

LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

NO. 39.

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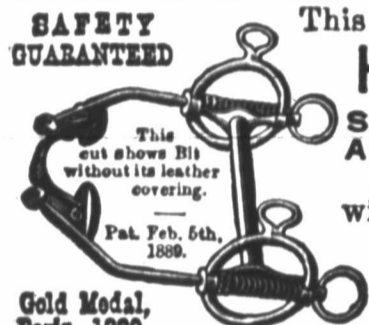
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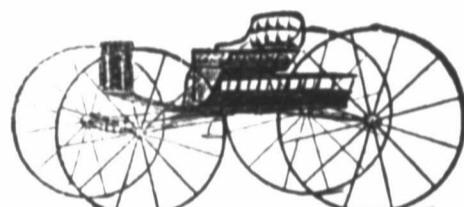


Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

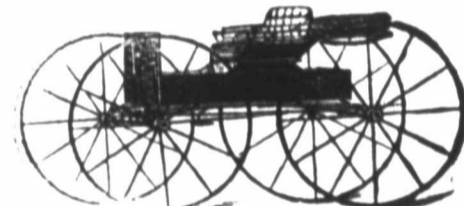
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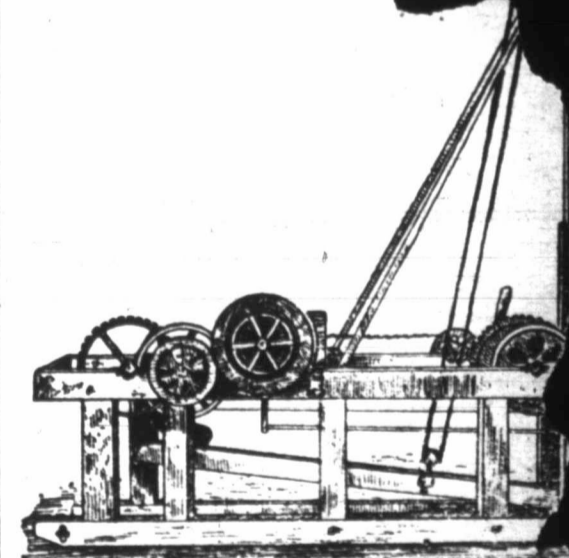
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Address all communications to
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 Fort Worth, Texas.

Save Texas from the Shame.

The outlook is not encouraging for an exhibit of Texas resources at the World's fair in Chicago, and more's the pity and the shame. Never perhaps in all the future will so splendid an opportunity be presented to help along every interest of the state at so small a cost, and it is well nigh incomprehensible that the people of Texas, generally so alert in pushing the development of this great commonwealth, should be so phenomenally blind to the magnificent advantages offered them by the Columbian exposition. Texas needs immigration, especially farming immigration, and needs it badly, but unless prompt measures are taken the countless thousands of people from all sections of the Union and all parts of the world who will be at Chicago this summer will see nothing there to indicate that Texas wants capital and immigration or that she has any resources that would make it worth the while of capital and immigration to come this way. In view of the fact that our great state is absolutely unrivaled in the kind and measure of the advantages it offers to investors and home seekers her present attitude towards the exposition is little less than disgraceful, and, Texas so far from deriving any gain from the great opportunity at Chicago will receive partial injury, for the absence of any display of resources will provoke a vast quantity of unfavorable criticism, and will be very reasonably argued by visitors to the fair that Texas has no exhibit because she has nothing worth exhibiting. Nothing could be further

from the truth, as we who live here know, but our knowledge in that respect is of no advantage unless the outside world shares it with us. It is said that it is unconstitutional for the legislature to make an appropriation for a Texas exhibit at Chicago, but if the right spirit was shown in the matter some way could be found to obviate the difficulty without violating the constitution. The trouble is that there is no vigorous, crystallized public sentiment in the state on the subject—no pulling together—none of the enthusiasm that summons and directs great energies to meet and utilize a great opportunity, and if this deplorable sluggishness and inertia is not quickly overcome Texas, her resources and her people will be blistered with the contemptuous disparagement of a million tongues before the Columbian exposition has passed into history. As matters now stand there is a good prospect that Texas will have a handsome state building on the fair grounds. And nothing to put into it. What a merciless satire on a noble commonwealth inflicted by her own sons! Not only will there be no exhibit in the state building as matters now stand, but none in any of the various great departments, and with such stupendous humiliations upon the state they are so fond of bragging on the people of Texas might well be ashamed to confess themselves Texans. Constitutional or unconstitutional, the legislature now in session should do something to avert this impending shame, and every newspaper in Texas should consider itself an apostle in the great cause and help in the work of arousing a public sentiment that will force the legislature to act and act promptly in this matter. A good exhibit at Chicago would make the state boom next year. No exhibit at Chicago will be the loss of an opportunity greater than will probably ever come again.

Build the Albuquerque.

Railroad building days in Texas, as elsewhere throughout the country, are over for the present, for the reason, doubtless, that that the supply is fully up with the demand, but this cannot long remain the case in a state developing as rapidly as ours, and unless all signs fail one of the first of the roads to be constructed in the future in Texas will be the Fort Worth and Albuquerque.

Capital, of which there is a vast deal idle at the present in Eastern money centers, cannot hold out much longer against the temptation to build such a line, for a glance at the map will show that the proposed route will pass through a part of Texas already fairly well settled and without any railway facilities whatever, and the construction of the line even 100 miles out of Fort Worth would at once put the road on a paying business.

Northern Texas and New Mexico are allied by many interests in common, and a railway between this city and Albuquerque would do quite as much for

the development of the country along its route as the Texas and Pacific did for the section through which it passed, open an enticing field for immigration and give to the people of New Mexico all the advantages of direct railroad communication with the metropolis of the richest part of Texas.

The JOURNAL believes and predicts that the new era of railroad building in the Southwest will be inaugurated by the beginning of work upon the Fort Worth and Albuquerque.

Make the Farm Pay.

Having given up too much time to politics last year, possibly to the detriment of their more substantial interests, the producers of Texas—the farmers and stockmen—should enter upon the work of the present year with more than ordinary zeal and determination, and with the fixed purpose to work out the very best results that can be accomplished by well-directed energy.

Agriculture and stockraising constitute the basis of the wealth and prosperity of Texas, and the more we strengthen these two great interests the more prosperous we shall be. It should be the ambition of every farmer in the state to make his farm feed him so that what money he gets from the sale of his produce shall be clear gain, to be kept in his own pocket and not given to Northern hog-raisers and wheat growers in exchange for bacon and flour.

The intelligence of our farmers will always be discredited as above just so long as they pursue the stupid and disastrous policy of raising cotton to buy bread and meat with, and until they are emancipated from this wretched system they must expect to continue in debt to the merchant who feeds them.

The Rio Grande Troubles.

The troubles along the Rio Grande have doubtless been magnified by sensational writers, but that they are due alone to the work of lawless Mexicans, seeking opportunities for robbery, pillage and murder, is hardly probable.

The fact is, that the people of the Mexican states on the Rio Grande are made desperate by poverty and, under the pressure of actual hunger and a system of government that takes little heed of their welfare, so long as taxes are paid, they are trying to organize for revolution on the theory that no change in their condition can make them worse off than they are at present, and any change might possibly improve their condition.

A squalid, shiftless, ignorant class of people it is that manage to eke out a scarce and miserable existence along the Mexican borders of the Rio Grande, and it is doubtful if they have either energy or intelligence enough to organize themselves into a formidable body of revolutionists, but that is what a few bold spirits among them are trying to do, and if they succeed and their example should prove infectious, the wretched mockery of a republic now dominated by Diaz will tumble quickly into ruins and another, perhaps not

much, if any better, will be set up in its stead.

The ragged, half-armed scarecrows now crouching in the chapparel and making occasional wolfish forays into the surrounding country are something more than bandits. They are men pinched with hunger, seeking by instinct, rather than intelligence, to do something—anything—that will better their miserable condition. They may rob and steal if the opportunity presents itself, but its revolution they want, and if the right man appears to lead them, its revolution they'll get.

New Gold Fields.

It would be a remarkable year in far Western life that could not show up a mining boom of some kind or other, and it seems that 1893 is to be no exception to the general rule. This time the annual excitement is located on the San Juan river, in Southeastern Utah, and happily enough, in view of the present state of the silver market, the output, if there should be any, will be gold, and placer gold at that.

Inscrutable mystery generally envelops the origin of these Western mining booms and many of them are open to the suspicion of being "fakes," engineered by a few shrewd speculators, who use the newspapers and the telegraph to serve their purposes, and the excitement being worked up to the proper point, promptly unload their holdings and get out of the scheme with a handsome profit.

The press dispatches inform us that hundreds of adventurers are going to the scene of the latest boom, and while varying reports are given as to the richness of the ground, they all agree that the gold is there in paying quantities.

It is claimed by some that the new diggings will rival the early California gold fields, but already enough is known from reliable sources to show that this claim is utterly preposterous and that the San Juan placers will never show enough gold to astonish the world.

The adventurous floating population of the Rocky mountain country, acutely sensitive to booms, will of course, rush in and probably establish a camp that will, during the coming spring and summer, show all the rough and picturesque phases of a Western mining town, and flush times will prevail for a season in the new center of population, but there is no reason to believe that the excitement will last longer than a few months, or furnish considerable addition to the world's present gold supply.

A good farm in Texas is probably worth more than all the placer ground the gold hunters have located along the bars of the San Juan.

The JOURNAL is under obligations to Secretary J. M. Rusk, of the department of agriculture, for a "special report on the sheep industry of the United States" for 1892. Not a week, and often scarcely a day passes, but the JOURNAL receives valuable statistics from this department.

CATTLE.

Corn and cob meal, with bran, makes a good feed for cattle.

Careless feeding and handling of cattle will give no profit.

The profit of feeding is not always confined to the increase in weight.

A man rarely misses a good market when he has good cattle to market.

One of the first items in cattle raising is to breed them right at the start.

Beef cattle should be bred for beef, same as a trotting horse is bred to trot.

It does not pay to raise scrub cattle, as a scrub costs as much to raise as a good one.

It does not pay to keep young, growing cattle without sufficient feed to keep them thrifty.

Good care goes a long way toward bringing out the good points of an unpromising animal.

Milk giving and beef forming are not analogous, and each needs its special breeding and feeding.

One important point in cattle feeding is to see how much flesh you can put on a steer from a given amount of food.

The cattle that produce the most meat and not fat and bone are the ones that will bring the highest price in market.

With a large class of farmers profitable cattle feeding is almost entirely a question of lessening the cost of production.

There is one objection to feeding cattle without any exercise, and that is that they are more liable to tire of their feed.

Cattle will thrive better with plenty of good hay or corn fodder, without grain, than with plenty of grain and no roughness.

It is very, very seldom the case that choice beef cattle will not sell at a good price. "Get the meat on 'em," turn them loose.

When any of the cattle in the herd fail to thrive as they should it will be found a good plan to separate and feed them to themselves.

The farmer that thinks anybody can take care of cattle is generally one who also thinks that any kind of care is good enough for cattle.

The skill of the feeder will show to a good advantage in the even quality of his cattle, and particularly so at this season of the year.

Fattening cattle will, as a rule, do better, if they can be kept under shelter than to be obliged to stand around in cold, muddy feed lots.

The best quality of beef, in nearly all cases, is that secured from young cattle that have never been allowed to stop growing from birth until put on the market.

The biggest animal is not always the most profitable. Wise feeders take pains to know when the increased gain ceases to pay for further feeding, and stop right there.

The quality of the beef produced is as much of a factor in feeding for profit, as is the rate of gain. Rough, coarse cattle will not bring as much money as those of the smoother beef type. This is one way in which we see the value of breed.

A recent shipment of ten carloads of beef cattle from the Blue grass country of Kentucky, averaged 1800 pounds per head. It is useless to add that it pays to raise such cattle.

In round numbers we exported \$50,000,000 worth of live stock and animal products last year, in excess of the amount for the previous year. This is very encouraging indeed.

Our surplus food product would not be so formidable a menace to prices, if it were in beef instead of wheat. There is no danger of the world being over-supplied with the former.

Present indications are that those that are able to hold and feed their cattle through the winter, keeping them in good condition, will be able to realize fair prices in the spring.

You can never grade up the herd unless you use better animals for breeding than you now have. Get rid of those old, worn-out or scrubby bulls—replace them with blooded animals.

One advantage in having pure bred stock is that it leads one to practice pure bred feeding. Did it ever occur to you that there is scrub feeding as well as scrub stock? Well, there is.

A farmer in Yorkshire, England, has been heavily fined for starving his cattle to death. They had straw and chaff all winter, and an attempt was made to show they had turnips and potatoes occasionally.

Good meats are advancing in price in the retail markets throughout the country. This would indicate a scarcity in the supply, and should soon have the effect of stimulating values in the wholesale markets.

A writer in speaking of the merits of the Shorthorn says that they have improved the herds of cattle of America more than all other improved cattle that were ever brought here. They have raised the average weight of thousands of our beef cattle from 200 to 500 pounds per head, and reduced the selling age a whole year, besides greatly increasing the selling price.

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.

Our export beef trade is a matter that has grown up almost wholly within the past fifteen years, but in 1890 it amounted to more than \$33,000,000 for live cattle, and about an equal sum for beef products. If we were now compelled to find a market for this surplus within ourselves it would seriously upset prices. The more we can increase this market the better our prices will be for all cattle. But to increase it, especially the exportation of live cattle, we must produce cattle of better quality. Not 6 per cent of the cattle now received at our principal markets are of the quality demanded for export. If there were more of the proper class, more would be exported, and the entire market would respond to this relief with a higher level of prices.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, in writing upon the subject of roughing cattle in that state, says: Since coming to Missouri I have heard and seen a good deal of what is called roughing stock through the winter. It generally applies to cattle, and the object, of course, is to get them through as

cheaply as possible. Usually the stock are turned on a stalk field and after that is exhausted they are fed corn, fodder and straw. This is certainly a cheap way of wintering stock, but does it pay? Analysis shows that even fodder and straw do not contain all the elements necessary to the growth and development of young stock. In the roughing process stock come out little better than they went into winter. All that they have eaten has been a loss and they are not in condition to make a good growth on grass, and here is another loss. The writer is wintering some young cattle. A neighbor looking at them recently, remarked "that they looked well, but that I was making a mistake; ought to roughen them through." I do not think so. I have always believed that if it pays to keep an animal at all, it pays to keep it growing from start to finish. I believe a steer that has been properly fed will weigh as much at two and a half years as one which has undergone the roughing process will at three, and if there is any profit it will be in favor of early maturity.

Water the Cattle Freely.

Denver Field and Farm.

In no way do cattle suffer more on the ranges of the West, or for that matter anywhere, than from lack of water. In the winter time especially is this suffering entailed on cattle, and it was only a few days ago that a large bunch of Bent county were in a sad state owing to the freezing over of the river. The effect of a scant supply of water is seen often during the winter, in the painful effort made by the animals in urinating, and in the sometimes scant quantity passed, this being turbid and seemingly loaded with foreign matter.

There is much refuse matter contained in the food given to animals, even though the more concentrated kinds be used, involving the need of diluting and washing out the refuse excrementitious matter from the bowels. The latter are in folds and curves, the formation being such as will retain for an undue length of time accumulations that should pass along and find speedy exit. The mucous lining of the alimentary tract is, in extent of surface, nearly as great as that of the outside of the body, and requires to be "washed out." Water alone can do this. When digestion is slow or otherwise interrupted, the secretions in the intestines become vitiated and act as an offending substance.

Water taken freely dilutes this, renders it harmless and carries it off. When cattle or other stock show, by eructations of gas, that in place of healthy digestion fermentation is going on, the result being acid accumulation, nothing will so speedily relieve this as the drinking of a liberal quantity of water. This dilutes the acid, rendering it comparatively harmless, while at the same time it washes it out. The dry food taken by farm animals in winter imposes a severe tax on the fluids ordinarily secreted by the digestive surface, the latter being entirely insufficient to soften this bulky dry food, to liquify it so it can pass along the digestive tube easily, being at the same time in a suitable state that absorbents can take up from the mass the nutritive particles, passing these into the blood. It is important to dwell on these points particularly, because of the erroneous opinion generally entertained that water is taken in quite a degree as a luxury, and as compared to food cuts a trifling figure in the needs of animals.

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DAIRY.

The man who has to buy all of his feed these coming months for a winter dairy can not possibly make as much money as he who, with prudence and forethought, has provided his cows with a large supply of ensilage. A scant yield of milk at a time when high prices for dairy products prevail is something that ought to set unlucky dairymen to seriously thinking.

There are many ways of reducing the cost of milk, but the one that should receive the first consideration is the cow. Is she a good one? If she is not, then the problem of how to make cheaper milk is a hard one to solve. We believe that one first-class cow in a herd of scrubs would, if the owner were an observing man, soon be the means of reducing the cost of milk in that herd, by replacing the scrubs with good cows. When an observing man notices the difference in yield between a good cow and a poor one, it sets him to thinking, and the outcome of his cogitations would naturally be that it did not pay to keep poor cows. When one good cow will yield as much as three poor ones it does not require much intelligence to see that the extra feed taken to support three cows instead of one is that much feed thrown away. And when the labor of caring for the extra number of cows and the stable room they occupy is considered, the missionary work of the one good cow should terminate in a big reform in the management of that herd.

It pays to cut and grind the feed for dairy cows—it saves not only feed, but increases the feeding value of what is fed. The saving is greater in grinding the feed than in cutting the hay and fodder, because in feeding unground grain all of the grains that do not get broken by mastication pass through the cow undigested and go into the manure pile. By grinding the grain we not only save the cow that much merely mechanical work, but the grain being in fine particles, is more easily and quickly digested. If the hay is cut and the grain ground we can mix the two together, wet them and thus make them still more digestible and, in some kinds of feed, more palatable. Palatableness should always be taken into the account when compounding rations for cows, and it pays to take pains to humor the cows' tastes. With cut and ground feed on hand the feeder can make changes in the ration much more readily than if the roughage is long and the grain whole. Part of the time the ration can be fed dry, and then for a change it can be fed wet; cut straw can be mixed with the hay when the latter is scarce.

On most butter dairy farms pigs are kept as the dairy annex, and to them are fed the by-products of the dairy. Pig feeding can be made very profitable under these circumstances, but we believe that poultry keeping can be made more so. There is little danger of glutting the winter market with eggs of the first quality as there is with first-class butter, and there is about as much profit in selling a dozen eggs as there is in selling a pound of butter. Those who have private customers for their milk and butter have a good market for their eggs and chickens. Poultry keeping will not interfere at all with regular farm work and the skim and buttermilk can be profitably fed to the hens and chickens when it is not required for the calves. It will be readily acknowledged that if, with the same farm force and no additional hard labor, we can considerably increase the income from the farm it should be done. We do not mean to be understood as advising every dairyman to engage in poultry keeping, for we do not, but to those who are fitted for the business and have some liking for it, and energy to conduct it properly, we commend it to their attention.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

With the present tendency of the markets sheep growers should breed mainly for mutton, and take what wool comes as an extra gift.

Eastern farmers are on the right track in substituting sheep for hogs as rapidly as possible. The latter belong properly to the great corn belt of the West.

Ready feeding and a steady growth make good wool as well as good lambs. We have heard experts claim that they could tell at about what period of growth the sheep had been kept upon a poor pasture, or with short rations, by noting with a microscope the thin and weak places on the wool staple.

Prof. Henry showed by experiment that it cost \$2.61 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to procure the same gain with pigs of about the same age; yet in the agricultural states there are from five to ten times more pigs than lambs. Why is this, when the lambs are so much more profitable?

If you really believe in mutton more than in fleece as the mainstay of the sheep industry, show your faith by continually grading up with the best mutton bucks. When your flock is on this basis you will find it much more satisfactory than when your profit depends wholly upon the idiosyncracies of the wool market.

There is a wide difference of opinion among those who are raising lambs for market whether early or late lambs pay the best, says a correspondent in "National Stockman." If the plans have been laid for early lambs, there is nothing to be done but to care for the lambs and push them for market as soon as possible. The ewes should have the very best of care from this time on. Give them good clean quarters, where they have pure air, plenty of good wholesome food and water. If the ewe is in good condition at time of lambing it may be well to give either roots or bran for a few days, which have a tendency to put the ewe in the best condition possible at that period. Too much stress cannot be put on the matter of dry, comfortable quarters. The room in which the ewes are kept should be light and easily ventilated, and bedding should be used in such quantities that the sheep are kept absolutely dry. The ewes need the watchful care of the attendant during the period of lambing, and yet no interference on his part will be necessary if everything is right with the ewe and lamb, provided the latter is strong. Care should be taken to see that the milk is started in the teats, as it sometimes happens that some obstruction exists which the young lamb is not able to overcome. As soon as the lambs are large enough to eat grain, which will be but a few weeks old, a place should be fixed for them into which the old sheep cannot get, and they should be provided with a little grain daily. They will soon eat this with a relish, and it will greatly assist in crowding them forward for early market. In several years of experience with both early and late lambs no profit has ever been found in the former unless they were sold early. If late lambs are to be raised, the ewes should be brought through the winter in good condition. Lambs that are dropped in the late spring are very apt to be neglected. The nice, sunshiny days entice the sheep from the barns, and they are sometimes allowed to remain out all night; a sudden change in the weather takes place, and the lambs coming in such storms as are wont to come at this particular season, perish. It is a question whether there is not a greater per cent of loss with late lambs than with those that come early. The reason for this is that those farmers who have sufficient enterprise to undertake the raising of early lambs for

market take better care of their flocks than those engaged in raising late ones. There is no question as to there being profit in raising lambs for market if the best is made of either plan. There must be a little better care taken of the ewes, which means more grain, and a better chance for market if early lambs are raised than late ones.

Australia will be the country in the future that will contend the most successfully with sheepraisers of the United States. England, Scotland and a few other European countries have studied the natures of the sheep for years past, and have succeeded in producing fine types of animals, but they have not the facilities for raising them on the extended scale that modern methods demand. This work is reserved more for such countries as our own and Australia. Recent accounts of Australian sheep raisers from both countries have to contend with about the same difficulties, and that the country is similar in many respects to ours, and that the wools produced there are almost identically the same. Australian raisers are just realizing the great sheep-raising capacities of their country, and the sheep industry is extending with remarkable rapidity. They have sent to England and other large manufacturing countries during the last ten years heavy exports of wool; which has undoubtedly had an effect in reducing the prices in the general markets. Even in our own country the imports of Australian wool have been heavy, and they will continue so long as there is a good market for them. From 1882 to 1885 the value of the wool product of the colonies of Australia increased from about \$78,000,000 to over \$105,000, and since 1885 the increase has been larger proportionately than before. During the season of 1890-91 the products of wool amounted to 1,626,205 bales, an increase in one year of over 151,000 bales. As our greatest competitor in the wool market, it is well to notice a few points that affect both countries. The shepherds in Australia have little to pay for pasture land, and good land at that. But many enemies have to be fought. Extreme drouths often ruin the pastures, and parasitic diseases and numerous rabbits deplete the flocks often to great extent. But there wool generally commands less price than in America. Improvements in Australian sheep raising have so far been in one direction only. It is that of reducing the expense of keeping the flocks, and cutting off risks and dangers from floods and other causes. The improvement of the flocks has received comparatively little attention. The wool is not, consequently, improving in value. It barely holds its own in the markets from year to year. But there is a steady demand for such wool, and to compete in the markets for such wool on the same line must require cheap methods of raising wool and good facilities. But it is not along this line which American farmers need to compete. It is not to their interest to attempt to raise the cheaper grades of wool, but to improve the flocks, and hence their wool, by every method possible, so that higher prices may be obtained. We have all the facilities for growing and for marketing satisfactorily the best grades of wool, and it is short-sighted policy for farmers to cling to their old scrub stock that does not produce better wool than that obtained from the Australian fields. High grades of fine wool are coming into greater use and demand every year, and prices are paid for these that are far more profitable to the grower than the indifferent grades. Our progressive method in improving our flocks will be the best solution to the problem of competing successfully with Australia, and the sooner we recognize this and devote all our energies in this direction the better it will be for the American farmer and the wool industry.

Driving against strong, cold winds is often attended with dangerous results.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Better stables.

More convenient stables.

More comfortable stables.

More attention to the care of teams.

Save feed by the free use of good blankets.

Time spent in caring for horses will be well rewarded.

A good horse deserves all the comforts that any farmer can give him.

Warm the bridle bits before you thrust them into the horses' mouths.

Imagine yourself in place of your horse and you will know better how to treat him.

Plenty of dry bedding on well drained floors adds materially to the comfort of horses in cold weather.

Make a resolution that you will breed your mares to only the best horses, if you have not already done so.

Self-closing doors for the stables in cold weather will prevent blasts that may cause colds among horses.

The year 1892 demonstrated more clearly than any preceding year that it pays best to raise only the best grades of horses.

"Not how many," but how good," would be a good motto for the farmer who expects to breed and raise horses in the near future.

It is one thing to make good resolutions and another thing to keep them. If you have resolved to treat your horses better during this year stick to it. Nothing will pay you better.

Make a list of your horses and put down a fair value after each name. Add it up and see how much capital you have invested in this direction. Lay the list away where you can find it the first day of next January. A comparison of such invoices will be valuable.

Unprofitable horses can eat a large hole into the farmer's bank account during January. This "bank account" may consist of valuable corn, oats or hay, but it represents wealth, just the same, and should not be wasted on horses that are not earning their living or growing in value.

It is much better to keep stallions where they can have free access to open space, so they can take exercise at will. Keeping them confined and rubbing them frequently with a brush or cloth makes them irritable, and is the prime cause of so many of them becoming dangerous.

It must not be forgotten by farmers and all men who breed horses, that form, disposition and the common

blemishes—curb, spavin, ringbone, splint and string-halt—are as hereditary as is the color of the hair. It must not be forgotten, too, that the mare must bear half the responsibility of the character of the foal.

As even a temperature as possible is what you want for your horses. While as a rule it is not a good policy to use blankets in the stable, during very cold weather they can be used to very great advantage. It is not only kind and humane, but a matter of economy. Animal heat must be kept up in order to sustain life, and it can be done cheaper with good blankets than by feeding an extra amount of high-priced grain.

The latest invention in the way of wheels which can be utilized by sulky makers is an air-tight wheel manufactured in England. It consists of a large chamber of compressed air, no rims or spokes being required, and looks like a circular rubber bag with a hole in the center through which the axle runs. Two flat circular plates with outward curved edges are fitted to the axle. When the bag is inflated it bulges out at the edges and is compressed in the middle by the circular plate. It is claimed that its invention will mark a revolution in wheel construction, and that the speed to be attained will astonish those who are surprised by the accomplishments of the pneumatic tire.

Horses require daily exercise in the open air, and can no more be expected to exist without it than their owners. Exercise is an essential feature in stable management and, like well-chosen food, tends to preserve the health of horses. Daily exercise is necessary for all horses unless they are sick; it assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and finally improves the whole system. We cannot expect much of a horse that has not been used to daily exercise, while such as have been daily exercised and well managed are capable of great exertion and fatigue. The exhaustion produced by want of rest is dangerous; such horses are always among the first victims of disease, and when attacked their treatment is embarrassing and unsatisfactory.

One of the most absurd features in the history of breeding during recent years is the extortionate prices asked for service by stallions having good trotting or pacing records. The figures were placed so high in many instances that if a good mare were regularly bred each year during her bearing life to one of these high-priced fellows it would probably take the value of all the product to pay the service fees unless the owner had a streak of lottery luck. Journals which devote considerable attention to the trotting horse have been hammering away at the subject for some time, and we are glad to see that their efforts have not been without effect. In the case of a good many noted sires that are quite as good as they were last year and of some that have better records as speed producers, last year's prices have been cut in two in the middle. If a man wants to take large chances he can pay \$500 or \$1000 for a service fee, but it is in the nature of a "flyer;" it is not business.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, room 1, 326 West Nueva street, San Antonio, Texas.

January 11, 1893.

A trip was commenced last Thursday to Kyle, Taylor, Round Rock and finished Monday night by returning to Austin to be in attendance on the stock raisers meeting on Tuesday, mention of which will be made hereafter.

B. H. Erskine the live stock man from Darby and representative in the Twenty-third Texas legislature from his county (Frio) was on same train with writer on his way to his duties at the capital and gave his views on various subjects, among which is home slaughter of cattle. He says that until there is a home market established for the cattle, that he does not think there will be any material advance in prices and that values will still in future continue occasionally to jump up and as quickly drop down, as has been the case for two or three years past and will be until there is a little refrigerator of our very own, and its adjuncts firmly founded somewhere on our Texas coast. Mr. Erskine thinks the solution to the season problem in his section is artesian wells, of which there are quite a number in his county, none of which are over or even 1000 feet deep and furnish a good supply of good water, which can easily be utilized for irrigation.

J. D. McGaughey, a prominent cowman from Jones county, also rode on same train on his way home from the Kerrville country after a jaunt of a couple of weeks in that neighborhood. He says he has been out feeling around to see what yearlings are worth and contemplates laying in a supply in the early spring. Mr. McGaughey thinks the bottom has been reached on cattle and henceforth they will sell for more money than for the last three or four years and the difference will not be in cents. Here are views from two stock men that are almost contrary; which is the correct one? It is to be hoped the latter.

At busy little Kyle, with her bran new hotel just opened by the accommodating proprietor, Otto Peiper, the writer was made to feel at home by all who learned who he was and his business, especially Lee J. Roundtree the gifted young editor and owner of that truly live paper, "The Star Vindicator," R. A. Turner and W. F. Donald and Harris & Harris, all of them butchers who deserve the hearty support of the citizens of Kyle and vicinity.

Apropos of the new hotel above mentioned will say it is the International and Great Northern hotel and the ad. will soon appear in the JOURNAL. Look out for it.

Jack Stubbs, a raiser of fine horses, short runners, and T. J. Kelly a first-class handler of all kinds of fast horses, but whose specialty is rosters and pacers, spent Friday in Kyle looking for a location, favorable for a track for training and general purposes, at which to go into the business "right."

W. W. Lock, one of the most prominent stockmen of that community, left about ten days ago for some point in Florida with a shipment of two cars of mules.

D. A. Porter was in Friday from his fine Jersey farm, near town. He says his stock generally are in fine shape, but he is getting too old to handle them (he appeared young and spry to me, despite his years) and in consequence is gradually selling out his herd. Of course he will keep a few for milk and butter for himself and family but wants to sell all the rest, and, in fact, is at it, as he sold the day before three of his graded cows, one one-half, one three-quarter and one seven-eighths at \$45 each.

H. Hellman, a big merchant and big stockman of Kyle, sold same day three

high grade Jersey cows at \$75 each. Both of these sales were made to P. R. Tucker of Llano, who proposes starting a dairy up in his town with them.

L. Coffee and Jerry M. Nance, both leading stockmen and feeders of Hayes county, returned Friday morning from a trip to St. Louis, where they went with a shipment of beeves, each taking five cars of his own and also five cars for Tom Anderson and one car for A. D. McGehee. This last car was fat cattle cut out of a bunch recently purchased by Mr. McGehee. The rest are on feed. Mr. Coffee says they struck a very fair market and sold at prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$3 60 according to grade and condition of cattle; says he is very well satisfied, and there is "no kick coming" from him.

From him it was learned that Dale & Co., of the Bonham country in North Texas, had a lot of nice, very nice steers on the market (2102 head), on which they realized \$3.90. These were good. Then again there was a lot of Western grass cattle from somewhere in the Sabinal country that were poor, miserable things and has him wondering why people send such stuff to market. Did not even want to learn what they sold for and would not have told if he had.

About this time night pranced up and I pranced off on the train for Taylor. There I arrived in due time and put up at the Taylor hotel, which is "good enough, what there is of it, such as it is."

Saturday morning I took the streets to gather news items, etc. Not being acquainted with a soul I labored under a great disadvantage until W. L. Darlington found me when in a very short time I had met more men than I could remember had I had two memories.

W. C. Wright was in from his ranch near town Saturday, where he is feeding 1020 good Durham steers, and says they are doing fine on cotton seed meal and hulls. He is also feeding a choice load for the World's fair and is striving to make them weigh on an average 2300 pounds, and confidently expects to accomplish the desired result, although he has had them only thirty days on feed.

Mr Wright remarked to your correspondent that he had the largest beef in Texas. He is a grass beef, full blood Durham, six years old and weighs 2500 pounds. Can anyone beat it?

Frank Rhodes was also interviewed. He says his stock is doing well and will go on through the winter in shape. Mr. Rhodes has a fine pasture in Lampasas county which he wants to sell. Says he is now located at Taylor and wants to concentrate all his business at one point, hence he wants to sell that ranch. Somebody will get a good one.

J. B. Pumphrey, one of the most prominent stockmen of his county, who is also interested in the Taylor national bank and a pleasant man to meet, also gave me some items. He is feeding a lot of 320 steers at Anson, Jones county, on corn, oats, hay, cane, seed, meal and in fact everything that is calculated to put flesh on them; and 1200 head at Taylor on straight corn, and says the whole "shooting match" is doing remarkably well.

Mr. Pumphrey also unconsciously gives the JOURNAL a "boost" by saying that he has been a regular subscriber since it was started and wants it to continue coming to his address until he or it becomes extinct. He would not have a cow or deal in them at all and be without the JOURNAL.

The gentleman being large, portly and good looking was mistaken Monday night for George B. Loving by the writer. Is an apology necessary, if so, to whom is it due?

Francis Allison was no less pleasant and accommodating than the others. Mr. Allison is also a stockman and feeder of large dimensions in every way. He is now feeding 700 good beeves on cotton seed and corn and reports them as taking their feed all right and improving rapidly.

W. L. Darlington says he is not feeding yet and does not intend to com-

mence till about the 1st of March, when he expects to push 150 head to the front for the May market. Mr. Darlington says they will not take to their feed quite as readily nor eat as much in the spring as during the winter, but what they do eat does them more good. He does not believe in feeding three months in bad weather when the same, or a better, result can be obtained by feeding two months in good weather. He says he does not think there will be any great money made in cattle till those interested get to raising them with their own money and on their own land, and when this state of affairs is obtained the owner can then sit in his easy chair and say, "Phil, come down and see me. I have — beeves that I expect you would like to have." Please accept thanks, Mr. Darlington, for kindness shown me while in your town.

E. A. Robertson, of the firm of Bland & Robertson of Taylor, dealers in real estate and fine live stock, passed through Round Rock Sunday night on his way to Georgetown. Something is up.

Jack Harris of Round Rock was interviewed. He says he has been here for thirty-seven years and never saw things generally in better shape than at present. Better crops were made than was anticipated and good prices realized. Farm work now is a little backward on account of the heavy rains coming at an unusual time of the year and unexpectedly, but men are rustling for the future whenever the weather permits.

In Round Rock, the Herrick hotel is undoubtedly the place to stop, for traveling men as well as stock men. T. C. Mitchell is the proprietor and a more accommodating man you will not find in any country. This man is always and forever rustling round finding out the wants of his guests and immediately satisfying them and in every way his endeavors are for the comfort of his guests. The table is fine: one never knows when he is satisfied with the good dishes, well cooked, that are placed before him, not once a day but three times, and seven days in the week. The rooms are all that could be desired. Remember the place and when you visit Round Rock stop at the Herrick.

Thanks are due and hereby tendered that prince of good fellows, S. A. Pennington, who owns a first-class confectionery store and jeweler's shop in Round Rock, where it is well to take your trade.

The stockraisers' meeting was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock in the gentlemen's parlor at the Driskill hotel in Austin, as per call for said meeting issued by George West of Oakville. Col. C. M. Rogers was elected temporary chairman. A vote was called for permanent chairman and Hon. E. R. Lane of San Antonio was elected, while C. G. Caldwell of Austin was elected permanent secretary. There was not a dissenting voice to the above proceedings.

Mr. Lane being absent a committee of three consisting of Tobe Wood of Victoria, Vories P. Brown of San Antonio and Maj. Seth Mabry of Austin was appointed to wait upon the gentleman and notify him of his election to the chair. Adjournment was then taken till 7:30 at night to meet at the same place.

In the afternoon an attempt was made to hold a caucus, but the majority were not inclined that way and it did not materialize. The afternoon was spent by the stockmen in visiting the various points of interest around the capitol city, (principal of which is the "dammed river," where they went in considerable numbers) and in agreeable conversation around the hotel.

At 7:30 sharp the meeting was again rapped to order by Chairman Lane. Besides the stockmen congregated in the parlor was quite a number of the members of the legislature, who could not attend the morning meeting and for whose presence the adjournment had been taken.

The convention immediately got

down to business. Chairman Lane took the floor and gave a clear explanation of the calling of the meeting and the objects.

It was then moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to be known as the legislative committee to take the matter in hand and present it properly and at the right time or times to the legislature for its consideration. No other duties of said committee were defined.

The motion carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed: G. W. Fulton, Jr., of Gregory; A. H. Pierce of Wharton county; Maj. Seth Mabry, Austin; E. M. House, Austin; Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Angelo; Col. C. M. Rogers, Austin; R. W. Stayton, Corpus Christi; George West, Oakville; G. W. Littlefield, Austin.

It was then moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the chairman's name be added to the committee.

Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Governor Hogg and invite him to be present at the next meeting. Following were appointed: M. Sanson, A. H. Pierce, E. M. House.

Speeches were then called for, and among those who responded and showed the convention where they were on the question at issue were Geo. P. Finlay, Galveston; Senator George T. Jester, Corsicana; Senator Kirk of Lavacca county; Representative Graves of Karnes; Senator Lawhon of Wilson; Representative Erskine of Frio, and others whose names the writer failed to get. A. G. Kenedy of Bee must also be mentioned as a member favorable to the proposed measures.

Moved, seconded and carried that convention adjourn till 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday.

It was afterwards ascertained that the governor could not meet with us before 3, consequently the meeting was postponed until that hour, when the chairman announced "order in the convention." On this occasion several ladies graced the assemblage with their presence.

Moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings be dispensed with.

Moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed by the chair to request the governor to address the convention. Accordingly Dr. J. B. Taylor, R. W. Stayton and J. M. McFadden were appointed. The committee discharged its duty by escorting the governor to the front, where he was introduced by the chairman in a few appropriate remarks, and delivered an address which was interesting, instructive and furnished an abundance of material for profound study.

A letter from the president of the Women's World's Fair Exhibit association of Texas was here handed to the chairman and in turn handed to the secretary, who read it to the convention. It was an appeal to the stockmen as a convention or as individuals for pecuniary assistance in the erection of the Texas building at Chicago.

A resolution was offered and adopted to give the legislative committee full discretion in adopting such ways and means as they see fit for the accomplishment of the desired end.

Legislative committee reported, asking for more time.

Resolution offered by G. W. Fulton, Jr., and adopted unanimously that the efforts of the noble women of Texas to creditably represent the state at the Columbian exposition meet with the hearty commendation of this convention, and the convention urges its individual members to respond liberally to their call for aid.

Moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the members of this convention, collectively as a convention and individually, extend their thanks to the proprietor of the hotel for the universal kindness and courtesy shown his guests and the members of this association during the entire meeting.

Moved, seconded and unanimously carried that John Bennett of San Antonio "set 'em up," and he did.

Resolution offered by E. S. Hughes

and unanimously adopted by a rising vote that the thanks of this convention be extended Hon. E. R. Lane and C. G. Caldwell for the able and courteous manner in which they have discharged their official duties.

Moved, seconded and carried that the convention adjourn sine die.

The legislative committee held a meeting immediately after adjournment and appointed a sub-committee to have entire control of the proceedings.

Among the prominent stockmen present at the convention and those whom the writer had the pleasure of meeting in the corridors of the Driskill may be mentioned J. B. Pumphrey, Taylor; G. W. Fulton, Jr.; George West, Oakville; Ike West, Sol West, San Antonio; B. F. West, Refugio; W. H. Kyle, Victoria county; W. F. Pettus, Sr., Goliad; William Ragland, J. H. Pressnal, John T. Lytle, San Antonio; Buck Wills, Taylor; J. J. Welder, J. M. McFadden, Victoria; Al McFadden, San Antonio; T. B. Lee, Texas L. S. Com. Co.; Jerome Harris, San Antonio; C. W. Merchant, Abilene; William Blocker, Ike Pryor, E. M. House, Austin; P. B. Butler, Kennedy; E. Ray, Pettus; W. J. Porter, Goliad county; M. Sanson, Alvarado; John Bennett, J. N. Chittum, San Antonio; John L. Clare, Beeville; Henry Rothe, Hondo City; Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Angelo; T. P. McCampbell, Berclair; William McCutchen, Sweet Home; A. H. Pierce, better known as "Shanghai," Wharton county; W. O. Woodley, Yoakum; S. B. Moore, Moulton; Siras W. Lucas, who, by the way, says he would never undertake to run a ranch without the JOURNAL and cannot do without it at all.

THOSE STOLEN CATTLE.

The Marks and Brands of the 241 Head Captured at St. Louis.

Secretary J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Northwestern Texas has kindly furnished the JOURNAL with the number of head and the marks and brands of the cattle recently sold in St. Louis by the man Hayes, from Higgins. Hayes is still in custody, but claims his innocence and says he will prove it. The following is the list, and any one owning any of the cattle described would do well to correspond with Mr. Loving at Jacksboro:

Ten cows branded V bar marked crop left. All in straight mark and brand.

Thirty-nine cows branded t on left side and hip, marked underslope left and underbit right. Some of these were in various marks and others old brands.

Thirty-six cows branded G on left side and hip and right shoulder, marked crop and underslope left and jingle-bob right. All in straight marks and brands.

Seven cows branded E on left side and same on left hip, marked crop left and underslope right. Various marks and some branded J.

Five cows branded T—J (connected) on left hip. Some of these had various marks and other brands.

One cow branded K H both sides and marked swallowfork left and crop right.

One cow branded K H left side, K H left hip and 4 left thigh; marked swallowfork left and crop left.

One cow branded 96 left side and hip; marked crop left and underslope right; other old brands.

One cow branded half circle left jaw; half circle F left hip and other (undescribable) brands; marked crop left and split and under half crop right.

Two cows branded K H on both sides and several "Cs" on both sides and hip. Marked crop both ears.

One cow branded S on both hips and t both thighs; marked crop both ears.

Twenty-one cows branded with the "hash knife" and in various marks.

One cow branded S left side and O left hip, marked crop left and overslope right, claimed for Ellison Bro.'s.

Seventeen steers branded V— left side; marked crop left; one bull among them.

Twenty-five steers branded G left side, G both hips, G right shoulder, marked crop and underslope left, jinglebob right.

One steer branded C—II left side, C left hip and V—D right side; marked underslope right and underslope left.

Two steers brand E left side and hip, and other brands; marked underslope left and underbit right.

One steer branded with a diamond on left shoulder and T L left hip; marked underslope both ears.

Seven steers, branded K K left side, with other brand on both hips and marked underslope left and crop right.

One steer, with three brands on left side and hip one may be J M (connected), the one on the hip S, marked, swallowfork left and crop right.

Eighteen steers branded E left side and hip; marked crop left and underslope right and various other marks.

Twenty-four steers branded T-J (connected) left hip and side; marked underslope both ears and other marks.

Three steers branded T-J (connected) left side and hips; marked underbit left and underslope right.

Three steers branded J on left side and hip; all dulapped; marked crop and split left and crop right.

Three steers, branded K K left side, marked underslope left and crop right. One of these three was a bull.

One steer branded S left side and hip and — S T left hip or thigh; marked underslope left.

One steer branded H-D (connected) left hip, B right side and B right hip; marked crop and split left, crop right.

One steer branded diamond J on right hip and other old brands; marked swallowfork left and crop right.

One steer branded W left side, H left hip; marked swallowfork left and crop right.

Two steers branded H D, connected, left hip; marked crop left and split right.

One steer branded as the two above, and another brand on left side; marked same.

One steer branded C S left side; marked crop left and underbit right.

One steer branded 7— left side and other brands; marked crop left and undercrop right.

One steer branded with a "block" on left side; marked crop left.

One steer branded X X above a — on left side, H D (connected) right hip and X on right thigh; marked overslope right.

One steer branded C right hip, W right side, H right hip; marked underslope-right.

One steer branded with a heart and cross on left side and H on left hip; marked overslope and underbit left and underslope right.

One steer branded 7 on left jaw, 7-K (connected) left side; marked crop left and underslope right.

Five calves branded T J (connected) on left hip; marked underslope both ears.

One calf branded G left side and hip and right shoulder; marked crop and underslope left and jinglebob right.

A Married Lady

Snatched from the very grasp of death. In company with her husband she came to Fort Worth and was examined by four different physicians. They all pronounced it a very dangerous case of cancer of the womb and the only hope to receive her was the knife, which one medical gentleman informed her would most likely prove fatal. The afflicted lady heard of Dr. D. M. Bye, and his Balm Oil, which cures cancers, tumors and all malignant growths. She visited Dr. Bye and the result was the same as with all who go to him for treatment, she is now rejoicing in perfect health. The Balm Oils have not made a single failure. They are a specific in all skin diseases, in chronic nasal catarrh as well as those of a more malignant type. Consultations and examinations free. All communications by letter answered promptly. Office, Hendricks building corner Main and Second streets.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

J. G. Witherspoon, of Crowell, is here to-day.

J. L. Chittum came in from San Antonio this morning.

T. W. Roberts, of the 6666 ranch, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth.

Mr. Tinnon of Tinnon & Sparks, Georgetown, came in Monday night.

J. B. Carnahan, the Bear creek stock farmer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

S. J. Wilm, of Morgan, is here to-day. Says his cattle are all in good shape.

A. Silberstein of Dallas, a well-known cattleman, was here Wednesday on business.

Charley McFarland of Aledo was here on Tuesday, and says his steers are in good shape.

Frank Morgan, live stock agent of the Southern Kansas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Hy Keenan, who so ably does the live stock business for the "Q," was a visitor here this week.

James Hall represented for Vinita on Tuesday. Says cattle round about his place are in good shape.

John Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., was mixing with the many cattlemen in Fort Worth on Tuesday.

A. E. McCarty, of Ennis, a prominent and well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. W. Blocker, of San Angelo, was in Fort Worth on Wednesday and reports cattle as doing well.

Pres Addington of Henrietta spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. He says cattle are fat and doing well and range is good.

W. R. Moore went to his Denton feeding pens Monday. Says the little Burnett steers are beauties and are doing fine on feed.

Capt. Jasper Hayes, treasurer of the Llano company, after spending several days in Fort Worth, returned Tuesday morning to Tennessee.

Albert Berry came in from Waco last night. Says he saw lots of good cattle there, but the owners have got prices clean out of reach.

David D. Hill of Choctaw, I. T., came in from Baird last night, where he has been on a visit. Says stock and range in Callahan are in good shape.

Harry M. Catlett, the handsome cattleman from Colorado City, was here Monday. He can't tell anything new more than what has already been said.

J. T. Spear of Quanah, who sold his steers the other day, didn't feel easy without any, so he just bought 400 more, and says he feels very comfortable now.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, representative of Scaling & Tamblin, came down yesterday and says the recent snow storm in his country did not do any damage to stock.

William Earhart, a prominent Las Cruces, N. M., stockman, is here and says his country has suffered quite a little the past few months from drouth, but is now in very good shape.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene came in this morning from San Antonio and the Southern country. Says cattle generally are doing well, but occasionally a poor lot are to be found. Some of Clabe's friends say he bought 5000 steers the other day, but he denies it.

Thomas B. Lee of Chicago, manager of the Texas Live Stock Commission company of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, arrived in Fort Worth last Saturday from San Antonio and left Monday for Austin to attend the stockmen's convention. He returned to this city on Thursday. Mr. Lee is well pleased with this, his first, visit to Texas, and says he'll come again and often. He reports cattle said to be in good shape in all parts of the state, while the range is generally fine. The Texas Live Stock Commission company has only been organized about two and a half years, but during that time has made a reputation for itself that would be an honor to a house aged in the commission business. This company sells nothing but Texas and Territory cattle and sheep, or such as go to the quarantine yards. Mr. Lee will be in Fort Worth for several days.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Hogg, who has always favored the live stock interests of the state, and who fully recognizes that the industry is entitled to fair and equitable laws, regarding quarantine, etc., in his annual message to the legislature has the following to say regarding the stock quarantine:

A well regulated quarantine system for the protection of the stock interests of this state against infectious and epidemic diseases, as well as to guard the citizens against hardships imposed on them by the quarantine laws of the Federal government and neighboring states, was advised by message to the special session of the last legislature, but no further action was taken on the subject. Your attention is respectfully called to the importance of the matter with the hope that the interests involved may so assert themselves that suitable legislation at this session to protect them may be the result.

If You Are a Traveler,

Remember when you visit Corpus Christi to request the hackman to drop you at the St. James, where you will be properly treated.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

AGRICULTURAL.

We are frequently advised to do a good deal of head work at this time of year, and this is well. Look back over the year and note the ventures that have proved most profitable to you, likewise those that have been least profitable, and lay your plans for this year accordingly.

This is the period of the year when one of the compensations of farm life is manifest. In a score of other occupations he who would succeed must be at his work from early morn till late at night 300 days in the year. With the farmer this is not necessarily so. He can afford a month or two of moderate leisure and not have his bread and butter cut off.

Implements may be repaired during this month. Whiffle trees may be made to replace those broken last summer. It is a convenience to have a surplus of these on hand. These, if painted, will last about twice the usual length if exposed often to the weather. A few gallons of paint, applied where it is needed, is a most profitable investment. The low price of paint stuffs at present should encourage farmers to use it more liberally. It will not take long to give the wagon a coat or two of red paint now while you are not pushed. Stripes and scrolls add nothing to the durability of a wagon.

We too often see farmers in winter clad in a manner that forebodes a preparation for eternal summer. Not that their clothing is not sufficiently good, but it too light in weight and texture for the constant exposure that attends the daily routine of the farm during the winter. We are certain that many farmers shorten their days from pure exposure; not that they should remain more indoors, but add more comforts to their bodies than they do. This does not altogether come from lack of money to purchase such clothing, but more from neglect, and the trouble that comes in caring for and using such additional articles necessary to health and comfort. It is not within reason that the same quantity of clothing that one wears indoors should suffice for comfort out of doors; but too many of us persist in making the same quantity and quality do for both, and suffer in consequence. It is then the part of wisdom that we pay more attention to our winter wardrobe and provide such articles as will be warm, yet not so heavy as to burden us when at work.

Soil Moisture.

When ground is plowed in the spring and a stratum of soil four or six inches in depth is shaved completely from that below and reversed in a loose condition upon it there is provided a covering which acts as a strong mulch. It has for a long time been observed by studious, observant farmers that this checks in a marked degree the loss of water by evaporation from the undisturbed soil. Precise figures have been lacking, however, until recently the Pennsylvania experiment station made careful investigations. One plat was plowed April 27, 1892, and the soil was carefully tested in comparison with a similarly unplowed field, May 6. The unplowed ground contained in the upper four feet 9.13 pounds less water per square foot than did the plowed ground, an equivalent of 1.75 inches of rainfall. When it is observed that the amount of water available for crop production on almost all lands is less than that which can be used to the best advantage, when one year is taken with another, such a fact has an important bearing upon problems of tillage. It teaches that where corn and potato ground is to be plowed in the spring, the plowing should be done as soon as the soil is dry enough to permit it, and that where corn is to be planted upon fall plowing, the disc harrow, or similar tool, should be used upon this ground as early as practical, to avoid a needless loss of water by surface

evaporation. The prevention of excessive waste of soil water is not the only important gain which results from early spring tillage. With all clay soils and clayey loams there is a certain degree of dryness at which they work with the least resistance, and are at the same time in the best possible tilth; as these soils pass from the excessive wet stage through the stage of best moisture to that of too little, they shrink and draw together into the large or small clods which are so annoying, so productive of labor, and so preventive of large yields. The ground referred to in the above experiment was plowed on April 28, was left in excellent tilth; but that which, side by side with it, lay eight days longer without plowing had developed in it during that time a greater number of clods of extreme size and excessive hardness, and as a consequence it became necessary to go over this ground twice with a loaded harrow, twice with a disc harrow and twice with a heavy roller before it was brought into a condition of tilth only approximating that which it might have had had it been plowed on April 28. Not only did the delay in plowing increase fourfold the labor of fitting the ground, but at the same time it resulted in an unnecessary waste of water, which was really large and greatly needed. We are fast coming to believe that surface tillage diminishes the rate of evaporation from the soil; but as yet we are without positive data in regard to just how great this saving may be. This question was also studied at the above station. It was found that during sixty-four days, for each column of soil one square foot in section and six feet long, the uncultivated ground had dried 8.84 pounds more than cultivated. A saving of 8.84 pounds per square foot is equivalent to a rainfall of 1.7 inches; 301.49 pounds of water are required for a pound of dry matter in corn, and the above savings of water in times of shortage should increase the yield of dry matter per acre 1277 pounds, which is about 14 per cent of a good yield. It should be observed that the retaining of water already in the ground, to the extent indicated above, must be much more servicable to crops than to have an equivalent added to the surface in the form of rain, for in all such cases a very large portion of that, especially in dry times, is returned at once to the air without passing through the crop.

HOW FARMERS GET RICH.

Some Experience and Advice.

Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

"The way we accumulated our little pile," said a wealthy ex-farmer to me one day, "was simply by spending less than we made. We sold grain, hogs, chickens, butter and vegetables, and we laid one-half of the proceeds by and lived on the other half. Our farm was small, and the soil neither deep nor rich, but I cultivated it thoroughly, applied all the manure I could make or get for nothing, was careful to save the best grain for seed, took good care of it and planted it at the right time, and I always raised a crop. Sometimes it was a light one and sometimes it was extra heavy, so that I averaged very fairly.

"We never bought anything we could get along without. When we

thought we needed an article we always considered well to see if we couldn't substitute something we already had before buying it. When we did buy anything we took good care of it and made it last two or three times as long as most people do. We found that we could get along very well without tea and coffee by using milk instead, either hot or cold, just as best suited us at the time. That was quite a saving. We sold our eggs, chickens and surplus fruits and vegetables to one groceryman, of whom we bought our groceries, and at the annual settlement he invariably paid us over \$100 in cash.

"When we loaned our first \$500 out at 10 per cent and it brought us \$50 at the end of the year we thought it was like finding money. We soon had another \$500 drawing interest, and then another, and in a few years we were receiving more in interest than we made off the farm. Then we eased up and worked only to make a living off the land. When our pile reached \$10,000, which it did in what seems to me a remarkably short time after we made our first loan, we sold the farm for a good price, moved into town and have been taking it easy ever since.

"Our income is something over \$1500 a year, all from loans on real estate secured by mortgages. We never foreclose or compound interest on any one who makes an honest effort to pay up. Everybody knows that, and therefore we always have applications for more money than we have to loan."

"What do you think is the chief cause of the present discontent among so many farmers?" I asked.

"Extravagance and bad management," replied the old chap, emphatically. "No living farmer can spend more than he makes and keep his head above water. Neither can any man spend half his time loafing about town and run a farm successfully. Whisky and tobacco have stolen many a man's farm from him, and indulgence in needless luxuries has ruined thousands, while bad management has blighted the prospects of still other thousands."

"Do you call tea and coffee luxuries?" I meekly asked.

"Yes, sir!" said he. "What sense is there in paying good money for tea and coffee when you have a river of good cheap milk on the farm? They are needless luxuries on a farm, as are expensive carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, fine lace curtains, gew-gaws and knick-knacks. A farmer who wishes to accumulate wealth should buy only such articles as will stand wear and tear and save labor, both in and out of the house.

"A good, solid, oak chair costs less than a flimsy cane-bottomed one, and will last ten times longer. A big plain, solid, wood rocking chair with a feather cushion in it is much more comfortable and safe than a crindled and filagreed upholstered one, and it will last a lifetime, while the other won't look respectable five years. A good rag carpet costs less than half what a serviceable ingrain does, while it answers the purpose quite as well. Silver and china don't make a meal taste any better than steel, tin and plain ware. A vehicle or machine that is properly cared for will do better service and last ten to twenty times longer than one that is carelessly knocked about and left exposed to the weather. An ani-

mal or fowl that is housed in warm, dry quarters eats less than one that is exposed to cold storms. These are some of the things a farmer who wants to get along needs to look after. He must learn to save. To save labor, save heat, save food, save money! He must study how to do the best thing in the best manner and at the best time.

"There is not a farmer in the country to-day but can do better than he is now doing. Not one but can stop a dozen little financial leaks if he will. Not one but can make more clear money by studying how to run his farm right than he can by studying how to run the government. Not one but can get out of debt and can keep out if he will learn his business and exercise good common sense. I am satisfied that farming is the safest and most profitable business, considering the capital invested, that a careful, sensible, skillful man can engage in to-day."

And the old fellow walked off with the air of one who is satisfied that he has cracked some pretty hard nuts. And he had!

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STOCK FARMING.

A correspondent of Home and Farm has this to say about sorghum: It must be kept as green as it can be possibly kept, and fed in a green state. I planted one acre this year, planted it thick in the drill and made drills about three feet apart. I hoed it once and plowed it twice. The preparing of the land and working it cost me about four days work, and when it began to head out I began to feed it. I had three horses and four hogs which I fed on it for three months before it was gone. My hogs were poor when I began to feed them and when the sorghum was gone they were fat enough for meat and I had not fed them a bite of corn and had them in a close pen all the time. As long as the sorghum lasted my horses did not eat a bushel of corn and they were in better condition than my neighbors' horses that had been eating corn all the time. My horses would not eat the sorghum until it had headed out and got sweet, then they eat stalks and all. It may take a horse that has never eaten any sorghum a week to learn how to eat it. Then I assure you they will eat it every time they get a chance, and it will never hurt them. I never cut any more sorghum than I wish to feed, until there is danger of a freeze, then cut all that is left in the patch, haul it in immediately and rick it.

The Question of Shelter.

Following in the wake of the recent decided touch of severe weather come reports of great losses of live stock on the ranges. So long as this system of stock raising is practiced such losses are bound to occur as often as the season proves severe, but it is of interest to note that in many of the more favored portions of the range country stockmen are gradually coming to the conclusion that the risk is too great to be run and are casting about for new and better methods of handling their herds which must in the nature of the case include provision for shelter and feed during the storms which sweep across the prairies with such destructive effect. It will of course be a long time before adequate protection will be provided all over the range country but the idea has taken root and is steadily growing in favor of smaller herds better bred and better cared for.

These annually recurring losses on the range serve to emphasize the necessity for better winter care of live stock on farms. Upon the general introduction of the improved breeds of live stock there was much insistence by writers and speakers on the building of barns for the proper care of valuable animals, and many were led into an investment so large that it failed in many cases to return adequate interest. Barns are good things, but like all other good things there is a limit to the amount which can profitably be invested in them. Where conditions will warrant there should always be found roomy and well-built barns; of these conditions each man must be his own judge. But because a farmer cannot afford as costly a barn as his neighbor it does not follow that exposure of his stock is the only thing left him. The current of teaching nowadays runs rather against the erection of costly barns except in cases where the financial condition of the farmer will amply justify the outlay; but this does not mean that he should be content with the shelter furnished by a fence because he cannot afford a big barn.

The economy of shelter for live stock has been so often and so forcibly set forth that a repetition of it would be merely threshing over very old straw. Most intelligent farmers know that animals will use their feed for their own comfort before putting any of it to the profit of their masters, either in beef or milk. The less they need their feed for their internal furnaces whereby life and bodily comfort are maintained the more they will place at the disposition of the owner. Shelter is necessary

to the profitable maintenance of stock on the farm. If it can be the complete shelter of well-built barns so much the better; if sheds only can be afforded let them be provided, but at all events give shelter. Thrifty animals grow winter overcoats which stand them well in hand as protection from the cold if only they are kept from the effect of cutting, piercing wind. Even the mercury in the bulb shows a higher temperature when protected from icy blasts and the bodily thermometer registers a much greater variation. The very least a man can do for his stock and still claim standing in a Christian community is to furnish them with a complete wind-break. This does not mean a board fence nor a grove in the open (through the latter is better than nothing), but it means a wind-tight enclosure through which drafts of cold air cannot whistle. To this should in all cases be added a rain-proof roof. The commonest form of cheap shelter is a court enclosed on three sides leaving it open toward the south, and few farmers are there who cannot afford such an enclosure.

The man who makes his beasts their own firemen must foot the fuel bill.—Breeder's Gazette.

INDIGESTION IN ANIMALS.

It is the Cause of Very Many Maladies—How It May be Avoided.

Colic—Remedy for.

The Orange Judd Farmer.

Almost every disease from which the animals of the farm suffer may be traced to faults in feeding which result in indigestion. This failure to dispose of food healthfully leads to trouble in the digestive organs, and through them to brain, lungs and heart. The great sympathetic system of nerves form what is termed a plexus, or a number of them all diverging from the two leading branches that proceed from the brain. One of these controls the action of the heart, another that of the lungs, another that of the muscles of the lower limbs, and another the action of all the direct organs of digestion. Thus the stomach truly becomes the key to the whole system, and when this goes wrong the whole body is sick. Thus we find this common disorder produces stagger of horses, otherwise congestion of the brain; mad staggers of cattle, or inflammation of the brain; paralysis of pigs, by which the use of the lower limbs is lost; difficulty of breathing, functional disorder of the heart and several other serious disorders that occur very frequently among farm cattle. These diseases are rarely attributed to the true cause, but in ignorance of this, local treatment of the most barbarous kind is resorted to by the owners and, sad to say, by alleged veterinarians who have no conception of the real nature of the disease. It is a trite but true saying that prevention is the best cure. This, however, has little force in this regard, for those who do not know the character of disorders can not take the necessary means of prevention.

THE CAUSES OF INDIGESTION are many. Overfeeding on any kind of food; the use of improper food; improperly prepared food; too hasty feeding, and the watering of animals directly after a meal are the most frequent causes of the disorder. Horses fed to excess on green feed, especially when it is wet with dew or rain, are almost invariably attacked by a fit of colic; sometimes of the flatulent kind, the formation of carbonic acid gas in the stomach or intestines, thus producing intense suffering and the imminent danger of a rupture of the stomach, which is quickly fatal. Gorging with grain or ground feed is another frequent cause of the trouble. But the spasmodic form of the disease is still more serious, cramps and spasms of the bowels occurring, which torture the animal, and the effect on the brain of this nervous disturbance produces that inability to stand which is commonly called staggers. Or the animal

may eat too heartily when wearied by overwork, or may drink cold water to excess when heated, and in such cases this form of colic often occurs.

IN CATTLE THIS DISEASE

most frequently takes the form of bloating, from the gas which is given out by the fermenting food. This trouble is to be expected when the cows are turned on green clover when it is wet with dew or rain. Then the heat of the stomach causes active fermentation and the evolution of this gas in large quantities. Or the cattle may gorge themselves with dry corn-stalks or other coarse food, and for the want of water the dry mass packs in the stomach and remains undigested. This is a dangerous form of indigestion and is known as dry murrain in common parlance among stockmen. The animal suffers exceedingly, moans and frequently becomes frantic from the inflammation of the brain which results. Another form, commonly known as anthrax, or black leg, results in the poisoning of the blood, and the tissues of the flanks and shoulders become infiltrated with the black, disorganized blood and the animal quickly perishes. Similar diseases occur in swine from the same causes, and the prevailing cholera of these animals is undoubtedly due, in the first attack at least, to continued indigestion of unsuitable food.

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

sick of these ailments should first be such as will relieve the bowels and stomach of the undigested food. Any cooling laxative will do this, and as the liquid form is the best, a solution of Epsom salts may be first given, or a pint or quart of raw linseed oil may be substituted in the case of a horse. As the horse, by reason of its more active nervous system, suffers more than other animals, its treatment may be more particularly described. The spasmodic form is recognized by pronounced symptoms. The animal leaves its feed, appears dull and restless, evincing all the indications of pain in the abdomen. It looks back at the flanks, attempts to urinate without results, paws with its front feet, kicks, rolls on the ground, heaves at the flanks, and is covered with cold sweat. The spasm then passes off for a time, but returns with renewed violence. All the previous manifestations are repeated, the horse lies stretched out, groans, and breathes with rapidity. In time if there is no relief, the animal dies in one of the spasms, or recovers exhibiting considerable weakness. The treatment recommended by prominent veterinarians is as follows: An ounce each of chloroform, laudanum and sulphuric ether, with eight ounces of raw linseed oil, is given at a dose.

This remedy includes both the anodyne to relieve the nervous excitement and the purge to relieve the bowels. A remedy recommended by the Edinburgh Veterinary college, says a writer in Breeder and Sportsman, is to give two ounces each of laudanum and turpentine, with a pint of linseed oil. Another, which is in frequent use, is two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, with four drams of aloes rubbed down in a pint of cold water. The trouble most often follows the too copious drinking of cold water on a hot day, when the animal is heated by work in the field, or is over-driven. Or it may occur from the too common mistake of liberal watering immediately after feeding, thus washing the undigested food into the bowels, where it forms an obstruction and gives rise to these very serious symptoms.

FLATULENT COLIC

consists of the gathering in the bowels of gas from undigested and fermenting food, and sometimes results in rupture of the stomach or the intestines. This is almost immediately fatal, the animal falling into a state of collapse, from which it does not recover. The most noticeable symptom of this form is the dullness and sleepiness of the horse. The abdomen is distended and when struck resounds like a drum. It mostly follows a meal of soft, moist food, as clover, sloppy cut feed, brewers' grains,

or ensilage. The horse does not throw himself down, or if he lies, he does it cautiously. The ears are cold and the pulse feeble but rapid. The treatment is to get rid of the accumulated gas, which is most safely done by the following: Ammonia water, half an ounce; turpentine, one ounce; linseed oil, half a pint. An injection of soapy water in the rectum as much as may be taken is generally useful, and if not at first, it may be repeated with the addition of an ounce of turpentine. To lead the horse about gently is a help to the escape of gas, and as soon as this begins to be discharged recovery follows.

Otherwise if there is no relief the use of a trochar to let out the gas from the large intestine will afford immediate relief. This instrument consists of a pointed steel rod a few inches long in a tube. It is thrust into the bowel through the skin at a point the center of a triangle, of which the upper side is a line from the haunch bone to the small rib. The direction of the instrument should be somewhat downward, to avoid the kidneys. The instrument is drawn out, leaving the tube in the opening, and the gas is discharged through the tube. This operation is a safe one, and at once relieves this same disease in cattle, only the stomach in this case is pierced and not the bowels, the stomach being the prominent point of the distension in cattle. The spot is chosen as in the horse. The careful owner however will rarely have occasion to use remedies for this source of disease, the prevention of it being easily secured by a rigid adherence to very simple precaution in feeding and watering.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The Best Advertising Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any class or kind of real estate or live stock should make their wants known through the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It is the best medium in Texas through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of the state. Advertisers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

If you desire lucrative occupation, write for our wholesale catalogue. We sell our agents a 14x17 portrait framed in a 5 1/2 inch wide, gold or silver, or white and gold frame for \$1.75. Wholesale catalogue and price list free. UNITED ARTISTS, 536 Carroll Ave., Chicago.

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

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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.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. H. White of Quanah was here Saturday.

W. A. Poage of Waco was here Monday.

Sam Davidson of Henrietta was here Tuesday.

Col. J. S. Godwin went to the Jones county ranch last Saturday.

Polk Bros. of this city sold a fine Jersey cow last Saturday to a local man for \$100.

A. T. Wooten of Virgile was here Sunday and says his cattle are in good condition.

W. M. Birdwell, the well-known Palo Pinto county cattleman, was here last Saturday.

Frank Houston, the Bellvue feeder, was here on Sunday, and says his cattle are in fine shape.

John Lovelady went to Brownwood on Monday. John tells of some awfully fat cattle in his country.

Albert Berry, the Kansas City buyer, who is here looking for fat cattle, went out on a still hunt Monday.

J. K. Zimmerman, the Kansas City cattle buyer and feeder, has been in Fort Worth for the past week.

E. D. Farmer of Tarrant county was in the city Monday, and says his feeding steers are doing first-class.

Joseph Farmer, the Tarrant county feeder, was here last Saturday. He is feeding a good lot of cattle this winter.

W. A. Briggs of Waxahachie, the cattle feeder, was here last Saturday and reported his cattle in good condition.

Charles C. Coppinger, came in from Scurry county the first of the week and reported his cattle as being in fine shape.

T. J. Penniston of the Kimberlin company, Quanah, spent last week in the city and went to the ranch on Saturday.

S. B. Burnett is back from the ranch, were all live stock carry the famous four figure sixes, and says the cows are in good shape.

Tobe Odem has been in and out a couple of times this week. Says cattle everywhere are in first-class shape and the outlook good.

J. T. Spears of Quanah came down Tuesday, and says he is sorry he sold and would give a nice little sum to have his steers back again.

J. L. Harris, the long Sycamore from the Wabash live stock department, came in from the frozen North Monday and took a "thaw" at the Pickwick.

A. B. (Sugg) Robertson of Colorado City came in from Mitchell county Wednesday night, and gives encouraging reports from the great Colorado country.

Will Waddell, the well-known cattleman of Mitchell county was here on Thursday. He says cattle are doing well, and grass is better than for several years.

W. C. Edwards of Waggoner was shaking hands with friends in Fort Worth Tuesday and took pleasure in saying that stock and range were all right in his section.

W. L. Lyon, inspector for the Northwest association on the Southern Kansas, between Panhandle City and Kiowa,

Kan., was here Thursday consulting Secretary Loving.

A. A. Wiley, the Colorado City cattleman, was here on Monday, and says the Colorado country has better grass and more of it than for years. Cattle are, therefore, doing well.

Messes Middleton, Hudson and Dickson shipped 200 very fat grass cows from Seymour on Tuesday. Tom Atkinson says they paid \$10 for them, but could "see more" than that in them.

John Rosson of the Frisco and Col. Pennington of the Santa Fe joined forces last week and bought a nice lot of grass cattle near Brownwood, which were sold in St. Louis at satisfactory figures.

Lindsay & Watson shipped seventeen cars of cattle from Belton last week that sold at good figures on Monday's Chicago market. Campbell Commission company and Scaling & Tamblin made the sale.

Tom Montgomery, the Scurry county ranchman, has been in Fort Worth for several days. Mr. Montgomery reports his cattle as doing fine and says the grass is such that they will go through the winter in fine shape.

H. R. Martin, the well-known and well-to-do stockman, banker and citizen of Comanche county, was in Fort Worth last Saturday and called at the JOURNAL office. Uncle Henry says cattle are doing well in Comanche.

George M. Williams of Missouri, but who ranches near Colorado City, was here Tuesday and says the usual number of cattle are being fed in Missouri. He hears that his Colorado cattle are in good shape. He went to Colorado Tuesday.

T. J. Atkinson, of Henrietta, an old timer in the cattle business, spent several days in the city this week. He has just returned from a visit to Haskell, Seymour and surrounding country and says cattle everywhere are doing well.

Col. W. L. Tamblin of St. Louis, of the live stock commission house of Scaling & Tamblin, has been in Fort Worth this week visiting Col. Winfield Scott. Mr. Tamblin talks encouragingly as to the outlook for the cattle business.

J. W. Corn, the Bear creek stock farmer, was here several days this week. He says the cattle at the oil mills at Weatherford are doing fine and his steers at Bear creek are hard to beat. Mr. Corn has good cattle and knows how to mature them.

A. R. Palmer, J. D. Riggs and H. L. Lincoln of Kansas are here looking for about 5000 good steers. They are extensive feeders and mean business. They went to Quanah last Sunday and purchased Polk Spears' steers (400), for which they paid \$22 per head.

George Simmons of Weatherford, who is holding cattle in the Territory, was here Thursday and says cattle are doing well about Chelsea. "I have 1700 of the best steers in the country," said he. "Want to sell?" the JOURNAL inquired. "No, sir-ee."

J. B. Bownes, a Palo Pinto county cattleman, who lives at Weatherford killed an eighteen-year-old negro one day last week and gave himself up. He is now under bonds. No particulars have been given other than that the negro insulted some of Bownes relatives.

J. H. Stephens of Kansas City, one of the most prominent cattlemen of the country, was here on Wednesday. "Uncle Henry" is one of the best known men in the business and has large cattle interests in Texas. He is well pleased with the outlook for the cattle industry.

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

Is a sure and harmless cure. It is purely vegetable, and cure guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

Institute Cor. Third and Pecan Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

"Dot Leetle Frenchman"

Says to the Stockmen, give him Your Hats to clean, Your Hats to block, Your Hats to dye black, Your Hats to make new over again; and don't forget also to send your soiled Coats, Vests, Pants to be cleaned, repaired or relined, or to be dyed Black, Brown or Blue. It is the only house in the Southwest who dye ladies' dresses blue, black, brown, red, orange, or any shade they may desire. Work sent all over the state C. O. D., and rely upon our honesty and good work. Address "Dot Leetle Frenchman," or M. C. Mchet Dyeing Establishment, 109 East Third street, next to the Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas

Mitchell

JEWELER

504 Main Street.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

D. B. Gardner of the Pitchfork outfit came in from St. Louis the first of the week, where he had been attending a meeting of the stockholders of his company. Says the business of his company is in a prosperous condition, and the latest reports from the ranch are very satisfactory.

G. A. Beeman of Comanche, who besides being largely interested in cattle, also has a large mercantile establishment, called on the JOURNAL last week and said he could not keep house without the JOURNAL, and paid a year's subscription. Cattle are in fine shape, as also is the range.

E. B. Carver, Texas agent for Cassidy Bros. & Co., came in from a business trip to Louisiana Monday and spent a couple of days in Fort Worth. On Tuesday he showed the JOURNAL man a telegram from his house at St. Louis saying: "The fourth cut out of Scales & Baoad's cattle from Paris, sixteen cars, sold to-day. Average 1100, and brought 4 cents."

C. U. Connellee of Eastland came in Wednesday night, and says what cattle are left in his county are doing well. Most of them have been bought and moved away. "Your paper is way up. Finest I ever saw. When my subscription falls due, draw on me, send your bill or anything else, but don't stop the paper; I could not get along without it."

J. B. Dale, the big Bonham cattle feeder, spent several days here this week and says his cattle at Bonham are doing first-class. He has sold all his Greenville steers and is now wanting more feeders to put there, but says it looks like he will have to spend lots of time and money to find them. Cattle are getting scarce even in Texas. He anticipated no trouble in finding good cattle and plenty, but he finds he was mistaken.

John S. Andrews came in last Friday from his Navarro county ranch and told the JOURNAL man that his cattle were taking on flesh in an astonishingly rapid manner; he had never seen cattle on feed doing better and it made

him feel "mighty good" to see it. He would not commit himself by saying so, but intimated that his cattle would be about as heavy as most anybody else's from Texas. Mr. Andrews is very conservative in his statements, but still he looks pleased when talking about the future of the market.

"Dot Leetle Frenchman," whose advertisement appeared in last week's JOURNAL, is well known all over Texas as the "King Dyer." He is an expert in his line of business and is now bidding, through the columns of their own paper, for the cattlemen's patronage. He can take an old slouch white hat that is too dirty, greasy or misshapen to wear, clean it up, block it and make everyone think it a new purchase. He will also do likewise with old clothes, either for gentlemen or ladies. Send him an order and be convinced.

Fort Worth Opera House.

The attractions at the opera house last week were all of the highest order and were hugely enjoyed by the theater going public. Patti Rosa gave two performances, "Miss Dixie" and "Dolly Varden;" both were well attended. Frank Daniels presented "Dr. Cupid" to a packed house and everyone was well pleased. To-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night Miss Jeffry-Lewis, than whom there is no better artiste on the American stage, will hold the boards and should be greeted with large houses. Next week Graus' opera company will play every evening and give matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

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.

At the Ensor Institute on the corner of Third and Pecan streets, Fort Worth, Tex., they are treating a large number of patients for the liquor, morphine and tobacco habits with great success. They guarantee a cure in every case and make reasonable terms. P. L. HUGHES, Manager.

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.]

Be Patient With the Living.

Sweet friend, when thou and I art gone
Beyond earth's weary labor.
When small shall be our need of grace
From comrades or from neighbor;
Passed all the strife, the toll, the care,
And done with all the sighing—
What tender truth shall we have gained,
Alas! by simply dying?

Then lips too chary of thy praise
Will tell our merits over,
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no defect discover;
Then hands that would not lift a stone
When stones were thick to cumber
Our steep hill path will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both you and I,
Ere love is past forgiven,
Should take the earnest lesson home—
Be patient with the living!
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears to-morrow;
Then, patience, e'en when keenest edge
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death's silence shames our clamor;
And easy to discern the best
Through memory's mystic glamor!
But wise it is for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.

Aside from being an advocate and supporter of the bifurcated skirt, the Jenness-Miller Magazine stands pre-eminent as a journal for women. Its editorials are first-class. The hygiene and health talks are worth the price of the book. The sole object of the publication of this magazine it seems is to elevate womankind. "Were I in the wilds of the jungles of Africa, or compelled to ride a bucking bronco," I might become a convert to the divided skirt for the time being, because the exigencies of the case demanded it. Situated as most of us are, I think our mode of dress is far more womanly and modest.

"A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home."—Confucius.

The philosopher of the flowery kingdom expressed his idea of a woman's worth in the proverb quoted. The Chinese husbands guard their wives with a zealous care. In the oriental land women do not oppress each other as is the case in our own liberty loving country, where a woman will beat down to the lowest possible figure the wages of the woman who works for her.

There is nothing degrading in the common work of the house, and the sooner we Americans banish this false idea and accept housework as a calling the better off we will be, for this is an enlightened country and "woman should cease her inhumanity to woman."

I wonder where are the wives of the exhibitors of farm products whom I had the pleasure of meeting at recent Dallas fairs, that none of them come to the helm and favor this department? The husbands find time to write the JOURNAL letters full of local news. I wish the wives would give variety to our department by "calling for pen and ink and writing your mind." If you have knowledge it is not yours to keep. Tell it, that others may profit by it.

I am in receipt of a very flattering letter from one of my farmer friends

in Lamar county. The letter is teeming with expressions of good will and sympathy from this good man and his wife. Such letters are indeed gratifying.

In my rounds in the country, I asked a farmer: "Do you take a farm paper?" "No, I don't, and don't intend to," he replied. I scarcely thought it worth while to press the claims of the "LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL," here. After he left, a friend who heard his rejoinder, remarked. "He has no use for a farm paper."

"Why?" queried I. "Doctors have need of medical journals, and why should the farmer not take a paper published in the interest of the farm?" "That man knows it all," my friend answered, "and besides, he is too close to spend a nickel for a paper, he regards money thus spent as thrown away."

I felt sorry for that man. I feel sorry for his wife. There are many others though, who is "penny wise and pound foolish," just like he is.

F. A. M.

Care of Bulbs After Blooming.

BY ONYX, GIRARD, PA.

Many people who buy choice bulbs for winter blooming, take good care of them until done flowering and then throw them away thinking them of no further use. To those who can afford to do so of course it is an easy way, but the majority of us can not do so, and if we expect the bulbs to do duty more than once more depends on the care given after blooming than before.

The time will soon be here when this after treatment will be needed by the earliest bloomers and the keynote to it all lies in the fact that next year's flowers depend on this year's leaves. While the leaves are growing and maturing, the blossom germ for the next year's flower is doing the same thing and is vigorous or otherwise just in proportion to the condition of the foliage.

When the bulb is done flowering, of course it need not have the best sunlight any longer, neither does it want as much water as while the blossom was forming, but it should have sufficient of both light and water to keep up a healthy growth of foliage until it shows, by turning yellow, that its growth is complete and it wants to rest. As soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, begin to give less water and dry the bulb off by degrees, but do not cut the foliage off until it is entirely yellow, as the bulb reabsorbs the vitality of the leaf, thus storing up that much more of strength for the next year's work.

When convenient leave the bulbs in the pot where they have grown until ready to re-pot for the next year, but if not, I take up and clean thoroughly, and keep in pasteboard boxes. In either case looking them over often to be sure they are safe and sound.

One friend of mine who did not look at hers found only a few stray bits which the mice had left; another found hers all covered with mold. Some bulbs, such as hyacinths and tulips, I never try to force a second time, but let them mature well and then keep with the others until about September 1, when I put them in the ground (out of doors) for future use.—Rural Home.

Bed Making.

In a recent article by Maria Parloa there are some suggestions in regard to beds that must appeal to every thoughtful housekeeper. The custom of spreading up beds is so common as to be almost universal. Said a woman who sets herself up as an experienced housekeeper: "I always take everything off every bed in the house once a week." As if every article should not be taken off and aired and the mattress

turned over every day in the week! Nothing less than this is wholesome, and nothing else will insure sweet, health-giving sleep. In her article Maria Parloa says: "In the morning take each sheet and blanket from the bed separately and hang over chairs so that the wind will blow through them. Shake up the pillows and the bolsters and place them in the air and turn up the mattresses so that the air will circulate about them. Air the room and bedding for at least an hour."

What to Teach Girls.

A girl's education is not complete when she has been taught the branches commonly comprised in the school course. There are many things which the schools omit, but which the girls should be taught if they would excel as women, and among them an exchange names the following:

Teach them to wash and iron clothes.
Teach them to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them to make shirts
Teach them to make their own dresses.

Teach them to make bread and biscuits.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining room and parlor.

Teach them to wear calico dresses, and do it like queens.

Teach them that a round, rosy romp is better than to be dull.

Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes with low heels.

Teach them that a dollar is only 100 cents.

Teach them not to marry a man for his money.

Teach them to foot up store bills correctly.

Teach them to do marketing for the family.

Teach them every day hard, practical common sense.

Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them music.

Teach them to write plainly and well.

Teach them typewriting and stenography.

Teach them the arts of household decoration.

Teach them something by which they can earn an honest living.

Teach them the care of domestic animals.

Teach them how to nurse sick persons quietly and skillfully.

Teach them how to be good housekeepers.

Teach them needlework and the use of the sewing machine.

Teach them to be above gossiping.

Teach them to make a home happy.

Teach them to read some good books besides novels.

Teach them to respect old age and avoid idleness.

Teach them to be womanly women under all circumstances.

A loving word is always a safe word. It may, or it may not be a helpful word to the one who hears it, but it is sure to be a pleasant memory to the one who speaks it. Many a word spoken by us is afterwards regretted; but no word of affectionate appreciation to which we have given utterance finds a place among our sadly remembered expressions. Looking back over our intercourse with a dead friend or fellow-worker, we may, indeed, regret that we were ever betrayed into a harsh, or hasty, or unloving word of censure or criticism in that intercourse; and we may wish vainly that we now had the privilege of saying all the loving words that we might honestly have spoken while he was yet with us. But there will never come into our hearts at such a time a single pang of regret over any word of impulse or deliberate affection which passed our lips at any time. We have reason to be on our guard in our speech in most directions; but we can be fearlessly free in our loving utterances. Apart from any question of the good we do to others by our words of love, we are personally the gainers, for now and for hereafter, by every such

word which we speak out explicitly; and we are sure to be the losers, now and by and by, from every such word which we ought to have spoken and failed to speak.

Many labor-saving inventions are yet possible for the household. There will be a machine to wash dishes, and such a cooking stove to which no woman shall bend the knee. They will come when domestic work shall be held in such high honor as to enlist the best mechanical genius of the age in its behalf. So long as the kitchen is cried down, like the jail, for those to keep out of who can and those to endure who must, it will be likely to be little more inviting than the aforesaid jail. Let our women's rights advocates only begin at the right end—combine all their argument, wit, learning, persuasion and agitation for improved domestic facilities, and they can make American manhood do anything they want done. The women's papers in farmers' institutes are even now working in this direction, of reform in dwellings and appliances. Why not have a Women's Domestic Congress that shall offer handsome premiums for improved implements, plans of dwelling, etc. Say \$1000 for the best model of a cooking stove as high as a table, so that every culinary operation could be performed without stooping, and as efficient otherwise as those now in use. Then by publications and addresses at public gatherings, and suitable agencies from house to house, make their improvements known to all their sex.—Ex.

Nature is beautiful—always beautiful; even snowflakes fall as if fairies of the air caught water drops and made them into flowers to garland the wings of the wind. Nature preaches to us forever in tones of love, and writes in all colors on manuscripts of illumined stars and flowers. Nature sings her songs through warbling birds, whispering pines, roaring waves and screeching winds. How beautiful is every fragment of life which is earnest and true. Nature is in small objects what she is in great ones. She never repeats. From the smallest to the greatest no two are alike, but always beautiful to an appreciative soul. Of all the instrumentalities for soothing the wrinkled brow of care; tranquilizing the mind of the suffering invalid; for elevating the mind to higher and nobler purposes, and for making life happy, there is nothing more powerful than a home surrounded with the wealth of nature, displayed in trees, fruits and flowers. Culture beautifies nature. By pruning we beautify the trees, shrubs and plants until they become pleasing to the eye. The florist variegates the rose and other flowers until they reach the utmost height of beauty, and fill the soul with admiration and praise for all the beautiful gifts of a bountiful Creator who has given men such expansive minds to improve nature. There is nothing that blooms with such unfading colors as the flowers of good works. No perfume is fraught with such fragrance as that charity which relieves the distress of others. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew is greater than he who conquers an empire, how much greater is he who raises fruits to rejoice the hungry after he has gone, alas! forever gone, from this vain world of tears, to put a crown of glory on to wear through endless years. The spring grass brightens in color as it feels the genial warmth of the morning sun, whose enlivening influence extends to all creation. Trees and shrubs are needed to lend fragrance to the breeze and beauty to the landscape; to supply man's wants and pleasures, and shelter from blasting winds; giving comfort to the weary, and even quadrupeds and the feathered tribes will praise their Maker for such blessings. Thus nature, with man's help, hastens the advent of that glorious time when every one may sit under his own vine and fig tree and every heart be made glad by the fruit thereof.

SWINE.

It has been predicted for some time past, says the National Stockman, by sanguine hogmen that hogs would reach the 7-cent mark before the close of 1892. This prediction was realized at most of the leading markets during the last week in December. At Chicago the even money was realized about the middle of that week and at the Pittsburg yards \$7.10 was paid for some choice stock on Friday of same week. These figures are truly astonishing to those who have not watched the situation carefully, and proof positive that the laws of supply and demand still make the prices for some of the commodities produced for consumption. What the future will bring forth remains to be seen, but it looks now as if the top notch has been about reached; yet some who seem to be in position to size up the situation are ready to predict at least slight advances. Should a moderate decline in values set in the fact remains that hogs have been valuable property for the past year.

A Lesson from the Hog. National Stockman.

Prices of hogs for the past six months have astonished everyone interested in either hogs or hog products. Packers for the past two or three months have been attempting each week to "bear" the market and reduce prices, and each time they have not only been defeated, but have seen the prices rise higher and higher from week to week. Much as the breaks in values have been counted upon from week to week, the unexpected has always happened, and values, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down." Seeing that it was useless to try to reduce prices packers have for some time past accepted the situation and figured their margin out of the selling instead of the purchasing price. Pork and all hog products have advanced accordingly, and as long as prices can be maintained and a market found for these products at the advance it is not probable that packers will make very strenuous attempts to break the price of hogs. The matter of supply, of course has much to do in this matter. Should heavy runs set in, and they are not liable to now, prices would unquestionably seek a lower level. Under existing circumstances the indications are that hogs will prove to be valuable property for some time to come. But the greatest lesson presented by the advance in hogs is to the farmer. Thousands of farmers are censuring themselves for not having lots of good, fat hogs to turn off at the prevailing prices. Hogs have been the mortgage lifters or the bankers this year, and many a shrewd farmer is wondering why he was so short-sighted as not to enjoy a liberal share of the ducats they are distributing throughout the country.

The lesson in this connection for the farmer is simply a matter of peering into the future. A man need not be a prophet to foretell future conditions. "Coming events cast their shadows before." For some time past a light crop of hogs has been reported from all sections of the country. Statistical reports have confirmed other advices in this line and now, looking back upon the situation, it seems strange that any one should not have known enough to either produce all the hogs he could or make liberal investments when prices were much lower than they are at present. The open ports of several foreign nations for all kinds of hog products, added to a naturally increasing demand by the natural growth of the population of our own country, would have stimulated the price of hogs under a material increase of the entire product of hogs in this country. This was a point which it now seems that any one might have seen. But when the signs were unmistakable that the supply was light and the demand greater than ever before, there seemed to be but little excuse for every one interested not catching on to the fact that

a very handsome advance as inevitable. Our hindsight is always better than our foresight. That is what is keeping so many men poor. And because everyone did not forecast the present condition of affairs is one thing that made these conditions possible. It is also the reason that you as an individual would have reaped a golden harvest by sizing up the future situation properly and acting upon your judgment. It is possible that the greatest lesson in this whole matter remains still to be demonstrated. It requires but a short time to produce a hog crop. Everybody knows there is money in hogs at present prices. It is the dollars and cents that stimulate men to action and some may get aboard the boat after she has pulled out from the shore. Too much of a cargo on the best ship will sink it. The future has many good things in store for the man who will study the signs of the times carefully and act upon his judgment, whether it is in the production of any class of live stock or farm products.

Sample Copies.

Parties receiving sample copies of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL are requested to give them a careful perusal. If they are, or ever expect to be interested in live stock or agriculture, they are urged to favor us with their subscription and become regular readers. If those into whose hands a copy of the JOURNAL may fall should wish to buy or sell any product to, or in any way deal with the stockmen or farmers of Texas, they are assured that the JOURNAL has no equal in the state as an advertising medium among the class of people referred to. To either class of customers we are prepared to give full value received.

HORTICULTURE.

Many prefer delaying pruning the tops until spring.

Large trees may be transplanted with but little loss in growth.

A good tree, well planted, will usually grow, whether in the spring or fall.

Planting trees may be readily kept up until the ground freezes too hard to work.

All tree seeds do better if not allowed to get dry before they are planted.

Be sure to put a small mound of earth around each tree before the soil freezes hard.

Some growers claim that allowing walnut trees to grow near fruit trees is very injurious.

It is more necessary that fruit for market be of good size and appearance than of good quality.

It should be thoroughly understood that no stocks are worth grafting unless they have good roots.


With young trees it is not desirable to have the soil too rich, or too large a growth of top will be made.

The peach bears fruit only on the past season's growth of wood, hence a supply of this must be kept up.

With small limbs, at least, the best remedy for black-knot is to cut off and burn all of the infected branches.

Evergreens, rather more than any other variety of trees are benefited by being transplanted two or three times.

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.



SO SAY WE ALL
OF US.

I'm an old smoker, and have at one time or another tried all the different Smoking Tobaccos, but for a good smoke Bull Durham beats 'em all.

A leading characteristic of Bull Durham has always been the hold which it takes on old and fastidious smokers. What its excellence first secured, its uniformity has always retained, and it is, therefore, to-day as twenty-five years ago, the most popular Smoking Tobacco in the world.

Get the genuine. Made only by
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
DURHAM, N. C.

The principal advantage is that transplanting aids in the development of root growth.

When too much new growth of wood is allowed and the tree is not injured during the winter, it will overbear.

Young apple trees, one-year-old, are the best for root grafting; usually they are about one-fourth inch in diameter.

Too severe pruning is often deceptive as the results at first seem invigorating, while it often causes the death of the tree.

Pears can be grafted on young apple trees to a good advantage, but they will not have the same taste as on the parent tree.

In buying fruit trees and plants as well as in purchasing the needed supply of garden seeds, it will be economy to buy the best.

Both quince and grapes are so easily grown from cuttings that in a majority of cases it will not pay to take the trouble to graft.

One advantage gained by keeping the ends of the raspberry and blackberry canes nipped back is that a better quality of fruit will be secured.

While there is a wide difference of opinion as to when is the best time to prune, nearly all agree at least that open weather in winter is a good time.

In planting a peach orchard, care should be taken to give it every possible advantage; the soil should be of a warm, quick nature and be well prepared in a good condition.

The objection to using fresh manure from the stables on the strawberry bed, is that usually they contain more or less weed seed, that to say the least are undesirable.

It will be found a good plan to save the wood ashes and poultry manure and use as a top dressing in the garden in the spring, especially with those crops with which it is especially desirable to secure a quick growth.

The object in pruning should be to thin the twigs and branches so that the sun can shine through, to prevent the branches from rubbing each other and to cut out dead or diseased wood and secure for the tree a comely appearance.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS GROWN

Jerusalem Artichokes

Solves the problem of economically raising hogs in Texas. Forty head of sows and their pigs wintered on one acre.

No digging. No re-seeding for the next year's crop.

Descriptive circular. Address—

G. WORK,

614 South Fifth Street, Waco, Tex.

Some persons are so obtuse that they would not be able to feel the force of a fact if it were fired at them at short range from the mouth of a twelve-inch gun. If there is anything in the industrial history of the world more plain than another, it is the fact that the condition of the laboring man has been for several centuries constantly improving, and that he was never so well off as he is to-day. Yet the labor leaders and labor journals keep repeating sentences like the following, taken from a recent issue of one of the Knights of Labor papers: "The vast difference between the condition of the employe and employer is conclusive proof that the employe does not ask nor receive too much for his labor, for the former grows poorer and poorer each year, while the latter grows richer and richer." The statement that the poor are growing poorer is false, or the persons who make it, for the purpose of furthering their own ends by the stirring up discontent, are either ignorant or mendacious.

Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Miss D. Bronson, 200 Main street, Fort Worth, always keep a fresh line of Novelties, Gloves, Veilings and Laces. When in town come and see me.

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

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, }
Jan. 11, 1893. }

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The receipts for the week ending last Saturday as compared with the receipts for the week previous show a decrease of 4000 cattle, an increase of 41,000 hogs, and an increase of 8000 sheep, while as compared with the corresponding week a year ago there was a decrease of 20,000 cattle, 112,000 hogs and 1000 sheep.

On Saturday the beef market was dull as though it were Sunday. The hog market was good and reached \$7.75, and the sheep market was moderately active and firm.

Receipts for Monday compared with that day week shows a decrease of 6000 cattle, an increase of 7000 hogs and a gain of 3000 sheep. The cattle market was dull and lower, closing 10@25c off. Hogs sold quite unevenly, but averaged nearly steady. The sheep market was generally about steady.

Yesterday the receipts of cattle were 6000 head, hogs 31,000, sheep 5000. The beef cattle market was generally about steady. Sales of beef cattle included rough 1259-lb steers at \$3.90; choice 1108-lb steers, \$4.70; good 1219-lb steers, \$4.70; rough 1406-lb steers, \$4.75; choice 1430-lb steers, \$5.50; common 1217@1240-lb steers, \$3.65@3.85; poor to pretty good 898@1090-lb steers, \$3.25@3.80, with a lot of nice 878-lb yearlings at \$3.85, fat cows at \$3.25@3.55, 1232@1290-lb distillery-fed bulls at \$3.40, and 122 "still" steers, 1181 lbs, at \$4.30. There was a good healthy tone to the butcher cattle market and values ruled steady to strong. There was quite a good demand for choice feeding steers and the common to fair light cattle, while not selling well, sold no worse. The Eastern demand for good, well bred cattle was quite strong and buyers were glad to have them tolerably fleshy. The poor to fair light cattle sold at \$2.00@2.50, with medium stockers and feeders at \$2.75@3.15. Choice to extra feeders sold at \$3.50@4.05.

The quality of the hogs offered for sale yesterday was the best in some time past. About half the arrivals were heavyweights, averaging between 250 and 300 pounds, just what were wanted by packers and shippers. The general hog market opened strong to 10c higher, with some dealers calling opening prices in the Northwest as much as 15c higher than yesterday morning, but before 9 o'clock the feeling was decidedly weaker and after that hour the market rapidly weakened and at most sales were 10@15c below the prices of the early morning. The moderate run of sheep and the scarcity of good ones made the market active and firm. Prices were steady to 10c higher and the action as free as sellers could expect. Very few choice natives were on offer, but there was a fair sprinkling of good Westerns, some of which sold higher and others at steady prices. On the common and medium stuff there was not much change. Lambs were in very light supply, which fact imparted a strong tone to the trade and sales were made 10@20c higher.

To-day 15,000 cattle were received. Best cattle were usually strong, while others were lower. Good to extra steers brought \$4.40@5.80, medium, \$3.80@4.25; common, \$3@3.75; stockers, \$2.25@2.40; cows, \$2@3.50. Receipts of hogs, 34,000. The market was 15c lower, closing firm. Rough and common, \$7@7.25; packing and mixed, \$7.30@7.55; prime heavy and butchers', \$7.55@7.80; sorted light, \$7.40@7.50; pigs and other light, \$6.26@7.35. Receipts of sheep, 10,000 head; shipments, 2200. Market weak and 10@20c lower. Natives, \$3.75@5.40; Westerns, \$5@5.35; Texans and Mexicans, \$4.05@5; lambs, \$4@5.35.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Henry H. Cooley was buried Saturday afternoon. A large number of

people from the yards attended the funeral.

While the quality of the hogs Monday was poor, still the top brought \$7.85.

Some Wyoming sheep weighing 106 pounds, sold for \$5.05 on Monday.

Fed Texas sheep the same day and not weighing so much sold equally as well.

Cattle market steady on Tuesday. Choice feeding cattle were firm.

Hog market reached the highest point yet on Tuesday. Tops sold them at \$7.90.

A load of very inferior 257-pound hogs sold Saturday for \$6.90.

M. S. Arnold, of Adair, Ill., was here with cattle yesterday. He says about half as many fat cattle are in his section of the country as a year ago and not as many young cattle are feeding. He says they are about out of fat hogs, as a shipper riding for three days reported only 400 marketable hogs in Schuyler county. He also says there is nothing like the same number of young hogs in the country as a year ago. Corn and hay plenty.

A good many Ohio men have been here this week buying feeding cattle.

A dealer in feeders said: The demand for good thrifty feeders is very strong, especially Eastern points. We have handled a good many lately and have no trouble in getting rid of all that come in at good prices. Ohio men want cattle that weigh 1000 to 1150 pounds and a good many of such steers have sold within the past week at \$3.75@4.05. On the other hand there is no inquiry for common light stockers and the market is practically dead in this department.

St. Louis Market Letter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Jan. 11, 1893. }

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts of live stock at the St. Louis National stock yards during the week ending last Saturday amount to 10,792 cattle, 23,311 hogs and 3030 sheep, against 5894 cattle, 13,707 hogs and 1951 sheep received during last week.

Native cattle were scarce on Saturday's market and the market closed strong and higher. About twenty cars of Texas cattle were on sale and all sold promptly at higher prices. Prices were 25 cents higher than a week previous. The hog market was still higher. Anything at all account brought over 7 cents. The market on sheep closed up good and firm. One lot of good native mixed sold at \$4.85, and a selected lot of wethers sold at \$5.00. A few common culls sold at \$3.00.

On Monday the general native market was steady. Receipts included very few cattle and amounted in all to about 25 carloads. A good lot of Arkansas steer cattle, 970 pounds average, sold at \$3.50, represented the largest transaction, and the bulk of all the cattle were from Arkansas.

In the Texas division some 44 cars were on sale early, but the late trains brought in 25 or 30 additional cars. The offerings included seven cars of calves, the balance being divided between grass and fed cattle. The inquiry from the buying interest was fair for anything not too common, and the prices obtained were about steady with last week. The lowest price paid for Texas steers was \$2.60, and prices ranged from that up to \$4, the latter price being paid for fed Texans. The hog market was lower than Saturday, but the decline in good hogs was slight. Butchers bought the hogs at \$8.30, and the good mixed hogs sold at \$7 to \$7.25, but all the 7-cent hogs were light weights. Packing hogs taken were ordinary, and none sold above \$7.10. The high markets do not justify shipping inferior grades, and this was the main difficulty with the market on Monday. The hogs below 7 cents sold badly, as buyers were bidding lower every time they had a chance to bid on the inferior hogs. The sheep market for Monday was light in receipts, prices were about steady on last

week's closing and the quality was nothing extra.

Yesterday this market had 3197 head of cattle, less than 1000 of which were Texans. There was no demand for export cattle. Light shipping steers and butcher cattle sold steady. The market on feeding cattle was strong. Texas cattle were active and the best grades were higher. The hog market went higher and then closed easy. The sheep market was strong and somewhat higher.

The market to-day, as reported by the Live Stock Reporter is as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 1800; market firm; fair to good native steers, \$3.10@4.60; choice shipping, \$4.75@5; range steers grass-fed, \$2.10@3.10; meal-fed steers, \$3.30@4; range cows, \$1.35@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 5500; market 5c to 10c higher; heavy, \$7.30@7.70; packing, \$7.20@7.60; light, \$7.30@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; market steady; fair to natives, \$3@4.65; choice to extra muttons, \$4.75@5.25.

NOTES AND SHIPPERS.

Mr. H. Scales of Scales & Broad, Paris, was at the yards Tuesday with a train of steers, 325 head, which sold at \$4 per hundred pounds and averaged 1105 pounds.

On Monday the following Texas shipments were here: A. J. Saunders & Co., Kerrville, 11 cars of cattle; J. M. & T. Y. Pettus, Runge, 3 cars of cattle; Hotchkiss & Capps, San Antonio, cattle; Saunders & Pressnall, Kerrville, cattle; W. H. Jennings, Laredo, cattle; R. C. Rutherford, Pettus, cattle; R. Faltin, Comfort, cattle; E. Stevens, Cuero, 2 cars of calves; L. J. Barry, Beeville, 4 cars of cows; W. C. Midford, Abilene, cattle; Orton & White, Bowie, 4 cars of cattle; A. T. Mabry, Big Springs, 4 cars of cattle; R. L. Dunman, Coleman, cattle; B. F. Morse, Paris, cattle; Murray Bros. & Co., Coleman, 6 cars of cattle; R. A. Logan, Dundee, cattle; Aug. Kothman, Laredo, cattle; S. J. Wilm, Morgan, cattle; L. P. Alexander & Co., Monroe, La., 12 cars of cattle; Wm. Ackeman, San Antonio, cattle; Saunders & Pressnall, San Antonio, cattle.

J. B. Dale of Bonham had meal-fed cattle on the market yesterday, which sold for 4 cents.

This market received and sold more Texas and Indian cattle in 1892 than in the year 1891, the increase in this market being all Texas and Indians. St. Louis also sold more Texas and Indian cattle in 1892 than Chicago did.

Col. R. D. Hunter had four cars of cattle on the market Saturday, from Sherman.

C. Eckert, Yorktown; J. L. Pennington, Fort Worth; Cushenbary & F., San Angelo, had cattle on the market Saturday; also M. A. Lee of Sherman.

The receipts of Texans on Tuesday, including a few late arrivals of the day before, amounted to thirty-one carloads, and the main supply consisted of a train of fed steers from Paris, which sold at \$4 per 100 pounds. The other cattle were not so good, being mostly grassers. The market was active at steady prices for all kinds of cattle and strong, 10 cents higher on the best grades.

The Southdown Sheep Breeders in this country as well as in England, are encouraged by the continual addition of new members. The American Southdown Association has recently added to its membership the names of R. M. Fisher, Danville, Ky.; D. H. Dale, Glendale, Ont., Can.; L. A. Armstrong, Paducah, Ky.; J. R. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; W. D. Irvine, Danville, Ky.; George Kuder & Son, Tontogany, Ohio; D. E. Lawell, Rabbit Hash, Ky.; Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt, Ringwood, N. J.; Isaac Kellogg & Son, Reading, Mich., and the Massachusetts College, Amherst, Mass. The English Association has received among the latter additions to membership, the well known names of Mr. Henry Webb, Mr. A. Heasman and Mr. C. T. Lucas.

POULTRY.

It is not well to feed grown up fowls with too much soft food. It tends to make them dyspeptic. The crop becomes distended and the food passes into the gizzard in larger quantities than is required. Better feed them more on whole, dry grain.

A friend lost a number of chickens, from the affection known as limberneck, and only saved a few when informed of the mixture of pulverized alum and red pepper mixed into corn meal mush. Never lost a chicken after the use of alum-pepper mixture. — Husbandman.

Linseed meal is excellent for poultry, containing, as it does, portions of nitrogen that is of benefit to fowls. It is not intended as regular daily food, but once a week is not out of place. A spoonful to each hen is about the proper proportion; once or perhaps twice a week would be amply sufficient, becoming, as it does, a tonic to the system and bowels, as well as a food. Wheat also contains nitrogen, as does both sweet or churned milk, both of which are elegant for laying hens. These are elements and foods that fowls crave naturally, and must have if they are expected to do well. In the formation of bone and feather and shell of eggs lime is the most prominent factor. The food, therefore, should contain phosphates in proper quantities. The oyster shell is one very useful food, or lime making material, and so easily gotten and at such a trifling cost that the poultryman who can not supply his flock with these does not deserve to have a healthy flock, nor eggs from his hens. The essential elements of food and materials instrumental in growth and foundation of bone structure are far more needful at times than food, and through lack of ignorance the fowls are unwisely deprived of them.

Mr. R. R. Claridge,

Until recently, and for the past ten years, one of the owners and active managers of the San Antonio Stockman, has severed his connection with that journal.

Mr. Vories C. Brown is now editor and manager, and the same policy in vogue in the past in the issuance of the Stockman will govern its course in the future.

Death of Orange Judd.

On December 27, at his home in Evanston, Ill., Mr. Orange Judd, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago, breathed his last.

In the death of Mr. Judd the newspaper world loses one of its brightest luminaries, one who will long be remembered not only as an editor and writer of marked ability, but also as a polished Christian gentleman and a philanthropic and patriotic citizen.

Just before his death, Mr. Judd had given the active management of his paper into the hands of his son, Mr. James Strong Judd, who will in the future carry out his father's ideas regarding the publication of the well known Orange Judd Farmer, one of the foremost live stock and agricultural papers of the country.

The annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association will be held in Springfield, Ill., January 13, 1893. This was the first association that undertook the registry of the smaller animals, and its success has led to the formation of associations for the registry of nearly all classes of domestic animals. This association is offering very liberal premiums for Berkshires at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Breeders' Directory.

Elmwood Poultry Yard.

The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more First Premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the state. Have eggs for hatching at \$2 for 13 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans.
R. A. CORBETT, - BAIRD, TEXAS.

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Coillie 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 your wants to J. P. RICE, breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs San Antonio, Texas.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

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

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.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,
GEORGETOWN, - TEXAS.
Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Breeders' Directory.

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

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas. Breeder of fine Hereford Cattle. Full-blood and grade bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE for sale. Pure-bloods and grades. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo.

REGISTERED

**PURE-BRED
HEREFORD BULLS.**

Bred and raised in Childress county, Tex. For terms apply to
U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Tex.

CARLE & Co., Windsor, Mo.,
Breed 18 kinds of land and water fowls. Price list free.

SHORT HORN BULLS

Registered and Grades.
For Sale and Exchange for Stock Cattle. Breeders of pure bred and Graded Short Horn Cattle. Ranch address.

THE DURHAM CATTLE BREEDING CO.,
Durham, Borden County, Tex.

FOR SALE.

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

G. B. BOTHWELL,

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

THE VALLEY FARM

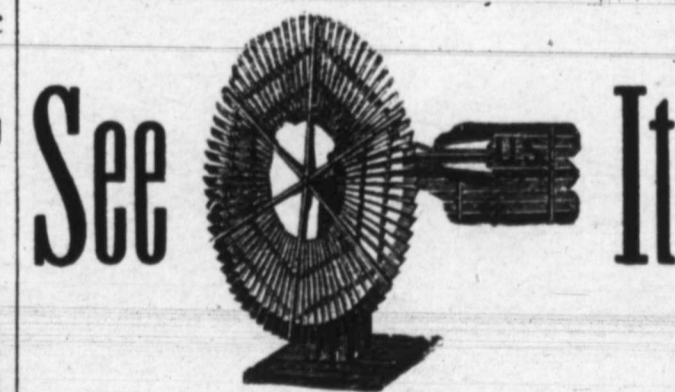
Jersey cattle, Berkshire swine.
Bronze turkeys. Game chickens.
Stock for sale at all times.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Prop.
Terrell, - - - - - Texas.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.
S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

U. S. Solid Wheel
Halladay Standard
EUREKA Wind Mills

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pump-
ing Wind Mill ever made.

**LONG STROKE,
SOLID and
DURABLE.**

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm
Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belt-
ing, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well
Drilling Machines, Grind-
ing Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well

**The Panhandle
Machinery and Improvement Co.,**
Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.
Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—420 acres fine farm land in San Patricio county, about three miles from railroad and about 12 miles from Beeville. \$6 per acre. A bargain. Address Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.; Ford Dix, 306 1/2 Dolores street, San Antonio, Tex.; F. B. Swift, Cotulla, Tex.

Yearling Steers for Spring Delivery.

I have for sale 1500 yearling steers at \$7.50; 2500 extra good (best south of quarantine line) \$7.75; also 2000 choice threes at \$16. Also have 3000 to 5000 head of good cows for spring delivery.
R. N. GRAHAM,
Fort Worth, Texas.

For Rent.

A 2000-acre improved farm, 230 acres in cultivation, about 1700 acres the finest of grazing land with ample protection for stock. Would not object to co-partnership with renter in stocking the pasture. For particulars address "H." postoffice box 293, Fort Worth, Tex.

POSITIVELY A BARGAIN!

Our entire herd of Angus cattle must be sold and you can buy them cheap. OUR cattle are guaranteed, and if you want cattle at any price don't fail to see us before buying. Address,
Geo. Abbott's Sons,
Woodstock, Ill.

Hereford Cattle for Sale.

I have for sale all classes of high-grade Herefords, raised on the Lazy M ranch in Hockley county. Also 500 head of bull calves, crop of 1892. For prices and particulars address,
THEO. H. SCHUSTER, Lubbock, Tex.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

A solid new brick business building, well rented, well located; no debt on it, to exchange for ranch, stocked or unstocked.

S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel,
Fort Worth Texas.

FOR SALE.

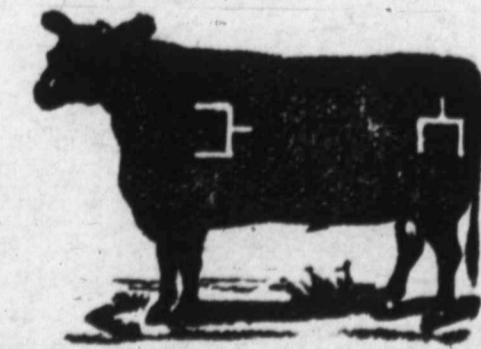
Fifty head of well bred corn-fed mules, three to five years old. Address, THOS. F. MASTIN, Grandview, Tex.

FINE HORSE RANCH.

477 acres, running water, ample building, fencing and cultivated land to make a first-class horse or mule ranch, in a high and healthy country, six miles south of Burnet on the Austin and Northwestern railroad, and about forty miles northwest from the city of Austin. Price \$12,000, \$2000 cash and balance \$1000 per year. FRANCIS SMITH & CO., Loan Agents, San Antonio, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex.
FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

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Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

LITERARY NOTES.

Late Papers and Periodicals Received by the Journal.

From the treasury department, bureau of statistics, the JOURNAL has received a summary of imports and exports from the United States for the month of November.

Christian readers of all denominations will welcome the announcement that a new edition of the Rev. William Arthur's "The Tongue of Fire; or, The True Power of Christianity," is ready for publication by Harper & Bros.

The JOURNAL has received the speech of Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, in the United States senate, upon "Options and Futures." Also the speech of Hon. James Z. George, of Mississippi, upon the same subject.

S. P. C. F. are the initials which stand for "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Friends." This society is the subject of a bright attractive article which Marion Harland has written for the next number of Harper's Bazar, published January 14.

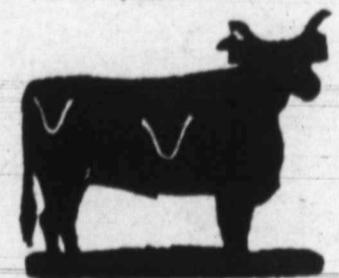
The JOURNAL is in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of "Blue and Gray," a family illustrated well-gotten up magazine, devoted to the patriotic upbuilding of the country, and which is free from politics and takes no sides; is a purely soldier's magazine. Subscription price, \$2.50 a year, sample, copies 25 cents. Patriotic Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., publishers.

The story of the late voyage of the Umbria, written by one of the passengers, and fully and beautifully illustrated from sketches made on board, will form a unique and very attractive feature of the next number of Harper's Weekly, published January 11. The same number will contain a comprehensive article on "Iron in Decorative Design," by Charles de Kay, with appropriate illustrations by Harry Fenn and others.

The National Magazine for January is an unusually interesting number. It announces a unique literary prize competition, designed "to popularize the subject of American history in every one of its legitimate branches." Fourteen cash prizes, aggregating \$2000, are offered to writers on historical subjects during the coming year. These prizes will be awarded for historical novels, historical short stories, legends, traditions, historical ballads and sonnets, "minor hero" sketches, etc. One writer can compete in each class, if he desires. Particulars will be sent to any one sending a stamp to the National Magazine, 132 Nassau street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.
(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.
MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,
Trinidad, Colo.
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,
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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 | 17,485 | | |
| 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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H. P. CHILD,
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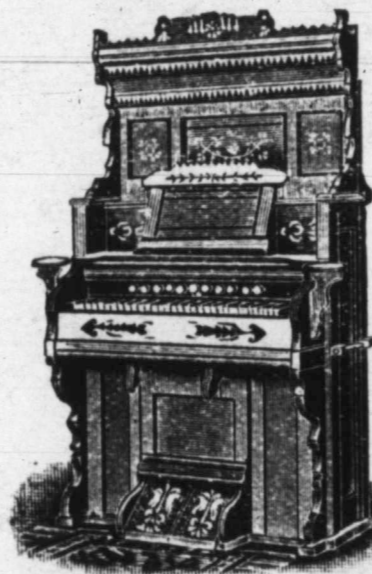
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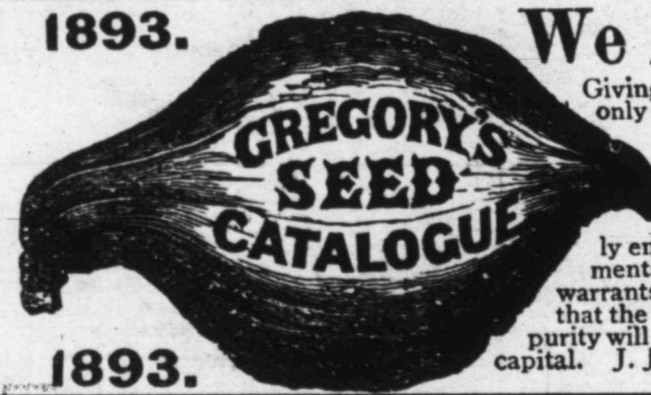
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