattle

and hogs that have been pouring into Chicago and other markets for months past, just as they did last year, furnishes the strongest kind of corroborative proof of the correctness of the above estimate. Large numbers of hogs that were stocked through last winter and grassed this summer were put on corn as soon as it was fit and an extent as to depress the price almost two dollars per hundred, and have reduced the number of hogs in the entire country, and especially those that are in a condition for the feed lots. So long as farmers think there is more in corn than feeding, this rush will continue. Every steer rushed to market before his time "bears" the price of cattle and at the same time increases the amount of corn left in the county, and it is only a matter of time when this will tell on the corn market. In this connection it is well for the farmer to remember that it is only about twelve per cent. of the corn that is shipped out of the country, and if the farmer makes any material reduction in feeding cattle and hogs the consumption on the farm will be so much less that the markets will be glutted and the price will drop.

The situation throughout the feeding states is evidently this: The feeders feel discouraged at the present low markets, do not feel justified in feeding high-priced corn to the cattle and hogs, but prefer to run their stock to market,

will bring. They can then sell their corn at at its present market value or hold for higher prices as they may see proper. If this idea is carried out among a large percentage of feeders, as is evidently being done, it will result, comparatively speaking, of depleting the country of feeding cattle and hogs, leaving an over-supply of corn on hand with no marketable stock to consume it. This condition of affairs must result in a material advance in prices for fat cattle and hogs, and a corresponding decline in the price of corn.

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.

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THE EYE, Scientifically treated without pain, Cross Eyes straightened in one minute. Cataracts, Pterygium or film growing over the eyeball will be removed and will not grow again. Granulated lids, sore eyes, no matter how long standing, relieved at once.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The seed bed that produces weeds for the entire farm is the stubble field.

The best of everything raised on the farm should be kept for the use of the farmer and his family.

The rakings and scrapings of the farm must possess but little value, but if thrown on the manure heap they serve as absorbents.

Speculation is as dangerous to the farmer as it is to the city man. Getting into debt to buy more land or more implements is generally speculation.

Let the children revel in flowers. Indulge their fancy for making them into boquets, if it gives them pleasure. The little ones couldn't be better employed when at play, and the more flowers are picked the more abundantly they grow, as a rule. So plant plenty of flowers, and don't put any barriers between them and the little ones

Every farmer should have a tool room or shed about the farm where he can keep all sorts of tools for mending broken implements or fixing up repairs to any building needing it. If a carpenter's bench can be fixed up, with a vice attached, it will be found a great help to the work of repairing. Every tool should be kept dry, clean and in good order, and an oiling can and plenty of nails of all sizes should be on hand.

In the progress of civilization, agriculture, like every other form of industry, must tend to become a profession. Brain work must be behind hand work. The advance of civilization means the elimination of unskilled labor. 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: "Let other people's affairs alone, mind your own business, and you will have prosperity."

Special Farming.

After all the question of special farming resolves itself into this; no soil can stand continuous cultivation of any particular crop, for rotation of crops is just as essential to the soil as fertilizers. Special farming may do for a short time-a few years at the utmost-but beyond that it cannot be made to pay. Many of those who advocate special farming from experience do so after a few years trial of some particular crop, but it takes a long time to test the question thoroughly. One farmer may conclude that raising potatoes for the market is the specialty which will pay him the most, and from one or two good season's crops he draws his conclusions.

But what of the special crop of potatoes a few years later when the soil be- be at once and forever abandoned. will then have to be grown to restore and every stock-raiser should be a the most effective safeguard against stead.

the lost fertility. Corn, wheat or potatoes may be grown to a certain extent as a specialty but not exclusively. Other crops must come in for a rotation or the soil will become worthless. The whole subject of specialty in farming must be considered in the light of what such cultivation of the soil is going to have on the future fertility of the farm. Potatoes may be grown as a specialty for many years, and commercial fertilizers used to keep the soil up to such a standard that good crops can be pro-

There will, however, be a gradual deterioration in the soil, and it would be found cheaper and safer in the end to rotate with alfalfa, peas and other grain to give to the soil the constituents that commercial fertilizers never can. The only true way for specialty in farming is to find out what the soil and locality of the farms is best fitted to produce. This can be done only by testing it. Then make this crop the special one, but see to it that other crops are brought in to keep the soil from losing its strength. All that need be grown are such crops necessary for a wise rotation, and then the ideal farm is reached. In this sense specialty in farming has an intelligent meaning, but in any other sense it is worse than meaningless. It is misleading.—Field and Farm.

Diversified Farming.

The prosperous farmer for the next few years in North Texas will be the one who raises corn, millet, wheat oats, fruits and vegetables, good mules and horses, plenty of hogs for home consumption, poultry, cattle and other tnings that make the farm life one of plenty, without having to buy supplies of the articles named. Of course cotton will continue to be raised. But the idea is to raise less cotton and more of other things. Every farmer who lives on his own place should have from five to fifty acres of Bermuda grass for summer pasture. For winter pasture sow rye and for a supply of winter hay plant millet, sorghum and other fodder plants. Millet will yield twice as many tons per acre as prairie hay and the product is better. The time has arrived for the exercise of energy and brain power in farming. There must be system and intelligent execution. And for diversified farming no section of the Union is superior to North Texas. The problem is upon us and each individua farmer must solve it for himself. Congress cannot do it for us, nor can the legislature give relief from evils of the cotton system. There are evils that can be removed by legislation, but this is not one of them. Diversified farming, smaller acreage, better tillage, more perfect system and a keen eye for the main chance are the keys to the situation.—Greenville Banner.

Stock Farming.

Stock raising and farming have in in the past, in this state at least, been too generally regarded as two separate and distinct industries. The idea seems to have gained considerable prevalence that to be a successful farmers, a man must discard and do away with live stock entirely, and vice versa. This is a very mistaken and erroneous conclusion, the practice of which should

gins to deteriorate? Some other crop | Every farmer should be a stock-raiser

farmer; each helps the other and the best results can only be attained by the combination of the two.

On almost every farm there is more or less unploughed, uncultivated land, which, if not suitable for cultivation, will produce a fine coat of the natural grasses. This land should be kept under a good fence. The grass crop is a valuable one and should be carefully looked after and utilized as feed for the stock. Every farm has more or less straw, fodder and corn-shucks, each year, all of which makes valuable winter feed for stock, and should never be sold or allowed to waste, but should be fed to the cattle and sheep that are or should be on every well regulated

In addition to the valuable foods that are necessarily grown on each farm in the production of the grown crop, there are other and better classes of feed, such as millet, sorghum, alfalfa, pumpkins, turnips, beets etc., etc., that can be easily, cheaply and advantageously grown each year. All these will pay handsomely if properly fed to the right kind of stock.

Stock raising is part and parcel of the business of a farmer. Our hogs, our best beef and choices mutton should be, must be and will be produced on our farms, while the cattle. horse, sheep or hog raiser who follows his vocation to the exclusion of farm ing, will do so at a sacrifice, and not meet with the success attainable by compining the two.

Some farmers may try to excuse themselves on the ground that they are financially unable to provide the live stock. It does not require much money to buy one cow and one brood sow, yet one cow and one sow will make the beginning, and even should no additions be made by purchase, these will eventually grow into quite a little herd. The best way in the world to obtain a good herd of live stock is to breed and raise them.

Every farmer should have a few brood mares which should be bred every year to a pure-bred stallion. These mares, by proper management, can be made to do the work on the farm, and in addition thereto bring a colt each year-colts that will at three and four years of age bring from \$100 to \$200 each, while the actual cost of production will be so slight as to hardly be noticed.

A farmer can also in a small way start a flock of good sheep at comparatively little cost. All the feed they will require will be for only a few months in the winter. This can be raised on the farm at very small cost while the income from sales of wool and mutton will add very materially to the income.

The income from a well-regulated farm is not, as a rule, from the sales of grain, but from the proceeds of the live stock, fattened and made ready for the market by grain and other feed produced on the farm. In short, the legitimate and best paying product of the farm is the live stock, without which no farmer can hope to make a perma nent and lasting success.

Subsoiling as a Preventive of Drouth,

The theory has been presented occacasionally for several years past that

drouth in the dryer sections west of the Missouri would be to subsoil the land planted to corn and other crops det pending on summer rains for their maturity. It has been maintained that rain enough falls in the course of a year to mature crops of corn and sorghum, if it could only be conserved and utilized; that the surface of the soil has been compacted by the treading of cattle and the force of the winds, until it sheds water like the roof of a house, and when this surface is broken up by cultivation, the waters soak into the ground and the subsequent evaporation gradually modifies the climate, giving it a moister atmosphere. It has been maintained that if the land were plowed to the depth of fifteen to twenty inches, bringing to the surface, however, only the usual aepth of soil in ordinary plowing, the effect would be much more marked and the benefits correspondingly greater.

This theory, we learn from the September report of the Kansas agricultural society, has been tested this year by the United States government, at its station at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and with very flattering results. About forty acres were plowed and subsoiled to the depth of eighteen inches and planted to sorghum; another piece plowed but not subsoiled, was planted to the same variety and both field given the same treatment. The subsoiled field yielded about eighteen tons of sorghum to the acre, while the best yield obtained on the field plowed in the ordinary way was ten tons. This is a very satisfactory showing. It will be observed that this object of subsoiling is peculiar and different from that prevailing in the Eastern states. In the Eastern practice it is to loosen up the ground so that the roots of plants may be able to avail themselves of the fertility of the under soil. It contemplates the gradual lifting of the undersoil to the surface. In the present instance subsoiling contemplates the loosening up of the under soil in order that it may be a receptacle for water, a sort of storage basin from which the surface soil may be suppled by capillary attraction. The theory looks very reasonable, and experiments so far seem to show that it is correct and practicable. It is worthy of very extensive experimentation, not only in Kansas, but along the entire western border. While the soils east of the Missouri seldom lack a sufficient rainfall, they are far more liable to exhaustion from floods and washouts than the soils in the region of scant rainfall. The trouble in the soils of scant rainfall is not any lack of fertility but lack of a storehouse of moisture. If this can be obtained by a system of subsoiling, thus, as, as it were, holding all the water that falls instead of allowing it to go to waste, it will add very greatly to the resources of this region.

We have taken the ground heretofore that the most economical subsoiler in the prairie states is red clover. Alfalfa should do for the extreme west of the prairie region what red clover does for the eastern portion. We believe it will, but, in order to make it a success, where irrigation is not possible, and enable it to get its roots down, the subsoil plow should be used effectively. We therefore venture the suggestion to our readers in the dryer regions, that when they sow alfalfa they should make a thorough trial of the subsoil plow. We never advise any farmer to make an experiment on a large scale. The very term "experiment" implies that there is a doubt as to the final result. The experiments already made, however, justify the farmer in repeating them on his own farm, with a good prospect of success, and we do not bebelieve any farmer in the regions subject to drouth risks anything in going to the expense of subsoiling a few acres and sowing it to alfalfa. - The Home:

SWINE.

Plant more corn, cane and potatoes. raise more hogs and do not trust to the hogs raising themselves. The man with a crib full of corn and larder well filled with bacon and syrup can be excused for being a little saucy.

To Make Lean Pork.

It is cheaper to produce meat that contains a large proportion of lean with the fat than to fatten the hog to such a condition as to fit it only for the production of lard, and it is a fact that by feeding for lean meat a greater weight of carcass is secured, and at no more expense than in producing an excess of fat. This is explained by reason of the fact that when an animal is given food containing the elements of growth of bone and muscle as well as fat, the condition of the animal is sustained in a manner to permit more perfect digestion and assimilation, and a greater proportion for the support of the system of the nutritious elements that are required, and which are more evenly distributed through the body instead of the semi-diseased condition produced when corn is given as an exclusive diet. Hence the farmer who diminishes the ration of maize, allowing but a portion only, substituting therefor bran, middlings, milk and clover cut fine and scalded, will have his hogs larger, heavier and healthier and of better quality of flesh than from corn. While giving the advantages of a systematic method of feeding for the best results in producing the heaviest pork, the fact that prime lard brings a price that makes it desirable on the part of the farmer to have his hogs fat, it must be admitted that it is a serious obstacle in the way when lean meat is advocated. but the lean is simply interspersed with the fat, and the greater increase from the variety of food does not diminish the the supply of lard. The farmer will find that in those portions of the carcass from which the lard is produced but little difference will be observed, and the hog will be much more valuable as a whole.

While the overfat sow is generally an unprofitable breeder, and the condition is altogether an undesirable one, it is not to be understood that the other extreme is what is required. One of these mistakes is about as bad as the other.—Exchange.

Something Besides Corn for Hogs.

There is no question as to the value of corn especially as a feed for hogs, says an exchange, but the average Western farmer depends too much on it, not only in feeding to fatten but also in feeding for growth. It is not in the use of it as a feed so much as in the abuse of it that farmers err. It can be used during growth to a good advantage, especially so during the winter, and it should be made the principal food when fattening, but it is not well to make it an exclusive feed at any time. One of the most important items in securing the best growth is to maintain good health, and the feeding of any one material is not conducsive to good health. It is not good economy to use or depend upon any one material as a food for stock, as there are tew, if any, that furnish all of the elements of nutritition in the proper proportion to secure the best grain at the lowest cost, and one of the principal advantages in using a variety is that a more complete ration can be made up. Although corn is a cheap feed, especially in fattening hogs, other materials can be used in connection so as to secure not only better growth and thrift, but also a reduction of the cost.

Corn is also a heat producer, and is one of the best materials that can be used to maintain animal heat during cold weather, but it is also constipating, and when fed exclusively produces a feverish condition of the system, which brings on intestinal troubles. But because corn is abundant and cheap, it is often fed exclusively without a proper regard to health or thrift. and then if the hogs become diseased the trouble is laid to something else besides the food. Supplemental to corn, oil meal is one of the best materials that can be used, and a slop made of wheat bran and oil meal will lessen the amount of corn necessary to make up a good ration. In the fall the unmarketable roots, such as the small potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., can be boiled and mixed with bran, or bran and oil meal, and a ration be made up that will fully equal corn for fattening. We do not underrate the value of corn but merely urge the importance of a mixed ration to secure health and with wealth better thrift. We merely insist that other materials can be used in connection with corn to a very good advantage. So long as corn is cheap and abundant it should be made the principal food, but not the exclusive ration, for the best will be secured from a mixed ration properly balanced in its flesh and fat formers.-Journal of Agriculture.

Next Year's Hog Crop.

Notwithstanding the fact that the hog market has been low for several months, there never has been and perhaps never will be a more opportune time for farmers to increase their hog products than the present.

The recent decline in the market can be easily accounted for by the fact that Western farmers have been influenced by the high price of corn to market their hogs and hold or sell their corn. In consequence of this feeling, unmatured, half-fed hogs have been rushed into market by the thousands. This will not only result in a shortage of the supply of marketable hogs in the near future, but this unloading feeling among farmers of the hog and corn belt will no doubt be carried to a point that will greatly decrease the next spring's crop, and consequently greatly decrease the supply one year hence.

The stock of lard and meats that hung like a pall on the market during the fall months is rapidly, according to the testimony of the various market reports, becoming absorbed by the consumptive demands. It may be well with these facts of the markets before us, to stop and inquire what are the prospects and possibilities of the hog crop of 1892? The skyward leap of the market on Tuesday of last week, both for hogs and pork, on account of the falling off for one day of the expected supply of hogs, shows what might happen if the receipts slacken for a week or a month.

If it should appear that all this rush of immature hogs to market was the result of the anxiety of the farmers to save their corn, and that there is really a short supply of hogs in the country, the manifest result would be, as soon as this is ascertained, that farmers would hold back their hogs and sell their corn, an exact reversal of the conditions that have been prevailing for the last few months. The logical result of all this is high prices for a year to come, and then what will be the result to the farmer who has been abusing the hog for the last few weeks and neglected to make the proper provision for a good supply next year?

There is not the slightest indication that the consumption of either meats or lard will decrease. There is every evidence that its production is at present on the decrease. When anything on the market takes a settled downturn it has never been known to stop until it falls below its value, and the subsequent advance to a point above that of profitable production is just as certain as its previous fall. It looks as if hog growers are just in that trough now, and the question to be considered in the next two weeks is whether they will have faith in the hog in 1892? The season for coupling is now on us, and the faithless and unbelieving will, of course, select few brood sows, if any, and this with but little care. The man who has faith will increase the number and will by no means neglect to procure a pure bred male, and the best that his means will afford.

Prompt attention given all orders by mail or express sent to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., the great household furnishing people of Kansas City.

Sheep vs. Cattle.

Dr. Herbert Holloway, state veterinarian, reports that the health of live stock in Montana has been generally good during the past year, and states further as the result of his observation, that the sheep business will drive the cattle industry out of the state. There ought, probably, to have been some reservation as to the latter statement. It has become more apparent every year that the range cattle business has been gradually forced out of some sections of the state, to locations less crowded, and the thrifty homesteader and enterprising wool grower combined have been the main causes of such movements. It seems probable that this course of events will continue through succeeding years, and while it may prove fatal to old-time range methods in the cattle business, it will eventually result in putting beef production upon a more solid basis. There will probably be ample range facilities for many years to come, but the signs of the times clearly indicate that the cattle business of the future will have to be conducted on the herding system, with provisions for winter feed? ing; and the exercise of such care as will make the most of grazing privileges remaining unoccupied by the wool grower and husbandman.-Montana Stockman.

Self-Purification of Rivers.

The sewerage of Munich, with 280,000 inhabitants, is found by Prof. von Pettenkofer to pollute the Iser to the extent of only six parts in 1,000,000. This pollution is invisible in a glass of water, and even this disappears entirely five miles below the city. The investigator is convinced that this selfpurification of rivers is the effect of oxygen partly dissolved in or absorbed by 'the water and partly produced by water plants, and that the great quantity of low vegetable organisms in water plays a great part in the purifying process.

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-A. ZABEL,-

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

PERSONAL MENTION

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was down again on Saturday.

Frank Taylor, cattleman of Coleman, was in the city Wednesday.

G. W. Moore, a well-to-do stockman of Jack county, was in the city Satur-

Thorp Andrews will spent the holidays with his family and friends in this city.

John W. Buster of Dallas, manager of the Continental Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Monday.

George Simmons of Weatherford, one of the leading stockmen of that locality, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, the Panhandle representative of Scaling & Tamblyn, was in the city Monday.

C. W. White, the Waco cattleman, who owns a large cattle ranch in Nolan county was in the city Wednesday.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has returned from the Chicago convention of live stock agents.

W. L. Tamblyn, the Chicago commission merchant, was in the city Monday, en route home from an extended trip through the Southwestern coun-

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency of this city offer several bargains and desirable exchanges in this issue of the JOURNAL. Look up their advertisement and write them.

S. B. Kutch, Parsons, Texas, renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL says: "It should be read by all who are in any way interested in the live stock business. I would feel lost without

Capt. J. P. Moore, Texas and Pacific live stock agent, has returned from the recent convention of live stock agents at Chicago. He thinks much good will result from the frequent meeting and permanent organization of the railroad live stock agents.

Capt. Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin who is largely interested in cattle in the Panhandle, and New Mexico, and who is also president of the American National Bank of the capital city, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Captain and Mrs. J. C. Lea of Roswell, New Mexico, were in Fort Worth Saturday. Captain Lea is one of the leading stockmen of the Pecos valley, while Mrs. Lea owns, in Coleman county, Texas, one of the largest and best ranches in the state.

A. L. Henson, formerly of Jack county but now a prominent ranchman of Panhandle City, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Henson reports the weather as being very cold in the Panhandle, but says the grass is fine and cattle are doing welt.

E. J. Simpson of the Aztec Cattle company of Northern Arizona, but who is spending the winter at Weatherford, his old home, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Simpson has many warm friends in this city, who will always give him a hearty welcome.

Messrs.' Morgan, Kelly & Taneyhill, the popular manufacturers of well- mind, and he said, joyfully:

wanting well boring machinery will no doubt find it to their interest to correspond with this firm.

A. P. Bush, Jr., a prominent ranchman of Colorado City, and also president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Bush thinks the cattle in the country tributary to Colorado City will go through the winter without heavy loss. He says the recent rains have not only made plenty of water in the localities that have heretofore been unavailable on account of the scarcity of water, but that a good crop of winter weeds is now growing up that will be of great help in pulling the cattle through.

His Excellency, James S. Hogg, governor of Texas, spent Sunday at the Pickwick hotel, this city. The governor is making a tour of the state inspecting the various state institutions. He left for Terrell Sunday night. Jim Hogg is, to say the least, a remarkable man. By hard work he has forced his way from a penniless, bare-footed boy to governor of this great state. Governor Hogg is now only 38 years old, and must, even by his political enemies, be conceded the most prominent figure, at this time in Texas politics.

To Our Subscribers.

Examine the laber on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOUR-NAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

Our Old Fire Company.

"That was a gay old company that we belonged to, Joe, away back in '68, when you and I 'ran with the machine. Do you remember that big fire in Hotel Row, one freezing night, when fifteen people were pulled out of their burning rooms and came down the ladder in their night-clothes; and how 'Dick' Greene brought down two 'kids' at once-one in his arms, the other slung to his back? Poor 'Dick'! He got the catarrh dreadfully, from so much exposure, and suffered from it five years or more. We thought once he was going in consumption, sure. But, finally, he heard of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and tried, and it cured him up as sound as a flint. I tell you, Joe, that catarrh remedy is a great thing. It saved as good a man and as brave a fireman as every trod shoe leather.'

Cash for 10,000 Sheep.

We have a cash customer for 10,000 mixed stock sheep. Give full particulars with price, addressing the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY Fort Worth, Texas.

Orders by mail or express to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's, Kansas, City filled promptly on short notice.

"Worth a Guinea a Box."

Mr. S-, a chemist of Liverpool, received a bill for the amount of 28s. from Thomas Beecham, St. Helens. Mr. S-, being at the time in pecun ary difficulties, pondered for a considerable time how to meet the demand. At last a bright idea flashed across his

ask through this issue of the JOURNAL for a share of Texas patronage. Those

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call.

307 Houston Street,

Fort Worth, Texas.

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 management of the Merchants bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with the least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers will

have no cause for complaint. Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

Order now your Flowers for CHRISTMAS.

We can ship on short notice to any point in the state or out. Prices moderate.

800 Main St.,

Ft. Worth, Tex.

"Yes, I will send Beecham a box of his own pills—he says himself they are worth a guinea a box—and seven shillings in cash."

This he did. In the course of a few days great was the surprise of Mr. Sto find that Beecham had forwarded the receipt attached to which were the words, "Cash only in future. Thomas Beecham."

In the United States Beecham's Pills are also advertised as universally acknowledged to be "worth a guinea a box"-but that they are for sale by all druggists at 25 cents.

Beecham evidently thinks it best to hedge against such bright fellows as the Liverpool druggist turning up on this side of the water.

10,000-Acre Pasture for Sale.

We have a bargain in a finely-improved 10,000-acre pasture near railroad station. Only 15 per cent. required in cash, balance on time to suit at low rate of interest.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Fifty thousand dollar stock of toys, games, dolls etc., at Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's, Kansas City. Orders by mail promptly filled.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats have fallen 1s. The supplies are large. The decline is partly due to the inferior condition of most of the offerings. Foreign wheats are also 1s down under continued heavy arrivals. California is quoted at 44s 6d, and American red winter at 39s 9d. Oats are firm. Corn in London has fallen 1s and in the Provincial markets 6d. Barleys are weak. At to-day's markets, English wheats were in bad condition and were 6d cheaper. Foreign wheats were in excessive supply, and were hard to sell above decline. Flour, ordinary English and American, declined 6d per sack. Malting barley was 6d lower. Grinding barley was very firm, owing to the absorption of the arrivals from Russia. Oats recovered 1s. Corn was 3d lower.

Cattle for Real Estate.

We will exchange a well-bred herd of 6000 cattle for desirable unincumbered real estate, either good agricultural land or city property. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,

Fort Worth, Texas.

ting Glasses. Has the best glass to protect eyes from wind and dust. Medicines by mail. Cor. Houston and Fifth Sts, Fort Worth, Tex.

DR. H. F. FISHER,

Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialist.

Give special attention to Operations and fit.

DR. M. ELLEN KELLER

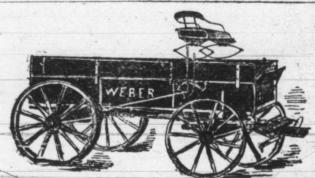
Physician and Surgeon.

Gives special attention to all diseases peculiar to Women.

Office and residence 611 West Fifth street. Telephone 224.

Attorney at Law, Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.

Land Litigation a Specialty.



We want Farmers and Stockmen to know that we are the largest dealers of Fort Worth in Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Road Carts and Wagons. We keep in stock the celebrated WEBBER WAGON. We sell our goods under a strict guarantee. Call or write us for J. CULBERTSON & SON,

First and Throckmorton Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stock holders of the Red River, Sabine and Western railroad will be held at the general office in Fort, Worth, Texas, on Thursday, January 14, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. After the adjournment of the stockholders the board of directors will elect officers. C. C. ALLEN, Sec.

The Manitoba wheat crop is estimated to exceed 23,000,000 bushels, yielding 25.3 bushels per acre. It is estimated that about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat was grown in the territory west of Manitoba. These figures imply fully 60,000,000 bushels as the season's production of wheat in the Dominion of Canada-half of which will represent an excess over the year's requirements.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, Dec. 24, 1891.

Cattle receipts this week, 350, all of which were taken by the Packery company and local butchers. Prices have declined 10 cents during the past week. Best heavy fat grass steers are worth from \$2.15 to \$2.25. Fair to good steers around \$2. Top cows, such as were bringing \$1.75 last week, are now worth \$1.65; fair to good cows, \$1.35 to \$1.40. Thin common stuff not wanted at any price. Bulls and stags, 75c to \$1; calves weighing under 200 lbs, \$2@ 2.50 per hundred.

Receipts of hogs, 2400. Market firm and steady at from \$3.40 to \$3.60.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., December 23, 1891.

Cattle—Receipts, Noo; shipments, 900. Market strong. Good natives, \$3.75@4.85; corn-fed Texans, \$4.

Receipts are light here and at all other market centers. Fat cattle sell readily at an advance of 10 to 15 cents. Common to fair are steady to strong. Frank Houston, agent at Bellevue, sold 106 fed steers, 1187 lbs, \$4. James Bruner, Red Fork, sold 24 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.90.

Hogs - Receipts, 6400; shipments. 1100. Market lower. Prices ranged \$3.30(@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 800. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy,

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., December 23, 1891.

Cattle—Receipts, 4200; shipments, 600. Markets active, strong and 10c higher. Good steers, \$4(a5.30; fancy, \$5.55@5.80; cows, \$3.50@3.70; stockers

STOCK COMMISSION MERCHAN

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Cair County, Ila

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Singel, Tleasurer; 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.

either steers or cows, sold active and strong. Steers, 10c higher; cows steady to 5@10c higher. Tidy Tex steers corned, or cotton-seed fed, sell quicker and at a comparatively better price than others. Fifty medium-fleshed, 990-pound Texas steers sold for \$3.25; 71 dito, 1038 lbs, \$3.20; 39 ditto, 847 lbs, \$3; 29 Texas cows, 740 lbs, \$1.75; 21 stockers, 787 lbs, \$2.65.

Calves, under a light supply, were strong at \$5.09.

Hogs-Receipts, 10,800; shipments, 1800. Market lower. Bulk, \$3@3.80; all grades, \$3.50@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 300. Market weak.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, December 23, 1891.

Cattle - Receipts, 9000; shipments, 3000. Market steady to higher. Good to prime native steers, \$4.85(a4.50; others, \$2.35(a)4.50; stockers, \$1.70(a)

Pexas cattle. The Texas cattle were in good demand at firm prices. Texas steers, \$2.30@3; fed steers, \$3@4, according to quality; cows, \$1.60@2.20; calves, \$2(@3.75.

Hogs-Receipts, 50,000; shipments, 8000. Market lower. Range of prices. \$3.50(a)3.85.

Sheep — Receipts, 5000; shipments, 2000. Market active. Best grades, steady to strong; others slow. Native ewes, \$3(@4.25; mixed, \$4.20(@4.75; wethers, \$5(\alpha 5.85; Westerns, \$4.75(\alpha) 4.85; lambs, \$3.75@6.

Wool Market.

ST. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23.—Wool—Receipts, 1150 pounds; shipments, 18,900 pounds. Market quiet, steady and unchanged.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23,—Wool-Moderate demand and steady.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 23.—Wool— short time.

and feeders, \$2.35@3.90. Anything fat, Market closed quiet; unchanged. Unscoured wool-

Spring, twelve months' clip	Thisday.	Yester day.
Fine	18@20	17@19
Medium Fall—	19@22	18@21
Fine	17@20	15@18
Medium	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved	13@15	121/2@15
Mexican carpet	12@14	11@19

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting cirectly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Lever to Lift the Mortgage.

Go to some neighbor who has been grading up with Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins or whatever you want and procure from him some of his heifer calves out of his best native cows. He There were liberal supplies of cheap will probably have all the high grades native cows, but light offerings of that he wants and be glad to let you have the half bloods. You can get those for about \$3 a piece when a week old. You may also be able to get a bull calf, but take nothing but a pure bred. no matter if he has not a gilt edge pedigree he will be better than a high grade. Next year get some more heifer calves the same way, and the third year you will have some of your own. Handle your calves to make them gentle and you will have no trouble with them when they are cows. Keep them growing and feed a little grain all the while, and breed them when fifteen or sixteen months old. Use the best aged bull that you can find and one that has, by his heifers proved himself to be a good one. As you improve your dairy you improve yourself, and the more you learn the more you will desire to know. It won't cost you any money to speak of, and you will be making lots more in a



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

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

NOTES AND NEWS

The snow last week in Northern New Mexico is reported as being unusually heavy and as having done much damage to live stock, railroads and all other classes of business.

The Wilcox (Arizona) Stockman reports fairly good rains through that section, and says the long-continued drouth has at last been broken.

· New South Wales Wool Clip.

According to the Sidney Mail, the wool clip of New South Wales this season will be the greatest ever obtained. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1889 was returned by the chief inspector of stock at 45,420,797, producing 231,402,567 pounds of wool; and in 1890 it was 52,107,634, producing 258,228,120 pounds. The sheep in the colony rose in number from 50,106,768 at the end of 1889, to 55,986,431 at the end of 1890, and this year's lambing was a good one. It is, therefore, estimated that the weight of the wool clip will be 285,-000,000 to 290,000,000 pounds.

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.

Dec. 16—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Sam Davidson, Henrietta, 46 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.50. Dec. 15—Alexander Rogers Co. sold for A. F. Crowly, Midland, 31 cows, 630 lbs, \$1.80; 29 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.80; 25 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.60; 25 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.35; W. C. Moore, Fort Worth, 2-steers, 785 lbs, \$1; W. E. Cornnell, Midland, 24 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.25.

Beecham's pills are faithful friends.

Land for Merchandise.

We will exchange 6000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land, all in a solid body and under fence for a well assorted stock of general merchandise. This land is clear and title perfect. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Teacher: "Freddy, how is the earth divided?" Freddy: "Between them that's got it and them that wants it."

W. H. H. LARIMER.

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,

STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A horse's nostrils are his fingers, and with them he feels articles to find whether they will hurt him. He smells every new object very thoroughly to decide whether it is good or bad.

It is a bad plan to keep the manger or rack in the stable full of hay all the time. Horses will eat more hay than is good for their stomachs. Give them only as much hay morning, noon and night as they can eat up clean in one hour.

Training Trotters.

Keen observers have watched Mr. Williams' methods of training and driving horses, says the American Trotter, and have found that one of the secrets of his wonderful success in inducing horses to put forth their best efforts, is the faculty he possesses of keeping them feeling cheerful, even during the hardest work and fastest miles. The dog and horse more nearly approach the human in intelligence, and too little attention is paid by most drivers to keeping a horse in a happy, cheerful frame of mind. Mr. Williams never punishes a horse at the finish, but encourages him to do his best without using any means of frightening him. Treated in this way, his horses are willing to do their best at all times. Tiresome honing on a track he never practices, but for work takes them for a drive out on some pleasant country road, with no check-rein or blinders, or whip to frighten. They are glad to go on this kind of a trip, and they are not rubbed sore or abused with sweltering blankets on their return to the stable. They are seldom jogged on the track, and when speeded it is only for a single mile. They are never whipped out at the finish, and are in fear at no portion of the mile. A horse that is whipped out at the finish of every fast mile soon learns to expect it, and is in terror when he comes near the wire. Mr. Williams is a strong feeder, but the work his horses get makes it possible for the stock to digest all they can eat. They are thus kept robust and able to do all that is asked of them. To see Allerton driven each week-day by his owner, and feeling so playful that he can hardly keep his feet on the ground, his countenance bearing an expression of perfect equine happiness, is a revelation to those who are used to seeing the condition of horses that have been keyed up to record-breaking form for four months.

To Judge a Horse's Value.

Some men are said to be born with an eye for a horse, some to have an instinctive idea of shape, but this is the exception, and, as a rule, study is necessary to all in order to acquire sufficient judgment to be ruled on. Experience is too often bought by loss and disappointment.

When you meet a horse that at first sight appears suitable to your purpose, showing the general character and qualifications, and having ascertained his price, made conditions as to soundness and tested his movements in the manner I advise, you may proceed to look all over.

Here I will introduce one of my most important golden rules, which buyers should commit to memory:

A horse's power and value must be measured by his weakest points.

A well-known writer reminds us that "the strength of a chain depends upon its weakest link," and this is truly applicable to the horse whose worth must be estimated by his weakest point. No matter what a horse's performances, appearances or merits may otherwise be, you must reject him for one bad

Horses are usually selected for their good points, prominently brought forward by the seller. This is the mistake, and the trap into which the best judges, being carried away by a horse's superior merits, too often fall. Then, in looking at a horse with the eye of a purchaser, you must seek first his defects, not perfections, which, though unusual, is the safest course to pursue, says the American Sportsman.

At a horse take two looks. The first or general look, by which you take in at a glance his outline and character, directs the center of vision about the top of the shoulder or withers; symmetry and good conformation, economy of harmony and power in his component being what you should look for. The first look should give you a fair impression of the horse's height, power, bone, breeding and quality, as also his length and breadth, the first being essential to speed, the latter to endurance. A horse should be well proportioned, with an equal balance of power all round. If a horse has a long, powerful or ponderous forepart he requires correspondingly powerful hind quarters, which if light, the propelling engine not being equal to its work, the machine soon breaks down. On the other hand, if the forelegs are weak they will soon give way under the excessive propulsion of powerful hind quarters. The duty of the forequarters is simply to support the equilibrium of the machine. As is often the case, a horse may have good fore and hind quarters, yet have a defective or light middle piece or boiler which supplies the steam which cannot be got up without a good firebox to hold the fuel, and a horse with a light carcass is generally a bad and feeder and cannot stand work. The utility then, of the equus cabilius depends upon his symmetry and wellbalanced conformation.

A horse should stand well, and much of the character of his movements may be judged even while he is at rest. As he stands he walks, and as he walks he trots. The weight of the body should be evenly distributed over the limbs, and the forelegs so placed that a perpendicular line erected at the point of the toe should touch the point of the shoulder. The hind legs ought to be well under the body, but not too far in or over-weighted, impeding their free-

dom of action. As it is so important to observe if a horse stands well and firmly on his legs, he should be placed for this purpose on level ground and allowed to stand naturally, not as they are usually shown with the forelegs in an elevated posi tion, and made to stretch. Dealers, grooms and showmen in sale yards invariably adopt this show pose, most always to the horse's advantage, particularly when he is "calf-kneed" and his hind legs are naturally "too far away from him." It is a mode of disguising such defects as straight forelegs, being "baker-kneed," or standing over, and hooked hocks, etc. This position is deceptively complimentary to a horse naturally low before, giving him better carriage and forehead making him appear to cover more ground; taking from his height if leggy, lowering the hips and thus raising the loins, leveling the back and making the shoulders look more oblique. A horse can in this way be got to measure an inch under his true height, and imposition sometimes recoursed to in selling horses to match, etc. You must, therefore, insist upon the horse being allowed to stand naturally when his very attitude and the position of his legs may betray his weakness and point at once to well known diseases and malformations that will render inspection unnecessary.-Breed-

er and Sportsman.



Pure golden oil from ball of snow, And simple suet of Beef-doth go To make up Golden COTTOLENE Of cooking art the royal queen.



COTTOLENE

is the new cooking material for all kinds of frying and shortening, to take the place of lard.

Testimonials from CATHARINE OWEN, MARION HARLAND, EMMA P. EWING, ELIZA R. PARKER, CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK, AMY BARNES, Mrs. F. A. BENSON,

Mrs. S. T. RORER, MARGARET WISTER, and all the prominent teach

ers of cooking in this country. Order it from your grocer.

Manufactured only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

Over a million dollar stock to select from at Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's., Kansas City. Mail and express orders filled on short notice.

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, Missippi, 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 TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBAL. 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.

Order your Christmas goods from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

Orders by mail or express to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's., Kansas City, filled promptly on short notice.



The Only Line

-RUNNING-

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

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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, Cincipnati, Louisville, Chicago and all promi-

nent 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,



TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

-BETWEEN-

Close connections in all the above cities with the M., K. & T. R'y the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ficket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger

J. WALDO, Vic-President and General Traffic

Manager, Sedalia. Mo. H. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas

GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; CURE Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Development of Trotters.

A writer in the San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman gives a very interesting review of the trotting horse. He says: In equine development, that of the trotting horse has been the most surprising and most interesting within the last thirty years of any recorded. This development is in blood and breeding, in quality and performance, and in estimated and actual value. Before this period trotters were the accident of discovery or the incident of fortunate selection by reason of noted superior points and approved pedigree; but the special breed ing of trotters, with corresponding care in training, was very rarely given attention, and at best, was exceedingly rare. Much study and unabated care were devoted to the breeding and training of runners, and the importation of superior and famous thoroughbred sires and dams engaged the attention of turfmen and breeders. The breeding of trotters was an undiscovered art, to which even the fanciers of fine roadsters and the devotees of the trotting turf neglected to devote more than incidental thought and occasional speculation. In fact, the approved turfmen, as a class, and they ruled in relation to the sports of the track, disdained trotting, and it was consequently excluded from the noted race courses and restricted to localities which were patronized mainly by classes not recognized by the gentry of the legitimate turf or admitted to the clubs of the ranking patrons of racing.

Trotting was not called racing-the term applied to running. The distinction was running races and trotting matches. Gentlemen patronized the one; the other was attended by the order of sporting men now called "sports." The Union course, Long Island, was the famous racing ground in the Northern states; the Beacon track, Hoboken, on the upland plain above the low ground on which occurred the fatal duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, was the principal trotting resort. Among the gentry and upper class sporting men, trotting was held in about the same light as quarter races on the road in the Southern country. It may be likened to the distinction observed between the hightoned banker of faro and the short card sharper-between John Chamberlain and Happy Jack of local notoriety.

Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, of the states of slavery, New York and New Jersey, of the free states, were the most noted for the imported thoroughbreds from England-some from Arabia—the breeding of racers. Colonel Johnson of Virginia, the owner of Boston, and Gibbons, of New Jersey, the owner of the little mare Fashion. the only beater of Boston, were gentlemen of large wealth and foremost in sporting rank. Kentucky was the superior breeding country. Only racers were bred no trotters. The Morgan stock and Blackhawk strain was regarded as the superior for trotters, but little care was exercised in the matter of breeding. Sires were selected, but almost any work mare was taken for the dam. There was no training of the colt or filly to perfect the trotting gait or bring out the speed. Albany Pony, Top Gallant, Dutchman, Dolly, Trustee, Lady Suffolk, Americus, Confidence, Ripton, Oneida Chief, Sally Green, Tacony, and James K. Polk were the most noted of the early trotters, and their best performances ranged from the mile in 2:40 down to that by Lady Suffolk, 2:262, in 1846.

In the decade of the fifties, trotting had grown into more general interest and better repute. Within that period were brought upon the turf Kemble Jackson, three miles in 8:03, and Flora Temple, the mile in 2:194. The care and impetus of that decade in the breeding and training of trotters bore fruit in the succeeding decade of the sixties. The extraordinary flow of gold from the mines of California largely enabled this. Trotting was better patronized and a better class attended to the sport. Trotters increased in value. As men grew in wealth, they indulged in congenial pleasures. To drive the fastest roadster was the pride of many.

The demand for trotters was beyond the supply. Farmers were encouraged in the breeding and found rich profit in the sales. Upon the turf appeared Ethan Allen, Dexter, Blackwood, Cora, Ferguson's colt, two years, Lady Thorn, Gen. Butler, Dr. Kesse's colt, one year, Captain McGowan, Fillmore, Julia Aldrich, Controller, Longfellow, Little Mac, Morrissy and George M. Patchen, and the time of the mile was reduced, by Dexter, under the saddle to 2:17%, and subsequently to 2:171 in harness. Kentucky breeders, who had always before had runners exclusively, began to breed trotters, but their thoroughbreds were not brought into service. The breeding was from chosen strains of cold blood, with care to form and action. Still, the great breeders of Kentucky and Tennessee clung to the produce of thoroughbreds and racers. The great Civil War caused partial abandonment of breeding farms in the two states, while in New York more attention was devoted to the breeding and training of trotters, to the production of superior roadsters. In the decade of the '70's this improvement became very marked and particularly noteworthy. In former years, for a quarter of a century, the noted trotters of performance numbered less than one hundred in all. Records were kept only by individuals, not officially as now. There was no standard in quality and performance. There were no famous lines, as nowas the Hambletonian, the Wilkes, the Clays and Sidneys, the Patchens and Pilots and Bentons. The turf nomenclature became changed, and with it the character of the attendance at races, the patronage of sporting, the recognition of society and the popular estimation of the sport. Trotting "matches" were of the past-trotting "races" became the term.

The first in rank in community were spectators at the races; the fashionable in society occupied seats in the grand stand or kept their places in their carriages within the allotted inclosure. Racing week was a week of pleasure and excitement, with alternate days of running and trotting, of the two alternate each other the same day, to the greater delight of spectators and the thousands whose preferences were with the one above the other. The meetings became gala occasions-as with the English "Darby," annually at Epsom Downs. "Everybody and his wife," and everybody who was somebody, and a large sprinklings of the anybodys-men and boys, dames and maidens, gentlemen and roughs bells and biddies, went to the races. Trotting divided the honors with running. The breeding of trotters was elevated to equal rank with that of runners, and as the trotters rose in popular estimation they increased in value according to pedigree and performance. Blood lines were recognized and sought, and became the prized qualities and indispensable condition to the purchase. The payment of \$30,000 for Dexter, by Robert Bonner, tapped the treasure flow, started the boom in trotting stock, gave fresh and vigorous impetus to breeding, encouraged care in the selection and intelligence in the training, and made fame and riches for those who earned the rank awarded.

Trotting had worthily gained its place in the great field of noble sports. Trotters were appropriately advanced to commensurate worth in money. Breeders were encouraged and profited, and thought and study were de-

noblest of quadruples, to improve his breeding in blood and form and gait, to bring out his speed, to enhance his worth in every respect, and to cultivate the American horse as the trotter actually is-the all-around superior of the most valued equines of the world.

The generation needs no reference to the consequences which have flowed from the development of the trotter from the span of man's ripe age, or less than three score years and ten, indeed. or not to exceed the half century Since the primitive trotting turf of Boston Blue and Bowery Boy, when the mile in 2:40 was a prodigy, and the discovery of a trotter was a lucky accident of the keen fancier, a quality not learned by his breeder or owner, with no value to the horse beyond his occasional winnings of small stakes and the award of applause from those whose praise damned the horse from respectable ownership-for it betokened much in community that a man should own a horse that trotted for money. He was deemed a gambler and shunned accordingly, and the horse was popularly condemned as a creature of contamination to be piously avoided and let alone severely by the virtuous in community. Perhaps \$1000 could have bought the best of trotters in that period. Now, there are trotters which \$200,000 cannot buy. It is beyond all compounding of highest legal interest or money. Above this, it is the splendid development of the animal most valuable to man for profitable use and greatest pleasure. The comparison in performances is as extraordinary as the contrast in valuation in money. From 2:40 down to 2:081 emphasizes the record in lower figures than Dexter's 2:17 which electrified turfman twentyfive years ago, since have come to the mile wire: Gloster, 2:17; Occident, 2:16%; American Girl, 2:16%; Great Eastern, 2:15%; Smuggler, 2:15%; Lulu, 2:14%; Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Maxey Cobb, 2:13½; Guy, 2:12; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Nancy Hanks, 2:09; Allerton, 2:091; Maud S., 2:084; Palo Alto, 2:084, and Sunol, 2:081:

It is the credit and boast of California that here belongs the supreme colt by the figures of the record for yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds four-year-olds, for all ages. Within the period of highest development, the space of thirty years, is dated the classification of blood lines and the adoption of the standard, the keeping of official records and the establishment of the National Trotting association, by which rules and regulations are made and enforced for the government of tracks and trotting and everything appertaining to the trotting turf Tracks have been much improved, and the speedier kite track and straightaway track are later novelties and innovations, likely to be multiplied.

Whatever kind of track brings out the full speed of the trotter in just manner will eventually be the adopted form for making records. The buildings for spectators-judges' stand, club house and other uses are improved. The stables for the horses and the accommodations for all engaged in taking care of and handling them are far superior in design and structure than under the old regime. In every detail there is manifest improvement. All this has a happy effect upon the turf sports and is well appreciated by allowners, drivers, grooms and stable boys, by patrons and spectators. Special care is observed to attract the gentle fair ones to witness the exciting sport and assure their comfort and enjoyment free from obtrusion and protection from displeasing surroundings. The meetings are as enjoyable in their peculiar character to refined natures as the opera and theater, and more delightfully animating. The race track and its contests are as proper for gay and fashionable and inspiring entertainment as the witnessing of a grand carnival or holiday procession. Trotting races have become an American institution worthy of praise and general patronage.

voted to the better development of the records of speed of every age, in trot- Kansas City.

ters, also to the credit of the noted breeders of the state belongs the prideful praise of improving trotters and reducing the records. Governor Stanford put in practice the theory that the coming great trotter must be bred from a mixture of thoroughbred blood with selected strains of the highest trotting type. The results are already before the world and are notable in demonstration of the soundness of the theory. Living testimonies are Palo Alto, Sunol and Arion, beside several of less note-descendants of great Electioneer and dams of thoroughbred lines, bred at Palo Alto farm, the largest in America: the descendants of The Moor and Sultan, with thoroughbred strains, bred by L. J. Rose of Sunny Slope farm; the Wilkes progeny, bred at Corbitt's San Mateo farm: and the daughters of Sidney, bred at the farm of G. Valensin at Pleasanton.

The theory was never broached in earlier days, or if broached it was ridiculed from practice by the veterans headed by Hiram Woodruff and his contemporaries of the trotting turf, whose dicta ruled in their period. Anteeo and his sire, himself the son of Electioneer and Columbine, bred by J. Cairn Simpson, is additional proof. These have won the supremacy from Kentucky and the other noted breeding states on the other side of the continent, and entitled California to the troting crown, as the stables of J. B.

Haggin, Theodore Winters and E. J. Baldwin have placed the crown for champion racers. There is besides, a noteworthy improvement in drivers and trainers from the period of Hirum Woodruff, Conkling, Spicer, Bryant, Schemerhorn, Pat Hunt, John Crooks and their contemporaries, now succeeded by Marvin, Goldsmith, Doble, Spann, Shaner, Hickok, Mr. McGraw and other ranking drivers of the time. Intelligence, study, skill and integrity are the conspicuous qualities of these

masters of the trotting turf, accomplished trainers every one of them. Throughout, in every department, from the breeding and foaling, from the training paddock to the place upon the track, in contests and to win another lock from the head of Father Time, the trainer cares for the trotter as the parent and the tutor cares for the child and pupil who is to shine in society and become celebrated in the world, by reason of surpassing accomplishments and nobility of blood and bearing. This is the manifestation of the American development of the American trotter. California is seemingly destined to mount the cap sheaf of the trotting turf, upward and without rival in the production of the trotter that will perform the mile in two minutes flat, and Arion, now a two-year-old. is the promising candidate for this supreme performance. Also are Frou-Frou and Bell Bird, Fausta and a Wilkes year-

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The Agricultural Paper.

While much has been written in relation to the vast knowledge and information diffused by the press of this country, it seems to me that the claims of the agricultural press have either not been fully presented to the farmers so that they appreciate the advantages to be derived from an examination of the same, or that the farmers themselves are standing very much in their own way of learning the best methods of profitable farming in all its branches.

While it is true that the agricultural paper is a constant visitor to the homes of the most prosperous and successful farmers of the country, it is also true that there are thousands and thousands of farmers in every state of this Union who have never been subscribers to an agricultural paper, but who ought to be, and to them this article is addressed.

Now, while I claim no original information on this subject, I simply wish to call the attention of my farmer friends to the great work that has been accomplished by the agricultural press of the country, and to some of the advantages derived by every one who is a subscriber to an agricultural paper; and to show them in addition to this, that every week they are without the advantages of reading one of the many agricultural papers that circulate over our great land, is not only a loss in intellectual pleasure to themselves, and family but an absolute loss to them every day in dollars and cents. And I want them to think this over carefully now, because Christmas and the New Year are almost here and this is the time to subscribe. Santa Claus could not fill the stocking with a more valuable present, or one that would be more appreciated by father and brother than a paid-up subscription to a good agricultural paper, that would remind them every day in the year of the kindness of the donor.

I assume in the first place that all farmers are in the business not simply for their health or glory, but rather for profit; and like every one else, are after "the almighty dollar" and consequently that it is to their interest to call to their aid any and everything that will add to their profits on the

How does the lawyer or physician perfect himself in his calling? Does he obtain his information exclusively from his own practice and experiments? Not at all. He studies out the fundamental principles from the writings of those persons who have perfected themselves in certain branches of their profession by examining the decisions and precedents of the highest courts, in the case, and in the other by a careful examination of the results obtained, and the experiments and discoveries made by the most eminent men of the past and present day, and coupling this knowledge with their own knowledge and experience thus equip themselves with the knowledge necessary to enable them to render to their clients and patients the aid they may desire. And how is it with the manufacturer and merchant? In the one case he calls on the genius of the inventor of new mato aid him, and in the other he consults domestic, on all the commodities which he handles, and the current price lists daily papers that contain the doings and happenings and recent discoveries | certain way of finding out the quality of the entire civilized world. And of the dairy cow. But this is not all. them in realizing a profit in their busi-

able him to conduct the business of same profitable transformation has ing through coaches to the principal live stock and farm news.

farming in all its branches, with profit to himself? If such is the case, it is the only business in the world that can be carried on successfully with such limited information. But such is not the case. There is no business that requires so much practical knowledge on so many different subjects; no business whose experiments require more time to ascertain results; no business that requires so much outside aid to be carried on successfully and with profit, as that of farming. The very foundation of successful farming in all its branches is to call to your aid the discoveries and the results of years of investigation made by the past and present generation, and by following those methods and taking advantage of those discoveries, that have proved by actual trial to be profitable. And the farmers of to-day are indeed fortunate in having right at hand an assistant who will lend them all the aid they need to enable them to carry on the business of farming in a practical, scientific and profitable way, if they will but stretch forth their hand, with a very small amount of pocket-book attached, and invite him to become a member of the family. The name of this assistant is the agricultural paper. Did you ever think what the mission

of the agricultural paper is, and what it has done for the farmers in years past, and what it is still doing? It is edited exclusively in the interest of the farmer and his family. Week in and week out it is issued from the press, laden with the golden kernels of ripe experience of the most successful agriculturicts, horticulturists dairy men and stockmen of the world. It comes each week with some new discovery in some branch of farming, that adds to the wealth of the farmer, that he may have been trying years and years, without success, to find out. It brings to the fireside in practical form the results of years of experience in the raising of the various kinds of grain, on different kinds of soil, and tells you how to grow in the most profitable way, all the grains known to agriculture. And it does more. It tell you how to put the soil in the most productive condition and with the least expense, and tells you how to raise two bushels of corn, or two bushels of wheat, or two bushels of potatoes, or two blades of grass where you usually found one and sometimes none. It comes to your door with column after column on the various products of the dairy; tells you what kind of cattle to procure, if you wish to make the most butter at the least expense; tells you what kind to procure. if you wish to make cheese a specialty and how to make the best of cheese; tells you what kind to procure for beef; tells you how to select, and how to feed them to obtain the best results in the most economic way; tells you how to make gilt-edged butter, that will sell for gilt-edged prices instead of the socalled butter that is frequently made and sold for grease prices. And in relation to the horses of the different breeds, too numerous to mention, it gives you the benefit of an impartial statement of their merits to aid you in making your selections in order to accomplish certain results desired.

It does more. It gives you the benefit of the price lists of the centers of chinery, new methods new, discoveries trade, which are an infallible test of value, as an article is always worth the various trade reports, foreign and | what it will bring in the market. It gives you the result of the various butter tests, of the numerous dairy breeds published in the centres of trade. And of cattle, as shown by the churn and in both cases they call to their aid the scales, with a statement of the feed given during the test, which is the only thus I might go on and mention all the By the knowledge and information different kinds of business carried on in | brought to the principal farmer with the world, and tell you of the numerous his efforts, the old long-nosed, elmaids called in by men in each, to assist | peeler hog, that looked like a rail on four legs, has been driven out or bred up, and his place supplied with the Now how is it with the farmer? numerous improved breeds that are so Doesn't he need any aid? Is the know- perfect in their make-up and take on ledge he possesses or what advice he fat with such persistency that you can—I have Purchased the-

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been made in the "pennyroyal cow" with her one or two gallons of milk per day and her two or three pounds of butter per week. Her place is supplied J. C. CROWDUS & CO., with the present dairy cow, that is regarded of no value unless she will make from ten to fifteen pounds of butter in a week and give you milk in propor-

Even this is not all that has been accomplished by the agricultural paper. It has for years been making its rounds, laden with the aggregate wisdom of past ages and present discoveries, wants and necessities, and thus has from time to time furnished the spark that fires the genius of invention, until the appliances and inventions for putting in and saving the crops, and conducting the business of the farmer of to-day, are so perfect and so numerous that it almost seems that the farmer's cup of happiness is full and running over. Yet, who can tell what the future may bring forth? Does any one assert that the live stock of the country would ever have attained its high degree of perfection, or that farming in all its branches would ever have been carried on in such a scientific and thorough manner as it is to-day without the aid of the agricultural press? If you are not certain about it, let me ask you to strike from the files of this country, in imagination, the agricultural papers that have been published for the past twenty-five years, and then try to figure out what the condition of the farmer would have been to-day without their aid, and without the information brought to him by the agricultural press during the past twentyfive years, and your answer will be as high an endorsement of the worth and value of the agricultural paper as the the editor himself could ask. Now if it has accomplished so much-and you must admit that it has-can any farmer afford to be a single week without it? I am certain he cannot, and I am not alone in this belief, as it is the testimony of every farmer who has tried it. -J. D. Conner in Country Gentleman.

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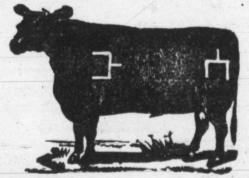
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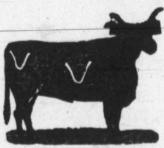
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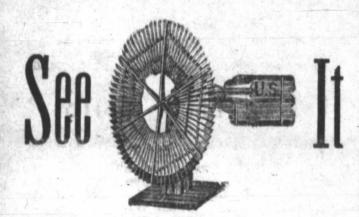
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J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

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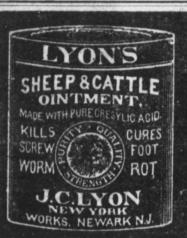
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Lime and Sulphur for two dippings, 127.00 Difference in first cost, \$73.00 to,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb., 10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17% cents

Difference, . Deducting difference in first cost of Dip, . . . ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP, ... Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: 'The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very conve-

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TEXAS LIVE S CK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

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cember 26, 1891.

No. 36.

Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

GEO. B. LOVING. Editor; H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor. J. D. CARWILE, Busines Manager.

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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas as second-class.

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

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ARE you opposed to scrub stock? Then help the JOURNAL in its warfare against them.

FORWARD your private interest by furthering the organization of a state live stock association.

THE Austin convention of the live cessful. stock men of Texas, to be held on February 2d, promises to be the largest and most business-like meeting of stockmen ever held in the state.

THE JOURNAL contains forty columns of useful, interesting and instructive reading matter. Do you think fifty-two papers of this kind are worth \$2? If so, subscribe yourself and speak a good word for the paper to your friends and neighbors.

Thursday that the printers and other member, won't you, the amount you are employes may have a holiday on Fri- indepted to the JOURNAL, and favor us day and Saturday. This brief recreation has been faithfully and honestly

earned by the continued and untiring ers receiving the JOURNAL who are beefforts of those connected with the mechanical department of the paper; a fact that is no doubt fully appreciated by our readers.

Christmas Greeting

Before this issue of the JOURNAL will have reached a large proportion of its readers, Christmas day will have come and gone. That it may have brought joy and happiness to each and every household is the sincers wish of this paper. To each and every subscriber the JOURNAL wishes a merry Christmas, to which it adds a "God bless you" for all.

The Chicago Horseman.

The Chicago Horseman is at all times an exceptionally good paper. In fact the JOURNAL has always regarded the Horseman as its most valued exchange, and as the most creditable representative of any one branch of our live stock industry ever published. It is published weekly and every issue is brim full of valuable information to horsemen, but the Christmas number far excels anything we have ever seen in the way of a newspaper production. It contains 112 pages, handsomely covered and beautifully illustrated. The mechanical work is perfect while the matter is not only carefully prepared, but is the handiwork of those who have spent a lifetime in this special work. The subscription price of the Horseman is \$4 a year. The Christmas number All communications pertaining to the edito- now before us is alone worth this

The Quarantine Committee.

The two quarantine committees, composed of C. Goodnight, T. T. D. Andrews, J. W. Buster and J. N. Browning, representing the Panhandle, and C. C. Slaughter, A. P. Bush, Jr., and E. Fenlon, representing the western or Colorado portion of the state, have again been compelled on account of the absence of the governor, to delay their HELP increase the circulation of the visit to Austin. It has, however, been Governor Hogg, that the committee are to call on him in Austinon January 5th. With this object in view, the above named gentlemen will leave this city on Monday night, January 4th. It is hoped that every member of the committee wid attend and that their efforts to establish a fair, equitable quarantine line across the state may be suc-

A Word to You.

Will you kindly do us the favor to turn to your address on the printed tab, which will be found either on the first page or on the wrapper in which this paper was sent, and note the year, month and day on which your subscription expired. If the tab referred to shows you to be in arrears, please don't expect us to carry this amount longer for you, but while your heart is full of charity, and you are enjoying the fes-THE JOURNAL is issued this week on tivities of this merry Christmas, rewith a remittance covering same.

There are several hundred subscrib- tion of life.

hind with their subscriptions. Some owe for one, some for two and a few for as long as three or four years. Knowing that times were hard and money scarce, and believing that these delinquents would remit soon, we have, in violation of our established rule, continued to send them the paper, but we positively will not longer do so.

This is the last issue for the year 1891, before the number for 1892, makes its appearance, every delinquent, big or little, high or low, rich or poor, will absolutely be stricken from the list. Hereafter no names will be entered on the list until the subscription has been paid, and all subscriptions will be discontinued promptly at the expiration of the time paid for.

This rule applies to all and will not again, under any circumstances, be violated.

The Austin Convention.

The Fort Worth Daily Gazette may always be relied on to give a helping hand to the stockmen in all their commendable undertakings. Referring to the proposed convention it says:

The stockmen of Texas call a meeting at Austin on the 2d of February to organize a state live stock association. Such a movement, if carried forward to success, will do a great deal of good for the live stock interests of Texas, which has no practical organization or cooperation. The live stock industry of Texas is, next to that of cotton-raising, the most important in the state, employs more men and capital, and brings more money to the state. Its prosperity is, therefore, the prosperity of the whole state, and its depression adds to the depression of the whole state. If organization and co-operation in other businesses have had good results and that such is the case is proved by all other businesses and professions maintaining such organizations), then such action must have as beneficial an effect upon the live stock industry. There should be a large attendance at the Austin meeting of representatives of all branches of live stock raising, so that the organization may speak for all interests and work for the welfare of

Educated Men and "Smart Alex."

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture very tersely describes the difference between an educated gentleman and a mere college graduate of the Smart Alex type.

Attendance at a college, says the correspondent, is no proof of an education. It only shows that one has been in attendance at a place where he has had an opportunity to learn something, providing he has brains to retain and energy to apply himself assiduously to the acquisition of knowledge. But, I contend, when he graduates that he has, comparatively speaking, no education; he has merely laid the foundation upon which to build an education.

An educated man makes a better cit izen, a better anything, than an uneducated one. The man is such because his thinking faculties are trained to act with precision and quickness, and he does not have to stand and ponder half a day about the manner in which he has to go to work to do anything connected with his business or avoca-

The man who is truly educated is not a shirk. He has sense enough to know that he must adapt himself to his surroundings, and perform well his part in whatever capacity fortune compels him to eke out a living. The shirk and trickster are generally of that type of educated people who are denominated "Smart Alex."

The man who is educated in the true sense of the word knows that labor of any kind and every kind, so that it be decent, is honorable. The pseudo aristocrat thinks it disreputable. The difference is, one is educated, the other thinks he is, and is not.

It is an axiom that an enlightened and educated people can never be enslaved. History shows that a people who are properly educated will not submit to encroachment of the rights which they know belong to them, but may, and often do, when they are improper educated in other words, when the "Smart Alex" class predominates.

A Good Man Gone,

Edward P. Kane, a well-to-do and prominent real estate agent of this city, died on Monday and was buried in the Catholic cemetery of this city on Tuesday, the 22d. It had been the writer's good fortune to know Ed Kane intimately and thoroughly for twentyone years. This acquaintance, which soon ripened into warm and true friendship, begun on the frontier of Texas in 1870. What is now a thickly settled and prosperous country was then the abode of the blood-thirsty savage, whose mission and highest ambition was the accumlation of scalps of our brave and hardy pioneers. It was amidst surroundings like these that Mr. Kane begun his career in Texas, although raised and educated among the best and most refined people of Rochester, N. Y. Young Kane, when thrown among the cowboys of Texas, soon learned to adapt himself to the surroundings, and by his urbanity of manner and honesty of purpose soon became a general favorite with all who knew him. His first employer, Mr. Chas. E. Rivers, a prominent cattleman of Weatherford, was mortally wounded by the Indians in the summer of 1877, from the effect of which he died a few weeks later. Mr. Kane was with Mr. Rivers when he was shot, and by his devotion and kind heartedness did much to alleviate the suffering of the dying man during his last days. There are many people yet living who have been benefitted by the thoughtful kindness of Ed. Kane. He has done much to smooth down for others the rough and rocky places along the journey of life, for which he will surely be rewarded in the Great Beyond.

Ed. Kane was one of God's noblemen. "He was an hopest man." In his death Fort Worth has lost one of her best and most progressive citizens; society and the church one of its shining lights; his fond wife, a devoted and conscientious husband; his children a true, devoted and loving father. While the writer extends heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing wife, children and relatives, he also mourns the loss of his staunch, true and tried friend. May heaven bless him.

CATTLE.

One advantage in keeping cattle is that much rough food can be used to a good advantage.

Because feed is a good price is hardly a sufficient reason for stinting the growing cattle.

Because cattle do not pay best every year is hardly a sufficient reason for discarding them.

Cattle that are poorly bred and poorly fed are generally unsatisfactory to their owners.

The men that raise the best cattle and mature them at the earliest age, will be the most successful in future.

With cattle as with all other stock kept on the farm, a quick growth and an early maturity can only be secured by having good breeding stock as a foundation, and then building upon it with good feed and care.

The demand from Montana and other Northwestern ranchmen for Texas twoyear-old steers will be good this spring. The low prices of beef will have a tendency to keep down values on young steers, but ranchmen located above the quarantine line will nevertheless be able to turn off their young steers at fairly good figures.

The balance of the world has already quarantined against the largest portion of Texas. In fact, the general government has strongly threatened to quarantine the entire state, and it may be done at any time. It is therefore highly important that Texas cattle raisers arrange to fatten and mature their steers at home. It can be done successfully, and is the only thing that will make our cattle raisers independent, and give them the full benefit of all the profit there is in the business.

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 December 15, 1891:

BULLS.

George B. Pogis, 27588 Mrs. G. W. Burkitt to R. Ott, New Baden. Stump Pogis, 28639 S. L. Baker to L. Blakey, Atlanta

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Fanny of Idylwild, 74410-C. W. Talmade to J. Wilson, Kyle: Ina's Ethleel, 66630 J. T. Hender

son to S. Silberman, Alvord. Keturah Grannis, 73749 Mrs. B. J. Tarver to Terreli & Harris, Terrell.

Mica of Idylwild, 74129 -- C. W. Talmadge to H. Scharlach, Reisel. Mina of Idylwild, 73921 C. W. Talmadge to H. Scharlach, Riesel.

Priscilla Grannis, 73750 Mrs. B. J Tarver to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.

Beef Feeding in Texas.

The unusually and extremely dry fall has greatly decreased the number of cattle that would otherwise have been fed in the state. The number has been still further decreased by the inability of quite a number to obtain the necessary monied accommodations. But notwithstanding these two serious drawbacks, there are a great many cattle now on feed in this state.

There is at this time no data by which even be approximated. The JOURNAL | first period.

will, however, early in January, again begin the collection of this important and valuable information, and will publish a complete list of all cattle being fed in the state, together with the name and postoffice address of the owners. This list, from present indications, will, when published, show a much greater number of cattle now on feed than is generally expected. It is at least safe to say that the showing will, under all the circumstances, be a creditable one for the state.

The Probable Loss for the Winter.

Almost the entire state has recently been favored with good rains; water is now plentiful everywhere. The cattle on crowded ranges have been thinned out by the removal of large numbers to the Panhandle and other more favored localities. In various ways provisions have been made to guard against loss, to an extent that justifies the prediction that the death rate among cattle will not be as great as was anticipated a few months ago. At that time the JOURNAL felt that unless prompt and decisive action was taken by the cattlemen through a large scope of the country, the loss would be almost ruinous, it was therefore unreserved in proclaiming the disasters that awaited those who did not at once make provisions for the coming winter. It now affords this paper great pleasure to be able to state on good authority that as a rule the old cows, together with all other classes of cattle have been provided for, not perhaps in every instance comfortably, but in a way that will insure them against starvation and protect their owners from heavy loss.

In the matter of owning and producing more cattle than any other three states in the Union, Texas is still "in

Don't Change the Feed.

Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station says:

When steers have been heavily fed sudden changes are often very disastrous to profits. I think feeders do not always reason this matter out correctly. For example, when a lot of steers was changed for reason or accident from one kind of feed to another, or from food prepared one way to the same prepared another way, a break in the gain of the animal is almost sure to follow, and the feeder draws the conclusion that the form of the change produced the bad result, when the truth is that any sort of change would probably have had the same effect. In repeated instances we have had one lot of steers on shelled corn and another lot on corn meal at the same time, both progressing satisfactorily. For the purpose of the experiment we reversed the feeds and invariably bo h lots have done poorer for weeks following the change. Had we been feeding but one lot, or had less experience, we would probably have jumped to the conclusion that the second form of food used was not as valuable in steer-feeding as the first. In these changes we found that a steer getting shelled corn did not take kindly to corm meal for some time. Likewise a second lot, that were doing nicely on meal, did not at first take kindly to shelled corn; and for a period of a few weeks neither lot could be induced to the number of cattle now being fed can | consume so much feed as during the

More About the Fat Stock Show.

Referring to the Texas cattle on exhibition at the St. Louis National Stock Yards Fat Stock show, the Kansas City Indicator says:

In the class for Texas cattle, no provision was fixed as to grade, hence, half-breed Texas out of say top picked Texas cows by pure bred bulls, had to chance it with high grades of any pure breeds in competition for the prize, showing, we think, at a decided disadvantage.

The first money Texas cattle, shown by Rue Houston & Co., were half-breeds or grades, three-year-olds, and always ran on grass until seven months ago, when they were put on full feed. They averaged 1520 pounds.

The second money Texas, shown by J. B. Wilson, were grade Hereford and Shorthorns out of Texas cows. Were full corn fed for six months.

The sixteen head of grade Galloways, twos and threes, out of high grade Shorthorn cows, that were bred and shown by N. L. Duncan, of Fayetteville, Ark., had the foundation for the heaviest lot on the grounds. They were full fed only about ninety days and were just beginning to round out, averaging 1650 pounds, and were promising enough to warrant a conclusion of an average of 1850 pounds in ninety days more feeding.

In the class for Texas cattle the lot of grade four-year-old Shorthorns shown by R. A. Riddles, were among the best half breeds shown, and thoroughly dispelled the idea that good grade or pure bred cattle cannot be bred in Texas the equal of those bred anywhere. They were on full feed four months and averaged 1500 pounds.

Mr. M. Sansom's sixteen head of grades by Shorthorn bulls out of native Texas cows were fed 110 days and averaged 1300 pounds, making an excellent showing that "blood will tell." Some of the individuals in this bunch had all the lines or conformations of the pure bred Shorthorns, thereby demonstrating the propotency of a good sire, even when crossed on a scrub or Spanish native.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, Texas, made an excellent showing of sixteen head by Shorthorn bulls out of native Texas cows. They were taken of the range, fed on half rations three months and full fed three months on cotton-seed hulls and meal mixed. They averaged 1300 pounds, and in common with the bunch shown by T. D. Woody of the same place, they were a fine lot of halfbreed steers. Mr. Halsell reports that his 5000 head on the Clay county, Texas ranch, by the use of Shorthorns and Hereford bulls, will soon be able to send half-breeds or better to the market entirely, and that it will not be long before the typical native Texan of Spanish origin will be a thing of remembrance only.

Old Methods Must be Abandoned.

The JOURNAL desires, as a part of its Christmas greeting, to again beg of the cattlemen of Texas to give up their old and erroneous ideas of conducting the cattle business. This subject has been discussed so o'ten and so fully through these columns that it has assumed as chestnut a flavor to the reader as it has become thread bare to the writer. Be this as it may, the JOURNAL is not willing to bid farewell to 1891 and begin the work of 1892 without giving the scrub bull one more kick.

As long as Texas cattle raisers insist on keeping the old-time, straight Texas scrub bull just so long will they produce beeves suited only for canners, such as must be held until they are four years old and then sold at from two to wo and a half cents per pound in market.

As long as Texas herds are headed by scrub bulls, Texas cattlemen will find the business unprofitable, unsatis-

factory and a discredit to this great state.

On the otherhand, when our cattle herds, both large and small, from the milk pen bunch to the tens of thousands, are headed solely and exclusively by pure bred bulls of the best beef strains. and the young steers are given the feed and attention their worth and outcome will justify, we will find Texas fast forging to the front as not only the largest but the best beef producing state in the Union. Our steers will then be marketed between the ages of twenty and thirty months. They will at that age weigh more than our present scrubs do at four years of age, and will bring double as much per pound.

It will of course cost more per head to raise, care for and mature this class of cattle than is usually expended on the scrub, but the increased value when placed on the market will more than offset the increased expense several times over.

When Texas cattle raisers discard scrubs and use only pure bred bulls, \$ and give their cattle the attention their merits justify, they will find that one hundred head will give better results than will five times that number under the present slip-shod system. They will find that to be a successful cattlemen it is not necessary to own the earth and maintain pastures covering almost entire counties, nor to own cattle on a "thousand hills," but that a few hundred good cattle well taken care of will give sufficient returns to satisfy the demands of any reasonable

If one hundred well bred, well fed cattle will give as much net profit annually as five times that number of scrubs, why not discontinue the latter and adopt and use only the former? While adopting new and good resolutions for the new year, why not "swear off" as to the use of scrub bulls in future? Why not abandon old erroneous methods and adapt yourself and surroundings to the new order of things? Why not begin the new year with the firm determination to raise fewer cattle and better ones; to cut down the number and at the same time increase the profit, and in so doing elevate yourself, your calling and the cattle industry of Texas.

A California Elephant Ranch:

An elephant ranch is the latest novelty proposed in California, and a Mr. Newbury, the projector, is enthusiastic about his plans. He proposes to cultivate the elephant for its meat and its capacity for hard and diversified work. He says that "as an article of food the elephant is superior to the horse," and most people will be willing to accept his statement, though not fully appreciating its force. He says that behind a tough exterior it hides a tender steak, and that African explora ers are profuse in their praise of elephant cutlets. A full-grown elephant weighs about 7000 pounds, and Mr. Newbury counts 6000 of this good meat.

Read-Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's locals in this week's issue. The great Kansas City dry goods firm offer extra inducements to parties ordering by mail or express.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

There are several thousand farmers in Texas who find their little store debts press them. What they need to do is to invest in a few good sheep.

In California the Coyote has found a friend. The horticulturist there wishes them protected because they catch the hares and squirrels which depredate on their crops.

The state of Nebraska is feeding vast numbers of range sheep. Feeders up there buy half fat range wethers, feed them cheap grain and fatten them and make big money.

Mr. Fred Davidson is tired of farming in Eastern Texas and wishes to invest a couple of thousand dollars in last spring's wether lambs. He says he is willing to pay 50 cents per head, and asks if they are worth more than that. The JOURNAL takes no little pleasure in saying to gentleman that there are no 50-cent wether lambs for sale in Texas. He can afford to pay three times that much for good stock, and they are well worth more.

The question is again asked of the JOURNAL, "will cattle and sheep graze together except in pastures where they can't help themselves?" In answer we have to say: Cattle do not willingly range upon a grazing district which has been closely grazed by sheep. But the writer has frequently seen cattle. horses and sheep grazing week after week over the same range without being held on the range. A range closely grazed by sheep will necessarily be a short range, and a short range is not apt to be satisfactory to cattle.

The attention of the JOURNAL has been called to the fact that an exflockmaster who was sold out in Texas about ten days ago has written a letter to his home paper, back East, in which he says there is no money in sheep, and advises his friends to stay away from Texas and to let the sheep business alone. It so happens that a neighbor of this party who knows all about his troubles has posted the JOURNAL as to the causes that led to these troubles. Stated briefly, they are as follows: Poor sheep to start with, personal inattention to his business, and to much trust in cheap herders.

Last summer the JOURNAL suggested that it would pay flockmasters to save a range especially for winter use. One of its friends acted on this suggestion and now wishes that he wouldn't take a great deal for the half-mile square that he rested from about August 1. He has not yet had occasion to turn his sheep into this little pasture, but thinks it will keep, his 1100 breeding ewes in good fix whenever his outside range fails him. A little forethought often saves to him who exercises it a great deal of worry, and no little loss.

The Journal reporter had a conversation recently with a well-to-do sheepman who is represented to be the owner of 7000 to 10,000 sheep, and who is one of the pioneers in the business in Texas. Said this man: "I don't own a foot of land and I don't pay rent for an acre. I have been in the sheep business in Texas 11 years and have herded over lieves that "it can be greatly aided by

50 counties. I never occupied one better business methods on the part of range as long as four months. Texas has free grass to spare, and while it lasts I am going to use it. When I have to buy or lease grass land I am going to sell out and quit." Comment is unnecessary.

The JOURNAL knows a Texas sheepman whose rule is to cut into his cull flock 20 per cent. of the entire flock every year. Into this cull flock goes the old ewes, the poor milkers, the shy breeders, the shin wool producers and all others that are unprofitable. This culling process he commences about November 1 and by July 1 following the butcher has worked off these culls as prime mutton. This sheepman has a better flock this year than he had last year, and his flock of 1890 was an improvement on that of 1889. He says it don't pay to winter indifferent sheep.

The country, as extensive as it is, has never been a heavy exporter of live sheep for food purposes, but this year there has been something of a rally in the trade. In the first seven months of 1890 we sent forward 23,554 head, while in the same part of 1891 the total had reached 42,770 head. Prices received for the stock exported generally range from \$5 to \$6 a head, and this year they are nearer to the former than to the latter figure. In mutton there has been quite a fall-off from last year, the total shipments in the seven months in question having this time reached only 50,828 pounds, against 167,078 pounds in the same part of last year. The United States can hardly be said to be really in the trade of furnishing sheep or mutton products for foreign markets. Australia and South America are so well fitted for furnishing these products at very low figures that we seem to be to a great extent handicapped.—Field and Farm.

The Tramp Sheepman.

About this time of the year you may look out for the tramp sheepman. He has been out on the plains with his scabby sheep while there was no special need for shelter. Now he will be looking out for a sheltered range, and will be very apt to find it. He is referred to in the books as the "nomadic sheep raiser, but the JOURNAL thinks he is a nomadic public nuisance. With a lot of mangy sheep he patrols the streams of a district and his flock, being closely herded, eat out the very choicest portions of the range and then seek new fields and pastures.

The abandoned ranges are useless for cattle, and if used for other sheep a big epidemic of scab is almost certain to follow. There is a law against driving diseased sheep through the country, and flockmasters who control their own ranges will do well to watch out for tramp flocks and see that they are not only not guilty of trespass, but free from scab. If all regular sheepmen would make it a rule to put the law to these Arabs, they would go out of the business or settle down on ranges of their own. They are the scab distributors of Texas and all other sections where they can possibly exist.

Sheep and the Farm.

We are in receipt of a communication from a prominent wool grower in Michigan, in which he says that in his state "sheep husbandry is not only a paying part of the economy of the farm, but it is a prime necessity to our system of agriculture." The writer be-

wool growers." He further says that "the flocks of his state are being much improved, and the introduction of the English mutton breeds has given a diversity to the business which is inducing many more to embark in it." There is some grand good sense in what our correspondent says. No system of farming can be conducted to the best advantage without sheep, if for no other purpose than for the enrichment of the land.

. It is very evident that sheep husbandry, for wool alone, is absolutely out of the question in the states east of the Mississippi, and that its existence can only be maintained in the sparsely settled sections on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. In the populated portions of the country sheep husbandry can only be considered as an auxiliary to agriculture. Its introduction into the general system of agriculture is a piece of economy in which the production of wool occupies but a dependent, or secondary position.

It is not a question of what the customs tariff should be on wool imports, but what the economical relation is between agriculture and the keeping of sheep. That the relation is a paying one is admitted on all sides by those who have given it the slightest consideration. But no success can be expected in any occupation, however lowly, in the face of a competition that will, in time, manifest itself, without the exercise of the same business principles as are found necessary in the conduct of the most exalted vocations. In the older states, where land is comparatively high, and where farms are of limited extent, it is very probable that wool growing, as a primary object, must give way to the raising of sheep for mutton as the chief consideration. As our correspondent points out, the introduction of mutton breeds of sheep in his state diversifies agricultural pursuits that promise remuneration to those who may engage in them. Small farms, and the keeping of sheep for their wool as the chief product of income, is inconsistent with experience from the days of Abraham. - Boston Journal of Commerce.

Sheep Raising Economies.

Mr. R. M. Bell of Illinois, long connected with the Animal Industry bureau of the United States department of agriculture, says there never has been a time in the history of sheep husbandry in this country when the economies should be so carefully considered as at present, by managers of flocks both on farms and on ranges, whether for wool or for mutton, or for mutton and wool. Every item of profit and loss is worthy of investigation and personal, practical attention, since it is as true of sheep and wool as of other products, that the cost of production governs the profits.

The selection of a locality should be duly considered as of first importance, Mr. Bell thinks. When this has been settled on then one should carefully consider the breed that can be most profitably kept on the feeds to be produced on the farm, or that naturally belong to the place. This is a matter of justice to the animals, to the soil, and to the husbandman who expects a re ward for his labor and enterprise.

The quantity and quality of the grasses are of the highest importance. A country without indigenous grasses might be considered a hard place for sheep. Natural pasturage is considered next to indispensable for satisfactory sheep raising. It is a tolerably safe rule that as are the feeds, so are the animals in any country or on any farm. Short, lean pastures produce lean, stunted sheep, and certainly light, inferior fleeces. Fat, Auxuriant, liberal pastures give large, thrifty, early maturing sheep, with heavy fleeces, such as the manufacturer wants and is will- in his operations by the regular sheep ing to pay good prices for. Thus we farmer. - Fort Worth Gazette.

see that small, hardy animals should be selected for limited pastures; while the larger animals should be placed on luxuriant pastures where they can maintain themselves. Rough, mountainous or hilly lands should be used for the smaller and more agile breeds; and more level lands for animals that would find it a hardship to travel great distances or climb steep hillsides for a living. To illustrate, a Merino sheep may feed on mountain sides with ease, or may travel eight or twelve miles a day on meager, hilly pastures and keep in condition; while a Leicester or Oxford would find a journey of two or three miles to fill itself disastrous, and the climbing of hills would be ruinous to the best results.

The character of the region to be occupied by the sheep is of too much importance not to merit the most careful consideration.

It should be expected that, in the care of farm sheep, the feeds, whether of grass or grain, should be grown upon the farms where the sheep are kept. Exceptions to this rule, however, are very probable, nor should it be discouraging if the grain or a share of the winter food supply should have to be bought for a time, provided some fortunate circumstances may justify such a course, especially if it cheapens the purchase feed. There are few situations in this country where no winter supplies of food are not advisable, at least. As a rule, these farm supplies are imperative. They usually consist of hay, corn, oats, barley, beans, peas and fodders, such as straw, etc. In some sections-and it would be better if in all-there should be supplies of some green foods and liberal stores of roots. It is a fact that root crops are not in such high favor among Americans as among European farmers. Canadian farmers use roots in their stock husbandry with marked advan-

Where winter snows do not prevent the pasturing of wheat and rye, as in Texas, for instance, such pasturage may be made an important aid in keeping sheep in healthy condition. The damage to the growing grain is so trifling if there is any at all-that no hesitation need be felt in turning sheep on such fields when the surface is in moderately dry condition. Much less injury to the land is noticeable where the soil is sandy loam than on clay soils. The sowing of wheat, rye, winter oats, and other hardy forage crops, for winter grazing, should be practiced far more than is generally the case. The employment of such winter pastures would prove an economy that, once begun, would not be abandoned by the thrifty husbandman or the wisest sheepman. Besides these, the liberal use of brans and screenings from the mills and elevators commends itself when once tried. Near breweries the refuse may be made to fill an important event with flock owners. Cotton seed meal is also a valuable feed for sheep, much prized in England at present. In the regions where sweet potatoes are easily grown, no better addition to a sheep ration is possible. The same may be said of peanuts.

The economical feeding of sheep must depend, somewhat, and far more than has been taken into account, upon the purpose for which they are kept. Mr. Bell is driven to the conclusion that it is possible to feed for quality as well as quantity of wool, and to feed tor growth of carcass without regard to the quality of the mutton. The fleeces from well-fed sheep that are forced into larger growth and flesh, will always be strong, elastic and even in fiber, but with less desirable characteristics for working qualities in highly finished goods. This claim has the support of many creditable experts and is worthy of due investigation.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Texas has everything required for a most successful prosecution of the sheep industry in all its styles. She has the range for the range sheepman, and she can produce everything needed

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A Call for a State Convention of Stockmen.

To the Stockmen of Texas:

At a convention of the stockmen o Texas held in the city of Austin on the 17th and 18th of November. we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee of ten to take into consideration the feasibility of taking steps looking to the organization of a permanent live stock association for the state. We were instructed to meet in this city to-day and take such action in reference to calling a general convention of those interested in the live stock industry, as the interest of said undustry might, in our judgment demand. In pursuance to the above instructions we have carefully considered and investigated the feasibility of organizing such an association and are fully convinced that such an organization will result in great benefit to the live stock interests of Texas, and for this reason have decided to call a general convention of live stockmen of the state to meet in the city of Austin on Tuesday, February 2, 1892.

This convention is called to organ ize a permanent live stock association of Texas; and 'to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary for the interest and protection of the live stock business generally. It is not in the special interest of either the cattleman, sheep grower, horse raiser or hog producer, but for the general good of all. We believe this an opportune time for a move of this kind; we believe by united action we can do much to extricate the live stock industry of Texas from its present depressed the palace car line of the South, the condition and put. it on the high road to prosperity.

The stock business of Texas and the entire country is now undergoing a material change, and to be successful we must take advantage of every possible method of improvement in breeding, raising, feeding, shipping and marketing our stock. In no way can the needed improvements be so readily acomplished as by an organization that will call us together frequently, and afford an opportunity for the free exchange of our ideas and views. The question of quarantine, railroad rates, commissions paid to live stock commission merchants, state and national legislation, are a few of the important questions that can be discussed and acted upon with great profit. It will no doubt be found necessary to take some united action in regard to having our state properly represented at the World, s fair; in fact all our interests can be much better protected by united action.

We hope through our state organization to be able to organize county associations throughout the state, and while we invite all persons directly interested in the live stock business to meet with us and participate in our deliberations, we urge the importance of seeing to it that each and every county in Texas is represented, and to this end

we ask that where the stockmen will not voluntarily attend, and where there are no local organizations, that the county judge of each county appoint two or more delegates to represent said

Specially low rates on all railroads and at the Austin hotels will be provided for those who attend. The committee on programme will arrange for addresses on appropriate subjects and leave no stone unturned to make the coming convention the most important, useful and largely attended ever held in any country by the live stock men.

In conclusion, the committee wish to urge every stockman in Texas to be in Austin on February 2nd. Come and give to your favorite industry a helping hand in its time of need.

Respectfully,

D. H. SNYDER, Chairman, Georgetown

M. SANSOM, Alvarado, Texas. V. P. Brown, San Antonio, Texas. J. C. RALSTON, Waller,

GEO. W. PIERCE, Bastrop. H. H. CAMBELL, Matador. J. B. RECTOR, Austin. C. G. CALDWELL, Austin.

B. A. ROGERS, Liberty Hill. GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary, Ft. Worth. Austin, Dec. 7, 1891.

[All newspapers who are willing to assist in building up the live stock industry of Texas are requested to publish the above call and to urge their readers among the stockmen to give the move the benefit of their hearty support and co-operation.]

Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will sell holiday excursion tickets to prominent points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina, commencing December 21 and continuing sale until December 23 inclusive, good to return in thirty days from date of sale. Spend Christmas and New Year's at home with the old folks, and be sure your tickets read via Santa Fe route. On excursion dates as named aboved the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe gailway, in addition to regular trains, will run a sufficient number of special trains to properly accommodate all those holding excursion tickets reading via our line. The first special train will leave Fort Worth Monday morning, December 21, and will have through coaches to the southeast via New Orleans. Passengers will not have to leave the coaches they occupy from Fort Worth.

First-class accommodations. Special trains will be conducted by one of our passenger agents, who will look after and properly attend to the wants of passengers while en route, Ask your ticket agent for tickets via the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway.

For further information address the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe or H. G. Thompson, general passenger and ticket agent, Galveston, Texas; William Doherty, passenger and ticket agent, 316 Houston street, Fort Worth,

Fifty thousand dollar stock of toys, games, dolls, etc., at Bullene, Moore, Emery Co's., Kansas City. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Brownwood

is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Sleicher, 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.

THE PRODUCER IN THE COILS.

A Resume of the Situation Showing Enormous Profits Exacted by Middlemen.

That the cords are gradually but surely being tightened around the producer by the middleman, the speculator, there is no question or room for doubt. By a well-organized combination on the part of the speculators, the consumer is compelled to pay as high prices as can be maintained without materially lessening the consumption, while the producer is only allowed enough for his products to "keep soul and body together," and give him encouragement and confidence enough in the future to keep him in the business, and thus continue the supply.

The Homestead gives a lengthy but no doubt true statement as to the condition of affairs in Iowa, and as the condition of affairs in flow will apply with equal truthfulness to every other state in the Union, the JOURNAL reproducers the article in full:

The real dangers to which any class of citizens are exposed do not lie upon the surface. "Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." They are the results of influences at work quietly and imperceptibly and from year to year, and grow generally out o the abuse of power or the gradual en croachment of one legitimate industry upon another, which is off its guard because attending strictly to its own affairs. No class of toilers are so liable to be taken in the coils of another as the farmers, not because they are lacking in intelligence, but because, on account of their isolation, they have less opportunity to see the drift of the workings of other forces, and because they are so intensely pre-occupied with their own affairs. It is only when they feel the coils tightening, when their business, notwithstanding all their efforts, fails to pay a sure reward, that they begin to open their eyes to what strike, each for himself and sometimes wildly, at the supposed enemy. In a country like the United States, after twenty-six years of profound peace, it seems strange that there should be any complaint of hard times or that there should be deep unrest among farmers as a class.

It is, nevertheless, one of the most striking and impressive facts of modern times. The farmers are finding no fault with the productiveness of the soil, nor have they any fault to find with the climate. Their complaint is that they do not get their share of the value of their products after they are put on the markets. They are not finding any fault with the consumers of these products, nor with the progress of the manufacturing industries. The great burden of their complaint is that the man who "fetches and carries," who stands between them and the consumer of farm products, and between them and the manufacturer of the products of which they are the ultimate consumers, gets more than his share. They are finding that they are now in coils which are strong and far reaching and which take in every farmer and every acre, and strangle farm industries as far as it is deemed prudent and wise. The strangulation is not to the point of death or of utter discouragement, but to that point only, which will allow the farmer some hope and a bare living, but that will not allow him to become independent or financially powerful. The great aim of the "fetch and carry" business is to keep the price as high as possible to the consumer, without materially lessening consumption-and as low as possible to the producer without decreasing production, and to absorb as much as possible in the way of exchange, whether ir railway or steamship freights, commission, or speculation in transit.

When we consider the vast changes that have been made in the last forty vears it is not strange that this should be so. Never in the history of the world has there been such an opportunity for parasites on industry to increase and multiply. Forty years ago the food of the world was grown comparatively in the neighborhood of the consumer or along the lines of water communication. The bread on the farmer's table was from his own wheat and the middle man was the smal! boy, perched on a three-bushel sack on the old mare, who took the flour to the mill, had the mare shod while waiting for the grist, and tried in vain to catch the big bass in the tail race while the blacksmith was making the shoe and hammering out the nails. The surplus wheat was hauled to the mill and after deducting the miller's ten per cent. toll the flour was hauled over the mountains in wagons or to the nearest city and sold direct to the bakers and grocers. It was the same with everything else.

The steer or the hog was sold to the nearest butcher or driven to the greater markets and sold to the butcher direct and thus the farmer and those in his interest were the middlemen and stood by his interests. The application of steam to land transportation has changed all this. The boy and the wagon and the drove have "evoluted" and becume transformed into thousands of miles of railroad, immense stock yards and packing establishments that kill and dress stock for the nations, great gambling aggregations have sprung up that fix orices and whole armies of men have been organized and drilled, some of them doing legitimate work, others more parasites that have no interest in common either with the farmer or the consumer. The men who control these armies regard the farmer as the toiler who cannot help himself, who must take what the railroads, the packers and the speculators give him, and who must be given enough to encourage him to stay in the business and no more.

Does this statement seem extravagant? Let us see. It is a well known has been done, and then begin to fact that, with all the shortage and even famine in some parts of the old world, with an absolute shortage in the world's crop of wheat and with much higher prices in Europe, wheat is actuand on a soil of unsurpassed fertility, ally lower in Chicago than a year ago and with bountiful crops and seasons, and the price at the great wheat fields much lower. Who absorbs this difference but the middleman? Hungry nations may cry for bread and pay for it the last cent they are able, but the producer gets no more. More than this the railroads that stretch out into the great wheat fields actually prescribe the prices that the farmers shall receive from the elevators for their wheat and if any firms venture to give more, actually discipline them into subjection. Is the proof of this demanded? Read the following letter from the general traffic manager of the Great Northern railroad to a firm of grangers at Neison, Minnesota:

> GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE, St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9, 1891. Nelson Union Store Co., Nelson, Minn.

Gentlemen-Complaints have reached us from Osakis and West Union that the wheat buyers on our line at Nelson are paying above list. Upon investigation I find that this is so, and following the matter up I learn that your company is the cause of the disturbance. The elevator companies at the two points above mentioned threaten to meet your prices If this is not stopped, which will affect our Sauk Center and Northern branch, and cause trouble with the "Soo" line and Northern Pacific. must, therefore, request that you reduce your prices to the regular market prices before the trouble spreads. I have written to the other elevator companies at that point to the same effect. Yours truly, P. P. SHEKBY. effect. Yours truly,

Gen. Traffic Manager. There are several points in this letter worthy of special notice. First, there is a list price that the farmer is to receive. Second, this list price is lower than the market will warrant. This is seen from the fact that the Union Nelson store gives a higher price, that other elevators threaten to go above it if it is not stopped and that the high prices will become general, and third, that the railroad fixes the price, because to them is the complaint

made and they undertake to punish this violation of orders.

That this is not an isolated case is apparent from the following clipping from the Melrose (Minn), Sun:

G. W Peabody, from the general traffic office of the Great Northern railroad company, has spent two days in this village the past week laboring hard to adjust the price of wheat at this market, and make the buyers conform strictly to the listed price. He goes so far in this matter as to say that if the buyers at this place persisted in holding the price above the listed rates they will not be able to secure cars to carry their grain from their elevators to market, that the railroad company will refuse to give them the legitimate means of transporta-tion. This transaction has created considerable unnecessary commotion in the business cir cles of our villages, which makes a restless unsettled period which was never experienced at this place before.

If any further proof is wanting, read the following from the Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis:

A "List" Maker Found-A letter written by a high official of a great northwestern railroad system is now in our possession, and is our authority for saying that "Mr Frank H. Irons, at Minneapolis, sends out daily to all the various elevator interests in the Northwest the prices to be paid for wheat on that day.

The wheat grower of the Northwest is evidently in the coils. How is it with the stock grower? As we write the daily papers are publishing the findings of the federal grand jury at Chicago. From this we learn that a number of shippers and one railroad were indicted, not for charging too much for freight, but too little, and a number of men connected with the Swift packing house were also indicted for paying too little, the rebates from one railroad alone received by the Swift firm amounting to \$30,000 in the last six months. In other words, while the freight charges to the public are kept up to the highest notch, it required all the machinery of the federal courts to keep the roads from giving to certain favored parties rebates which in themselves are a fortune. This shuts out competition and throws the cattle into a few great markets and in "the hands of a few firms and enables them to give the cattle grower just enough to keep him growing cattle, and cover all the profits of the business into the treasury of a few men who, by the grace feed was worth that it took to fatten of the railroads, are enabled to monoy them, will not be very eager to repeat olize the business.

These are the facts in the case and the farmer may as well face them and consider what he will do as a free American citizen for his own relief. While he is looking at them he may as well consider this fact, that in the state of Iowa last month the Railway Employes club sent a letter to the candidates for the office of railroad commissioner and also to some, we do not know how many, candidates for legislative offices, asking them to pledge themselves to oppose any further reduction in freight and passenger rates, and, on their refusal, voted against above estimate. Large numbers of them without regard to party.

Are not the coils tightening around the farmers of Iowa when a scheme of this kind was successful? What will these have been rushed forward to such they do about it? Are Nansas, Ne- an extent as to depress the price almost braska or Mississippi any better off? Are they as well? Can they sell their duced the number of hogs in the entire cattle in any of the great markets through an agent who will charge less

largest questions they have ever faced. How will they bring about the dream of Shakespeare:

When distribution shall relieve excess And each man have enough?

Supply of Fat Cattle and Hogs.

The Homestead, published at Des Moines, Iowa, in an editorial under above heading, says:

Farmers are all at sea with regard to the numbers of cattle and hogs on feed in any given year. There is always "a world of hogs and cattle," to let the buyers tell it. The farmer is apt to be guided by the appearances in his own state or part of the state, or by the plentifulness or scarcity of corn in the same area, forgetting that these figure little in a country so vast.

Large feeders usually take means to keep themselves posted, using the information of the leading shippers, but even if only half fat, and take what it

the farmer whose only source of information is the papers is almost always going it blind. When he does feed and his cattle are half ready he does not know even approximately the amount of cattle that are in the feed yards, a among a large percentage of feeders, as sort of invisible supply with which he comes in competition, and hence as often misses the market as hits it. He is at sea even in regard to the amount of cattle in existence. It is to be regretted that no census figures have been made public with regard to the number of cattle except on the range. and therefore he does not know whether cattle are on the whole increasing or. diminishing.

The Homestead reproduces estimates published in the Chicago Breeders' Gazette, from a large number of the principal feeding counties of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and other states, and continuing,

The returns show beyond question that the prevailing disposition of the farmers over the entire West, with the possible exception of Iowa and Nebraska, is to hold corn and sell cattle and hogs. There is a great deal of collateral testimony even in these states to show that this is true. The slaughter prices at which registered cattle of the improved breeds are going at sales in the last sixty days show that unusual influences are at work. Low as this class of cattle have been they never struck the bed rock of beef prices before, and the only possible reason is that a great many men, disgusted with feeding high-priced corn and the manipulations of the Chicago market, have determined in their own minds that there is no future for the business and they will let whoever will grow beef for the hungry millions. That there is a prevalent feeling of this kind any man can ascertain for himself if he will only get out among the farmers.

Nor is it strange that it is so. A farmer who fed his entire corn crop to cattle and hogs last year and sold the whole for very little more than the the experiment this year. He will be more inclined to this course if, after he has husked corn a few day, he finds that his crop will be much less than he expected. If, however, he finds that a great many farmers are taking the same course, he will conclude that it is a very excellent time for him to take the opposite.

The vast number of half-fatted cattle and hogs that have been pouring into Chicago and other markets for months past, just as they did last year, furnishes the strongest kind of corroborative proof of the correctness of the hogs that were stocked through last winter and grassed this summer were put on corn as soon as it was fit and two dollars per hundred, and have recountry, and especially those that are in a condition for the feed lots. So than the exorbitant combination prices? long as farmers think there, is more in This is, in all its branches, one of the corn than feeding, this rush will continue. Every steer rushed to market before his time "bears" the price of cattle and at the same time increases the amount of corn left in the county, and it is only a matter of time when this will tell on the corn market. In this connection it is well for the farmer to remember that it is only about twelve per cent. of the corn that is shipped out of the country, and if the farmer makes any material reduction in feeding cattle and hogs the consumption on the farm will be so much less that the markets will be glutted and the price will drop.

The situation throughout the feeding states is evidently this: The feeders feel discouraged at the present low markets, do not feel justified in feeding high-priced corn to the cattle and hogs, but prefer to run their stock to market,

will bring. They can then sell their corn at at its present market value or hold for higher prices as they may see proper. If this idea is carried out is evidently being done, it will result, comparatively speaking, of depleting the country of feeding cattle and hogs, leaving an over-supply of corn on hand with no marketable stock to consume it. This condition of affairs must result in a material advance in prices for fat cattle and hogs, and a corresponding decline in the price of corn.

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, the well known New York specialist in threat 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.

Order per express your holiday presents from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

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:

U. S. YARDS, VICKSBURG, MISS. Mose Feibleman, Mgr.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Norman & Pearson. UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS. Wheeler, James & Co.

U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH. Eldridge, Campbell & Robison. M. G. Ellis & Co. STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS. J. T. Brenford. Henry Mitchell & Bro.

Albert Montgomery. John Munford. STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY. Cassidy Bros. Commission Co.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The seed bed that produces weeds for the entire farm is the stubble field.

The best of everything raised on the farm should be kept for the use of the farmer and his family.

The rakings and scrapings of the farm must possess but little value, but if thrown on the manure heap they serve as absorbents.

Speculation is as dangerous to the farmer as it is to the city man. Getting into debt to buy more land or more implements is generally speculation.

Let the children revel in flowers. Indulge their jancy for making them into boquets, if it gives them pleasure. The little ones couldn't be better employed when at play, and the more flowers are picked the more abundantly they grow, as a rule. So plant plenty of flowers, and don't put any barriers between them and the little ones

Every farmer should have a tool room or shed about the farm where he can keep all sorts of tools for mending broken implements or fixing up repairs to any building needing it. If a carpenter's bench can be fixed up, with a vice attached, it will be found a great help to the work of repairing. Every tool should be kept dry, clean and in good order, and an oiling can and plenty of nails of all sizes should be on hand.

In the progress of civilization, agriculture, like every other form of industry, must tend to become a profession. Brain work must be behind hand work. The advance of civilization means the elimination of unskilled labor. 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 "Let other people's affairs alone, mind your own business, and you' will have prosperity."

Special Farming.

After all the question of special farm ing resolves itself into this; no soil can stand continuous cultivation of any par ticular crop, for rotation of crops is just as essential to the soil as fertilizers. Special farming may do for a short time—a few years at the utmost—but beyond that it cannot be made to pay. Many of those who advocate special farming from experience do so after a few years trial of some particular crop, but it takes a long time to test the question thoroughly. One farmer may and distinct industries. The idea conclude that raising potatoes for the seems to have gained considerable market is the specialty which will pay prevalence that to be a successful farmhim the most, and from one or two ers, a man must discard and do away good season's crops he draws his con- with live stock entirely, and vice versa. clusions.

toes a few years later when the soil be- be at once and forever abandoned. gins to deteriorate? Some other crop

the lost fertility. Corn, wheat or potatoes may be grown to a certain extent as a specialty but not exclusively. Other crops must come in for a rotation or the soil will become worthless. The whole subject of specialty in farming must be considered in the light of what such cultivation of the soil is going to have on the future fertility of the farm. Potatoes may be grown as a specialty for many years, and commercial fertilizers used to keep the soil up to such a standard that good crops can be pro-

There will, however, be a gradual deterioration in the soil, and it would be found cheaper and safer in the end to rotate with alfalfa, peas and other grain to give to the soil the constituents that commercial fertilizers never can. The only true way for specialty in farming is to find out what the soil and locality of the farms is best fitted to produce. This can be done only by testing it. Then make this crop the special one, but see to it that other crops are brought in to keep the soil from losing its strength. All that need be grown are such crops necessary for a wise rotation, and then the ideal farm is reached. In this sense specialty in farming has an intelligent meaning, but in any other sense it is worse than meaningless. It is misleading.—Field and Farm.

Diversified Farming.

The prosperous farmer for the next few years in North Texas will be the one who raises corn, millet, wheat oats, fruits and vegetables, good mules and horses, plenty of hogs for home consumption, poultry, cattle and other tnings that make the farm life one of plenty, without having to buy supplies of the articles named. Of course cot ton will continue to be raised. But the idea is to raise less cotton and more of other things. Every farmer who lives on his own place should have from five to fifty acres of Bermuda grass for summer pasture. For winter pasture sow rye and for a supply of winter hay plant millet, sorghum and other fodder plants. Millet will yield twice as many tons per acre as prairie hay and the product is better. The time has arrived for the exercise of energy and brain power in farming. There must be system and intelligent execution. And for diversified farming no section of the Union is superior to North Texas. The problem is upon us and each individual farmer must solve it for himself. Congress cannot do it for us, nor can the legislature give relief from evils of the cotton system. There are evils that can be removed by legislation, but this is not one of them. Diversified farming, smaller acreage, better tillage, more perfect system and a keen eye for the main chance are the keys to the situation.—Greenville Banner.

Stock Farming.

Stock raising and farming have in in the past, in this state at least, been too generally regarded as two separate This is a very mistaken and erroneous But what of the special crop of pota- conclusion, the practice of which should

Every farmer should be a stock-raiser will then have to be grown to restore and every stock-raiser should be a

farmer; each helps the other and the best results can only be attained by the combination of the two.

On almost every farm there is more or less unploughed, uncultivated land, which, if not suitable for cultivation, will produce a fine coat of the natural grasses. This land should be kept under a good fence. The grass crop is a valuable one and should be carefully looked after and utilized as feed for the stock. Every farm has more or less straw, fodder and corn-shucks, each year, all of which makes valuable winter feed for stock, and should never be sold or allowed to waste, but should be fed to the cattle and sheep that are or should be on every well regulated farm:

In addition to the valuable foods that are necessarily grown on each farm in the production of the grown crop, there are other and better classes of feed, such as millet, sorghum, alfalfa, pumpkins, turnips, beets etc., etc., that can be easily, cheaply and advantageously grown each year. All these will pay handsomely if properly fed to the right kind of stock.

Stock raising is part and parcel of the business of a farmer. Our hogs, our best beef and choices mutton should be, must be and will be produced on our farms, while the cattle, horse, sheep or hog raiser who follows his vocation to the exclusion of farming, will do so at a sacrifice, and not meet with the success attainable by combining the two.

Some farmers may try to excuse themselves on the ground that they are financially unable to provide the live stock. It does not require much money to buy one cow and one brood sow, yet one cow and one sow. will make the beginning, and even should no additions be made by purchase, these will eventually grow into quite a little herd. The best way in the world to obtain a good herd of live stock is to breed and raise them.

Every farmer should have a few brood mares which should be bred every year to a pure-bred stallion. These mares, by proper management, can be made to do the work on the farm, and in addition thereto bring a colt each year—colts that will at three and four years of age bring from \$100 to \$200 each, while the actual cost of production will be so slight as to hardly be noticed.

A farmer can also in a small way start a flock of good sheep at comparatively little cost. All the feed they will require will be for only a few months in the winter. This can be raised on the farm at very small cost, while the income from sales of wool and mutton will add very materially to the income.

The income from a well-regulated farm is not, as a rule, from the sales of grain, but from the proceeds of the live stock, fattened and made ready for the market by grain and other feed produced on the farm. In short, the legitimate and best paying product of the farm is the live stock, without which no farmer can hope to make a permanent and lasting success.

Subsoiling as a Preventive of Drouth.

The theory has been presented occacasionally for several years past that the most effective safeguard against stead.

drouth in the dryer sections west of the Missouri would be to subsoil the land planted to corn and other crops depending on summer rains for their maturity. It has been maintained that rain enough falls in the course of a year 'to mature crops of corn and sorghum, if it could only be conserved and utilized; that the surface of the soil has been compacted by the treading of cattle and the force of the winds, until it sheds water like the roof of a house, and when this surface is broken up by cultivation, the waters soak into the ground and the subsequent evaporation gradually modifies the climate, giving it a moister atmosphere. It has been maintained that if the land were plowed to the depth of fifteen to twenty inches, bringing to the surface, however, only the usual aepth of soil in ordinary plowing, the effect would be much more marked and the benefits correspondingly greater.

This theory, we learn from the September report of the Kansas agricultural society, has been tested this year by the United States government, at its station at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and with very flattering results. About forty acres were plowed and subsoiled to the depth of eighteen inches and planted to sorghum; another piece plowed but not subsoiled, was planted to the same variety and both field given the same treatment. The subsoiled field yielded about eighteen tons of sorghum to the acre, while the best yield obtained on the field plowed in the ordinary way was ten tons. This is a very satisfactory showing. It will be observed that this object of subsoiling is peculiar and different from that prevailing in the Eastern states. In the Eastern practice it is to loosen up the ground so that the roots of plants may be able to avail themselves of the fertility of the under soil. It contemplates the gradual lifting of the undersoil to the surface. In the present instance subsoiling contemplates the loosening up of the under soil in order that it may be a receptacle for water, a sort of storage basin from which the surface soil may be suppled by capillary attraction. The theory looks very reasonable, and experiments so far seem to show that it is correct and practicable. It is worthy of very extensive experimentation, not only in Kansas, but along the entire western border. While the soils east of the Missouri seldom lack a sufficient rainfall, they are far more liable to exhaustion from floods and washouts than the soils in the region of scant rainfall. The trouble in the soils of scant rainfall is not any lack of fertility but lack of a storehouse of moisture. If this can be obtained by a system of subsoiling, thus, as, as it were, holding all the water that falls instead of allowing it to go to waste, it will add very greatly to the resources of this region.

We have taken the ground heretofore that the most economical subsoiler in the prairie states is red clover. Alfalfa should do for the extreme west of the prairie region what red clover does for the eastern portion. We believe it will, but, in order to make it a success, where irrigation is not possible, and enable it to get its roots down, the subsoil plow should be used effectively. We therefore venture the suggestion to our readers in the dryer regions, that when they sow alfalfa they should make a thorough trial of the subsoil plow. We never advise any farmer to make an experiment on a large scale. The very term "experiment" implies that there is a doubt as to the final result. The experiments already made, however, justify the farmer in repeating them on his own farm, with a good prospect of success, and we do not bebelieve any farmer in the regions subject to drouth risks anything in going to the expense of subsoiling a few acres and sowing it to alfalfa.—The Home:

SWINE.

Plant more corn, cane and potatoes, raise more hogs and do not trust to the hogs raising themselves. The man with a crib full of corn and larder well filled with bacon and syrup can be excused for being a little saucy.

To Make Lean Pork.

It is cheaper to produce meat that contains a large proportion of lean with the fat than to fatten the hog to such a condition as to fit it only for the production of lard, and it is a fact that by feeding for lean meat a greater weight of carcass is secured, and at no more expense than in producing an excess of fat. This is explained by reason of the fact that when an animal is given food containing the elements of growth of bone and muscle as well as fat, the condition of the animal is sustained in a manner to permit more perfect digestion and assimilation, and a greater proportion for the support of the system of the nutritious elements that are required, and which are more evenly distributed through the body instead of the semi-diseased condition produced when corn is given as an exclusive diet. Hence the farmer who diminishes the ration of maize, allowing but a portion only, substituting therefor bran, middlings, milk and clover cut fine and scalded, will have his hogs larger, heavier and healthier and of better quality of flesh than from corn. While giving the advantages of a systematic method of feeding for the best results in producing the heaviest pork, the fact that prime lard brings a price that makes it desirable on the part of the farmer to have his hogs fat, it must be admitted that it is a serious obstacle in the way when lean meat is advocated. but the lean is simply interspersed with the fat, and the greater increase from the variety of food does not diminish the the supply of lard. The farmer will find that in those portions of the carcass from which the lard is produced but little difference will be observed, and the hog will be much more valuable as a' whole.

While the overfat sow is generally an unprofitable breeder, and the condition is altogether an undesirable one, it is not to be understood that the other extreme is what is required. One of these mistakes is about as bad as the other.—Exchange.

Something Besides Corn for Hogs.

There is no question as to the value of corn especially as a feed for hogs, says an exchange, but the average Western farmer depends too much on it, not only in feeding to fatten but also in feeding for growth. It is not in the use of it as a feed so much as, in the abuse of it that farmers err. It can be used during growth to a good advantage, especially so during the winter, and it should be made the principal food when fattening, but it is not well to make it an exclusive feed at any time. One of the most important items in securing the best growth is to maintain good health, and the feeding of any one material is, not conducsive to good health. It is not good economy to use or depend upon any one material as a food for stock, as there are tew, if any, that furnish all of the elements of nutritition in the proper proportion to secure the best grain at the lowest cost, and one of the principal advantages in using a variety is that a more complete ration can be made up. Although corn is a cheap feed, especially in fattening hogs, other materials can be used in connection so as to secure not only better growth and thrift, but also a reduction of the cost.

Corn is also a heat producer, and is one of the best materials that can be used to maintain animal heat during cold weather, but it is also constipating, and when fed exclusively produces a feverish condition of the system, which brings on intestinal troubles. But because corn is abundant and cheap, it is often fed exclusively without a proper regard to health or thrift. and then if the hogs become diseased the trouble is laid to something else besides the food. Supplemental to corn, oil meal is one of the best materials that can be used, and a slop made of wheat bran and oil meal will lessen the amount of corn necessary to make up a good ration. In the fall the unmarketable roots, such as the small potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., can be boiled and mixed with bran, or bran and oil meal, and a ration be made up that will fully equal corn for fattening. We do not underrate the value of corn but merely urge the importance of a mixed ration to secure health and with wealth better thrift. We merely insist that other materials can be used in connection with corn toa very good advantage. So long as corn is cheap and abundant it should be made the principal food, but not the exclusive ration, for the best will be secured from a mixed ration properly balanced in its flesh and fat formers.-Journal of Agriculture.

Next Year's Hog Crop.

Notwithstanding the fact that the hog market has been low for several months, there never has been and perhaps never will be a more opportune time for farmers to increase their hog products than the present.

The recent decline in the market can be easily accounted for by the fact that Western farmers have been influenced by the high price of corn to market their hogs and hold or sell their corn. In consequence of this feeling, unmatured, half-fed hogs have been rushed into market by the thousands. This will not only result in a shortage of the supply of marketable hogs in the near future, but this unloading feeling among farmers of the hog and corn belt will no doubt be carried to a point that will greatly decrease the next spring's crop, and consequently greatly decrease the supply one year hence.

The stock of lard and meats tha hung like a pall on the market during the fall months is rapidly, according to the testimony of the various market reports, becoming absorbed by the consumptive demands. It may be well with these facts of the markets before us, to stop and inquire what are the prospects and possibilities of the hog crop of 1892? The skyward leap of the market on Tuesday of last week, both for hogs and pork, on account of the falling off for one day of the expected supply of hogs, shows what might happen if the receipts slacken for a week or a month.

If it should appear that all this rush of immature hogs to market was the result of the anxiety of the farmers to save their corn, and that there is really a short supply of hogs in the country. the manifest result would be, as soon as this is ascertained, that farmers would hold back their hogs and sell their corn, an exact reversal of the conditions that have been prevailing for the last few months. The logical result of all this is high prices for a year to come, and then what will be the result to the farmer who has been abusing the hog for the last few weeks and neglected to make the proper provision for a good supply next year?

There is not the slightest indication that the consumption of either meats or lard will decrease. There is every evidence that its production is at present on the decrease. When anything on the market takes a settled downturn it has never been known to stop until it falls below its value, and the subsequent advance to a point above that of profitable production is just as certain as its previous fall. It looks as if hog growers are just in that trough now, and the question to be considered in the next two weeks is whether they will have faith in the hog in 1892? The season for coupling is now on us, and the faithless and unbelieving will, of course, select few brood sows, if any, and this with but little care. The man who has faith will increase the number and will by no means neglect to procure a pure bred male, and the best that his means will afford.

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Sheep vs. Cattle.

Dr. Herbert Holloway, state veterinarian, reports that the health of live stock in Montana has been generally good during the past year, and states further as the result of his observation, that the sheep business will drive the cattle industry out of the state. There ought, probably, to have been some reservation as to the latter statement. It has become more apparent every year that the range cattle business has been gradually forced out of some sections of the state, to locations less crowded, and the thrifty homesteader and enterprising wool grower combined have been the main causes of such movements. It seems probable that this course of events will continue through succeeding years, and while it may prove fatal to old-time range methods in the cattle business, it will eventually result in putting beef production upon a more solid basis. There will probably be ample range facilities for many years to come, but the signs of the times clearly indicate that the cattle business of the future will have to be conducted on the herding system, with provisions for winter feeding; and the exercise of such care as will make the most of grazing privileges remaining unoccupied by the wool grower and husbandman.—Montana Stockman.

Kelf-Purification of Rivers.

The sewerage of Munich, with 280,000 inhabitants, found by Prof. von Pettenkofer to pollute the Iser to the extent of only six parts in 1,000,000. This pollution is invisible in a glass of water, and even this disappears entirely five miles below the city. The investigator is convinced that this self-purification of rivers is the effect of oxygen partly dissolved in or absorbed by the water and partly produced by water plants, and that the great quantity of low vegetable organisms in water plays a great part in the purifying process.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta was down again on Saturday.

Frank Taylor, cattleman of Coleman, was in the city Wednesday.

G. W. Moore, a well-to-do stockman of Jack county, was in the city Satur-

Thorp Andrews will spent the holidays with his family and friends in this

John W. Buster of Dallas, manager of the Continental Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Monday.

George Simmons of Weatherford, one of the leading stockmen of that locality, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, the Panhandle representative of Scaling & Tamblyn, was in the city Monday.

C. W. White, the Waco cattleman, who owns a large cattle ranch in Nolan county was in the city Wednesday.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has returned from the Chicago convention of live stock agents.

W. L. Tamblyn, the Chicago commission merchant, was in the city Monday, en route home from an extended trip through the Southwestern coun-

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency of this city offer several bargains and desirable exchanges in this issue of the JOURNAL. Look up their advertisement and write them.

S. B. Kutch, Parsons, Texas, renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL says: "It should be read by all who are in any way interested in the live stock business. I would feel lost without it. "

Capt. J. P. Moore, Texas and Pacific live stock agent, has returned from the recent convention of live stock agents at Chicago. He thinks much good will result from the frequent meeting and permanent organization of the railroad live stock agents.

Capt. Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin who is largely interested in cattle in the Panhandle, and New Mexico, and who is also president of the American National Bank of the capital city, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Captain and Mrs. J. C. Lea of Roswell, New Mexico, were in Fort Worth Saturday. Captain Lea is one of the leading stockmen of the Pecos valley, while Mrs. Lea owns, in Coleman county, Texas, one of the largest and best ranches in the state.

A. L. Henson, formerly of Jack county but now a prominent ranchman of Panhandle City, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Henson reports the weather as being very cold in the Panhandle, but says the grass is fine and cattle are doing well.

E. J. Simpson of the Aztec Cattle company of Northern Arizona, but who is spending the winter at Weatherford, his old home, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Simpson has many warm friends in this city, who will always give him a hearty welcome.

Messrs. Morgan, Kelly & Taneyhill, the popular manufacturers of well- mind, and he said, joyfully:

drilling machinery, of Waterloo, Iowa, ask through this issue of the JOURNAL for a share of Texas patronage. Those wanting well boring machinery will no doubt find it to their interest to correspond with this firm.

A. P. Bush, Jr., a prominent ranchman of Colorado City, and also president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Bush thinks the cattle in the country tributary to Colorado City will go through the winter without heavy loss. He says the recent rains have not only made plenty of water in the localities that have heretofore been unavailable on account of the scarcity of water, but that a good crop of winter weeds is now growing up that will be of great help in pulling the cattle through.

His Excellency, James S. Hogg, governor of Texas, spent Sunday at the Pickwick hotel, this city. The governor is making a tour of the state inspecting the various state institutions. He left for Terrell Sunday night. Jim Hogg is, to say the least, a remarkable man. By hard work he has forced his way from a penniless, bare-footed boy to governor of this great state. Governor Hogg is now only 38 years old, and must, even by his political enemies, be conceded the most prominent figure, at this time in Texas poli-

To Our Subscribers.

Examine the laber on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOUR-NAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

Our Old Fire Company.

"That was a gay old company that we belonged to, Joe, away back in '68, when you and I 'ran with the machine. Do you remember that big fire in Hotel Row, one freezing night, when fifteen people were pulled out of their burning rooms and came down the ladder in their night-clothes; and how 'Dick' Greene brought down two 'kids' at once-one in his arms, the other slung to his back? Poor 'Dick'! He got the catarrh dreadfully, from so much exposure, and suffered from it five years or more. We thought once he was going in consumption, sure. But, finally, he heard of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and tried, and it cured him up as sound as a flint. I tell you, Joe, that catarrh remedy is a great thing. It saved as good a man and as brave a fireman as every trod shoe leather.'

Cash for 10,000 Sheep.

We have a cash customer for 10,000 mixed stock sheep. Give full particulars with price, addressing the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY. Fort Worth, Texas.

Orders by mail or express to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's, Kansas City, filled promptly on short notice.

"Worth a Guinea a Box."

Mr. S-, a chemist of Liverpool, received a bill for the amount of 28s. from Thomas Beecham, St. Helens. Mr. S-, being at the time in pecuniary difficulties, pondered for a considerable time how to meet the demand. At last a bright idea flashed across his

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Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

Cut-Flowers

Order now your Flowers for CHRISTMAS.

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800 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Prices moderate.

"Yes, I will send Beecham a box of his own pills—he says himself they are worth a guinea a box—and seven shillings in cash.

This he did. In the course of a few days great was the surprise of Mr. Sto find that Beecham had forwarded the receipt attached to which were the words, "Cash only in future. Thomas Beecham.

In the United States Beecham's Pills are also advertised as universally acknowledged to be "worth a guinea a box"-but that they are for sale by all druggists at 25 cents.

Beecham evidently thinks it best to hedge against such bright fellows as the Liverpool druggist turning up on this side of the water.

10,000-Acre Pasture for Sale.

We have a bargain in a finely-improved 10,000-acre pasture near railroad station. Only 15 per cent. required in cash, balance on time to suit at low rate of interest.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Fifty thousand dollar stock of toys, games, dolls etc., at Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's, Kansas City. Orders by mail promptly filled.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats have fallen 1s. The supplies are large. The decline is partly due to the inferior condition of most of the offerings. Foreign wheats are also 1s down under continued heavy arrivals. California is quoted at 44s 6d, and American red winter at 39s 9d. Oats are firm. Corn in London has fallen 1s and in the Provincial markets 6d. Barleys are weak. At to-day's markets, English wheats were in bad condition and were 6d cheaper. Foreign wheats were in excessive supply, and were hard to sell above decline. Flour, ordinrry English and American, declined 6d per sack. Malting barley was 6d lower. Grinding barley was very firm, owing to the absorption of the arrivals from Russia. Oats recovered 1s. Corn was 3d lower.

Cattle for Real Estate.

We will exchange a well-bred herd of 6000 cattle for desirable unincumbered real estate, either good agricultural land or city property. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

Fort Worth, Texas.

DR. H. F. FISHER,

Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialist.

Give special attention to Operations and fit. ting Glasses. Has the best glass to protect eyes from wind and dust. Medicines by mail. Cor. Houston and Fifth Sts, Fort Worth, Tex.

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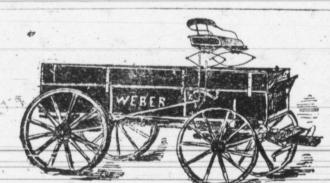
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Land Litigation a Specialty.



We want Farmers and Stockmen to know that we are the largest dealers of Fort Worth in Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Road Carts and Wagons. We keep in stock the celebrated WEBBER WAGON. We sell our goods under a strict guarantee. Call or write us for J. CULBERTSON & SON,

First and Throckmorton Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stock nolders of the Red River, Sabine and Western railroad will be held at the general office in Fort Worth, Texas, on Thursday. January 14, 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the election of directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. After the adjournment of the stockholders the board of directors C. C. ALLEN, Sec. will elect officers.

The Manitoba wheat crop is estimated to exceed 23,000,000 bushels. yielding 25.3 bushels per acre. It is estimated that about 5:000,000 bushels of wheat was grown in the territory west of Manitoba. These figures imply fully 60,000,000 bushels as the season's production of wheat in the Dominion of Canada-half of which will represent an excess over the year's requirements.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, \ Dec. 24, 1891.

Gattle receipts this week, 350, all of which were taken by the Packery company and local butchers. Prices have declined 10 cents during the past week. Best heavy fat grass steers are worth from \$2.15 to \$2.25. Fair to good steers around \$2. Top cows, such as were bringing \$1.75 last week, are now worth \$1.65; fair to good cows, \$1.35 to \$1.40. Thin common stuff not wanted at any price. Bulls and stags, 75c to \$1; calves weighing under 200 lbs, \$2(a) 2.50 per hundred.

Receipts of hogs, 2400. Market firm and steady at from \$3.40 to \$3.60.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., December 23, 1891. Cattle-Receipts, 1100; shipments,

900. Market strong. Good natives, \$3.75(a)4.85; corn-fed Texans, \$4. Receipts are light here and at all

other market centers. Fat cattle sell readily at an advance of 10 to 15 cents. Common to fair are steady to strong. Frank Houston, agent at Bellevue, sold 106 fed steers, 1187 lbs, \$4. James Bruner, Red Fork, sold 24 cows, 825 lbs, \$1.90.

Hogs — Receipts, 6400; shipments, 1100. Market lower. Prices ranged \$3.30(\alpha 3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 800. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy,

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., December 23, 1891.

Cattle-Receipts, 4200; shipments, 600. Markets active, strong and 10c higher. Good steers, \$4(a5.30; fancy, \$5.55@5.80; cows, \$3.50@3.70; stockers

> STOCK COMMISSION MERCHAN

CONSIGNMENTS

SOLICITED

STOCK

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

Kansas City, Mo.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ili

DIRECTORS-A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Shifeel, 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.

and feeders, \$2.35(a3.90. Anything fat, Market closed quiet; unchanged. either steers or cows, sold active and strong. Steers, 10c higher; cows steady to 5(a 10c higher. Tidy Tex steers corned, or cotton-seed fed, sell quicker and at a comparatively better price than others. Fifty medium-fleshed, 990-pound Texas steers sold for \$3.25; 71 dito, 1038 lbs, \$3.20; 39 ditto, 847 lbs, \$3; 29 Texas cows, 740 lbs, \$1.75; 21 stockers, 787 lbs, \$2.65.

Calves, under a light supply, were strong at \$5.09.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,800; shipments, 1800. Market lower. Bulk, \$3(a3.80; all grades, \$3.50(a)3.70.

Sheep-Receipts, 400; shipments, 300. Market weak.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, December 23, 1891.

Cattle - Receipts, 9000; shipments, to prime native steers, \$4.85(a)4.50; others, \$2.35(a)4.50; stockers, \$1.70(a)

calves, \$2(a3.75.

\$3.50(@3.85.

4.85; lambs, \$3.75(a6.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23. - Wool-Receipts, 1150 pounds; shipments, 18,900. pounds. Market quiet, steady and un changed.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23.—Wool-Moderate demand and steady.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 23, Wool- short time.

Unscoured wool-

Spring, twelve months' clip	Thisday.	Yester- day.
Fine	18@20	17@19
Medium	19@22	18@21
Fall—	15.000	15010
Fine	17@20	15@18
Medium Mexican improved	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved	13@15	1212@15
Mexican carpet	12@14	-11@12

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transact tions and financially able to earry out any obligations made by their #rm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Diggists, Toledo.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act ing cirectly upon the blood and mucus sur faces of the system. Price 75c per bottle Sold by all Druggists.

A Lever to Lift the Mortgage.

Go to some neighbor who has been 3000. Market steady to higher. Good grading up with Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins or whatever you want and procure from him some of his heifer calves out of his best native cows. He There were liberal supplies of cheap | will probably have all the high grades native cows, but light offerings of that he wants and be glad to let you Texas cattle. The Texas cattle were have the half bloods. You can get in good demand at firm prices. Texas | those for about \$3 a piece when a week steers, \$2.30@3; fed steers, \$3@4, ac- old. You may also be able to get a bull cording to quality; cows, \$1.60(a2.20; calf, but take nothing but a pure bred, no matter if he has not a gilt edge ped-Hogs-Receipts, 50,000; shipments, igree he will be better than a high 8000. Market lower. Range of prices, grade. Next year get some more heifer calves the same way, and the third year Sheep - Receipts, 5000; shipments, you will have some of your own. Han-2000. Market active. Best grades, dle your calves to make them gentle steady to strong; others slows Native and you will have no trouble with them ewes, \$3(a4.25; mixed, \$4.20(a4.75; when they are cows. Keep them growwethers, \$5(a5.85; Westerns, \$4.75(a ing and feed a little grainall the while, and breed them when fifteen or sixteen months old. Use the best aged bull that you can find and one that has, by his heifers proved himself to be a good one. As you improve your dairy you improve yourself, and the more you learn the more you will desire to know. It won't cost you any money to speak of, and you will be making lots more in a



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

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

NOTES AND NEWS.

The snow last week in Northern New. Mexico is reported as being unusually heavy and as having done much damage to live stock, railroads and all other classes of business.

The Wilcox (Arizona) Stockman reports fairly good rains through that section, and says the long-continued drouth has at last been broken.

New South Wales Wool Clip

According to the Sidney Mail, the wool clip of New South Wales this season will be the greatest ever obtained. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1889 was returned by the chief inspector of stock at 45,420,797, producing 231,402,567 pounds of wool; and in 1890 It was 52,107,634, producing 258,228,120 pounds. The sheep in the colony rose in number from 50,106,768 at the end of 1889, to 55,986,431 at the end of 1890, and this year's lambing was a good one. It is, therefore, estimated that the weight of the wool clip will be 285, 000,000 to 290,000,000 pounds.

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 merchan's named:

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Dec. 16—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Sam Davidson, Henrietta, 46 steers, 968 1bs, \$2.50. Dec. 15—Alexander Rogers Co. sold for A. F. Crowly, Midland, 31 cows, 630 lbs, \$1.80; 29 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.80; 25 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.60; 25 steers, 834 15s, \$2.35; W. C. Moore, Fort Worth, 2 steers, 785 lbs, \$1; W. E. Cornnell, Midland, 24 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.25.

Beecham's pills are faithful friends.

Land for Merchandise.

We will exchange 6000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land, all in a solid body and under fence for a well assorted stock of general merchandise. This land is clear and title perfect. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Teacher: "Freddy, how is the earth divided?" Freddy: "Between them that's got it and them that wants it."

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City Stock Yards, 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.

FRED BOYDEN.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A horse's nostrils are his fingers, and with them he feels articles to find whether they will hurt him. He smells every new object very thoroughly to decide whether it is good or bad.

It is a bad plan to keep the manger or rack in the stable full of hay all the time. Horses will eat more hay than is good for their stomachs. Give them only as much hay morning, noon and night as they can eat up clean in one hour.

Training Trotters.

Keen observers have watched Mr. Williams' methods of training and driving horses, says the American Trotter, and have found that one of the secrets of his wonderful success in inducing horses to put forth their best efforts, is the faculty he possesses of keeping them feeling cheerful, even during the hardest work and fastest miles. The dog and horse more nearly approach the human in intelligence, and too little attention is paid by most drivers to keeping a horse in a happy, cheerful frame of mind. Mr. Williams never punishes a horse at the finish, but encourages him to do his best without using any means of frightening him. Treated in this way, his horses are willing to do their best at all times. Tiresome honing on a track he never practices, but for work takes them for a drive out on some pleasant country road, with no check-rein or blinders, or whip to frighten. They are glad to go on this kind of a trip, and they are not rubbed sore or abused with sweltering blankets on their return to the stable. They are seldom jogged on the track, and when speeded it is only for a single mile. They are never whipped out at the finish, and are in fear at no portion of the mile. A horse that is whipped out at the finish of every fast mile soon learns to expect it, and is in terror when he comes near the wire. Mr. Williams is a strong feeder, but the work his horses get makes it possible for the stock to digest all they can eat, They are thus kept robust and able to do all that is asked of them. To see Allerton driven each week-day by his owner, and feeling so playful that he can hardly keep his feet on the ground, his countenance bearing an expression of perfect equine happiness, is a revelation to those who are used to seeing the condition of horses that have been keyed up to record-breaking form for four months.

To Judge a Horse's Value.

Some men are said to be born with an eye for a horse, some to have an instinctive idea of shape, but this is the exception, and, as a rule, study is necessary to all in order to acquire sufficient judgment to be ruled on. Experience is too often bought by loss and disappointment.

When you meet a horse that at first sight appears suitable to your purpose, showing the general character and qualifications, and having ascertained his price, made conditions as to soundness and tested his movements in the manner I advise, you may proceed to look all over.

Here I will introduce one of my most important golden rules, which buyers should commit to memory:

A horse's power and value must be measured by his weakest points.

A well-known writer reminds us that "the strength of a chain depends upon its weakest link," and this is truly applicable to the horse whose worth must be estimated by his weakest point. No matter what a horse's performances, appearances or merits may otherwise be, you must reject him for one bad fault.

Horses are usually selected for their good points, prominently brought forward by the seller. This is the mistake, and the trap into which the best judges, being carried away by a horse's superior merits, too often fall. Then, in looking at a horse with the eye of a purchaser, you must seek first, his defects, not perfections, which, though unusual, is the safest course to pursue, says the American Sportsman.

At a horse take two looks. The first or general look, by which you take in at a glance his outline and character, directs the center of vision about the top of the shoulder or withers; symmetry and good conformation, economy of harmony and power in his component being what you should look for. The first look should give you a fair impression of the horse's height, power, bone, breeding and quality, as also his length and breadth, the first being essential to speed, the latter to endurance. A horse should be well proportioned, with an equal balance of power all round. If a horse has a long, powerful or ponderous forepart he requires correspondingly powerful hind quarters, which if light, the propelling engine not being equal to its work, the machine soon breaks down. On the other hand, if the forelegs are weak they will soon give way under the excessive propulsion of powerful hind quarters. The duty of the forequarters is simply to support the equilibrium of the machine. As is often the case, a horse may have good fore and hind quarters, yet have a defective or light middle piece or boiler which supplies the steam which cannot be got up without a good firebox to hold the fuel, and a horse with a light carcass is generally a bad and feeder and cannot stand work. The utility then, of the equus cabilius depends upon his symmetry and well balanced conformation.

A horse should stand well, and much of the character of his movements may be judged even while he is at rest. As he stands he walks, and as he walks he trots. The weight of the body should be evenly distributed over the limbs, and the forelegs so placed that a perpendicular line erected at the point of the toe should touch the point of the shoulder. The hind legs ought to be well under the body, but not too far in or over-weighted, impeding their freedom of action.

As it is so important to observe if a horse stands well and firmly on his legs. he should be placed for this purpose on level ground and allowed to stand naturally, not as they are usually shown with the forelegs in an elevated position, and made to stretch. Dealers, grooms and showmen in sale yards invariably adopt this show pose, most always to the horse's advantage, particularly when he is "calf-kneed" and his hind legs are naturally "too far away from him." It is a mode of disguising such defects as straight forelegs, being "baker-kneed," or standing over, and hooked hocks, etc. This position is deceptively complimentary to a horse naturally low before, giving him better carriage and forehead making him appear to cover more ground; taking from his height if leggy, lowering the hips and thus raising the loins, leveling the back and making the shoulders look more oblique. A horse can in this way be get to measure an inch under his true height, and imposition sometimes recoursed to in selling horses to match, etc. You must, therefore, insist upon the horse being allowed to stand naturally when his very attitude and the pesition of his legs may betray his weakness and point at once to well known diseases and malformations that will render inspection unnecessary.-Breed-

er and Sportsman.



Pure golden oil from ball of snow, And simple suet of Beef-doth go To make up Golden COTTOLENE. Of cooking art the royal queen.



COTTOLENE

is the new cooking material for alkinds of frying and shortening, to take the place of lard.

Testimonials from
CATHARINE OWEN,
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MARGARET WISTER,
and all the prominent teach

ers of cooking in this country
Order it from your grocer.

Manufactured only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

Over a million dollar stock to select from at Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's., Kansas City. Mail and express orders filled on short notice.

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, Missippi, 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.

Order your Christmas goods from Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., Kansas City.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

O'ders by mail or express to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co's., Kansas City, filled promptly on short notice.



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

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Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis 9:15 a. m.
Connecting with through trains to all

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TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

BETWEEN-

TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBAL.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. R'y the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

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W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent J. WALDO, Vic-President and General Trame Manager, Sedalia Mo.

H. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas Tex. GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket

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A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; CURE Weakness of Body and Mod; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS& PARTS of BODY Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIF MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. X.



Development of Trotters.

A writer in the San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman gives a very interesting review of the trotting horse. He says: In equine development, that of the trotting horse has been the most surprising and most interesting within the last thirty years of any recorded. This development is in blood and breeding, in quality and performance, and in estimated and actual value. Before this period trotters were the accident of discovery or the incident of fortunate selection by reason of noted superior points and approved pedigree; but the special breeding of trotters, with corresponding care in training, was very rarely given lattention, and at best, was exceedingly rare. Much study and unabated care were devoted to the breeding and training of runners, and the importation of superior and famous thoroughbred sires and dams engaged the attention of turfmen and breeders. The breeding of trotters was an undiscovered art, to which even the fanciers of fine roadsters and the devotees of the trotting turf neglected to devote more than incidental thought and occasional speculation. In fact, the approved turfmen, as a class, and they ruled in relation to the sports of the track, disdained trotting, and it was consequently excluded from the noted race courses and restricted to localities which were patronized mainly by classes not recognized by the gentry of the legitimate turf or admitted to the clubs of the Franking patrons of racing.

Trocting was not called racing-the term applied to running. The distinction was running races and trotting matches. Gentlemen patronized the one; the other was attended by the order of sporting men now called "sports." The Union course, Long Island, was the famous racing ground in the Northern states: the Beacon track. Hoboken, on the upland plain above the low ground on which occurred the fatal duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, was the principal trotting resort. Among the gentry and upper class sporting men, trotting was held in about the same light as quarter races on the road in the Southern country. It may be likened to the distinction observed between the hightoped banker of faro and the short card sharper—between John Chamberlain and Happy Jack of local notoriety.

Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, of the states of slavery, New York and New Jersey, of the free states, were the most noted for the imported thoroughbreds from England-some from Arabia-the breeding of racers. Colonel Johnson of Virginia, the owner of Boston, and Gibbons, of New Jersey, the owner of the little mare Fashion, the only beater of Boston, were gentlemen of large wealth and foremost in sporting rank. Kentucky was the superior breeding country. Only racers were bred-no trotters. The Morgan stock and Blackhawk strain was regarded as the superior for trotters, but little care was exercised in the matter of breeding. Sires were selected, but almost any work mare was taken for the dam. There was no training of the colt or filly to perfect the trotting gait or bring out the speed. Albany Pony, Top Gallant, Dutchman, Dolly, Trustee, Lady Suffolk, Americus, Confidence, Ripton, Oneida Chief, Sally Green, Tacony, and James K. Polk were the most noted of the early trotters, and their best performances ranged from the mile in 2:40 down to that by Lady Suffolk, 2:268, in 1846.

In the decade of the fifties, trotting had grown into more general interest and better repute. Within that period were brought upon the turf Kemble Jackson, three miles in 8:03, and Flora Temple, the mile in 2:19\\ . The care and impetus of that decade in the breeding and training of trotters bore fruit in the succeeding decade of the sixties. The extraordinary flow of gold from the mines of California largely enabled this. Trotting was better patronized and a better class attended to the sport. Trotters increased in value. As men grew in wealth, they indulged in congenial pleasures. To drive the fastest roadster was the pride of many.

The demand for trotters was beyond the supply. Farmers were encouraged in the breeding and found rich profit in the sales. Upon the turf appeared Ethan Allen, Dexter, Blackwood, Cora, Ferguson's colt, two years, Lady Thorn, Gen. Butler, Dr. Kesse's colt, one year, Captain McGowan, Fillmore, Julia Ald rich, Controller, Longfellow, Little Mac, Morrissy and George M. Patchen, and the time of the mile was reduced, by Dexter, under the saddle to 2:174, and subsequently to 2:174 in harness. Kentucky breeders, who had always before had runners exclusively, began to breed trotters, but their thoroughbreds were not brought into service. The breeding was from chosen strains of cold blood, with care to form and action. Still, the great breeders of Kentucky and Tennessee clung to the produce of thoroughbreds and racers. The great Civil War caused partial abandonment of breeding farms in the two. states, while in New York more attention was devoted to the breeding and training of trotters, to the production of superior roadsters. In the decade of the '70's this improvement became very marked and particularly noteworthy. In former years, for a quarter of a century, the noted trotters of performance numbered less than one hundred in all. Records were kept only by individuals, not officially as now. There was no standard in quality and performance. There were no famous lines, as nowas the Hambletonian, the Wilkes, the Clays and Sidneys, the Patchens and Pilots and Bentons. The turf nomenclature became changed, and with it the character of the attendance at races. the patronage of sporting, the recognition of society and the popular estimation of the sport. Trotting "matches" were of the past-trotting "races" be-

came the term. The first in rank in community were spectators at the races; the fashionable in society occupied seats in the grand stand or kept their places in their carriages within the allotted inclosure. Racing week was a week of pleasure and excitement, with alternate days of running and trotting, of the two alternate each other the same day, to the greater delight of spectators and the thousands whose preferences were with the one above the other. The meetings became gala occasions-as with the English "Darby," annually at Epsom Downs. "Everybody and his wife," and everybody who was somebody, and a large sprinklings of the anybodys-men and boys, dames and maidens, gentlemen and roughs bells and biddies, went to the races. Trotting divided the honors with running. The breeding of trotters was elevated to equal rank with that of runners, and as the trotters rose in popular estimation they increased in value according to pedigree and performance. Blood lines were recognized and sought, and became the prized qualities and indispensable condition to the purchase. The payment of \$30,000 for Dexter, by Robert Bonner, tapped the treasure flow, started the boom in trotting stock, gave fresh and vigorous impetus to breeding, encouraged care in the selection and intelligence in the training, and made fame and riches for those who earned the rank awarded.

Trotting had worthily gained its place in the great field of noble sports. Trotters were appropriately advanced to commensurate worth in money. Breeders were encouraged and profited, and thought and study were devoted to the better development of the records of speed of every age, in trot- Kansas City.

noblest of quadruples, to improve his breeding in blood and form and gait, to bring out his speed, to enhance his worth in every respect, and to cultivate the American horse as the trotter actually is-the all-around superior of the most valued equines of the world.

The generation needs no reference to the consequences which have flowed from the development of the trotter from the span of man's ripe age, or less than three score years and ten, indeed, or not to exceed the half century. Boston Blue and Bowery Boy, when the mile in 2:40 was a prodigy, and the discovery of a trotter was a lucky accident of the keen fancier, a quality not learned by his breeder or owner, with no value to the horse beyond his occasional winnings of small stakes and the award of applause from those whose praise damned the horse from respectable ownership for it betokened much in community that a man should own a horse that trotted for money. He was deemed a gambler and shunned accordingly, and the horse was popularly condemned as a creature of contamination to be piously avoided and let alone severely by the virtuous in community. Perhaps \$1000 could have bought the best of trotters in that period. Now, there are trotters which \$200,000 cans. not buy. It is beyond all compounding of highest legal interest or money. Above this, it is the splendid development of the animal most valuable to man for profitable use and greatest pleasure. The comparison in performances is as extraordinary as the contrast in valuation in money. From 2:40 down to 2:08; emphasizes the record in lower figures than Dexter's 2:171 which electrified turfman twentyfive years ago, since have come to the mile wire: Gloster, 2:17; Occident, 2:164; American Girl, 2:16½; Great Eastern, 2:154; Smuggler, 2:154; Lulu, 2:144; Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Maxey Cobb, 2:13‡; Guy, 2:12; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Nancy Hanks, 2:09; Allerton, 2:094; Sunol, 2:081.

It is the credit and boast of California that here belongs the supreme colt by the figures of the record for yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, four-year-olds, for all ages. Within the period of highest development, the space of thirty years, is dated the classification of blood lines and the adoption of the standard, the keeping of official records and the establishment of the National Trotting association, by which rules and regulations are made and enforced for the government of tracks and trotting and everything appertaining to the trotting turf. Tracks have been much improved, and the speedier kite track and straightaway track are later novelties and innovations, likely to be multiplied.

Whatever kind of track brings out the full speed of the trotter in just manner will eventually be the adopted form for making records. The buildings for spectators—judges stand, club house and other uses are improved. The stables for the horses and the accommodations for all engaged in taking care of and handling them are far superior in design and structure than under the old regime. In every detail there is manifest improvement. All this has a happy effect upon the turf sports and is well appreciated by allowners, drivers, grooms and stable boys, by patrons and spectators. Special care is observed to attract the gentle fair ones to witness the exciting sport and assure their comfort and enjoyment free from obtrusion and protection from displeasing surroundings. The meetings are as enjoyable in their peculiar character to refined natures as the opera and theater, and more delightfully animating. The race track and its contests are as proper for gay and fashionable and inspiring entertainment as the witnessing of a grand carnival or holiday procession. Trotting races have become an American institution worthy of praise and general patronage.

ters, also to the credit of the noted breeders of the state belongs the prideful praise of improving trotters and reducing the records. Governor Stanford put in practice the theory that the coming great trotter must be bred from a mixture of thoroughbred blood with selected strains of the highest trotting type. The results are already before the world and are notable in demonstration of the soundness of the theory. Living testimonies are Palo Alto, Sunol and Arion, beside several of less Since the primitive trotting turf of note descendants of great Electioneer and dams of thoroughbred lines, bred at Palo Alto farm, the largest in America: the descendants of The Moor and Sultan, with thoroughbred strains, bred by L. J. Rose of Sunny Slope farm; the Wilkes progeny, bred at Corbitt's San Mateo farm: and the daughters of Sidney, bred at the farm of G. Valensin at Pleasanton.

> The theory was never broached in earlier days, or if broached it was ridiculed from practice by the veterans headed by Hiram Woodruff and his contemporaries of the trotting turf, whose dicta ruled in their period. Anteeo and his sire, himself the son of Electioneer and Columbine, bred by J. Cairn Simpson, is additional proof. These have won the supremacy from Kentucky and the other noted breeding states on the other side of the continent, and entitled California to the troting crown, as the stables of J. B. Haggin, Theodore Winters and E. J. Baldwin have placed the crown for

champion racers.

There is besides, a noteworthy improvement in drivers and trainers from the period of Hirum Woodruff, Conkling, Spicer, Bryant, Schemerhorn, Pat Hunt, John Crooks and their contemporaries, now succeeded by Marvin, Goldsmith, Doble, Spann, Shaner, Hickok, Mr. McGraw and other ranking drivers of the time. Intelligence, study, skill and integrity are the conspicuous qualities of these masters of the trotting turf, accomplished trainers every one of them. Throughout, in every department, from the breeding and foaling, from the training paddock to the place upon the track, in contests and to win another lock from the head of Father Time, the trainer cares for the trotter as the parent and the tutor cares for the child and pupil who is to shine in society and become celebrated in the world, by reason of surpassing accomplishments and nobility of blood and bearing. This is the manifestation of the American development of the American trotter. California is seemingly destined to mount the cap sheaf of the trotting turf, upward and without rival in the production of the trotter that will perform the mile in two minutes flat, and Arion, now a two-year old. is the promising candidate for this supreme performance. Also are Frou-Frou and Bell Bird, Fausta and a Wilkes yearling in the reckoning, so as to maintain California at the top.

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The Agricultural Paper.

While much has been written in relation to the vast knowledge and information diffused by the press of this country, it seems to me that the claims of the agricultural press have either not been fully presented to the farmers so that they appreciate the advantages to be derived from an examination of the same, or that the farmers themselves are standing very much in their own way of learning the best methods of profitable farming in all its branches.

While it is true that the agricultural paper is a constant visitor to the homes of the most prosperous and successful farmers of the country, it is also true that there are thousands and thousands of farmers in every state of this Union who have never been subscribers to an agricultural paper, but who ought to be, and to them this article is addressed.

Now, while I claim no original information on this subject, I simply wish to call the attention of my farmer friends to the great work that has been accomplished by the agricultural press of the country, and to some of the advantages derived by every one who is a subscriber to an agricultural paper; and to show them in addition to this, that every week they are without the advantages of reading one of the many agricultural papers that circulate over our great land, is not only a loss in intellectual pleasure to themselves and family but an absolute loss to them every day in dollars and cents. And I want them to think this over carefully now, because Christmas and the New Year are almost here and this is the time to subscribe. Santa Claus could not fill the stocking with a more valuable present, or one that would be more appreciated by father and brother than a paid-up subscription to a good agricultural paper, that would remind them every day in the year of the kindness of the donor.

I assume in the first place that all farmers-are in the business not simply or their health or glory, but rather for profit; and like every one else, are after "the almighty dollar" and consequently that it is to their interest to call to their aid any and everything that will add to their profits on the

How does the lawyer or physician perfect himself in his calling? Does he obtain his information exclusively from bis own practice and experiments? Not at all. He studies out the fundamental principles from the writings of those persons who have perfected themselves in certain branches of their profession by examining the decisions and precedents of the highest courts, in the case, and in the other by a careful examination of the results obtained, and the experiments and discoveries made by the most eminent men of the past and present day, and coupling this knowledge with their own knowledge and experience thus equip themselves with the knowledge necessary to enable them to render to their clients and patients the aid they may desire. And how is it with the manufacturer and merchant? In the one case he calls on the genius of the inventor of new machinery, new methods new, discoveries to aid him, and in the other he consults the various trade reports, foreign and domestic, on all the commodities which he handles, and the current price lists published in the centres of trade. And in both cases they call to their aid the daily papers that contain the doings and happenings and recent discoveries | certain way of finding out the quality of the entire civilized world. And thus I might go on and mention all the different kinds of business carried on in the world, and tell you of the numerous aids called in by men in each, to assist them in realizing a profit in their business.

Doesn't he need any aid? Is the knowledge he possesses or what advice he can get from his father or grandfather

farming in all its branches, with profit. to himself? If such is the case, it is the only business in the world that can be carried on successfully with such limited information. But such is not the case. There is no business that requires so much practical knowledge on so many different subjects; no business whose experiments require more time to ascertain results; no business that requires so much outside aid to be carried on successfully and with profit, as that of farming. The very foundation of successful farming in all its branches is to call to your aid the discoveries and the results of years of investigation made by the past and present generation, and by following- those methods and taking advantage of those discoveries, that have proved by actual trial to be profitable. And the farmers, of to-day are indeed fortunate in having right at hand an assistant who will lend them all the aid they need to enable them to carry on the business of farming in a practical, scientific and profitable way, if they will but stretch forth their hand, with a very small amount of pocket-book attached, and invite him to become a member of the family. The name of this assistant is the agricultural paper.

Did you ever think what the mission of the agricultural paper is, and what it has done for the farmers in years past, and what it is still doing? It is edited exclusively in the interest of the farmer and his family. Week in and week out it is issued from the press, laden with the golden kernels of ripe experience of the most successful agriculturicts, horticulturists dairy men and stockmen of the world. It comes each week with some new discovery in some branch of farming, that adds to the wealth of the farmer, that he may have been trying years and years, without success, to find out. It brings to the fireside in practical form the results of years of experience in the raising of the various kinds of grain, on different kinds of soil, and tells you how to grow in the most profitable way, all the grains known to agriculture. And it does more. It tell you how to put the soil in the most productive condition and with the least expense, and tells you how to raise two bushels of corn, or two bushels of wheat, or two bushels of potatoes, or two blades of grass where you usually found one and sometimes none. It comes to your door with column after column on the various products of the dairy; tells you what kind of cattle to procure, if you wish to make the most butter at the least expense; tells you what kind to procure, if you wish to make cheese a specialty and how to make the best of cheese; tells you what kind to procure for beef; tells you how to select, and how to feed them to obtain the best results in the most economic way; tells you how to make gilt-edged butter, that will sell for gilt-edged prices instead of the socalled butter that is frequently made and sold for grease prices. And in relation to the horses of the different breeds, too numerous to mention, it gives you the benefit of an impartial statement of their merits to aid you in making your selections in order to ac-

It does more. It gives you the benefit of the price lists of the centers of trade, which are an infallible test of value, as an article is always worth what it will bring in the market. It gives you the result of the various butter tests, of the numerous dairy breeds of cattle, as shown by, the churn and scales, with a statement of the feed given during the test, which is the only of the dairy cow. But this is not all. By the knowledge and information brought to the principal farmer with his efforts, the old long-nosed, elmpeeler hog, that looked like a rail on four legs, has been driven out or bred up, and his place supplied with the Now how is it with the farmer? numerous improved breeds that are so perfect in their make-up and take on fat with such persistency that you cannot tell which is head and which is tail or from his neighbors, sufficient to en- until you see them start off. And the

complish certain results desired.

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been made in the "pennyroyal cow" with her one or two gallons of milk per day and her two or three pounds of but? ter per week. Her place is supplied with the present dairy cow, that is regarded of no value unless she will make from ten to fifteen pounds of butter in a week and give you milk in propor-

Even this is not all that has been accomplished by the agricultural paper. It has for years been making its rounds, laden with the aggregate wisdom of past ages and present discoveries, wants and necessities, and thus has from time to time furnished the spark that fires the genius of invention, until the appliances and inventions for putting in and saving the crops, and conducting the business of the farmer of to-day, are so perfect and so numerous that it almost seems that the farmer's cup of happiness is full and running over. Yet, who can tell what the future may bring forth? Does any one assert that the live stock of the country would ever have attained its high degree of perfection, or that farming in all its branches would ever have been carried on in such a scientific and thorough manner as it is to-day without the aid of the agricultural press? If you are not certain about it, let me ask you to strike from the files of this country, in imagination, the agricultural papers that have been published for the past twenty-five years, and then try to figure out what the condition of the farmer would have been to-day without their aid, and without the information brought to him by the agricultural press during the past twentyfive years, and your answer will be as high an endorsement of the worth and value of the agricultural paper as the the editor himself could ask. Now if it has accomplished so much-and you must admit that it has—can any farmer afford to be a single week without it? I am certain he cannot, and I am not alone in this belief, as it is the testimony of every farmer who has tried it. -J. D. Conner in Country Gentleman.

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