

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

NO. 33.

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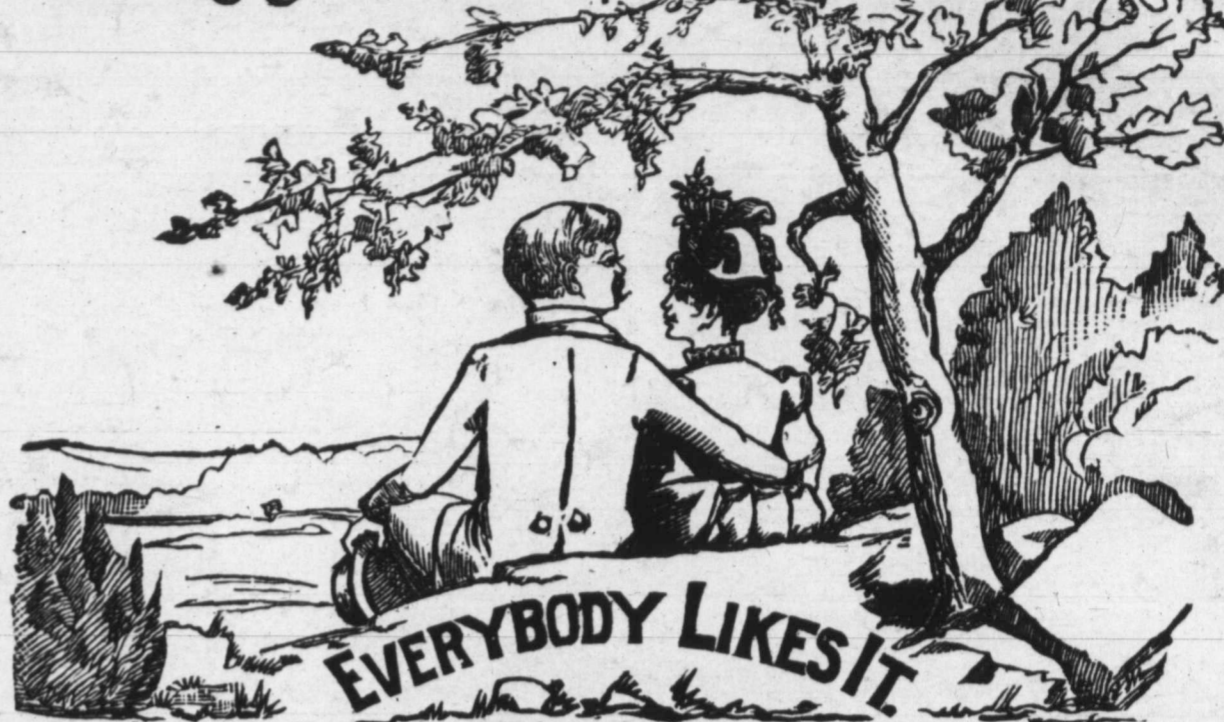
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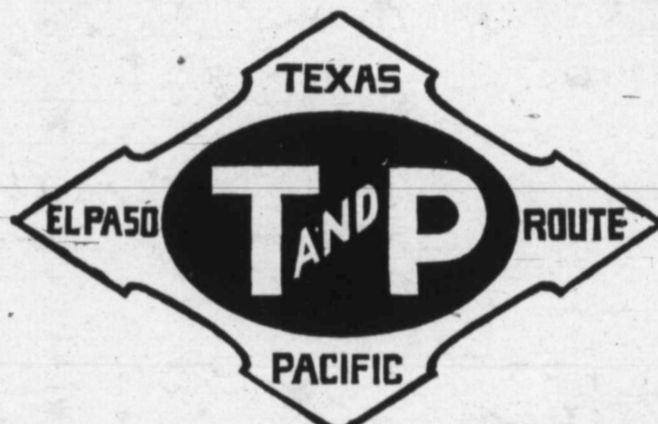


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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Friday, December 2, 1892.

No. 33.

## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.  
JOSEPH L. LOVING, Associate Editor.  
HARRY L. OLDHAM, Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.

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

### An Important Meeting.

A meeting of the farmers, stock and pasture men of Texas has been called to meet at the Driskill hotel in the city of Austin on January 10, for the purpose of taking united and decisive steps to secure during the next session of the legislature the enactment of a law that will fully protect the owners of farms and pastures from damage by the inroads of professional and irresponsible hunters.

It is a well known fact that stockmen, and especially those who own large inclosures, are every year greatly damaged by hunters. These parties who are, as a rule, entirely irresponsible, not only trespass on the premises of stockmen, but often do great damage by burning the range, running and sometimes killing the stock and in various ways work a hardship on the owners of the premises. It is hoped by concert of action on the part of the stockmen and farmers to induce the legislature to give them the much needed protection; hence this call.

The JOURNAL hopes the meeting at Austin may be largely attended and that it may result in securing the enactment of just such laws as are required, and will be then asked for. In this connection the JOURNAL will take occasion to say that there are many other matters affecting the live stock industry that should be brought to the attention of our law makers. There are, also matters of importance continually arising of various natures pertaining to the interests of stockmen that can only be successfully handled or controlled by united action. For these reasons the JOURNAL has worked hard to induce the stockmen of Texas to organize. It is only by united and prompt action that these important matters can be treated successfully. As long as those interested fail or refuse to take proper and united steps they need not expect to secure the desired result.

A few enterprising, wide-awake stockmen, realizing the importance of organization, met in the city of Austin on the 2d of last February and organized the Texas Live Stock Association. This was a move in exactly the right direction. Notwithstanding the movement did not meet with the encouragement its importance and usefulness demanded, yet it has already accomplished much good, and will yet prove an important factor in the upbuilding of the live stock industry of Texas if those interested will only give their

support and co-operation. The stockmen of Texas must not, however, if they would succeed, expect a few of the more enterprising and liberal ones to do all the work and meet all the expense in the future, as they have in the past.

The membership of the Texas Live Stock Association only numbers about sixty men. The sixty liberal-hearted and enthusiastic gentlemen have so far contributed liberally both of their time and money, while all have shared the benefits. This is all wrong; every stockman in Texas who has the good of the industry at heart should at once become a member and contribute his pro rata to the good work. If they would only do this the association would, as a body, look after and attend to all matters affecting the interest of the stock men of Texas.

The JOURNAL hopes to see a large attendance at the second annual meeting of the association, which will convene in Austin on the first Tuesday in February next, and trusts that the stockmen of the state will no longer ignore the existence of an organization capable of rendering so much valuable aid in building up and protecting the live stock industry of our great state.

### Beer War.

The millionaire brewers of St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other points in the North and East are doing all in their power to break down and ruin the Texas brewing company of this city, by lowering the price of their product to the trade.

The JOURNAL trusts all Texans who have the interests of our state at heart will, if they drink beer, insist on having Fort Worth beer and no other. Beer will cost 5 cents per glass, whether the brewer gets \$3 a keg or whether he gives it away. Remember this and ask for the home product.

### The Rain Makers.

Again has Gen. R. T. Dyrenforth, his balloons, mortars, kites, explosives, etc., attempted to produce rain from a cloudless sky, and once again have the experiments failed—dismally, totally.

The last of the two trials at San Antonio ended yesterday morning at 6:15, and after twelve or fifteen hours of continued bombardment, a slight sprinkle of rain fell, though it was not sufficient to permit of measurement by the rain gauge.

The experiment was from a practical standpoint, an utter failure, but notwithstanding this Gen. Dyrenforth and those who are backing him, say he will attempt the experiment again next year in South Dakota. They all agree that the theory is a correct one.

The explosions of Wednesday night and Thursday morning were terrific, and were heard distinctly at a distance of more than thirty miles. There were 175 shells, twelve balloons, each containing 900 cubic feet of hydrogen-oxygen, and 1200 charges of rosellite.

After some hours of firing the sky was perfectly clear, and finally after the firing had been continued until about 2 a. m. a few clouds were seen.

By bombarding these few clouds for four hours and forty-five minutes an infinitesimally small quantity of rain water fell at a point some distance from the firing.

The JOURNAL has ever believed that Gen. Dyrenforth or any one else can produce rain artificially only when there are rain clouds visible. This bombardment might cause the rain to fall sooner than it otherwise would, but without the moisture in the atmosphere no amount of bombardment could cause it to gather and fall.

It now seems that if it takes four and three-quarter hours of firing after the clouds have been sighted to produce a volume of rain too small to measure, that even the opinion of the JOURNAL is wrong and that possibly the rain can not be at all produced.

### The Quarantine.

Yesterday, Dec. 1st, was the beginning day of the three month's time, during which time any and all classes and kinds of cattle from any section can go and come at will, without notice of the quarantine line. This fact is well known to cattlemen, but it is of enough importance to warrant the JOURNAL'S calling attention to it.

### The Cotton Market.

About the 1st of the past month conservative estimates, made by good and reliable cotton men, gave the cotton crop of the country, outside of Texas, as being about 5,100,000 bales, or about 10 per cent less than the crop of last year. The Texas crop was at that time placed at 2,000,000 bales. This made a total of more than 7,000,000 bales as the crop of the entire country.

Everyone believed the above figures to be about correct, and the price of cotton was about where it left off last year—that is—5½ to 7½c, and the general outlook was not good. Farmers were continually complaining about the prices of the fleecy staple.

Since that time, however, the cotton states have been visited by a regular killing frost. The crop being a late one in many localities, the first estimates were based upon its production. The frost killed all this crop, and now it is stated on good authority that the crop in bales will be short to the number of 1,500,000.

These estimates are given by people whose interests would not be in underestimating the production.

As a result of this unexpected shortage, which now appears almost alarming, the price of cotton has materially advanced and is now selling at an advance of 3 to 5 cents. It is not only probable, but also possible, that the price of cotton can be kept up by avoiding the overproduction of the crop next year.

Could reliable information be given to the farmers as to how much cotton is to be planted in different sections there might possibly be no danger of this occurring. But as it now is, with better prices being paid, the farmers will very likely all rush into cotton again.

### Slaughtering Business in Texas.

Much has been said through the public prints and otherwise during the past few years in regard to the feasibility of establishing slaughtering houses in Texas. This important subject has not only been agitated, but it has also in several instances been practically tested, and in the last named the JOURNAL is sorry to say the tests have not been satisfactory to those who were furnishing the money.

The slaughtering houses in Texas and all efforts at building up the business has so far been a failure, and will no doubt continue to lose money for its enterprising projectors—unless all the slaughtering establishments in the state, numbering at least three, can be induced to locate and build at one place, and by this means secure for Texas a good competing home market for our live stock product.

It is simply impossible for a slaughtering house to do business successfully at a point where there is not a regular constant supply of stock. One establishment, however large, can never establish a market, consequently can never have regular, steady, reliable receipts of live stock. However, if as many as three big first-class slaughtering and packing houses could be induced to locate in one place the demand and competition they would create would give confidence to the people and result in building up a good home market. This would greatly benefit the farmers and stockmen of Texas, because it would give them a good reliable home market for their live stock products. It would be alike beneficial to the slaughtering houses, because it would afford a regular supply of live stock from which they could draw each day at least enough to keep their machinery running.

This is one industry that cannot succeed without competition; this competition is indispensable to buyer and seller, to producer and manufacturer and cannot therefore be dispensed with.

The Fort Worth packing company with its \$500,000 plant will never be a success until the receipts of live stock are largely increased, so much so that the packing company can rely on the supply in both volume and regularity for their daily demands. This desirable condition of affairs will never exist until Fort Worth can boast of at least three slaughtering houses, each with capacity equal to that of the one she now has.

These are facts, and while they may not be pleasant ones to some of those interested, yet they are nevertheless facts that cannot be denied or avoided and should therefore be met fairly and squarely. There is but one remedy and that is to induce the two additional plants, that are indispensable, to locate here at as early date as possible. With them Fort Worth may become in this particular the Chicago of the Southwest, otherwise the one plant we now have must be run, if at all, at a heavy loss.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

**CATTLE.**

You cannot make anything raising dry bones.

The good feeder feeds from the start to produce certain results.

We must distinguish the merit of animals and their value to us.

Under present conditions early maturity is the great desideratum.

Get a good formation at birth, and you have a good foundation to work upon.

There is a marked difference in the appearance of animals that comprise a herd.

Cattle when watered twice a day will drink more water than if only watered once a day.

It is the raising of scrub cattle, like the making of 10-cent butter that is being overdone.

Even with cattle there is a difference between food for growth and that for fattening for market.

Every part of beef cattle is valuable, and is used in some way to supply the wants of civilized life.

The beef breeds are the most profitable to keep where beef is the chief object in keeping cattle.

With cattle breeding the value of good blood for beef production cannot well be overestimated.

There is very wide difference of opinion in the judgment of breeders as to what is a choice animal.

Some feeders claim that succulent food should be given the milk cows and dry feed be given for beef.

Cattle will only thrive well with full feeding, and without thrift there is little or no prospect for profit.

It does not pay to raise mongrel cattle, as they cost as much to raise but do not sell as well as good grades.

The large slaughter houses make a profit on what the smaller shops would have to throw away in butchering cattle.

Under present conditions it is only the man that has all the money that he needs that can afford to raise scrub cattle.

The largest per cent of dressed to live weight does not always indicate the best quality of meat or the most profitable carcass.

The superiority of the beef breeds lies largely in their early maturity qualities, enabling the feeder to put them on the market early.

It is evident that at present prices cattle must be made ready for market at the least cost possible if the farmer is to realize a fair profit.

If the cattle are to be dehorned, the sooner the work is done now the better, as it is not a good plan to wait until severe cold weather sets in.

Keep only good cattle no matter whether they are for beef or for the dairy. Get rid of the scrubs and breed from nothing but a thoroughbred bull.

Unless there is a considerable advance in prices farmers who are corn feeding cattle through the winter to sell in the spring will need good management, or they will sell their corn at a low figure.

Market your cattle young. It costs less to raise three 1000-pound steers than two 1500-pound ones, and you will

get a greater profit in less time. The market would rather have good two-year-olds than four-year-olds.

Shorthorns have done more to improve American cattle than all other breeds ever brought here. They have raised the average weight of thousands of our cattle from 200 to 500 pounds each and reduced the selling age a whole year, besides greatly increasing the selling price.

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

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal says. Values on good cattle are stiffening somewhat and the outlook seems a little brighter.....From most sections of the range the shipments of steers have been closely made, so that there will be comparatively few hold-overs to go from Wyoming next year. In the western part there will be quite a lot of winter hay-fed steers to go on the spring market.

A few years ago it was not considered possible to make good beeves at less than four years old. A great advance in theory and fact has been made in this regard. Better blood, breeding and management now put the best and most profitable beeves on the market at two years old. This better management makes a better and heavier beef at two years old than was formerly made in four years old.

Civilization and settlement will sooner or later drive the large herds of cattle off the ranges, and our future beef supply must be produced on the farms. The business of raising beef cattle will pay any farmer who will use the beef-producing breeds. The greatest blow ever given the farmers was when the cattlemen on the plains began to improve with pure-bred bulls, for they could then put better beef on the market than could the farmer.

There is no use sending poor or common, or even fair, stock to market and expecting it to sell at the top figure, for it will not do it. Of course we all know that the best profit is made only by getting on the top of the market, and unless we get very near that point there is scarcely any profit at all. If a stock-grower could only get this fact thoroughly impressed on his mind, we think he would make a stronger effort than ever before to turn off only the best cattle.

The cattle industry of Arizona is in a deplorable condition. The summer rains were confined to narrow limits, and the large ranges received but little benefit. Those who survived the effects of the drought will profit by the severe lesson and not only supplement the ranges with fields of alfalfa, but keep a better grade of cattle to pay for it. It would be far more profitable to keep half the number of high-grade cattle, and let the scrubs go for what they will bring.

The Field and Farm says: There will not be any appreciable change in the beef consumed to influence a change in the markets. The abandoning of the cattle business by ranchmen, both large and small cattle raisers on account of the depression in prices of young stock, will aid in bringing about a better condition of trade for the persons who stick to the business. There will always be that class of men who go into business because it is flourishing, and as soon as it lulls a little they seek for a getting-out place, ready to go into something else. The man who succeeds, as a rule, in stock operations is the man who hangs onto his business through thick and thin.

The cattle situation in Texas presents an interesting spectacle at this time. The thinning out process has been going on for three or four years, and especially fast during the past twelvemonth, so that there are probably only half the cattle in the state that were a year ago. There are range and feed in the state for about 10,000,000 cattle in a favorable season, but investigation shows that there are not one-third of this number in the state. There will now be more grass than cattle and the land will be unproductive and unprofitable. Owners will have to buy cattle to graze, and this condition must needs result in an increased demand and value for cattle, says the Farm and Home.

The Field and Farm says: When weighed by all its advantages and disadvantages, spaying will be found to be of doubtful utility. Leaving the question of humanity out a veterinarian says: "Spayed cows are less liable to disease; they are more cheaply kept in condition; they give the same quantity of milk the year round; they will give double the quantity of milk annually of cows unspayed; they fatten easier and at less cost—and many other as doubtful assertions in favor of spaying are put forward. But from personal experience and thorough investigation, the balance is against the operation. Almost the only argument in favor of spaying is, that cows put on fat faster, with less feed. But generally cows are kept for dairy products, milk, butter or cheese. It is a poor cow that will not yield the value of her carcass in five or six years.

The year now drawing to a close has fortunately been almost free from Texas fever. Referring to this the National Stockman and Farmer says: Cattle raisers have had a year practically free from Texas fever. In no late summer and fall season for many years has such immunity from this annually appearing scourge been enjoyed. For this there is of course a reason, and the candid observer must admit that this, like the disappearance of pleuro-pneumonia, has been brought about by the department of agriculture. The restrictive regulations placed upon the movement of Southwestern cattle at certain seasons, the pains taken to see that they do not come in contact with other stock, their isolation in the leading markets, etc., have been effective in accomplishing what many stockmen deemed impracticable. Much opposition to these regulations has been manifested in certain interested localities, but the event fully vindicates the policy of the department in the premises.

Indiana Farmer: It is a common fault in the central agricultural states to feed young and growing cattle too exclusively on corn as the grain ration. Corn, of course, should be a part of the grain feed, but alone it is a waste, for it lacks the nitrogenous elements necessary to growth and development of young cattle. Half of the grain ration, in order to rapid growth, should be oats, oil meal, shorts, bran, any two or all of them. The first and last two will do to mix half with corn or corn meal. The latter fattens, but lacks the nitrogenous elements necessary for growth and rapid development. One does not want to "finish off" the young animal till he is about two years old, and he cannot be grown to 1400 or 1500 pounds except on a balanced ration of nitrogenous as well as a fattening food. The other ration may be clover hay, or other good hay, and silage for the succulent and health-giving ration, which keeps up good digestion along with dry food. Good corn fodder is also excellent, but should be run through the cutter and mixed, the wheat bran moistened to adhere to it. We repeat that heavy corn feeding alone is both injurious and wasteful when given to young growing cattle.

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**DAIRY.**

It will not pay to feed milk to a cow if it can be fed to any other smaller animal. Of course, it is a strong nitrogenous food, but experiments do not warrant banking much upon it to feed back to the cow that gave it.

Farmers desiring to improve the dairy qualities of their cows, without decreasing size so much as the use of Jersey bulls would, should try the Guernseys. The bulls of this breed often exceed 2000 pounds in weight.

At the Iowa station a cow was fed new milk for a time, then skim milk, and then nothing but grass, and with the result that while on grass alone she gave two pounds more milk a day than when fed her own milk skimmed as an extra element of food.

You can produce a fifteen-pound butter cow from a breed which, from defective organization, cannot digest food enough to make it. No matter how strongly a breed tends in the direction desired, to make any great results possible this tendency must be backed by a proper physical organization.

A dairyman who conducts his business on a large scale and with the most prudent management cannot produce good butter at a less cost than twelve cents a pound. To do this, he says, he must have cows that will make 300 pounds a year. This leads us to conclude that some men would not find much profit in dairying if they counted the cost closely.

A fat dairy cow is not what the dairyman is after. If the cow keeps in good health, it is to his interest to feed her only so much as will be turned into milk and butter and support life easily. High feeding beyond the normal then produces waste for the dairyman. Much of it is turned into useless fat, which can only be turned into money by selling the animal to the butcher.

Some breeders who know the exact influence of every pound of food upon their cattle can afford to practice high feeding, but the average farmer and dairyman should limit himself to the more conservative line. Good feeding is the happy medium between forcing and neglect. It consists of good food properly concentrated and mixed, and fed in amounts which will keep the animal up to its highest normal mark and not overtax the producing powers.

A new industry has been started in the East, of which the general public knows but little, but which has already grown to be of no small importance to the dairy farmers of New York, that is the production of sugar of milk. It is made from whey, the residue of milk after the butter and casein have been extracted. Heretofore the whey has been thrown away. Even for pig feed it had little value, and aside from that none at all, yet in whey lies a most important product and what promises to become a great industry.

The dairyman who overlooks the value of his by-products and can not make up a very accurate balance sheet of his operations will always fail to give his cows credit for the full value of production to which they are entitled. When you figure the full cost of feed, and against it only the selling value of the milk and butter, omitting all consideration of the skim milk or buttermilk you omit a factor of importance, and one that has much to do with the question of profit. The feeding value of these by-products is certainly not less than 20 cents a hundred pounds.

From the eastern part of Belmont county, Ohio, comes the report of an outbreak of "equine diphtheria." A good many horses have been lost by the disease. The state live stock commission has been appealed to for help.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep will not go out of style.

The wool crop is the surest on the farm.

Either wool or mutton always brings the cash.

Wool will not dry up, blow down or freeze out.

The risk with sheep will vary with circumstances.

Sheep make annual payments on the capital invested.

Guard against losses with sheep and the profit will come.

Sending thin sheep to market now is like giving them away.

A sheep that will not yield a profit has no place on the farm.

Wool is a product from feeding just the same as fat is to the flesh.

Usually in long-wooled sheep size is easier maintained than quality.

Try always to have the selling sheep in as good condition as possible.

Feeding grain to sheep will make the wool grow faster and more dense.

Medium-sized sheep usually have the best as well as the heaviest fleeces.

Bran and oats with good hay make one of the best feeds for breeding rams.

Any animal when fed heavily should have a change of food and especially sheep.

Sheep are not naturally as well adapted to picking up their own living as cattle.

As we can tell the farmer by his farm, so we can tell the shepherd by his flock.

Try raising mutton lambs and wool rather than to attempt to make a specialty of either.

By having the ewes in good condition when bred they are more certain to breed and do well.

A number of old or unthrifty ewes will often make a material difference in the possible profits.

It is the ill-conditioned sheep in the flock that cause the largest amount of trouble in managing.

The end in view in keeping sheep is profit, and with both wool and mutton it should be realized.

A small amount of wool or even of muttons often represents the difference between profit and loss.

One important item in keeping sheep for profit is to secure a good flock at the start and then keep them up.

In your choosing sheep to bring on the farm either to breed or feed, be sure that they are perfectly healthy.

As a general rule coarse ewes will bring the best lambs, provided, of course, that they are in good condition.

The tendency to improve the mutton will also improve the form and hardiness of the animals to the same extent.

A thorough understanding with each other would be worth thousands of dollars to the wool growers of this country.

Has the ram you bought last year to improve your flock met your expectations? Has he given lambs that are an

improvement on their mothers? If not, he was not good enough.

Sheep pay if they are well selected and are well taken care of; otherwise the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger.

Good shelter will reduce the amount of food required to winter, and consequently reduce the cost of both mutton and wool.

The price of a good sire, in excess of what a fair or inferior will cost, will generally be made up in his first crop of lambs.

If you must sell your sheep, fatten and sell them for mutton. Better prices can be realized in this way than any other.

Many lambs are lost and ewes injured through permitting the flock to crowd through small doors than in almost any other way.

One secret in sheep raising is to make them grow rapidly in summer and then keep them in good condition through the winter.

To secure the best lambs a breeding ewe should be kept thrifty and strong. This is as important now as at any other time.

Do not go into the sheep business for wool or mutton, or both, thinking that with any breed or mixture the business will run itself.

A combination of feeds is beneficial to sheep and is greatly relished by them, but a complete or radical change is also often necessary.

Mutton sheep and early lambs may be most profitable to one and Merinos to another—each farmer must determine for himself.

Profit is a string that could be lengthened at both ends, at one by reducing the cost and at the other by improving the quality.

No ewe should be bred before she is two years old, because it is a strain upon constitutional vigor that impairs her future usefulness.

Because the price of a first-class sheep seems high, many are tempted to use a lower grade in breeding and make a serious mistake.

In many cases with sheep, as with other stock, it is the small amount of feed over and above the sustenance ration that makes the profit.

The ram should always be secured sufficiently early to get accustomed to your plan of bedding and managing before being used for breeding.

It is not an improved breed of sheep that is wanted so much as an improved breed of sheepmen that could improve their flocks on natural principles.

As a rule when two animals nick, as breeders call it, they should be bred together as long as they live, and in most cases the progeny continue to improve.

Do not expect the sheep business to run itself. That kind of sheep raising passed away a long time ago, but some have not found it out yet. Don't believe that the way your father tried to raise sheep was good enough for him is good enough for you. That theory has kept many a man poor.

Sheep are hardy and able to stand rough weather, and even to partly starve without dying, but they do not yield their best results from such neglect. The experiments in feeding have resulted in a complete change in the wool of certain breeds, and it is a fact too generally known to state that mutton, quality and quantity both considered, is generally improved by systematic breeding.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

A good horse can no more stand on bad feet than a good house can stand on a bad foundation.

The closer the stable has to be kept on account of the cold weather the cleaner it should be.

A pat on the nose and a kind word or two every time you pass your horse will go a long way toward making him safe and kind.

If colts are worth raising at all they are worth raising well. Better take them out and shoot them now rather than starve them through the winter and stunt them for life.

Nearly everybody seems to favor kindness and gentleness in handling horses. Those who practice the opposite are in the minority, but they are hard to convert from the error of their ways.

Why should the really valuable working horse, so large a helper in bread winning, not be to his owner a source of greater interest, an object of greater care? One-tenth of the care bestowed on a great sporting horse would make a farm horse feel too proud of itself. But there is little risk of such a horse ever feeling too proud for any such reason.

Recent developments in the horse market show several facts. One is that the standard horse flesh of all kinds has advanced so rapidly in this country that the farmer and breeder must keep pace with this advancing standard, or he will be bankrupted. High grade horses of all kinds sell readily at good prices, but inferior animals bring almost nothing. The taste is so critical that few horses come up to the present requirements of the market.

For town work, where great weights have to be moved, horses must have both large bone and sinew, with sound feet, clear of side bones, or they will not bear the wear and tear. It was in this respect that the Shire blood was so valuable. Bred for long generations with wide chest, strong loins and legs, they were a very essential part of the machinery of large towns. English horses were descended from many different stocks, so that by suitable breeding of different tribes exactly the sort of horse required might be produced.

It is quite surprising to find how large a proportion of the horses one sees on the road, the street or the farm are more or less affected with unsoundness. One of those most commonly met with in road and farm horses is what is known as sprung knees. In many cases the trouble is but slight and little noticed, and owners are loth to acknowledge that the horse is not just right. But a keen-eyed buyer readily detects the trifling defect at the start. What causes such a tendency to sprung knees in horses is hard to tell. One of them we fancy among driving horses of the trotting class is the tendency to have them shod with heavy toe-weight shoes. This seems to tire the muscles of the front part of the fore legs, and in

time weakens them so they do not keep the legs in place. Another prolific cause of sprung knees is allowing the feet to become tender or out of shape from bad shoeing, so that the horse flexes his knees to relieve the strain on the lower tendons and on the heels. Standing still too long on a hard floor stall is said to cause sprung knees. After all these things have done their work and the knees become springy or are weak and trembling, it is a difficult matter to effect a cure. A season's run at grass often results in a comparative cure. But the best way is to keep the animal sound from the first by avoiding whatever causes a tendency to the disease, and only needs the exercise of some common sense and care. Avoid keeping horses idle on a hard floor. Shoe with even weight shoes, keep the foot level and the toe not too long; avoid hard driving; keep the feet cool and free from filth, and there is little risk of sprung knees.

Under the head of "What Training and Breeding Will Do" a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: "The progress made in the development of the American trotting and pacing horse is something marvelous when we stop to contemplate the subject and take up the as yet incomplete list of 2:30 and better performers of the season 1892. The great increase in numbers of horses in the list and marvelous reduction in time is attributable to a number of causes. Improved paraphernalia and more intelligent methods of training cut the most important figure, yet the advancement in breeding and the doubling up of trotting strains in pedigrees is scarcely less important. The day has been when the most valuable stock was entrusted to the care of brutal and incompetent trainers. But now it is a recognized fact that a man to be a successful trainer of trotting bred stock must have brains and more than ordinary business sagacity. The number of fast and sensational performers that might have been, had they had the intelligent guiding hand behind them, is myriad. The season of 1892 has been a marvel and has proven much in favor of the developed sire. Of the performers of 1892, up to October 20, trotters and pacers, we find that four yearlings have gone into the 2:30 list, three of them by sires having themselves records better than 2:30. Fifty two-year-olds have entered the list, and all but nine are by 2:30 or better performing sires. Seven of these two-year-olds are in the 2:20 list, and six of the seven by developed sires, five of which have records better than 2:21. Coming now to a consideration of the 2:30 or better three-year-olds of 1892 we discover that seventy-eight of the 117 that entered the list were by developed stallions, and that thirty of them are by stallions with records better than 2:20. Some prominent horsemen are predicting that the first two-minute trotter will be a three-year-old. With such strides of advancement in 1892, what may we expect in the years to come? Two or more horses have authenticated half mile to their credit this year in fifty-nine seconds. Verily the two-minute record is in sight. Another fact of importance to be not overlooked is that a large number of the sensational performers have been bred by small breeders and farmers.

## SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, room 1, 306 1/2 Dolorosa street, San Antonio, Texas.

November 30, 1892.

Thursday your correspondent boarded the south-bound International train for a trip in the lower country, going as far as Twohig in La Salle county, where everything looks well and a stranger would never guess that the drouth had struck there as well as other parts. Grass is certainly fine, and vegetation of every description looks nice. Farmers generally are very busy preparing their land for spring planting and anticipate a good return for their labor, if they get the usual winter rains. Stockmen are easy, as their cattle are fat, only waiting for the buyers or an improvement in the market and plenty of grass. At Cotulla and Millett the same conditions prevail.

At Pearsall and in the immediate neighborhood, short grass was noticed in two or three pastures, but as a general thing range is first rate.

Quite a number of bales of cotton was noticed at each of the stations along the road, especially at Devine, where the staple was lying around "zif it wussen't worth nuthin'."

New lands, to a considerable extent, are being prepared for cultivation, and the most of the fields that were abandoned last year show signs of life again; repaired fences and prepared ground indicate that they will not be left unproductive another year.

Every one, both farmers and stockmen, have great expectations and high hopes of better times in the near future.

F. B. Swift, a rising merchant of that pleasant little town Cotulla, advertises some fine agricultural land for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. The writer knows this land and can conscientiously uphold Mr. Swift in his assertion, "A bargain." Look up the ad.

J. H. McCombs, a wide-awake farmer of La Salle county, was in Cotulla on Friday, with a load of fine sweet potatoes, which he sold at a good figure. Says he planted for a late crop of corn, but made a failure; did not make even fodder, the worms, which somewhat resemble the cotton boll worm, taking it completely. Otherwise everything is lovely in his neighborhood.

R. L. Henrichson, the handsome and capable manager of C. H. DeRyer's big Twohig ranch, says it does not take him long to recognize a good thing when he sees it and he must have the JOURNAL come to him regularly every week.

John S. Buckley, Twohig's young but big wood contractor and stockman, is also quick-sighted and quick of comprehension. He ordered the JOURNAL sent to his address for a year.

Encinal's clever, jolly and well-to-do sheepman, Sam Jordan, came up to Cotulla Saturday to spend a few days with his mother. He says now that the Democrats are in, the sheepmen had just as well "take down their shingles" and that the country will go to the dogs.

Alonzo Millett, a prominent and wealthy stockman, returned on Friday from the Territory, where he disposed of the remnant of 2700 head of cattle shipped there during the drouth. He has been absent four or five months in the Territory and Kansas, where he is also largely interested in lands and stock. Says he used to be a subscriber for the JOURNAL, and now that he is going to be settled for awhile he must have it again. Mr. Millett says he has been everywhere almost, into all the stock countries and others, but this section of Texas is ahead of them all. "The best stock country the sun shines upon; I have lived here a long time, and grass is as fine and stock in as

good condition as I ever saw it," are his words.

C. W. Merchant, a North Texas cowman, has been down in the coast country on the hunt for some steers. Returned to the city on Friday; says people hold their stuff out of his reach. He did not fall in with the right men. There are good steers in the lower country and they can be bought right.

B. H. Erskine, the man who raises as good Shorthorn cattle as anybody, returned to his home, near Derby, on Saturday from St. Louis, where he went with a shipment of fat cattle.

G. B. Withers bought from the Swift boys and shipped from Tuna Tuesday of last week fifth-four head of three and four-year-old heaves at \$14. Mr. Withers completed with these 1500 head which he intends fattening on cottonseed meal and hulls at Texarkana, where he says the feed stuff is convenient.

Mrs. A. J. Williams, a wealthy stock owner of Victoria county, arrived in the city Monday with her son, Robert, from Cotulla, where she has been visiting Banker M. J. Barlow's family. She proceeded to her home via the Aransas Pass Tuesday. While absent her wide awake son, Sam, sold for her three cars three-year-old steers and up to Will Sutherland of Victoria at \$17.

Thanks are due McAllister & Lee, the square dealing butchers of Pearsall, for kindness.

Charles Moss of Millett has between three and four hundred splendid well-bred fat steers and about 400 cows of the same description, for sale—in the spring. Mr. Moss is thoroughly convinced that beef will be worth good money then, consequently he will hold, especially as he is one of the few who do not have to sell. He also believes in the old adage: "In time of peace prepare for war," and has an efficient well and mill man, Marcellus Gray of Gray Bros., Pearsall, down there putting up new mills and re-arranging the old ones. This ranch of 20,000 acres is a fine one; it is sub-divided into seven pastures, each pasture bountifully supplied with water and now covered densely with the finest of grass. At the ranch are to be found all conveniences for handling stock and in truth, a model place for the successful operation of a cow ranch. Mr. Moss made a failure of the late crop of corn on account of worms and planted sorghum, which he says is splendid for feed and put away three tons from the acre.

Ira M. Johnson came in Monday from the Eagle Pass country and left Tuesday for D'Ennis on the still hunt for some shipping steers.

John P. Kelsey, a wealthy banker and successful stockman of Rio Grande City, is here; came in Saturday and reported the lower country very much improved since the drouth was broken; says grass in his immediate neighborhood was rather short, but that in his pasture there is an abundance. This is not surprising, as Mr. Kelsey is one of those cool, calculating men who never overstocks his range.

D. R. Fant, one of the big, wealthy stockmen of Goliad county, and who also has large land and cattle interests in various other counties of this section of the state, passed through the city on Tuesday from the lower country on his way to Kansas City, to be absent twelve or fifteen days.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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

Sold by druggists, 75c. Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

## 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:

## EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

## AT KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 25—P H Moseley, Llano, 91 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.90; 166 calves, \$7.50 each; Erie Cattle Co, Ashland, Kan, 41 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.50; 141 steers, 943 lbs, \$2.55; 105 steers, 833 lbs, \$1.95; Shattuck & McNoir, 42 steers, 846 lbs, \$1.85; 48 cows, 663 lbs, \$1.25; R M Thomson, Quanah, 27 cows, 677 lbs, \$1.60; 27 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.50; T Barnhart, Chickasha, 34 cows, 657 lbs, \$1.60; 28 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.90.

Nov. 28—W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 100 steers, 1016 lbs, \$3.25; D Kothmann, Llano, 49 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.90; 28 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.65; I T Pryor, Woodward, 20 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.60; S Cutbirth, Jr, Fort Worth, 58 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.90; A Berry, Amarillo, I T, 100 steers, 1049 lbs, \$2.85; H M Letts, Springer, N M, 76 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.75; 42 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.20.

## TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

## U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Nov. 23—F Melvin, 8 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.55; 4 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.55; 20 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.95; 56 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.90; 2 bulls, 1130 lbs, \$1.50.

## STEWART &amp; OVERSTREET.

## CHICAGO.

Nov. 23—J E Clark, 30 steers, 759 lbs, \$2.30; 181 cows, 588 lbs, \$1.80; Berryville W Co, 13 steers, 692 lbs, \$1.90; 29 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.70; R A Thornton, 57 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.65; 12 steers, 691 lbs, \$1.85; J A McCormack, 3 steers, 766 lbs, \$2.25; 24 cows, 668 lbs, \$1.65; 1 bull, 580 lbs, \$1.30.

## A Money Maker.

It is hard to get employment now and so hard to make money, that I know others would like to know how they can make a little money, as I have done. Tell your subscribers they can get all the jewelry, table-ware, knives, forks and spoons they can plate, and make \$25 a week. The plating outfit costs \$5. I bought mine from H. F. Delno & Co. of Columbus, Ohio. It plates gold, silver and nickel. I did \$4.70 worth of plating the first day. The work is done so nicely that every body seeing it wants work done. This machine is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Why should any one be out of employment or out of money, when they can, by using my experience, always have money in the house and have a little to spend too? Any one can get circulars by addressing H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

K. JARRETT.

## CHEAP HOLIDAY RATES

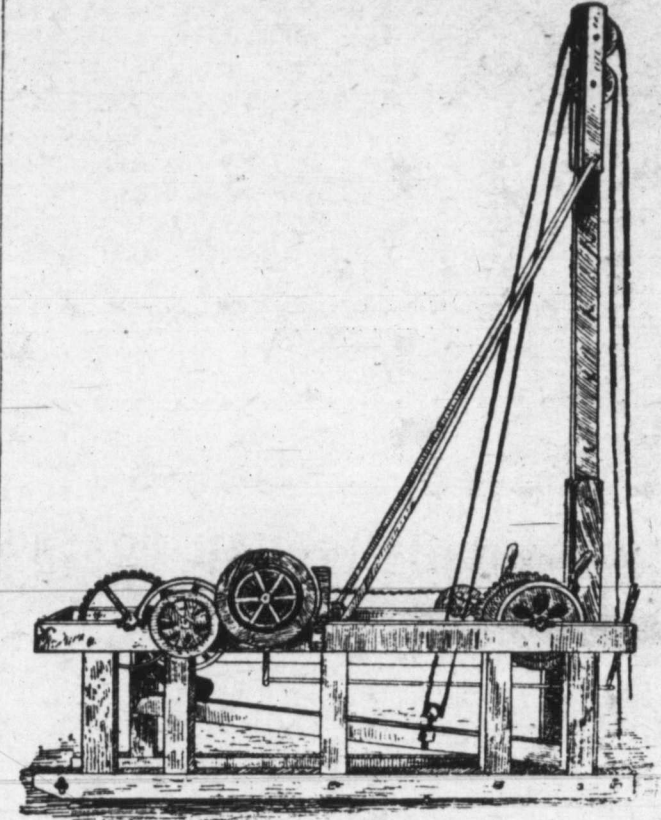
## To the Southeast.

As has been the custom for several years past, the Iron Mountain route, to enable its patrons to visit their old homes during the holiday season, has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from Texas points to St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati and points in the Southeast. This remarkably low rate also applies to points in Tennessee, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and other states. Tickets on sale December 20, 21 and 22, with a final return limit of thirty days. For further information address John C. Lewis, traveling passenger agent "Iron Mountain route" Austin, Tex.

## Fine Playing Cards.

Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., C., R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c., and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.  
JNO F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
T. A. TIDBALL, Treasurer.  
M. R. KICEY, Superintendent.

The Moore Iron Works Company,  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

City office—Hendrick's building, Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

## MANUFACTURERS

Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business.

Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

## "SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System).

T. & N. O. R. R. CO.

G., H. & S. A. RY.,

N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

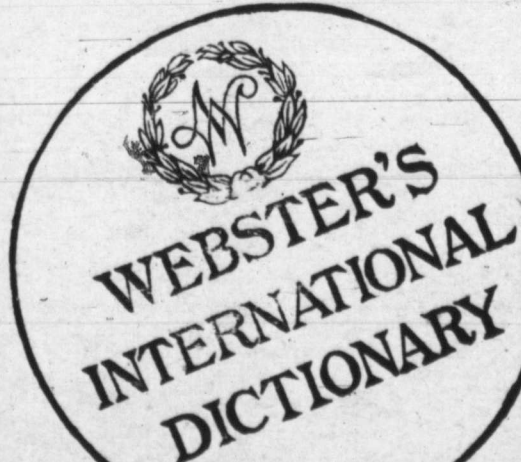
## —FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

Special freight service from California a passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

W. G. CRAIG, G. F. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria.  
H. A. JONES, G. F. Agt. :  
G., H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston.  
F. VOELCKER, L. S., Agt.,  
G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Tex.  
R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt.,  
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex

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Fully Abreast of the Times.

Successor of the authentic "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over \$300,000 expended.

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Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions. Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and FULL PARTICULARS.  
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,  
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

# RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

This statement is now repeated by thousands who have purchased  
**BRITT'S AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.**

SAFETY  
GUARANTEED

This Bit, by an automatic device, closes the horse's nostrils.  
**HE CANNOT BREATHE, AND MUST STOP.**



**SAFETY FROM RUNAWAYS  
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED WITH THIS BIT**  
Any horse is liable to run, and should be driven with it. By its use ladies and children drive horses men could not hold with the old style bits. Send for Pamphlet containing startling testimonials of the truly marvellous work this bit has done.



Gold Medal,  
Paris, 1889.

**AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR PULLERS AND HARD-MOUTHED HORSES.  
DR. L. P. BRITT, 37 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.**



**SOLID  
THROUGH TRAINS**

—TO—

**Chicago, Omaha, Lin-  
coln, St. Joseph,  
Denver, St.**

**Paul and Minneapolis**

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.  
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO  
THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.

THE BEST LINE FOR  
**NEBRASKA, COLORADO,  
THE BLACK HILLS.**

AND ALL POINTS  
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

**A. C. DAWES,**

General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

**WANTED—FOR THIRD UNITED STATES**  
Cavalry, able bodied men of good character—Headquarters Third U. S. Cavalry, Fort McIntosh, Tex, November 14, 1892. The Special Regimental Recruiting Officer, Third United States Cavalry will arrive in Dallas about November 25, 1892, to remain 60 days for the purpose of obtaining recruits for that regiment. Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of 21 and 30 years, not less than five feet four inches, nor more than five feet ten inches high, weight not more than 165 pounds, unmarried, of good character and habits, and free from disease. No applicants are enlisted who cannot intelligibly converse in English and fully understand orders and instructions given in that language. The term of service is five (5) years. Under the law a soldier in his first enlistment after having served one year, can purchase his discharge for \$120.00 with the reduction of \$5.00 in the purchase price for every subsequent month until he completes two and a half years service; when he has served honestly and faithfully three years he is entitled to a furlough for three months with the privilege of discharge at the expiration of the furlough. All soldiers receive from the government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothing, bedding, medicine and medical attendance; information concerning which will be given by the Recruiting officer. There are post schools where soldiers who so desire can acquire, free of cost, a fair English education. Whenever a soldier is honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment or on account of sickness, his travel pay is ample to carry him to the place of enlistment.

GEO. A. PURINGTON,  
Lieut.-Colonel Third Cavalry, Commanding.

C. C. French, the Fort Worth agent of the Campbell commission company, went to Winniewood, I. T., on Wednesday night on business for the firm he represents. Mr. French will probably return to-morrow.

**"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life  
Away"**

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about NO-TO-BAC; the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't by mentioning the JOURNAL can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, box 356, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

W. A. Briggs, the Waxahachie cattleman, was in town Wednesday.

M. C. Hurley and Col. John R. Hoxie of the Fort Worth packing company have gone to Chicago.

William Harrell, the well-known cattle dealer of Amarillo, spent Wednesday and Thursday in the city.

J. M. Chittim, a prominent cattleman of San Antonio, was here Monday and left for Southern Texas Monday night.

Sam Z. Oldham, a cattle feeder of Bonham, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Oldham will feed 300 bulls near Bonham.

A. S. Nicholson, the well-known cattle dealer of this city, will not feed any cattle this winter. He seems to think that there will not be any money in feeding now.

Anthony Blum, a well-known breeder of fine Hereford and shorthorn cattle, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Blum's stock farm is near Durham, Borden county.

J. W. Corn, the well-known Bear creek stock farmer and cattle dealer, is now living at Weatherford, but spends a good part of his time on the Bear creek ranch.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hawkins is feeding cattle at Midlothian and says his cattle are doing well. The weather has been all that could be asked for and everything is encouraging.

E. W. Gathings, one of the JOURNAL'S regular readers, writes asking to change his paper from Hill county to Weatherford, where he is now living. He says his cattle, which are being fed in Hill county, are doing well.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork cattle company of Dickens and King counties, came down from his ranch Tuesday. He says grass on his range is short, but he thinks cattle will go through the winter in good shape and without loss.

Hines Clark of San Antonio, an old-time cattleman, came up yesterday morning and gives very encouraging reports from his section. He says, however, that there are some portions of the country where it has only rained in spots and grass is therefore not good.

L. J. Dunn, treasurer of the Campbell commission company of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth. While here Mr. Dunn made several loans of large amounts to Texas cattle feeders. The Campbell commission company may always be relied on to do their part in taking care of the Texas cattlemen. Mr. Dunn left for Kansas City Wednesday night.

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## Territory News.

Deming, N. M., Headlight: The slight advance in the price of cattle is encouraging to cattlemen who shipped stock to Kansas, Colorado and the northwestern points this year. A number of the cattlemen of this section have made arrangements for wintering stock and will ship to market in the early spring.

All the lands heretofore belonging to the Lea Cattle company at Roswell, N. M., have been sold to a syndicate, which will at once put in operation a large irrigating canal and cut the land into blocks of 160 and 320 acres and sell to small farmers and fruit growers. These lands are situated on the Pecos river in New Mexico, and are considered very good lands. The cattle belonging to the company will be purchased by the Block Cattle company.

The Rio Grande Republican of Las Vegas, N. M., says: C. F. Hilton of the Sacramento mountains arrived in the city yesterday. He informs the Republican that the irrigating ditch of the company he is interested with in the Sacramento mountains is nearly completed and promises well. It will open up a large amount of new range and furnish water for the irrigation of thousands of acres of valuable agricultural lands. Mr. Hilton also states that the late rains in his section have greatly improved the range and cattle are rapidly picking up.

Major Llewellyn, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, says that 4000 cars of stock have been shipped over the Rio Grande division of the road this year, and heavy shipments would now be in order were it possible to supply freight cars.

Wilcox, Ariz., Stockman: The three C company shipped three car loads of veal calves to the Los Angeles market on Monday.

On Tuesday a train of twenty cars was loaded and shipped to California, being purchased of the Chiricahua cattle company, and others of this vicinity by J. Sibbald of Nevada. They were bought by weight, but the figure was confidential.

Yesterday afternoon the train load of 525 head, purchased by Langford & Paige of various owners in the valley, went forward. Their destination is Coyote, Cal., near where they will be placed on pasture for the winter.

Other shipments will be made in the near future, among them a train load of John P. Gray's cattle, sold to Miller & Lux, which go to their Nevada pastures. The price paid is \$8, \$12 and \$16, for ones, twos and threes, delivered in Nevada.

Charles Gotigens has given his cattle, which range on the Dos Cabezas slope, to John Teague on shares for one year. The considerations named is one-half the increase.

Cash M. Hooker left yesterday on a cattle train for California where he will look around and see what disposition he can make of his cattle. He may be gone a month.

Nearly 5000 head of beef cattle are being fed near Terrell by resident stockmen.

1893.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1893 will continue to maintain the unrivalled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the notable features of the year there will be new novels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Brander Matthews, and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Ralph on new Southern and Western subjects; by Theodore Child on India; by Poulitney Bigelow on Russia and Germany; by Richard Harding Davis on a London Season; by Col. T. A. Dodge on Eastern Riders; etc. Edwin A. Abbey's illustrations of Shakespeare's Comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Elliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

Someone says that the man who has always something to sell will have little to buy and much to buy it with; and it is just about as true and as certain as the recurrence of the seasons. The small industries of the farm, rightly managed by the women and children, often give better returns than those of greater apparent moment.

Let the farmers of our country arouse themselves to a sense of the public demand for better roads, and keep the responsibility of their care; enter upon the duties of their repair with a willing, determined hand, knowing they can do the work, and do it well, much cheaper, with lighter burdens, than to pay others to come and do it for them.

In France it is customary to use tires for heavy teaming six inches wide, and the forward axles of four-wheeled wagons are made shorter than the hind axles, so that the four wheels roll a portion of the road two feet wide at each passage. Such wagons improve rather than injure the condition of the road, and are easier for the horses, the usual load for each horse in France being two or three tons net load on hard roads. This is more than double the usual load here even on our best roads.

There was a farmer who, forced to take a badly worn-out farm abandoned by the owner to his creditors, and occupied a whole day in studying out a plan to make that undesirable property profitable. He went to work on the plan, and without changing it in any important matter, and, following step by step as has been foreseen and fixed upon, at the end of seven years made an income of \$2500 clear of all expenses from only seventy acres. Of course, this farmer had experience and extensive knowledge of his business, but it is not difficult for any farmer who chooses any special kind of farming to do the same by the exercise of patient industry and perseverance in the course chosen. The greatest trouble in this vocation, as in all others, is the want of sticking to the rigid line, first laid out with judgment and knowledge. These are indispensable, but when, with these, a plan is chosen it should be adhered to. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," is as true to-day as when the old patriarch uttered that finally-fulfilled prophecy. And if an unsuccessful farmer is met with, he will be found to be a man of this uncertain disposition.

The JOURNAL'S esteemed contemporary, the Texas Farm and Ranch gives the following timely advice to farmers. "Don't deceive yourselves, the prices for cotton now prevailing are no criterion of what they will be when you have another crop to sell. They may stimulate the farmers to produce a 9,000,000, bale crop, but it is not for the farmers to get more than about 4 cents per pound for it. Every intelligent and progressive farmer has profited the last two years by the low price of cotton; or, if any such have not so profited, it is because they would not. They have learned a better way, and as a consequence they are in a better financial condition than for many years, and have reached that condition through a financial stringency that has tried and wrecked many other branches. Farmers, don't permit yourselves to be caught with a bait of 9-cent cotton after it is practically out of the farmers' hands. Make another crop that will sustain rather than lower that price. Those who hope to shrewdly get in ahead of their fellows by planting a large crop surreptitiously and getting the benefit of high prices, will be the chief sufferers, for there be many like unto him, and they will all tumble into the same pit.

At the Amherst, Massachusetts, station, attempts are being made to collect all possible knowledge concerning

the various kinds of rusts of grain for the purpose of further study in this direction. During the year, studies in this line are carried on simultaneously in all countries, and the international commission for the study of plant diseases has taken up this special subject in 1892, and elaborate reports are expected later upon all the rusts of cereals. Information for their use is to be collected in this country, as well as in Europe, and any such knowledge that may come under the notice of farmers is welcome at the Amherst station. There are three species of fungi that may cause the rust of wheat, oats, barley or rye, and the whole three may in some way be instrumental in causing the trouble; but so far our knowledge concerning these fungi is very limited. Science and observation have not yet studied the subject so that the propagation and development of the various fungi can be described. It is known, however, that each species passes through several forms. Every farmer has noticed the rusts. In early summer there is the red rust, and later the black rust, but the latter is evidently the former in a later stage of development.

Every farmer who desires to make a good start for next year must begin now. The harvest is passing and the new season begins. The great obstacle to success is to begin too late. There are many things to be done, but one of the most important is to make a settled plan for the work of the whole season. The fields to be cultivated and the crops for each, the manure to be provided for each crop and the previous work that may be necessary, such as the gathering of loose stones that have been rolled over and over by the harrows for years, the removal of brush and other obstacles to good work, the draining required and all such matters that will occur on a careful study of the circumstances. As soon as the plan is made, the work is to be undertaken with a determination to have it done in the best manner. This is indispensable to success. And one of the first things to be done as perfectly as may be is the gathering of the stock of manure for the crops. This is their food and is as necessary as the feeding of animals. Animals must live in air, but cannot live upon it. So with the crops—they must live in the soil, but they cannot live upon it; they must have food provided for their subsistence. The soil, in fact, is the medium for the conveyance of food to plants, and this should be made a first principle of the work of the farm.

Rural World says: The growing of pumpkins in corn under the impression that no matter how many crops were grown on the same land it "was sufficient for the day," is one of the practices that has demonstrated its own evil results. Very much like the strength and endurance of the farmer himself—he knew he was strong, amply able to stand the work and to keep it up; but presently he found himself with pains here and a weakness there which compelled him, whether he would or no, to call a halt. Vitality means the same in man and animal, and in the soil as well as every other thing that has life and energy. There is just so much, and when that is exhausted nature calls for a rest, and a good long

one at that, and as well a supply of the material which supplies recuperative energy. In the case of man and the animal creation it is doubtful if vitality once exhausted can ever be replaced, but in the land we are not so confident. It appears that in its regeneration is within reach of him who is able to intelligently supply it. It used to be the practice to grow pumpkins only as a catch crop, planting seeds in the hills with corn or potatoes, and then, as one farmer used to say, "hoping the pumpkins would not amount to anything." It was the almost universal experience that two good crops, one of corn and the other of pumpkins, never occupied the same field. Usually, if the corn crop was large, the only pumpkins worth anything would be on the outer edges of the lot, where they could run out and get sunshine. Acting on this plain hint, many farmers now grow pumpkins as a crop by themselves.

Professor F. W. Massey of the North Carolina experiment station, has written a letter on the subject of "Renovating Worn Out Land," of which the following is an extract: "The wonderful rapidity and low cost at which our worn-out lands can be brought to great productiveness is a constant surprise. No better illustration can be found than the lands attached to the North Carolina experiment station. Only a few years ago this was a bare hill-top in an old field, and, notoriously, the most poverty-stricken spot of land in the country. It might perhaps have made, in a good season, five bushels of corn per acre, probably less. And yet we have on this poverty-stricken hill today a variety and luxuriance of growth which is surprising to those who have known the land. And yet it has not been by lavish expenditure of the station funds that it has been brought up, but merely by the aid of potent factors in soil improvement in the south, cow-peas and crimson clover, and at no greater cost than any farmer can afford. We have one piece of land, several acres in extent, which has grown a crop of ensilage corn every year for four years. The first year's crop was a miserably poor one, and each succeeding one better, while this year's crop would have made forty or fifty bushels of corn per acre had it been cured for grain. The agent in this was crimson clover aided by deep plowing of the red clayey soil. Each season, as the corn is cut off, seed of crimson clover is sown on the land. By April it is knee high, and is turned under later, when fully matured, and corn is planted. In the short space of four years this barren hillside has come to rival the rich bottom land at a cost of \$1.50 per acre for clover seed."

It seems strange that farmers do not care about their hogs. They raise the same kind year in and year out and seem to be contented. They breed indiscriminately, and so long as they are rewarded with a litter of pigs they appear to be satisfied. These same farmers will visit a fair and look at the swine exhibited there. Certainly it is an incentive after seeing these to try and improve the condition of his own animals.

Good breeding and good feeding go hand in hand in making good horses. One is about as essential as the other.

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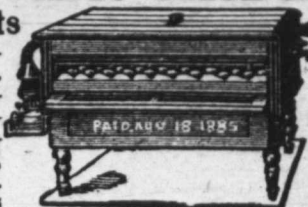
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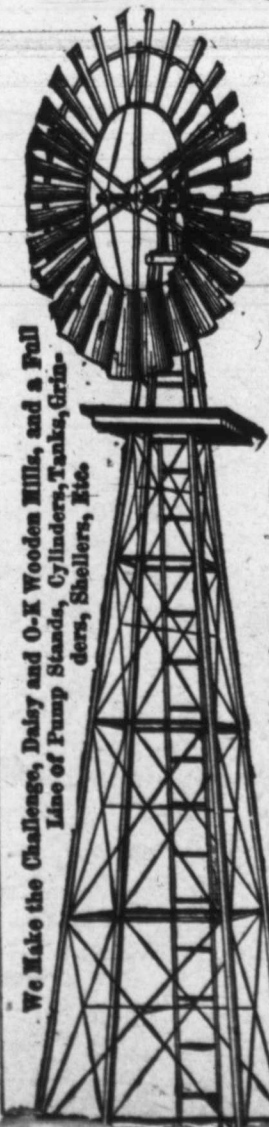
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## STOCK FARMING.

Giving the young animals good care will lay the foundation of future growth and development.

While it may not pay to cut all of the roughness, in many cases it will pay to cut a sufficient amount to use with the ground feed.

No animal has been bred that is capable of giving the largest quantity of milk and putting on the largest amount of flesh at the same time.

One good argument in favor of a good variety of feed lies in the fact that no two animals will give the same results from the same diet.

It is a difficult matter to doctor sick animals. It is comparatively easy to keep them well by giving good food, pure water and clean quarters. These matters should have attention.

Farmers that are in the business of breeding live stock will find it more profitable to conform to the wants of the markets than to try and make the market conform to their ideas and fancies.

Whatever kind of stock be kept, whether horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, to make lots of good manure they should be kept fat, and the richer the feed the better the fertilizer returned for fattening the soil.

Perhaps you can reduce your stock for the winter, reduce the cost of feeding, and increase the value of the output, by substituting one good animal for two poor ones. This is worth thinking about and trying.

An English stock paper says that it is common in that country to use cheap molasses in feeding common hay and straw, Stock will eat very inferior stuff when cut up and the molasses in small quantity is mixed with it.

The Wisconsin experiment station says that 100 pounds of sweet whey is worth 7 cents as a promoter of flesh and health in calves, but sour whey is not worth anything. This is a pointer that may be followed to advantage.

If you are buying an animal for breeding purposes don't be satisfied with one that is a "full brother" or some other close connection to something else. Get something else and let his relatives and connections alone.

Farm and Ranch very opportunely says: Stockmen should prepare for a severe winter. If the winter is mild nothing is lost by it, and if the winter is severe much is gained by it. Under all circumstances such preparation is profitable.

A knowledge of the feeding value of different foods is essential to every farmer. With such aid stock could often be made ready for market much more cheaply than it now is. Study this subject in the long winter evenings that are coming.

A colt, calf or pig grows more rapidly when very young than at any other period and the gain in size can be secured at less cost at the early age. For that reason all young stock should be pushed in growth, not only during the fall, but through the winter also.

Experienced feeders know that liberal rations are most economical for all classes of stock. Whether the object is growth, or flesh, or wool, or butter, it takes food to accomplish it, and it cannot be accomplished rapidly or economically if you attempt to feed food sparingly.

Use no grade animal, however good he may be in appearance. He gets his

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

Let the small farmer become a dairyman out and out. Keep dairy cows and let the raising of steers alone. Dairying is dairying and beef making is beef making. Mixing them is too expensive work for the small farmer. Feed what you raise to good cows, and then you have good pay for it, and good pay for your labor, besides. The small farmer is the natural dairyman. He has the advantage over the large farmer in this respect, but he is at a heavy disadvantage as a beef maker.

Much of the labor of winter is but an effort to keep a lot of culls of inferior animals in existence. It is customary with some farmers to feed steers, wethers or other animals that are not reproductive on the coarse foods only, simply to bring them over the winter, to be sold in spring. The time, labor and cost of food will be quite an item, for unless an animal is constantly gaining in flesh it is entailing a loss. There should be no resting spells during the fattening process.

\*Some breeders who know the exact influence of every pound of food upon their cattle can afford to practice high feeding, but the average farmer should limit himself to the more conservative line. Good feeding is the happy medium between forcing and neglect. It consists of good food properly concentrated and mixed, a balanced ration of fattening, and nitrogenous foods, that will develop as well as fatten, and fed in amounts which will keep the animal up to its highest normal mark and not overtax the producing powers. These points want to be kept well in mind by the feeder, and must be in order to success.

Early maturity is not entirely with the breed, but any good stockman can increase that quality in his herd in a remarkable degree by proper feeding. Feed the calf well, and you encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh that procures the full growth of the animal in a short time, and thus induces early maturity in its progeny, as well as the tendency to put on flesh rapidly. These two essential qualities can be rapidly increased in any herd, with an increase of profit. The stockman who will make the most profit out of his stock industry must learn to breed and feed his stock with special reference to these essentials.

Late fall is the most critical period of the year in the management of farm stock. Many farmers think their stock can get a living in the field without extra feed until the ground is covered with snow. This is a great mistake. Pasture is usually short at this season and what is left is nearly worthless after a few hard freezes. Stock allowed to get poor now will either go through the winter in that condition or be brought up at greatly increased expense. It has been found to be much more profitable to yard stock as soon as pasture is gone, and commence winter rations. If allowed the run of the fields they don't seem to relish dry feed.

A farmer writing about alfalfa says: "Opponents of alfalfa object to the large growth of stems where the soil is rich, the growth rank and the plants suffered to attain a height of eighteen inches to two feet, because they assert that cattle refuse to eat them as they do the same part of red clover. My experience has been that cows seem to prefer the stems and the whole, and so fond are they of it that they leave good blue grass and timothy as soon as they see fresh cut alfalfa thrown out. As for the cured herbage, they like it equally as well and eat everything.

But their liking for the herbage goes still further, for having left a few rods square to stand until the seed was mature, and then lie on the ground till partially decayed so that it might be put through a clover huller, and being unable to secure the service of one, three or four well-fed cows were allowed access to it, and soon cleaned it up to the last lock."

Without a doubt, where you are keeping animals for the sake of their produce, better results will be obtained, for the capital invested, from the use of grades than from the use of thoroughbreds. Thoroughbreds should only be used to cross with grades, and should be bred with more care than is usually given. Breeding thoroughbreds has, generally, not been remunerative nor satisfactory, principally because breeders have sold many inferior animals, which have been discarded. As a result, the market was overstocked, and the evil effects attendant upon the use of worthless thoroughbreds excited distrust in thoroughbreds generally, so that the best breeders have suffered, and many have not been paid for the trouble of careful, systematic and expensive breeding. To produce a good animal, skill, high feeding and rigid selection are necessary. The breeding of superior animals is an occupation worthy of the best efforts of the best class of the farming community. As breeding gets more into the hands of breeders who care more for the reputation of their stock than for high prices, or for fancy speculation, better results will be obtained. Every person who keeps live stock should aim to keep better animals. The best way to obtain a good herd is by using a thoroughbred male on common cows. The step that a person takes in improving grades will lead him to produce the best thoroughbreds. The best breeders of the future will be the men who started in this way, and who studied their animals closely and mated them with the greatest care.

### The Management of Pastures.

This is a matter that is giving considerable concern to many farmers, for in the present state of the markets and of values, they are apt to overstock the pastures and more than half destroy them in an effort to keep down expenses and save the grain crop. This kind of work is of the penny wise order and must eventuate in serious, if not permanent loss to those who practice it.

### LADIES

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Shake the dust out of the hay before feeding. Better still, feed no hay with dust in it if you can help it.

Reginald de Koven will edit the new department of music and drama in Harper's Weekly.

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**JOHN R. WELSH,**  
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.  
**FRED D. LEEDS,**  
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards  
**F. W. BANGERT,**  
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

T. H. Jones, the Vernon cattleman, was here Sunday.

Capt. E. F. Ikard of Greer county was in Fort Worth Monday.

R. N. Graham returned from a business trip to Plano last Monday.

Jerry Burnett of the "6666" ranch was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

John J. Smyth, the well-known cattle feeder of Itaska, was here Monday.

H. C. Babb, the well known cattleman of Decatur, was in the city Tuesday.

B. R. Cobb, the Clay county cattleman, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

Sam Cutbirth & Son prominent cattle dealers of Callahan county, were here Monday.

J. D. Jeffries, manager of the Tongue river ranch near Clarendon, was in the city Tuesday.

B. T. Leonard of Strawn was in the city Tuesday. He says cattle are doing well in Palo Pinto county.

R. K. Seeton of Sweetwater, the well-known cattleman, was among the Fort Worth boys on Wednesday.

T. J. Allen, representing the Kansas City stock yards, made one of his periodical visits to the cattle center on Sunday.

H. O. Skinner, state agent for the Street Stable Car Line, with headquarters at San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Thomas L. Burnett, the cattleman of Wichita county and hardware merchant of Fort Worth, came down from the ranch Monday.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene spent several days this week in Fort Worth. Mr. Merchant is on the market for next spring's delivery.

Charles Coppinger of this city, who ranches in Scurry county, has been in the city all week. He reports range and cattle in good condition.

Brooks G. Davis of the Home Land and Cattle company came in Tuesday from his company's Pandandle ranch and gives the best of reports from that section.

Miss J. M. Regan, the fashionable Houston street milliner, has a complete stock of imported and domestic millinery and fancy goods. When in Fort Worth don't fail to visit her fine millinery establishment, 411 Houston street.

E. B. Carver, the popular and energetic manager for Texas and the Territory for Cassidy Bros. & Co., spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Carver is much encouraged by the present outlook for the future of the cattle business.

John M. Shelton, who was born, raised and always made his home in Fort Worth, but who owns a cattle ranch in Wheeler county, is in the city. Mr. Shelton will want several thousand steers next spring with which to restock his range.

W. N. Waddell, a prominent live stock raiser and dealer, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Waddell was thinking of shipping into Texas several thousand stock cattle from the drought-stricken district of Arizona, but says he will be unable to do so on account of being unable to get cars and seasonable rates from the railroads.

J. F. Spear of Quanah was among the visiting cattlemen in this city on Wednesday. He gives encouraging accounts as to the condition of range and stock to the north of Quanah, but says the range is not so good this side of that point. Mr. Spear represents Scaling & Tamblin.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, the efficient representative of Scaling & Tamblin, the popular live stock commission merchants, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Ware says shipping from Amarillo is now about over for the season. Cattle will go into winter in good shape and prospects are good.

John S. Andrews of this city came in Wednesday morning from Seymour. He has now received for himself and brother Thorp 1600 feeding cattle at that place, which will be fed in Hill and Navarro counties. The Messrs. Andrews will have some extra good cattle on next year's market.

S. B. ("Burk") Burnett of Fort Worth, owner of the "6666" brand of cattle, had in 388 Texas steer on last Wednesday that averaged 989 pounds and sold at \$3.35, and 254 cows averaging 825 pounds that sold at \$2.25. Burk is generally on top as his cattle are good.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

H. H. Halsell, president of the Wise county national bank of Decatur, and also largely interested in cattle, was here Tuesday. Mr. Halsell is feeding several hundred steers on cotton seed meal, which is supplied by the Decatur cotton seed oil mill, in which Mr. Halsell is a large shareholder.

Maj. D. W. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, left for Arizona on Saturday to look after heavy shipments of cattle now being made from above named territory to this state. This change of range has been rendered necessary by the continued drouth and consequent failure of the range in Arizona.

J. H. & C. C. Kelley and J. C. George, well-to-do cattle feeders of Hunt county, were in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Henrietta, where they went to receive and ship to their feed lots, near Wolfe City, 600 spayed cows recently purchased by them from the Loving cattle company of Jack county. These cows will be fed for the spring market and will no doubt make a handsome profit.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto ranchman, was here Saturday. Mr. Bell has recently purchased and is now feeding on his Palo Pinto ranch 700 very fine aged steers. It is his intention to feed and keep these cattle in good thriving condition through the winter and finish them on grass in the spring. Mr. Bell is provided with plenty of feed and good winter range and as he is handling none but selected first-class cattle will no doubt make the business a success.

H. W. McCoy of Oshkosh, Wis., member of the cattle ranching firm of Sawyer, McCoy & Rumery, who own large cattle interests on both the Concho river and Double Mountain fork of the Brazos country, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. McCoy says there is a very noticeable shortage in cattle in Texas, but as this state forms a very small part of the cattle producing country, he does not think it will result in any material improvement in the market.

Geo. W. West, a prominent pastureman, publishes a call for a meeting of pasturemen, farmers and others interested at the Driskill hotel at Austin January 10 next. The object of this meeting is to take some concerted action looking to the enactment by the next legislature of a law that will afford farmers and stockmen protection against the army of professional hunters who are now constantly burning the range, chasing the live stock and otherwise damaging a large class of

# Mitchell

JEWELER

504 Main Street.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

our best law-abiding citizens. The JOURNAL hopes those interested will respond liberally to this call and give the matter support and attention.

Thomas C. Andrews of this city returned last Monday from San Antonio, where he had been attending the rain maker's open air concert. He is confident that the scheme will yet prove successful, although the first of the San Antonio experiments did not please him.

Congressman S. W. T. Lanham of Weatherford passed through Fort Worth Tuesday evening en route to congress. Mr. Lanham has served the (Eleventh) Old Jumbo district of Texas faithfully and efficiently in the congress of the United States for ten years. Under the new apportionment Mr. Lanham's home was placed in this, the Eighth district. Notwithstanding this he could have received the Democratic nomination (which is equivalent to an election) without opposition. He, however, preferred at least for the time, to retire from public life. His term will expire on the 4th of March, after which he will return as a private citizen to make his home with the people who have so often honored him and who will not soon forget his faithfulness in the past, but will no doubt always take pleasure in the future in rewarding him with any office he may desire within their gift. Mr. Lanham enjoys the distinction of being a hard-working, honest, conscientious statesman and a big hearted Christian gentleman.

CASEY & SWASEY,

The Popular and Well-Known Liquor and Cigar Men in Their New Home—The Journal Man Visits Them.

On last Monday a representative of the JOURNAL called at the office of Casey & Swasey, the popular wholesale liquor and cigar merchants, who have recently moved from their old quarters, on the corner of Third and Houston streets, where they have been in business for the last twelve years or more, to their elegant new quarters in the brewery building, corner Ninth and Jones street.

This new building is a handsome, splendidly built structure of brick and stone, 150 feet deep by 50 feet wide; two stories in height, with a basement, which, for a store room or wine cellar, "cannot be beat." The front of the building is plate or cathedral glass with the firm name,

"CASEY & SWASEY," emblazoned in gold letters on the doors. A more handsome store front is not to be found anywhere, but a handsome exterior is quite proper for a business house which is so handsome inside.

As one enters the door, the sight of 50x150 feet of barrels, kegs and shelving, laden with bottle and case goods, meets the eye. To the left of the entrance, and taking up most of the available space on that side of the house, are the neat and tidy offices of

THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Here the JOURNAL man was met by Mr. Jere Lehane, a young man well known by all citizens of this city, who has been identified with this concern

**BUGGIES HARNESS at 1/2 PRICE**  
 Buy direct of FACTORY. Save MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.  
 \$20 Two Passenger Cart... \$ 8.95  
 \$30 Top Buggy... 38.00  
 Passenger Open Buggy... 27.50  
 Passenger Top Carriage... 47.50  
 \$5 Man's Saddle... 1.75  
 A Buggy or Cart Harness... 3.95  
 \$25 Double Team Harness... 12.50  
 \$12 Buggy Harness... 4.75  
 Geo. Y. Martin, Hampton, N. Y., writes: "Highly pleased with \$50.00 Top Buggy. It is better than the \$120.00 Buggy sold here." Write for free catalogue.  
**U. S. BUGGY & CART CO. D 38, Cincinnati, O.**

for several years past. Opening into the front office is an immense fire and burglar-proof vault, and behind the handsome railing enclosing both office and vault is the smiling face of Mr. Evans, the head bookkeeper, who is very popular with the patrons of this firm for his many good traits of character and reliability as a business man.

BOTTLE AND CASE GOODS also occupy a good space on this side of the building, and a finer lot of goods could not be found in all Texas. At a side door near by a continuous stream of wagons are coming and going, and the shipping clerks are busy men. This firm have four or five wagons of their own to deliver goods sold to local people, besides the wagons used to fill their immense shipping orders. For the accommodation of these teams, a handsome brick stable has been erected in the rear of the building, of which a description will be given below.

MR. CHARLES SWASEY took charge of the JOURNAL man at the rear of the first floor and first asked him to visit the basement. Descending the broad stairs, they soon found themselves standing in the midst of barrels and kegs which covered the immense space of the whole room. The basement has walls and floor of solid masonry, is drained, and, of course, must necessarily be dry all the time. Electricity and gas make it light as day. Here the

STEAM ELEVATOR was taken, and "in less than a jiffy" the second floor was reached, which like the first floor and basement, was filled to almost overflowing with the various fine goods to be found in a first-class wholesale liquor and cigar house.

The JOURNAL man supposed there must be something like a million barrels on the three floors, but was told there were only about 1500 of whisky with possibly as many or a few more of wine. The whole stock, barrels, kegs, bottles, etc., would invoice about \$200,000.

THE STABLE is a model. A two-story brick building with a room large enough for the several wagons and buggies, stall room for ten or twelve horses, feed store rooms in the second floor, etc., with sleeping apartments for the employes. A better appointed stable the JOURNAL man has never seen.

Messrs. Casey & Swasey keep constantly on hand anything wanted in their line, and mail orders from their out-of-town customers are always filled with promptness and dispatch. This firm are largely interested in

THE BREWERY, a description of which will appear in next week's paper.

Street's Western Stable Car Line. The Pioneer Car Company of Texas. Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
Dec. 1. 1892.

This market is quoted as somewhat stronger on all classes of good fat stock. Receipts have been fairly good, the stock offered at the following prices: Steers \$2.25@2.50; cows, \$1.25@1.20; calves, \$2.25@2.50; hogs, \$4.70@4.75.

The packing company say their capacity will stand runs double or more the volume of those now received.

**BY WIRE.**

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, }  
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 1. }

Receipts of live stock at these yards on Monday last numbered 19,000 cattle, 86,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. Good to choice beef steers were in moderate supply and good demand. The prices ruled to higher, while the offerings of poor to medium cattle were quite as large as the demand required and prices were steady to 10c lower. The market on Texas cattle was about steady. Cow market was fairly active and prices were steady. The following prices were paid for cattle: Best natives, \$5@5.60; good, \$4.25@4.90; others, \$4.10@4.20; stockers, \$1.50@2.60; cows, \$1.70@2.90. The demand for hogs was good, but buyers held off as much as possible and were slow to bid on anything but the best. Prices on hogs were about like: Rough and common, \$5.50@5.60; heavy packing and shipping, \$5.60@5.95; butchers and medium, \$5.75@5.95; light, \$5.40@5.70; skips and pigs, \$4.25@5.35. The run of sheep was heavier than common and included more good ones than usual, with a lower market.

Tuesday's receipts were 11,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs and 7000 sheep. The market was slow; good to choice natives, \$4.50@5.55; others, \$3@4.40; Texans, \$2.50@3.25; stockers, \$1.75@3; cows, \$1@2.37½. The hog market was reported as 10c higher on heavy and lower on light with following prices: Rough and common, \$5.50@5.60; packing and shipping, \$5.65@6; fancy, \$6.02@6.07½; butchers' and medium, \$5.75@5.90; light, \$5.10@5.70. Market 10c higher on heavy and light lower. The sheep market was dull and steady: natives, \$4@5.35; Westerns, \$4.40@5.80; lambs, \$3.70@5.65.

On Wednesday the Drovers' Journal

**Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers**

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

**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,**

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

**Stewart & Overstreet,**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

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

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

**DO YOU RAISE BUY STOCK? FEED SHIP**

If So, It will be to Your Interest to Ship to

**THE SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON Live Stock Com. Co.**

They Will Send you Market Reports Free, Give your Shipments their Personal Attention, Make Liberal Advances at Reduced Rates.

reported receipts: Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 48,000; sheep, 9500. Cattle market was 10c to 25c lower; Texans selling at \$2.15@2.90; cows, \$1@2.50. The hog market was active, but 5@10c lower. "Dull and nominally lower," was reported for sheep.

Seventeen thousand cattle, 32,000 hogs and 8000 sheep were received to-day. The cattle market was steady. Christmas beeves are now arriving and selling at very good figures, bringing on to-day's market, \$5.75@6.25; good to choice beeves, \$4.25@5.25; others \$2.80@4.15; Texans \$2.15@3.25; Westerns, \$2.50@4.80; cows, \$1.10@3.25. The hog market to-day was off 10c; rough and common \$5.50@5.60; packing and shipping heavy, \$5.70@6.00; butchers and medium, \$5.80@5.95; fancy heavy, \$6.05@6.12½; sorted light, \$5.50@5.75. Sheep market was also lower, natives \$3.75@5.10; Westerns, \$3.90@4.60; fed Texans, \$4.00@4.60; lambs, \$3.50@5.75.

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 1, 1892. }  
The native cattle supply on Monday was small and it looked as though there would be little to do. The total receipts here were 2988 cattle, 4270 hogs and 298 sheep. Prices on native cattle were steady to strong. Fair to good native steers' range \$3.00 to \$4.50; choice would bring \$4.65 to \$5.10; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.20 to \$3.25; range cows, \$1.50 to \$2.10. The hog market was 5 cents lower. Heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.70; packing, \$5.25 to \$5.65; light, \$5.30 to \$5.60. Sheep market was steady. Native range, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Texans, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Tuesday's receipts were 4295 cattle; 6687 hogs, 1066 sheep. Native shipping cattle, slow and easier; native butcher cattle, steady to strong; Texas cattle were active and steady; fair to good native steers, \$3.10@4.50; choice, \$4.60@5; Texas and Indian steers, \$2@3; range cows, \$1.40@2.20. The hog market was 10c higher; heavy, \$5.50@5.80; packing, \$5.30@5.75; light, \$5.40@5.65. Sheep market was strong; fair to good native muttons, \$3@4; choice, \$4.25@4.30; Texans, \$2.50@3.50.

On Wednesday 3700 cattle, 9800 hogs and 400 sheep were received. The cattle market was quiet. Fair to good

native steers, \$3@4.60; choice, \$4.70@5.15; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.10@3; range cows, \$1.25@2.15. Hog market was 10c lower, while the sheep market was unchanged.

Receipts at these yards to-day were cattle, 2500 head; hogs, 6300; sheep 1200. Cattle market was about steady, at these quotations: Fair to good native steers, \$3@4.50; choice, \$4.60@5; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.10@3; corn fed Texans, \$4. The hog market showed a gain of 10c. Heavy, \$5.50@5.75; packing, \$5.30@5.70; light, \$5.40@5.65. The sheep market was also steady. Fair to good natives, \$3@4; choice, \$4.25@4.50; Texans, \$2.75@3.75.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., }  
Dec. 1, 1892. }

Monday's market at these yards was reported as follows by the Drovers' Telegram: Cattle receipts, 5100; shipments, 2900. Market active, steers and cows 5@10 cents higher, feeders steady and stronger. Texas steers steady. Representative sales, dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.10@4.85; cows, \$1.40@3.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.80@3.35; stockers and feeders, \$1.65@3.15. Hog receipts, 3300; shipments, 600. The market was active and 5c higher; all grades, \$4.70@5.60; bulk, \$5.50@5.60. Sheep receipts, 3100; shipments, 200. The market was unchanged.

On Tuesday there were received here 1400 cattle, 11,800 hogs and 1400 sheep. The cattle market was quoted as fairly active and steady to strong. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.10@3.65; cows and heifers, \$1.30@3; Texas and Indian steers not quoted; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.45. The hog market was active and closed 5 to 10c higher. The sheep market was dull and 25c lower.

Wednesday the receipts were 6600 cattle, 9500 hogs and 1000 sheep. Native steers were steady to 10c lower and other cattle were steady, with these quotations: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.25@5.45; cows, \$1.30@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.55. The hog market opened steady and closed 5c higher. Sheep market was steady.

To-day's cattle receipts 2400 head, shipments 2100; market steady to strong; feeders active and 5@10c



**C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.**

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

**We do a Strictly Commission Business.**

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

**MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.**

J. M. REGAN, 411 Houston Street.

Ordering Through the Mails Promptly

Attended to.

**Holiday Excursion to the Southeast**

December 20, 21 and 22, 1892,

—VIA THE—

**COTTON BELT ROUTE,**

—THE—

Through Car EXCURSION Line.

**ONE FARE for THE ROUND TRIP**

—TO—

St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville and all principal points in

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

Tickets good for return until thirty days from date of sale.

**TWO DAILY EXCURSION TRAINS**

carrying through coaches to Memphis.

For rates, maps and all further information address the nearest agent of the

**Cotton Belt Route**

—OR—

F. H. JONES, W. H. WINFIELD,  
Trav. Pass's Agt., Gen. Pass'r. Agt.,  
FORT WORTH, TEX. TYLER, TEX.

higher. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3.30@4.35; cows, \$1.80@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.30. Hog receipts 7600 head, shipments, 1300; all grades \$4.90@5.67½; bulk, \$5.60@5.65. Market excited and 10@15c higher. Sheep receipts 4100 head, shipments, 1300; market dull and weak; muttons \$3.90.

**Local Holiday Excursion Rates**

On the Texas and Pacific railway will be ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale December 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1892, January 1 and 2, 1893, good for return to and including January 4, 1893, and will be sold to all points on the line of the Texas and Pacific railway within two hundred miles of selling station.

GASTON MESLIER,  
Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Ag't., Dallas, Tex.

**Wish & Meek Co.**  
(INCORPORATED)  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

W. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

**Barmer Smith & Bridgeford**  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP  
ROOMS 12 & 13, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,  
Kansas City Stock Yards.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

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

### The Silent Life.

We lead two lives—the outward seeming fair,  
And full of smiles that on the surface lie;  
The other spent in many a silent prayer,  
With thoughts and feeling hidden from the eye.

The weary, weary hours of mental pain,  
Unspoken yearnings for the dear ones gone,  
The wishes half-defined yet crushed again,  
Make up the silent life we lead alone.

And happy visions we may never show  
Gild all the silent life with sweet romance;  
That they will fade like sunset's clouds we  
know.  
Yet life seems brighter for each stolen  
glance.

This silent life—we little reck its power  
To strengthen us for either good or ill,  
Whether we train our thoughts like birds to  
soar,  
Or let them wander wheresoe'er they will.

This silent life not those we love may share,  
Though day by day we strive to draw them  
close;  
Our secret chamber none may enter there,  
Save that one eye that never seeks repose.

And if beneath that eye we do not quail,  
Though all the world may turn from us  
aside,

We own a secret power that shall prevail  
When every motive of our life is tried.  
—Exchange.

There is no place where one can judge so quickly and accurately the character and breeding of one as the family circle affords. One can hide his ill breeding very successfully for a while any where else. But even if he puts on "company" manners, if he is closely watched, he will be found to be remiss in many little duties that go very far towards making the gentleman.

Home is the place to cultivate all the little niceties of manners. Be careful of the little acts. If you are careful at home, one will scarcely err when away.

And whatever you do never fail to show due appreciation for any favor shown you. Never take it for granted that the one who bestows these favors will know that you are grateful: and do not say so should you think it, "that it is no more than he (or she) ought to do," for, remember, we do not always do just what "we ought to."

I once knew a gentleman who cared for a stepmother after the husband and father had died. The stepmother, he said, was not an angel and had not been a "mother" to the half orphan children of the man she married. Nay, they could not even live at home! She did not care to be cumbered with them, they were a hindrance to her enjoyments and gaiety. This woman lived in a whirl. While relatives were educating and providing for the general welfare of her husband's children she was leading society. She could lead, because her husband could furnish the means. His practice was a lucrative one, but after a while sickness came, and finally death claimed the husband. They had always lived up to everything. The oldest son, who had grown to be a man, was engaged on a small salary in a dry goods house in a large city. This son was working and saving his money in order to attend a medical college. His earnings were forwarded to pay his father's last bill. He continued to send his stepmother half of his wages till the firm became cognizant of his cherished idea, when they at once advanced the necessary means.

After he had finished his medical course and had married he had his "father's wife," as she was called, to

come to his home. She did not like the worry and annoyance of the babies, so he let her return to the town where she had dazzled her followers in days past, where he continued to supply her wants. I once remarked upon his goodness of heart and said "he was one in a thousand that would do so." The gentleman to whom I was speaking said "it was no more than he ought to do, and no one should be so praised for doing his duty." "Ah, but, good friend," I replied, "there are so many of us who fall so far short of our duty."

It is just as polite to be considerate of our sisters and mothers and others with whom we associate every day as it is to be so careful of the requirements of those we see occasionally and who are not half so dear to us. Those who are careful to consider the wants of the ones around the family hearth become so thoroughly imbued with politeness that it clings to them among strangers, and it comes so easy then to be polite to another man's sister, and equally easy to be polite to another girl's brother—and we all try to be polite to other girls' brothers.

There are some who live in the country, girls as well as boys, who think "If I could only secure a position in town, how much more I would make and how much easier it would come."

My friend, do not feed yourself on such hopes as these. If you make more in town, you spend more. You are compelled to do this. The chances to succeed in the country are fully as good if not better than in the city.

Remember there are so many girls whose homes are in the city, who are waiting and anxious to fill every available situation at a salary that would mean starvation to the girl who has her board and other expenses to pay. All cities are overcrowded with persons seeking employment. Once in a great while, may be, a boy or young man will secure a position, the pay of which is commensurate with the labor performed, but my advice to both is "Stay on the farm." In the end you will be the winner, and happier and more carefree, I am sure.

The time for holiday gifts is drawing near. Let us put in our odd time making some little present for each member of the family. No matter how simple and inexpensive the gift, it will be appreciated by the recipient if given in a spirit of love.

One wants pretty things in the country as well as useful ones. That which pleases the eye has a refining influence over one. So, let us exchange ideas of Christmas gifts. Sisters, write to the Household and tell what pretty and inexpensive articles you know how to make, that others may be benefited by your knowledge.

I hope our letter box will not remain open much longer. The management opened this department for the mutual benefit of the wives and daughters of the subscribers to the JOURNAL. We are all anxious to have the opinions of a good housewife upon any subject in which she is interested. Let us exchange our thoughts one with another, let the medium be the Household Department. Who will be first?

Since writing the above Mrs. E. D. Sowers hands us a timely cure for chicken cholera. It is a simple remedy, and one within the reach of nearly every one.

Now the ball has been put in motion, let it gather as it rolls. Tell us, good sisters, of your remedies, tried and true, of your way of making favorite dishes. Knowledge was never given us to keep, but it is given to impart to others.

Sure cure for chicken cholera—Make a strong tea of persimmon bark, twigs or roots, and feed it to the chickens by either mixing well with wheat bran or give it to them to drink for two or three days, making sure they cannot get water other than this tea.

MRS. E. D. SOWERS.

SMOKED FOR OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



## Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

Has been popular with smokers everywhere for over twenty-five years.

It is Just as Good Now as Ever.

Its FLAVOR, FRAGRANCE and PURITY have contributed largely to the growing popularity which pipe smoking enjoys. Pipe smoking is growing in favor because finer, sweeter and better tobacco can be had in this form and at much less cost than in cigars.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,  
DURHAM, N. C.

JAMES R. ROBINSON.

ARTHUR SPRINGER.

## Robinson & Springer, Attorneys at Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building,

FORT WORTH, TEXA

### Holiday Presents.

Margaret Percy in American Cultivator.

Christmas means to many households only an interchange of expensive, useless gifts; and not the loving, carefully chosen souvenirs that mean so much. The gifts which we make will bear the stamp of our ability and talent, and such gifts are prized more than those we buy. Shop gifts, however expensive, cannot take the place of the handiwork of loved ones. The trifles described below are all expensive, but useful, and will furnish suggestions for pretty Christmas gifts:

A pretty blotter has a white linen ground with a spray of white leaves and grapes worked in bright yellow silk, the tendrils being done in gold thread.

A very pretty case for postal cards may be made of celluloid. Cut a piece 6x14 inches and face one end to a depth of six inches with a piece of the same width, cutting tiny slits for the purpose. Turn the other end to a line five inches from the top, cutting slits for narrow-ribbon to be passed through. Tie in small bows. On the part turned over paint in gold letters "Postal Cards," and decorate the upper part with any pretty design. Make slits at the upper corners for ribbon by which the case is suspended.

Photograph frame. An octagon-shaped piece of thin wood may be covered with white plush or velvet and gold lace.

Pretty bookmakers are made of gros grain ribbon an inch wide, in orange, pink and blue. Place the three ends together and sew to a small brass ring. Turn the other three ends to a point and finish with tiny gilt bells.

A unique match holder may be made thus: Gild two clay pipes and set between them a little Chinese or Japanese basket, tying them in place with narrow ribbons. Fasten ribbons to the under side of the basket to hang it up by. Buy a tiny glass and place it in the basket to hold the matches.

Handkerchiefs in drawn work are quite elaborate and very highly prized. Linen lawn of fine quality can be had for 75 cents a yard, and one yard will make four handkerchiefs.

A neat and inexpensive footstool may be made from a small wooden box. Nail four square blocks of soft wood into the corners next the top and fasten casters into them. Pad the top with excelsior covered with two layers of wadding. Then cover top and sides

with some pretty furniture goods, of which you can buy remnants cheap. Tack furniture cord over all the seams and edges, letting it form three tiny loops at the four top corners.

Books are always acceptable gifts. A music-roll or new music is an appropriate present for a musician. Something in table linen or fancy china will be acceptable to a young housekeeper.

A pretty pincushion to hang beside the bureau or dressing-case is made from a strip of birch bark two and one-half inches wide and eight inches long. Roll together and fasten firmly. Fill the roll with cotton wool or hair, and fasten small cushions of plush or velvet in each end. Tie ribbon around each end and hang by ribbon. Paint some pretty floral design on the front of the roll.

A dainty little affair for holding fancy work is made thus: Cut two pieces of China silk (one of dark blue for the outside and one of pale yellow for the lining) eighteen inches square. Round one end of each and sew the two pieces together. Embroider pink rosebuds on the round end. Leave a slit nine inches long on each side at the top to slip the work in. A wide box-plait, covered with a ribbon bow, draws the bag together at the top.

A pretty and useful case for veils may be made of fine white linen. Cut two pieces ten inches long and seven wide and sew them together on three sides. Bind the edges with white silk braid, and across the top of the case embroider in blue silk, "See within this dainty case filmy veils for thy fair face."

To one who loves plants, nothing can be more appropriate as a holiday gift than a handsome palm. Most of the species do better in the window than almost anything that can be grown, and will become larger and more beautiful every year.

### Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

## SWINE.

Feed out each litter of pigs as soon as possible.

The natural result of cleanliness is increased health and thrift.

The quality of the fat laid on can be governed by the food supplied.

The rations of the brood sow should be such as the system demands.

Good hogs should find a place in the economical management of the farm.

If slop is to be fed to the hogs during the winter, arrange to have it warm.

Early maturity and economy of production are important items in hog raising.

Well matured sows mated with old and vigorous boars will nearly always give the best results.

The hog, as with other animals, must have more than a maintenance ration, if made profitable.

In nearly all cases the most satisfactory results can be secured at least by the farmer by sticking to one breed.

Whenever a hog is fed until, he is from fourteen to eighteen months old, there is something wrong in his treatment.

Crossing breeds necessitates the purchase of new animals to use for breeding more frequently than if the breeds are kept pure.

Do not wait until your hogs are big enough to "feed off." Begin with them when they are young, and the results will be far better.

While exercise is necessary for the brood sows and growing pigs they should not be compelled to take it by foraging for a living.

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

In purchasing swine for breeding, avoid getting stock that is too short and light boned. On the other hand, steer clear of the big fellows that require so long to mature. There is a "happy medium" between these.

The prices which it is possible to obtain for hogs of a good quality in the markets should stir up farmers to produce such pork. The market is flooded with low quality pork, and a good demand is for a higher quality of pork. If some farmers could but remember that on the good quality of the pig depends the value of the pork they would be able to raise the kind now in demand in the market.

The Live Stock Reporter, speaking of "Supply and Demand," says: The once feared and detested American pig has the entree to German, French, English, Italian, Spanish, Danish and other European ports, and is constantly adding new feathers in his cap. A wonderful demand has sprung up, and will undoubtedly continue and wax stronger. During the fiscal year ending with July last, the increase in the valuation of pork product exported to foreign countries was \$30,000,000 over the preceding year. This is testimony in black and white. Statistical figures issued by the department of agriculture show the immense increase in valuation of the product going to the various foreign countries since the removal of the embargo as compared with that of former years. The increasing foreign consumption with a constantly increasing home demand naturally draws heavily on the pro-

duction, and when the latter is insufficient to meet the demand, values must certainly be held high until the supply is augmented. Under the present regime the \$5 hog is working beneficial results for his produce. There is small chance of a plethora of production in the swine line, so that the future course of the market will doubtless tend toward a paying basis of prices. In this way the heart of the farmer is being made glad. His hog has achieved great victories, and he is reaping the benefit.

The question of how to make money by wise economy and saving will always be a pertinent and profitable one to discuss. There is an enormous waste going on among American farmers in the fattening of their pork. A farmer writes an exchange and says last year he planted one-eighth of an acre of land, measured, and raised 320 pumpkins of an average weight of sixteen pounds each. The total cost of manure and cultivation was \$2. Each day this farmer filled a thirty-gallon kettle with pumpkins chopped and boiled till done, then added a peck of meal; this he mixed and fed to his hogs. He says that this is the fastest and cheapest process of fattening meat that he ever tried. He fattened, he says, with the above mentioned, aided by the corn made on one acre of land, seven hogs, weighing 1455 pounds net.

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

## HORTICULTURE.

Judicious pruning will encourage the growth of fine fruit.

Wheat straw makes a good mulch for all kinds of small fruits.

Fruit overcrowded is never of the highest quality; it must have room to develop.

Under no conditions should limbs be broken off; if necessary to remove cut off clean.

In all plum orchards it is very important to keep a sharp lookout for blackroot.

One advantage with small fruit growing or market gardening is that only a small acreage is required.

In most localities there is more competition in growing strawberries than any other kind of small fruit.

Under present conditions one is not likely to make a success with small fruit growing without some experience.

Cherry trees grow fast and live generally to an old age and offer a good shelter from the sun as the foliage is very dense.

A well raised root graft is as good as any one need wish, provided it is a good variety and has a good healthy habit of its own.

One advantage in having a good selection of varieties is that successions for a much longer period can be readily maintained.

Some growers claim that using a knife on healthy limbs that has been used in cutting off diseased limbs will transmit the disease.

Often when trees are set for shade alone it will be a good plan to set out trees that will bear some fruit in addition to furnishing shade.

In Italy they dry the tomatoes for market. When ripe it is pressed and the skins and seeds strained out. The juicy pulp is spread out to dry and then

broken and ground before being packed away. Possibly we have something yet to learn in the way of utilizing our horticultural products.

### United States Agriculture.

The annual report of the secretary of agriculture gives a comparison of the export trade of the past fiscal year with that of former years and emphasizes the fact that of the more than one billion dollars representing the exports of our domestic products for the past year, nearly 80 per cent consisted of agricultural products, thus not only making the United States the creditor of the world for a sum exceeding \$200,000,000—the excess of exports over imports—but relieving our home market from a surplus product which would otherwise have reduced prices to a point below cost of production.

In regard to imports, he finds encouragement for the farmers in the fact that, in spite of an aggregate increase, there is a reduction in the proportion of imports consisting of products which compete with our American agriculture, for while in the fiscal year ending 1889 '54 per cent of the imports were competing, only 44 per cent of our imports for the past fiscal year did so compete. He nevertheless regards the imports, competing with the products of our own soil, as still far too great. He instances \$40,000,000 worth of animal products, \$67,000,000 worth of fibers, \$27,000,000 worth of hides, \$30,000,000 worth of fruits and wines as articles of this kind and cites the imports of raw silk, amounting to \$25,000,000 yearly, as an instance of products imported, which could with proper encouragement be produced in our own country.

Since his last report prohibitions against American pork products have been withdrawn in all countries where they existed, and 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork, which without inspection could not have found a market abroad, have been exported.

Of the nearly 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork products exported about 50 per cent has gone to Germany and the remainder to Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, France, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Italy and Spain in quantities ranging from 7,000,000 pounds to Belgium down to less than 5000 pounds to Spain, and in the order of the countries named. It is very probable that the exports credited to Belgium and to England and Scotland find their way to the German and French markets, as these are forwarded to houses in both Belgium and Great Britain for orders from French and German merchants. I may state here that a preference has been shown among a certain class of customers in both the British and our own home markets for the inspected products, these commanding, in some instances, from half a cent to 1 cent more in price than the uninspected. As regards the cost of meat inspection it has amounted for the fiscal year ending June 30 to \$279,508.37. There has been a steady increase, of course, from month to month, as the number of establishments provided with meat inspection has been increased, and a further increase must be provided for in the future.

Referring to his proclamation of September 26, declaring the country free from pleuro-pneumonia, he emphasizes the precautions taken before that proclamation was issued, and the thoroughly satisfactory grounds existing for this declaration of our immunity from that disease.

Reviewing the regulations for the control and prevention of Texas fever, he concludes with the declaration that they "have saved three times as much money to cattle growers yearly as it required to run the whole department."

Our inspection laws have restored the confidence of foreigners in the healthfulness of our cattle. Live cattle exports in 1889 amounted to 205,000 head, whereas in 1892 we exported 394,000, at an increase in value averaging \$8 per head. A comparison of

Chicago market quotations for September, 1892, with September, 1889, shows an increase in the value of cattle sold, amounting to from \$4 to \$15 per head, according to weight.

The secretary says of the work of his Indian corn agent in Germany, that many difficulties attended the introduction of a new food heretofore generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakeries, and corn-grinding machinery purchased in America is now in use in several mills in that country.

Secretary Rusk notes the reduction of the cotton area in this country as a movement in the right direction, and calls attention to the rapid increase in our imports of raw cotton. He has undertaken experiments with imported seed, to secure the production of a home-grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported.

With reference to our cereals he attributes the excessive anticipations formed regarding the price for wheat throughout the crop year of 1891 to failure to appreciate the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop. "Taking the world throughout, the fat crops," he says, "more than equaled the lean crops of 1891, and there was actually more wheat grown in 1891 than in 1890." Even the exports from Russia, where famine existed in so large a section, and where exports were for a time prohibited, amounted to 105,000,000 bushels, nearly as much as the average of the past four years, and more than the average for the past ten years. He says: "The conditions which have at last overwhelmed cotton growers now confront wheat growers." Hence the American farmer must reduce the wheat acreage and so bring production down to the normal demand.

The experience of the department in the domestic sugar industry for the past year confirms former reports and shows that domestic sugar can be produced with profit to the grower of the crop and to the manufacturer, provided that the conditions of culture and manufacture insisted upon by the department are secured.

The number of cattle inspected at interior markets the past fiscal year amounted to 431,400; of these, 285,984 were tagged for export. The cattle-carrying vessels inspected numbered 917. The tagging system has been found ample for identification in the few cases where it has been necessary to trace the animal back to the farm whence it was purchased originally. He cites the gratifying confirmation, not only by the previous history of the animals so identified, but in many cases by distinguished authorities abroad, of the diagnoses made by the American inspectors in Europe refuting the existence of contagious pleuropneumonia claimed by British inspectors to have been found in a few cases among American cattle, of which 368,014 head were inspected by the American inspectors in Great Britain. Imported animals inspected number: cattle, 2673; sheep, 373,517; and 74 head of swine.

Thirty-eight packing houses are now under inspection, an increase of sixteen since last report. The total number of animals subjected to both ante and post-mortem examination for the fiscal year exceeds 5,000,000, of which 1,267,329 were hogs, of which only 2 per cent were found to be afflicted with trichinae. The total cost of inspection of animals and meats and of animals imported and exported amounted for the fiscal year to \$370,000.

Secretary Rusk points out that there are many reasons for making a national standard of grain highly desirable, and concludes that some system of national inspection and grading must be established in the interest of the grain-growers, under the control of the secretary of agriculture.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## To All Texas Stockmen and Farmers

OAKVILLE, TEX., Nov. 25.—At the request of hundreds of stockmen and farmers of the state who believe stronger measures should be taken to give us better protection against the army of hunters who are constantly trespassing on our rights, in the burning of our pastures and the running and killing of our cattle, horses and sheep, I hereby notify and request every stockman and farmer in the state to be present at a meeting to be held in the parlors of the Driskill hotel at Austin on Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of conferring together and securing united action, looking to the introduction and passage by the next legislature of a law granting to the stockmen and farmers additional protection from the evils herein complained of. Organized effort will give us just and equitable protection, and I earnestly urge all interested in the subject embodied in this call to aid the good work by being present at the time and place appointed.

GEO. W. WEST.

## FROM CLAUDE.

## A Pilgrim Before the Commissioners—Glanders, Its Symptoms and the Duty of the Court.

CLAUDE, ARMSTRONG COUNTY, TEX., Nov. 17, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The commissioners' court, after a breezy, harmonious and interesting session, adjourned to-day. While composed of an entirely new membership, with County Judge Walker as their pilot and County Attorney E. G. Vick as their legal adviser, they grappled with questions of internal improvement and disposed of the county's finances with as much ease as if they had been experienced professionals. But to-day, when all was serene, they were forced to face a problem in which the legal acumen of judge and attorney proved unavailing. The four farmers, Capt. J. M. White, J. H. Howe, H. N. Sebastian and J. N. Lightfoot, who, with the county judge, composed the court, could furnish no answer to the knotty problem. Next, Mr. G. A. F. Parker, the well-known lumberman, whose mule teams are as numerous as Col. Cameron's Panhandle elevators, was brought before the court to answer. After looking wise for a few moments he asked indulgence of the court until he could refresh his memory. Lastly, your correspondent was brought into requisition, and, while not able to answer to the satisfaction of the court, he offered a suggestion, which was accepted. In carrying out that suggestion the whole question was referred to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL of Fort Worth. By unanimous agreement, the question was divided and ordered submitted as follows:

1. How can this court determine when a horse has the glanders?
2. What is the best treatment for the disease?
3. When there is a doubt in the minds of the court as to whether the animal has glanders or distemper, what is the duty of the court in regard to said animal?
4. Are there any symptoms so well defined in glanders that this court could not be mistaken if called on to make a diagnosis?
5. After making a diagnosis and it is determined that the disease is glanders, what is the duty of the court?

A. PILGRIM.

## THE ANSWER.

To the first question the JOURNAL will answer: Any good horseman or

veterinarian can tell a case of glanders by seeing the animal much better than he can give the symptoms, though the following general rules will usually enable most any one to decide: If the horse has a poor or impaired appetite, a drooping attitude, a "stary" and "glazed" look from the eyes, and has red and white blotches in the nostrils, the court would be justifiable in pronouncing the animal as afflicted with glanders.

To the second question there is no answer, as no remedy is known.

The third and fourth questions are rather difficult to answer definitely, although the safest plan would be to kill the animal if any of the above symptoms were detected.

The duty of the court in case an animal is known to have this very dangerous and infectious disease is to appoint appraisers to judge the value of the animal, have him killed in the most humane manner possible and pay the original value of the animal to the owner.

Care must be taken in handling a case of glanders, as it spreads from a horse to a human, and is in all cases very deadly.

## WEEKLY CHICAGO LETTER.

## Market About the Same—Texas Receipts Somewhat Heavier—A Better Quality of Sheep.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 29, 1892.

The official count of cattle received last week was 68,030, of which 17,610 were direct from Texas. The previous week 16,757 Texas cattle were received, and a year ago 11,000 were recorded. Trading in Texas cattle for the past week has been on about the same basis as during the previous week. The proportion of steers in the receipts has been rather below the average, while cows of all descriptions have come in abundance. The result of this has been that steers, such as were in any way desirable, have sold readily at prices which salesmen consider very satisfactory, but cow stock, and especially canners, have dropped 10@20c. As a general thing at this season of the year, each day's supply being small, is soon bought up, and is no accumulation to glut the market, as frequently is noticed in the summer months. For this reason the movement is freer and business more satisfactory. Quite a number of good to choice steers have sold during the week at \$2.80@3.35, with common to fair at \$2.30@2.65. Cows have sold chiefly at \$1.75@2.20, but several large bunches, inferior in quality, sold down to \$1.05. A year ago steers sold at \$2.40@3.25 and cows \$1.40@2.25. Receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine division for November will be about 66,000 head, against 97,780 in October. Only a few Western range cattle are now coming, and not many more are expected for the balance of the year. Sales lately have been around \$3.90@4.40 for fair to good. Good to choice natives sell at \$4.50@5.30; fancy, \$5.50@5.80; poor to medium, \$3@4; cows and bulls, \$1.10@3.25.

The quality of sheep is gradually growing better, but still there is entirely too much of the common stock coming. Few Texans are arriving. Sales this week included about 800 fall-clipped Texans, averaging 62 to 80 pounds, at \$3.65; fed Texans, 85 to 100 pounds, \$4.65@4.70; fed Mexicans, 88 to 95 pounds, \$4.70.

Some 66-pound goats sold at \$2.25.

Native sheep sell at \$3.50@5.15; lambs, \$4@5.65.

GODAIR, HARDING &amp; CO.

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

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Miss Jessie Loomis has started a sheep ranch near Coldwater, Tex., and will manage the business herself.

The second annual exhibition of the East Texas Poultry and Pet Stock Association is to be held at Palestine December 13, 14 and 15 and promises to be a success.

Fayette Tankersley of the 7D ranch near San Angelo has recently shipped 1000 steers and old cows to Texarkana where they are to be put on corn and cotton seed this winter.

One of the largest sales of cattle ever made in Kentucky was recently consummated at Paris, by C. Alexander. Seven hundred Durhams, all reds, were sold for \$62,000. The cattle will be shipped to England.

The Amarillo Northwestern says: Henry Moore came in this week from Hale county in charge of a lot of Circle cattle for shipment to the market. A number of the LX boys have been in town the past week, the work on the ranch for this year having about closed.

S. T. Howard shipped on Tuesday morning last to Ingersoll, Tex., a three months old Berkshire pig that weighed 110 pounds. It is one of the finest pigs we have seen and proves that hogs thrive and do as well here as in the eastern portion of the state.—Quannah Chief.

The Devil's River News says: Good ewes were worth about \$2 a head before the election in the Sonora country. They are worth now \$2.25 a head. J. N. Worden, owner of the old Felton ranch, was in Sonora Tuesday. He sold 600 ewes to W. H. Leverett at \$2.25 per head, this week. J. N. Shannon sold 200 four year-old steers to J. Scarborough at \$20; also a bunch of cows and stags at private terms.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram says: It is now safe to say that receipts of cattle in the year 1892 will be greater at Kansas City than in 1890 and consequently the greatest on record. We have now only 130,268 head necessary for the remainder of the year, which means from 100,000 to 105,000 for the month of December. While we have never received over 96,000 head in any December, the gains of recent months indicate from 110,000 to 125,000 for next month.

A Dallas News special from San Angelo says Dr. J. B. Taylor shipped 1440 steers to St. Louis, Mo.; this week and M. B. Pulliam 360 to same place. William Black, of McKavett, has traded his his entire sheep interests, 18,000 head, for stock cattle, allowing three sheep to the cow. Col. Black, who is a staunch Republican protectionist, says he disposed of his sheep on account of the probability of the duty being taken off the Australian staple. George L. Abbott sold 100 three and four-year-old steers to Chas. McFarland at \$16 per head.

The old-time cowboys of Northern Nebraska met at Chadron, Neb., October 31, and organized a company to run a race from that city to the Nebraska building at the World's fair. The race will be on ponies, and a purse of \$1000 and a gold medal will be given to the winner. It will begin May 15, and nearly 300 riders will take part. In addition to the prizes named the contestants will contribute an entrance fee which will aggregate several thousand dollars, to be divided among the winners.

Quannah Chief, reports the following cattle shipments last week: Nov. 18, twelve cars, 228 head, from P. S. Witherspoon to P. S. Witherspoon, Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 18, ten cars, 239 head, from J. G. Witherspoon to L. M. McGee, Decatur, Tex. Nov. 19, thirty-

one cars, 880 head, 83 calves, various shippers, to Chicago, Ill. Nov. 21, five cars, 147 head, from Worsham cattle company to Greer, Mills & Co., Chicago. Nov. 21, two cars, 55 head, from Worsham cattle company, to W. B. Worsham, Henrietta.

The movement of cattle from Albany has of late been very lively. Among the cattle owners recently shipping, were: P. W. Reynolds, the Monroe Cattle company, Reynolds Brothers and others, thirty-four cars of cattle to Chicago; Swenson Brothers, seven cars to St. Louis. one car to Fort Worth; W. H. Green, four cars to Whitney; E. P. Davis, thirty cars to Ennis; J. W. Corn, twenty cars to Weatherford; Webb & Hill, Joe and J. A. Matthews and others, thirteen cars to St. Louis and Chicago; B. F. Cody, three cars to Whitney. G. C. Igo, one car of horses; W. W. Watts, one car to Hearne, making a total of 112 cars of cattle and two cars of horses—3281 head of cattle and fifty head of horses.

The San Angelo Standard says: J. M. Henderson sold 350 four-year-old steers Thursday to P. Easton, of Texarkana, at \$18 per head. J. C. Raas returned a few days ago from Schleicher, Crockett and Sutton counties. He has been a resident of San Angelo for ten years, he says he has never seen sheep, cattle and the range in as fine fix as they are at present. Hughes Bros., & Payne sold twenty head of three and four-year-old steers to Bird, & Mertz at \$14 and \$16. Fayette Tankersley bought thirty-five head of stock cattle from Bob Hillis at \$550. Capt. Charles McFarland of Weatherford arrived Wednesday. He wants to buy 1000 feeders, threes and up, if he can get them at right figures. He bought 100 fours from Tol Rutledge Thursday at \$16. M. B. Pulliam sold 1600 dry cows, Monday, to Comer Bros. J. W. Hoskins sold 100 cows for the Higginson estate this week to a San Saba buyer at \$8.50 per head. Hewitt Bros., of Concho county sold seventy-five head of fat cows this week to T. Lewis of Coleman at \$10 round. Shannon & Westbrook, of Crockett county sold 200 head of three and four-year-old steers, ranch delivery, to John Schrabauer of Midland, at \$20 per head. They also sold some old cows and stags to him at \$10 per head. Zeb Owens of Crockett county sold thirty-five head of steers to John Lovelady at \$18. Following shipments of cattle have been made from San Angelo this week: M. B. Pulliam, 600 cows to St. Louis, Mo.; Sawyer, McCoy & Co., 1000 cows and steers to Chicago, Ill.; John Lovelady, 300 cows to Fort Worth.

Col. Charles Goodnight, the well-known cattleman of Goodnight, Tex., was at the Mansion hotel in this city on Tuesday. Mr. Goodnight is an old time Texan, and is one of the best known and best fixed cattlemen in the state.

The annual Christmas holiday excursions to all points in the Southeast, to Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and Cincinnati, at one fare rate are announced by the railroads for December 20, 21 and 22. The desirability of each route is loudly proclaimed, and its superiority over all others heralded abroad. There is one railroad line against which no objections can be raised, as it offers a choice of three routes to the Southeast, either via Memphis, Shreveport, or New Orleans. This is the Texas and Pacific railway, and it would be well, if you contemplate a trip to the "old home" to bear this fact in mind, and buy your ticket over the popular Texas and Pacific line, which will run through cars on the dates given above to Memphis, Shreveport and New Orleans. Ticket agents can give you full particulars, or you can address the general passenger and ticket agent, Mr. Gaston Meslier at Dallas, Tex., who will be glad to give you all information.

**Breeders' Directory.**

**PIGS,** Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, Fox Hounds, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

**NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.**



Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scottish Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hand of customers have won at fairs all over the state.

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

**J. G. McREYNOLDS,**

P. O. Box 25. Neches, Texas.

**H. C. STOLL,** Beatrice, Nebraska. Breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Essex Swine. Parties wishing superior stock would do well to get my prices. Write and mention this paper.



**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM**

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

**RHOME & POWELL Props.**

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

**PLANT HOGS.**



Write our wants to J. P. RICE, breeder and shipper of Registered

Poland China Hogs San Antonio, Texas.

Registered and Graded

**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

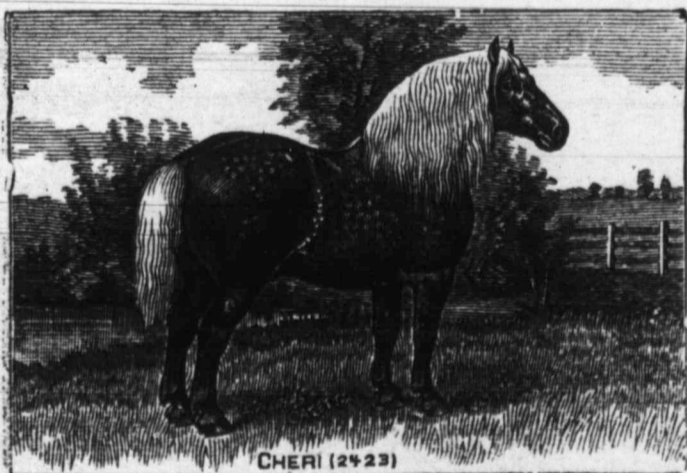
**A. B. Hughes**

HARDIN, MO.,

Breeder of Scotch, Collie, Shepherd Dogs, English Berkshire Hogs, Light Brahm and Rose Comb, White Leghorn Chickens.

Herd headed by Royal Grove 23437, imp., and Long Duke 26038, sired by Gentry's Longfellow. Kennels headed by Active's Squire 23600; sire, The Squire 20881; grandsire, Champion Charlemagne E 10691; dam, Active 21065.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



CHERI (2423)

**Direct From France**

A new lot of PERCHERON and COACH horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of REGISTERED PERCHERON and COACH stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the Importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. Those wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

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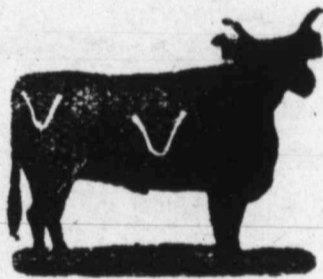
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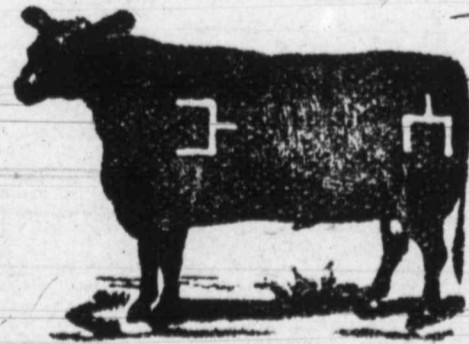
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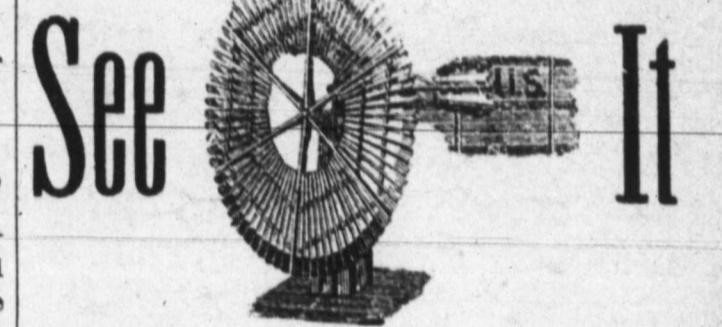
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,48		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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