



VOL. 13. FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893. NO. 40.

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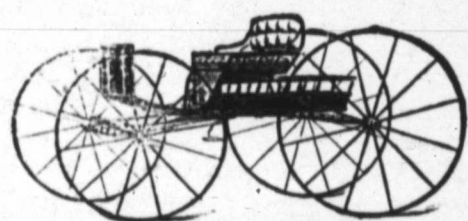
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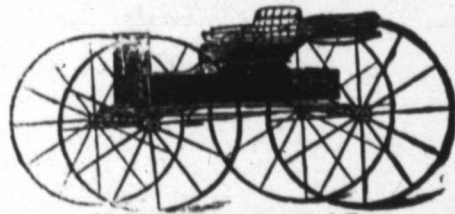
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Our ambition is to build up and establish here in the live stock center of Texas an agency for the purchase and sale of all kinds of real estate and live stock that will not only prove remunerative to us, but also a convenience to those who may wish to buy or sell anything in our line. We believe that such an agency established on honorable business principles, will, in bringing buyers and sellers together, prove an important factor in building up the live stock business and in expediting the conduct of the same.

Those who have cattle for sale can by furnishing us full particulars have same listed on our books and extensively advertised free of charge, except sale is made, in which event a reasonable compensation will be expected.

If those who have cattle for sale will favor us with their business, to the extent of listing their property with us we can, in many instances, find them a ready buyer, and thus enable them to make quick sales and avoid the suspense and other annoyances of long delays. On the other hand, buyers can, by applying to us, often find just what they want and save much time, to say nothing of the expense otherwise incurred by

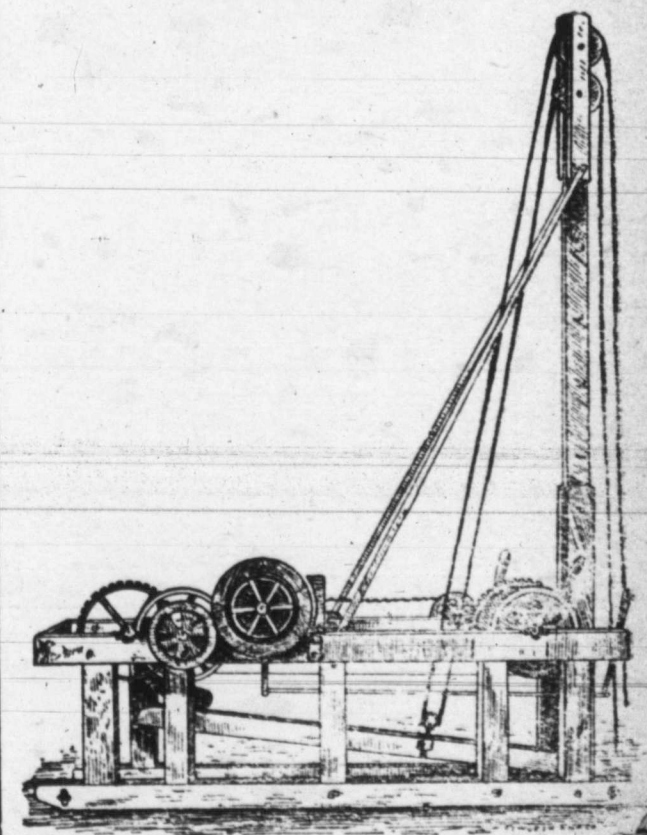
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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No. 40.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.
JOSEPH L. LOVING, Associate Editor.
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To the Stockmen of Texas.

The second annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association will convene in the city of Austin on the 14th day of February, next. This is, as its name implies, a state association, organized to look after and protect the interest of all kinds and classes of stockmen throughout the entire state. It is confidently believed that this will be the largest and most successful meeting of the kind ever held in Texas, it is therefore hoped that every stockman who possibly can do so will attend.

Special low rates will be given by railroads and hotels while the good people of the Capitol city will spare no pains, trouble or expense in contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of those who attend.

For further particulars. Address
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Secretary, Fort Worth, Tex.

The legislature now in session at Austin might, perhaps, more properly concern itself with the repeal of a good many of the laws now on the statute books than the enactment of new ones. The state is afflicted with too much legislation and our code of laws is getting so cumbersome and unwieldy and inconsistent with itself in so many instances that the best lawyers in the state find it difficult to tell just where the law is at times. One of the triumphs of an advancing civilization should be the simplifying of laws, but the tendency now seems to be just the other way and each session of the legislature enacts a great mass of general and private laws and amendments to former laws which only multiply doubts in the mind of the citizen as to what the law on any given subject really is. It was the pride and boast of Texas twenty years ago that her code of laws was the best because the simplest of any state in the Union, but no such boast could be made to-day.

Hostility to Corporations.

It may be within the scope of legislative power to say that corporations shall not own land in Texas, and that those that have already acquired land shall dispose of it within a given time under pain of forfeiture or escheat to the state, but the wisdom of such a radical and sweeping policy may well be doubted. The greatest enterprises of modern times are inaugurated and carried on by corporations and without them there would be little if any development of the material resources of the country. They need watching at all

times and frequent repressing for their tendency is always to accumulate power and wealth, without much regard to individual rights, but to mutilate them by hostile legislation and so restrict them in the exercise of their natural and legitimate rights as to drive them from the state would be to do almost, if not quite, as much harm as would result from the policy of letting them entirely alone. Corporations can get along without Texas a good deal better than Texas can get along without corporations and to legislate them out of the state would be a boomerang proceeding more hurtful to the state than the corporations.

Winters and Winters.

Never did the climate of Texas show to better advantage than right now. In the North and Northwest the winter is absolutely ferocious and life in that frozen, snow-bound section, even under the most favorable conditions is burdensome, especially in the country districts where blizzards sweep the prairies and everything is locked in the unrelaxing grasp of snow and ice. In Texas we shiver; in Iowa they freeze. No matter how rich the soil of the Northwest, the winters there more than overbalance every advantage they possess; while here in Texas we have soil equally rich and none of the retardments of a climate savagely cruel

Those wishing to deal direct with the stockmen and farmers of Texas should not fail to carefully read page 13 of this issue.

for months at a time. Our advantage over our northern neighbors in this respect is permanent and of incalculable value to every interest of the state, and to make this advantage known in those regions whose people are snow-bound and ice-locked for so large a part of the year should be a leading object with every immigration agency we can control. Why should the inhospitable Dakotas, with their arctic snows, get a steady tide of settlers of the more substantial character, while Texas, with a climate that makes outdoor work possible every day in the year and a soil as rich as the richest in the North, get so little? We must get on an immigration boom, organize agencies for that purpose, flood the North with immigration literature, and start the human tide Texasward. Texas is still the land of cheap homes, where the farmer is not compelled to hibernate like the bear, in winter months, and we should use every art and every energy to impress this fact upon the world at large.

More Farmers Wanted.

The towns and cities of Texas, or most of them, have about reached that stage of experience that makes any further growth impossible until the country tributary to those centers of

population has caught up with them. In other words farming immigration is needed in Texas now, more than any other kind and our energies should be addressed to that end. The country districts have not kept pace with the towns, and a stranger riding through the state cannot fail to mark the contrast between the thinly settled rural regions of the towns to which they are tributary. We need no further immigration of professional men—we have too many now; and of merchants, barterers and traffickers of any and all kinds, we have quite enough for present purposes; but of farmers, men who produce something, there is an almost painful scarcity—as compared with all the teeming crowds in nearly all the other walks of life, Tarrant county alone could double her present farming population and Fort Worth, without the erection of another business block could easily market the increased produce and supply the enlarged country population with all the merchandise it desired to purchase. We need a farming boom in Texas and until we get it we need not look very hard or very long for any other kind.

Should They Consolidate?

As has already been announced in these columns and as will be seen by the proceedings of the conference of cattlemen recently held in San An-

Texas Association affords the best protection that can be given to its members. If the organization was extended to cover the entire state it would not only, by reason of its large membership, lessen the assessments, but would enable the association to cover more territory, give more and better protection at less cost than can possibly be furnished by an organization covering only a part of the state.

There are many other arguments that might be advanced favoring a thorough and complete organization of the state. Those, however, above referred to when fairly and impartially considered in all their bearings should be enough to satisfy those who are now opposing the movement.

The JOURNAL hopes this important movement will be fully and fairly discussed, and for that purpose it not only offers the free use of its columns but urges those interested to give its readers the benefit of their views, even though they be at variance with those herein advocated. The JOURNAL would like to see a full discussion both pro and con of this important subject.

The Inspection Law.

The JOURNAL is clearly of the opinion that the hide and animal inspection law as it now stands on the law books of the state, is a failure and a farce and should be repealed. This is concurred in by nine-tenths of the representative cattle raisers of the state.

The JOURNAL hopes the present legislature will give enough of its time and attention to this important matter to entirely repeal the law as it now stands, and then enact a law making it the duty of the governor when so requested by a majority of the representative stockmen of any county, to appoint a separate inspector for each and every shipping point in the country.

These inspectors should be appointed on the recommendation of the stockmen in the particular locality in which they are to operate. They should be practical cattlemen, who are familiar with marks and brands and the live stock business generally. Their duties should be fully and explicitly outlined and their liability for failure to do their whole duty fully covered by a good and sufficient bond.

The inspection law as it now exists and as now enforced by nine-tenths of the inspectors affords no protection to cattle raisers, but on the other hand is used as a cloak to hide the rascality of those who are disposed to illegally handle the stock of others. It is a heavy tax on the stockmen. It is a failure and a fraud and should be repealed at once.

A heavy snow storm is reported in the Panhandle country of Texas and this practically guarantees the wheat crop of that section of the state, a very important item and one of steadily growing importance in any estimate of the prospect of this year. We are rapidly approaching the period when Texas will cease to import flour from Kansas and the great grain belt of the Panhandle is to be the means of our emancipation.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Will the flock be comfortable this winter?

That man is not a good shepherd who keeps more sheep than he can keep well.

A given amount of grain will give more meat when fed to sheep than to cattle.

Sheep scatter weed seeds in their dropping less than any other class of animals.

The cities live as though they were rich; they are good markets for the early lamb.

The sheep breeder needs only to sell well, but the feeder must buy well and then sell well.

It is said that the high price of corn in Nebraska will restrict winter feeding there this year.

With a breeding flock a certain number of young sheep must be kept to take the place of the older ones.

It is only in exceptional cases that any money can be made in purchasing grain and hay to feed sheep.

Sheep that are kept on low, wet land are more liable to the disease of foot rot than those on high ground.

On a small farm it is impossible to have any great number of any one grade of sheep at any one time.

Following the careful selection in buying and breeding comes the next important factors, care and feed.

With our possibilities for reaching markets it would seem that the large mutton sheep is the profitable one.

An extensive sheep breeder has two strong bull dogs trained to kill any stray dogs that molest the sheep. He says they are better than fences.

Speaking of sheep, if you value the wool product, an even condition must be kept up. Sheep starved in winter will have weak spots in their wool the next spring.

The best sheep is the one that has short legs and a good body, of good length and properly shaped, square on the shoulders, a round rib, good, straight back, well rounded hams and a heavy brisket.

The treasury department has decided that wool on shearing sheep skins when not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in length shall be admitted free of duty, but in excess of this length shall be subject to duty.

The ram is half the flock, therefore it is necessary to have a good one. Do not let a few dollars stand between you and a good animal, both in pedigree and individuality. It is the difference between success and failure.

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 idiosyncrasies of the wool market.

Whatever breed of sheep you intend to carry, if it is to be thoroughbred, stick to the same blood all along, but changing to a fresh ram or two of the same breed from another flock each year. In breeding consider the size, bone, constitution and quality. In most cases the qualities of the sire will predominate in the offspring.

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A good grain for fattening sheep is shelled corn; one-half barley, or rye one-quarter; oats, one-quarter—all by weight; or, still better, substitute one-fourth of the corn with cotton seed meal. To the majority of farmers corn is the most available feed, and corn may be fed to good advantage alone, provided a sufficient amount of cooling and laxative coarse feed is given with such, as clover hay.

The majority of sheep raisers in this country are the farmers who keep from twenty-five to fifty, or even 100 head as a help on the farm. East of the Mississippi the number of flocks reaching 1000 or more is not large. The sheep is one of the small farmer's best servants. It not only produces wool and mutton, but it keeps his fields fertile with manure, and no farmer should be without at least a small flock.

There will be a profit in well-cared-for sheep until the tariff is taken off, at any rate, and it may be possible to make something then. Farmers should not be in too much hurry to dispose of their flocks, but hang on, wait and see what the future may develop, and there will be time enough to slaughter them after the tariff is seen likely to be taken off or reduced, before they will fall much in price.

The committee appointed by the Illinois Sheep Breeders' association, held in Springfield December 14-15, 1892, met on January 11, 1894, and by authority given them adopted by-laws and named officers as follows: President, C. I. Pulliam, Chatham; vice-president, W. T. Potts, Jacksonville; secretary and treasurer, John G. Springer, Springfield. Executive committee—Hon. David Gore, Carlinville; S. E. Prather, Springfield; R. J. Stone, Stonington; Harry Cass, Buffalo Hart.

A writer in an English paper asserts that American mutton is not as tender and juicy and tender as English mutton, because of the habit here of fattening on corn or grain of some sort, while there the most of the mutton is fattened on turnips and rape, with a little grain of oil meal to finish it off. There seems to be no lack of evidence of the superior quality of English, or even of Canadian, mutton over that offered in the states, and it may be that the writer is correct in assigning the cause.

An enthusiastic sheep breeder says: "There are always three returns from the sheep, viz: wool, mutton, and farm improvement. I am not sure but what every farmer could afford to keep one sheep to every acre of grazing land he devotes to pasturing for other stock, even if he never sheared a pound of wool or sold a pound of mutton. Perhaps I have made the statement too strong, yet who of us have yet been careful enough in experiments in this direction to make any reliable statement of the value of the golden hoof upon the soil and its scavenger work in the field and pasture."

Ben Honnett—The cramped farmers of the old world should be encouraged to come to this country. We need them, and they need our broad acres. What we do not need and should refuse to receive is the scum and raffraff of European cities. It is not the quantity but the quality of the immigration which should be looked after. For the honest and industrious classes we have plenty of room. For thieves, vagabonds, anarchists and agitators we should have no welcome. What should be required of every immigrant is not a money fee, but a record of his previous career and satisfactory evidence of good character.

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A horse's stomach is not a hay mow.

The very warm stable should be a very clean stable.

Examine a horse's feet at least once a month, and keep them in shape by a timely use of the rasp.

Begin breaking (teaching) the colt when very young, and when old he will not depart from it.

See that the frog comes in contact with the ground and has no mud, frozen earth or snow jammed in it.

The horse breeding interest of America is fast advancing to the very front of those interests allied to agriculture, or growing out of the uses and ownership of the soil.

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.

No state has a patent on either horses or blue grass; both will grow wherever the land is rich enough, and if you have plenty of oats, clover and corn fodder, purchasers will go there as long as the selection is larger than elsewhere, whether the individual horses are better or not.

A subscriber says he has never found a remedy for heaves equal to a compound of eggs, honey and vinegar. He beats three eggs into one quart of pure fruit vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, he adds one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day or placed on the tongue of the horse.

A large horse stable, a long alley in front of stalls; as the owner, his sons or hired man entered one end of the alley the head of every horse projected into it, and as the man passed down each animal was greeted with a kind and a gentle caress or touch. 'Twas a pretty picture; there was so much humanity, civilization in it. The horses seemed to enjoy it; the men were the better for it and not a cent of expense was involved in the entire incident.

Can a farmer who plows and cultivates much land afford to buy high class mares to do his work and raise foals—provided the average teamster has such mares in charge? The liability of injury to foals from taking into their systems milk from their dams in a heated condition, at the usual feeding times, is very great, and the average American farmer is in too much of a hurry to "get there" to bring his team to the barn in a normal condition, so that the mare's milk is overheated to the detriment of the fasting, hungry foal. And to compel the young things to follow their dams while at work all

day is not conducive to a thrifty growth. A partial remedy lies in timing the breeding so that foals will come in the fall after the heavy and exciting work is done. The foal can then run with its dam until spring work opens. In the meantime it has stood in the stall with the mother and learned to eat hay and grain, so that at weaning time the habit of eating is well established, whilst loss of its usual food will soon be replaced by the fresh grass of summer. For the average farmer to buy high-priced mares we think unadvisable. Low-grade mares of the desired type may be bought at less than half the price of the high-class stock, and by breeding to the best suitable stallion the ideal will gradually be reached without the risk attending a more costly investment.

Dr. C. A. Robinson of Indiana says in "Breeder's Guide": There is but one right way to curry a horse and that is not to curry him at all unless you have to. By this I mean that you should not curry the horse but curry the brush. I well remember the first time I saw a horse groomed properly. It was at a livery stable where I had put up for the day and I distinctly remember of curling my lips in contempt for such nonsense. It was not in the old rut. It was not the way I had been taught. It was too new-fangled, besides, it looked too much like work. I have grown older now and know better some things than I did then and I am never satisfied with any other kind of currying now. To groom a horse properly you need a curry-comb, a brush and a soft rag. Mane and tail cards are a nuisance and pull out more hair every time the horse is curried. In fact, the more of them you own the poorer you are. The fingers are the only proper things with which to separate the straws from the hairs of the mane and tail of a horse, and straws are the only things which should ever be allowed to be in them. Of course if they are bedded with wet manure they will become very filthy, but the chances are that they will never go upon the roads looking very smooth anyhow, for the man who beds with wet manure is pretty apt to look upon grooming as too much trouble. The front portion of a horse's head is very bony and should never be touched with the teeth of a curry-comb. Indeed, it is quite often that a horse is very sensitive to the use of the brush on his head, in which case you should rub it with the soft cloth, and in no instance should you use the brush around his eyes. The curry-comb may be necessary to remove bits of dried mud or other substances, but to use it as a garden rake on the horse's coat is barbarous. The legs should be brushed also and when there is any mud to be removed it should be done with the back side of the brush. I have stood by and seen a man dig away at a horse with a sharp toothed curry-comb until the poor animal would flinch away as far as he could every time he was approached. It is much better for the horses in every sense carefully to remove all obstinate substances, then go over the horse thoroughly with the brush, and all the time rake the curry-comb over the brush and strike it against the stall to remove the dust, and follow up this proceeding all the way through until the whole horse is well groomed.

AGRICULTURAL.

When the plan of gathering up every thing and burning it is followed the land may be clean, but it will soon lack life.

The farmer of the future will so utilize his advantages as to live comfortably upon what many farmers of to-day waste.

Lectures upon agriculture, by practical and successful men should be a special feature at every one of our agricultural colleges. This is practiced at the Ohio college, but there are very few agricultural students to take advantage of them.

From one acre of land the farmer can raise three times the quantity of cornstalks for silage that he can possibly grow of hay. These cornstalks, when properly preserved, are even more valuable and nutritious, ton for ton, than the best hay.

The agitation of the road question can but be productive of good, and it is a subject in which every one has an interest. The postmaster-general says that the greatest objection to free postal delivery in the rural districts is the poor condition of the country roads.

Corn is too concentrated food for any farm animal. No other than a hog is thought strong enough of digestion to stand an exclusive corn diet, and young hogs especially are often stunted by it. But this does not disparage the value of corn when balanced with other feed so as to give greater bulk in proportion to its nutriment.

We have from the most authoritative sources the fact demonstrated that fully 40 per cent of the whole cornstalks can be preserved in nutritious feed for cattle. This shows the amount of waste. The farmer who believes only in raising the corn for the ears and wastes the stalks is far behind the time, and, no matter how abundant the stalks are, it is lack of business which will allow such waste.

The experiment station of Kansas has tested the value of sub-soiling by sub-soiling forty acres to a depth of eighteen inches, while another was simply plowed to the usual depth. Both were sowed to cane of the same variety, care and cultivation. On the field which was subsoiled the yield was eighteen tons of cane to the acre, while on the other field the best yield was only ten tons to the acre.

If the farmers throughout the country would use the mower more freely they would not have so many weeds to contend with. Weeds are one of the worst enemies we have to contend with, therefore we should try and find out the best and cheapest method to get rid of them, and we have one of the best remedies mentioned in the foregoing by the use of the mower; another way is to keep fence corners clean.

It might be well to think whether a better arrangement of fences and fields can be made. An unnecessary fence is a dead loss, as large fields can be tilled to a better advantage than small ones. A rich, black low land should not be fenced with a barren side hill and all tilled alike. On many farms the position of fences is the same it was fifty years ago. Cannot some of these be changed or removed entirely? Rail fences of the worm pattern cover a broad strip of ground. This width can be reduced about seven feet by erecting a fence of wire. If possible place the fence on a different location, and thus utilize the old fence row.

Plowing for potatoes should be as deep as the soil, with a jointer attached, as early as the ground will crumble in the spring, followed by rolling and stir-

ring well with a spring-toothed harrow, leaving the soil mellow to the depth of four inches, ready for planting, which should begin as early as the ground and season will admit. Early planting brings the best results, as late crops seem to take blight much more than those put in earlier. A planter does this work more perfect in every respect over planting by hand and with half the cost an acre.

The neglect of fences is a prolific source of waste on the farm. Space forbids anything like a full enumeration of the many unnecessary "leaks" in the agricultural craft. They are to be found on every hand—in the fields, the forest and the household. When we fully realize the truth of the adage, "A penny saved is a penny made," we will be more economical in many of our methods. We have been too prone to despise "the day of small things," and it is high time we were changing our tactics in many of the little details of farm life. We should realize the fact that domestic economy is not parsimony, and frugality is not stinginess.

Agriculture is compelled to deal with conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., to such an extent that it cannot be called an exact science of itself, and yet it admits of the application of science in very many of its various branches. The fact that the conditions that we have named are variable and beyond control render it impossible to establish any definite rule that can govern; in fact, a change in these conditions frequently renders a complete change in the operations of the farm necessary to the cultivation of crops. For the above reason we can see the importance of availing ourselves of all the exact knowledge it is possible to obtain, so that by its proper application we shall be obliged to leave only the least possible margin to chance. This idea may be applied to the breeding and feeding of animals, the application of known meteorological truths, the principles of political economy as relates to production, supply and demand, etc. We must have knowledge to secure the benefits resulting from it.

Merely grinding bone converts it into an excellent fertilizing material. It then contains, but in slowly available form, the mineral element which is scarcest in the soil, and which is always needed in producing grain crops; but to make this phosphate more available it is commonly treated with sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol. This reduces it to a fine powder, but at the same time a large part of the bone is converted into sulphate of lime, or, in plain English, common land plaster. In this case the phosphate is made easily soluble, but it does not remain so, and, on the whole, it is fortunate that it does not. If superphosphate continued easily soluble it would be washed out of the soil and be lost. When it becomes insoluble it is said to be reverted phosphate, and it is then less soluble than fine bone freshly ground. It should be remembered that all seeds and roots in growing develop carbonic acid gas in the soil, and this is able to make ordinary or reverted phosphate soluble; so, if there be nitrogen enough in the soil to start the plants to growing, they will get that

phosphate they need, provided it is within their reach, in whatever condition it may be.

In traveling through the country, when a tidy farm is passed with fences in good order, buildings looking neat and trim, trees trimmed and clean, all know the resident is one who takes pride and interest in his farming, and it pays him to do it. It takes but a few days each year to keep the brush cut away from the fences, to nail up a board here and there that may have become loosened, to keep the fence up straight with no weak places to tempt stock to owner's or neighbor's fields of grain or grass, to put the implements under shelter when not in use, to pick up boards laying about the barn and house, to trim the fruit trees and cut out all dead or dying branches, to mow the lawn at least once a year, to arrange all gates so they will swing on their hinges, to have a well-kept garden, a good supply of small fruits, the pump in good working order, plenty of dry wood under shelter, to keep the roads mowed, bushes cut down, to clean out all open ditches, to look after the stock frequently. All these things take but little time and they increase the cash value of the farm. If you have in the past neglected these things, resolve that you will reform, and that strangers, in passing your door may say: "A good farmer resides there!" It may not allow as many hours at the corner grocery, but others will take your place there, while you add to the worth of your earthly possessions, and likewise to your standing as a man.

At this time, when the agricultural situation is anything but encouraging and the strictest economy needs to be practiced to keep the expenses of the farm less than the income, it is well to look to seed saving, no less as an agricultural necessity than as a profitable and altogether meritorious ambition. Every farmer must have an ambition to produce the best crops possible, in order to make his industry a financial success, and he should be ambitious to produce something better which would be more profitable than he or his neighbors had previously done. There are but two methods to be employed to produce the desired result. The first is through systematic cultivation of the varieties already produced, and the second is the introduction of varieties which are superior in points of excellence and productiveness to any we now have. Selection is the only agent or principle to be employed in accomplishing this purpose. There is much to be learned about farming which no man can learn by himself. Agricultural clubs and an interchange of ideas and opinions and the reading of good agricultural stations are for men who read, study and think. The study of agriculture has created a higher aim for better intelligence in thousands where it feebly existed before. The cancer of ignorance has been driven out and the dry rot of stupid indifference banished to an extent that is encouraging. Every item of expense ought to be counted, and every drop of sweat or perspiration considered; the working for no profit should not be forgotten by the farmer. He should make up his mind right now to adopt the intensive plan of farming, and get ready for it by the coming spring.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

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COMMISSION DEALERS,
PECOS, TEXAS.

Reliable information given in regard to Pecos Valley Lands or Town Property. Special attention paid to Rents and Taxes for Non-Residents.

STOCK FARMING.

In selecting horses or cattle for breeding a deep chest, with wide nostrils, are the essential points, as these signs indicate large, healthful lungs.

Feed no animal through the winter merely that it may sustain life. Unless it makes some growth or gain, or produces something of value, you will be the poorer in the spring for having wintered it.

It is not economy, either of the feed or of labor, to feed whole corn fodder. The cattle will waste a large portion of it, and the stalks make wretched work in handling the manure. Better use a cutting box.

It is always wise to stock the farm with as great a variety of animals as possible. In this way almost every product can be consumed and nothing wasted. Even fowls and hens should not be omitted.

The public-spirited farmer who breeds improved stock takes the lead in every community, and such men are a great benefit—they set the example of improving their stock, and others seeing their good work do likewise.

Every intelligent farmer knows that the most profitable method of growing beef, pork or mutton is to feed the young animals good, healthy, nutritious food in sufficient quantity to keep them rapidly growing from birth to maturity.

Co-operation in the buying of blooded breeding stock will save high service fees. There is no reason why twenty farmers cannot unite to buy and own a good stallion or bull, as well as to pay some one else to do it for them and to make a profit from them.

Stockmen who are loudly proclaiming that there is no longer any money to be made raising stock should sell out, quit the business and give place to men who will say the business, properly followed, is as profitable as it ever was, and who will make their words come true.

A coat of fat upon the outside and a lining of the same will do much to keep the stock comfortable in cold weather, and they are not apt to be profitable unless they are comfortable; but there is no need of filling them up with fat, as if intended for the oleo manufacturers.

The farmers of Missouri will breed their best mares to standard horses this year as they have never done before for the simple reason that the standard bears testimony to character and good service in the past. A man without a character like a horse without standard reference is accounted of little value.

The work done by agricultural newspapers, farmers' institutes and other meetings for discussion of agricultural, live stock, dairy and horticultural topics has been incalculably great. Through no other means has it been found possible to so quickly, cheaply and effectively disseminate information about agriculture or excite interest in its improvement among large numbers of farmers.

Prices for all the improved breeds are yet within the reach of any who care to improve, but these prices must soon advance for cattle, horses and hogs, as they already have for sheep. The markets of the world call for high-class stock at high prices. Organize your farmers' breeders' societies to advance the improved stock interest, to make stock breeding pay and to make the farm pay.

In the stockyard among cattle, sheep or swine, or in the poultry yard, the motto should be "cull." Cull all out that are known to be unprofitable and all that by reason of old age or fre-

quent infirmities, there is any reason to doubt about being safely wintered. To have them eat their value in good provender this winter and die in the spring is not profitable. Fit them for market, if it can be done without too much expense, before selling or killing, but be rid of them in some way.

Bill Arp—A sorry farmer on a sorry farm is a very sorry spectacle, and if it was not for his wife he would perish; but, somehow, in the dispensation of Providence, most every no account or unlucky man is tied onto a bustling hustling woman, who never surrenders and manages somehow to maintain the family. This is not fancy, but it is a fact, that the more trifling or unlucky the man the more diligent is the woman. From time to time I had various tenants when I was farming, and I noticed that the most indifferent men had the smartest women tied onto them.

George Voorhies—In solving the very important problem to the farmer of raising that for which he will find ready sale, the many advantages afforded by a little attention to the raising of a serviceable class of horses should not be forgotten. There are few farmers who could not, at a really trifling outlay and with comparatively little trouble, raise two or three good colts for sale every year. In this matter, as in all other operations of crop-producing, the character of the product raised must be desirable—the farmer who raises scrubs and the farmer who raises weeds are on the same footing.

Charles Lerchen—The public-spirited farmer who breeds improved stock takes the lead in every community, and such men are a great benefit: they set the example of improving their stock and others seeing their good work do likewise; they may go elsewhere and buy other breeds and bring competition, but that benefits all improved stock breeders, and as the breeds and breeders increase the community advances and the stock generally is improved, the farms and barns are improved, scrub stock is driven out and prosperity is increased as the improved breeds become the rule rather than the exception on the farms in the community.

HORTICULTURE.

In planting fruit upon the farm plant first an abundant and diverse supply for house use. That will pay just as well as to plant for sale.

Rhubarb, asparagus and strawberries are three excellent things that can be grown with little trouble. They should have a place in every garden and upon every farmer's table in their season.

Some men think that all that is needed to have an orchard is to plant trees. But our advice is not to plant unless you intend to cultivate and to feed them. It will be poor economy to do otherwise.

Cultivators of the grape endeavor to train up entirely new branches of the present branches of the present season's growth, in order to procure fruit for the next season. The bearing branches of this year are generally cut entirely away.

It does not pay to raise onions on the same field for a succession of years. The land becomes unsuited to the vegetables, no matter how richly it is manured. If the crop suffers from the blight, the second crop will suffer more. A change of field is then quite essential.

Several of our destructive moths can be kept off from fruit trees by a slight application of tar and grease. Many of the female moths have only rudimentary wings and pupate in the

ground. They have to climb the tree to lay their eggs. The canker worm is a case in point, and the tussock moth is another.

It is quite essential that the fruit-grower of to-day should have some means of cold storage, for it is only through such methods of preserving his fruits for certain markets that he can hope to reap the highest price. If properly stored in a cool place, the loss from shrinkage and rotting fruit will be comparatively small. With the planting of an orchard, then, of any size, there should also be the erection of some cold storage house.

It used to be thought beneficial to put the cinders and iron scales from the blacksmith's shop around fruit trees. Now the Australian fruit growers are digging trenches around the trees and turning in a solution of sulphate of iron, made by dissolving a half-pound of the sulphate in five gallons of water to each tree, after which the earth is put back into the trench. For a large tree the trench should be five or six feet from the trunk of the tree.

The object in mulching the small fruits is to prevent too frequent and too rapid freezing and thawing, by which the fruit buds may be injured, and it should not be done until the ground is frozen a few inches deep, or so that it will bear the weight of the wagon load of manure; but the object in covering the rhubarb and asparagus is to prevent them freezing too deep, and to induce early starting in the spring, and it should be done before the ground freezes, and worked into the ground as soon as it thaws out.

As apples are becoming in great demand for export as well as home trade, it would be of great advantage to have trees bear every year, instead of every other year, as many orchards now do. A thinning of the fruit in the bearing year and a manuring, or the growing of some crop the same year among them that received liberal manuring aside from the small grains, would do much to bring this about, but it should be accompanied, at least with young trees, by a cutting back of superfluous wood at the ends of the branches and judicious pruning of limbs.

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.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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.

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.

SWINE.

It costs more to winter than to summer a pig.

A brood sow should never be stinted in her rations.

A fine breed hog will not thrive on a limited ration.

An item in wintering pigs is to afford good exercise.

Almost any kind of straw or, forests leaves make a good material for the hogs.

With a small number of hogs at least it is nearly always best to haul to market.

Under present conditions many find that the small hog well fattened pays the largest profit.

In nearly all cases it will prove poor economy to feed the hogs in the same pen year after year.

No nest for the pigs is without fault that has a tendency to retain moisture for any length of time.

Too early breeding weakens the material forces of the sow and, in many cases, causes small, weak litters.

Make sure of a full supply of meat for home use now; it will cost less than to buy again next spring and summer.

So far as is possible care should be taken to prevent the slop from freezing, as frozen slop is not a healthy food.

In selecting a brood sow a strong material appearance should be the first consideration and after that beauty and style.

When fed in graded lots the hogs do better and make more satisfactory gains, as every animal is on an equality with his neighbors.

Pork, to be first-class, should be from a pig and not an old sow and the pig should be kept in clean quarters and be fed on wholesome feed.

Usually the cow is sheltered and fed with a view of increasing the flow of milk and keeping it regular, would it not be a good plan to give the same treatment to the brood sow for the same purpose.

The American Berkshire Association has paid special premiums; ten volumes of the American Berkshire Record, valued at \$10, for the best sow and pigs exhibited at state fairs in 1892, to I. J. Williams & Son, Muncie, Ind.; V. B. Howey, Topeka, Kas.; F. A. Scott, Hurtsville, Mo.; Wills A. Seward, Budds Lake, N. J., and Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex. When it is considered that these premiums have been paid by the American Berkshire Association, notwithstanding that all of the conditions of the offer were not complied with, this association must be given credit for being liberal with its patrons. J. G. S.

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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. H. East of Archer was here Monday. He will market a lot of corn-fed cattle soon.

W. H. Doss of Coleman was here on Monday. Southern Texas is all right, but cattle are a little scarce.

F. M. Weatherred of Grandview was up here on Tuesday. He is feeding some steers and says they are doing fine.

L. W. Christian of Weatherford, the well-known cattle feeder, was here Sunday and says his cattle are doing fine.

W. E. Connell of Midland, cashier of the Midland national bank and an extensive cattle dealer, was here Tuesday.

George W. Dice of Kansas City, who represents the New England car company, was here the first part of the week.

O. D. Kern and Mike Miller, sheep and cattle feeders from Frankfort, Ind., have been here this week looking for wethers.

L. W. Krake, traveling representative of the St. Louis national stock yards, was here yesterday in the interest of his yards.

D. B. Gardner went to San Antonio Sunday. He told the JOURNAL man that cattle on the Pitchfork range were in good condition.

M. Harrold of this city says his cattle are in fine shape and are taking on flesh rapidly. He will have some fine cattle on the market early.

Polk Bros. of this city on Wednesday sold to local butchers thirty-eight head of cows they had been feeding. They weighed 830 and brought 1½ cents.

T. C. Hunt, the well-known Ranger cattleman, was here Monday. He reports cattle scarce, but says the few they have in his country are doing well.

Gerome W. Shields of San Angelo was here Monday, and says cattle in his section were in fine shape and the range is good. Cattle are scarce and high.

Rhome & Powell, proprietors of the Hereford Park stock farm, sold on Monday last two thoroughbred Hereford bulls to R. M. Anderson of Young county.

Frank Houston, the Bellvue feeder, was in town yesterday and says his cattle are in first-class shape. Has had a little disagreeable weather, but all is lovely now.

George H. Comiell, who is largely interested in the Dublin oil mill and who is also feeding a lot of cattle, was here several days this week and talks encouragingly.

J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas City has been in the city for several days past, and says that cattle are doing well in most sections and the prospects for better markets are good.

J. W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., was here on Wednesday, and talks encouragingly of the business; says the Territory cattle are, as a rule, in good shape and will be fat when spring opens.

John Rosson is authority for the statement that some Kansas fed Texans sold on the Kansas City market Wednesday for 5 cents; weight 1300. The market was reported as low that day, too.

Col. Jesse Evans, who "first powder horn in '53," was here the first of the week from Kansas City, en route to his West Texas ranch. He is much en-

couraged with the outlook and says all will soon be well.

George Beggs, who represents R. Strahorn & Co., tells the JOURNAL of sales made by his house last week which were encouraging, and were as follows: Steers weighing 1010, at \$4.25; cows weighing 750, at \$2.75.

Jack J. Hittson of Palo Pinto, who has one of the finest ranches in the state, spent several days here this week. His cattle are doing well. Says he thinks a reasonably good market will be found for all good fat cattle.

H. R. Thompson of "C. C. C. C." fame was mixing with the cattlemen here Tuesday night and explaining the many advantages of his cars to shippers. "I don't have to talk much now—the shippers hunt me," is the way he puts it.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto cattleman, was here Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and says his cattle were doing fine. Mr. Bell is much encouraged with the present outlook, and says good cattle will make money for their owners.

M. B. Pulliam, the prominent and well-known San Angelo cattleman, spent Monday and Tuesday in the city as he was en route to Kansas City. Mr. Pulliam reports stock in his county as being in good condition, and the range first-class.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin was here on Monday. Mr. Chapman, who is the head of a large banking institution is also largely interested in fine stock, cattle and farming lands, and gives encouraging reports regarding Dublin and Erath county.

A. S. Nicholson of this city went to San Antonio Wednesday. Mr. Nicholson says cattle everywhere are in splendid condition and the ranges have all been good; the quality of Texas cattle will be better this year than ever before, and he anticipates better markets.

George Simson of Weatherford, who is feeding about 2500 cattle near Cresson, was here Monday and Tuesday and says his cattle were doing well. He went to Cresson Wednesday and said if the bad weather kept up it would draw the cattle a little, but he did not expect anything serious.

M. Davis of Baylor county came in Tuesday night and reported bad weather—snow and plenty of cold; said it was snowing all the way from Seymour nearly to Fort Worth; cattle have been doing well. He anticipates better markets this year than have been enjoyed for years.

L. C. Heare of Vernon was here Tuesday looking for a small bunch of yearlings. He says grass has been short about Vernon and cattle have suffered some in consequence thereof. The acreage of wheat will be large this year and appearances indicate that the crop will be good.

Maj. B. C. Rhome of the well-known firm of Rhome & Powell, breeders of fine Hereford cattle at Rhome, Tex., was in Fort Worth on Tuesday and authorizes the JOURNAL to say that they will shortly have a sale of fine stock in this city. The public will be informed of this sale through the press.

T. T. D. Andrews, general manager, and B. G. Davis, range manager, for the Home land and cattle company, came in from Panhandle City on Sunday night. They reported cattle in their pastures as doing well and said grass was good; the winter so far had been favorable and they anticipated no serious loss.

E. B. Carver, who manages Cassidy Bros. & Co.'s business in the Territory and Texas, bought some \$36 cattle at Decatur last Saturday. He was in St.

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. Machet Dyeing Establishment, 109 East Third street, next to the Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas

BIG JACK AND JENNET SALE.

Dr. L. W. Knight & Son of Nashville, Tenn., and Messrs. Mosely & Whitaker of Bellbuckle, Tenn., two of the largest importers of Jack Stock in the state, have joined forces to sell their entire lot of native and imported Jacks and Jennets at auction, at Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday, February 15, 1893. The recent importations of these two firms were about Fifty Head, selected by their representatives in Spain, and there is not an inferior animal in their entire lot. In fact they claim, and justly so, that they will offer to the public the finest lot of Jacks and Jennets ever seen in this country. The entire fifty head will be sold to the highest bidder Without any Reserve or By-Bid. It is a closing-out partnership sale. Buyers can depend on absolute sale of all animals. For catalogues write W. E. Knight, Nashville, Tenn., Mosely & Whitaker, Bellbuckle, Tenn.



Mitchell

JEWELER

504 Main Street.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Louis the last heard of him waiting to see the cattle sold. John Rosson heard from him frequently, it is said, but telegrams cost too much to carry much news.

W. N. Adams of Brown county, who has been living there and raising stock for the past twenty-one years, was here Tuesday. He is now engaged principally in raising mules, but says all classes of live stock are doing fine. Mr. Adams served Brown county as sheriff for a term and has always been a well-known citizen.

A. W. Hutson of Amarillo came in Monday night from Kansas City. He says from all the indications and from all that he can hear, cattle will soon be higher than they have been before for years. Mr. Hutson left Wednesday morning for Amarillo. He was a little afraid that the weather in the Panhandle would be very bad and disagreeable.

W. R. Moore of this city, who is feeding a lot of cattle at Denton, bought two cars of cattle on last Saturday at Decatur, paying \$50 per head for one car and \$32.50 per head for the other. These cattle were at once shipped to St. Louis. Mr. Moore says his feeding cattle were looking fine up till the bad weather set in on Tuesday, and he does not think they suffered to any alarming extent then.

R. K. Erwin of Itaska, one of the operators of the oil mill there and who is feeding a big string of steers on meal, was seen here on Wednesday night. Mr. Erwin says cattle are doing well in his section and will be in prime marketable condition soon. "Cattlemen will be in it this year," he said. "I do not say this because I hear others

say it, but because everything indicates a change for the better, and I am backing my judgment."

C. W. Black, secretary and treasury of the Pierson and Black live stock commission company of Kansas City, came in Tuesday morning from San Antonio where he had been on a business trip. He reported everyone as being in good spirits and hopeful of good markets. "and they won't be disappointed," he said, "for the cattle market will certainly be much better this year." Mr. Black should be good authority, and is a reliable gentleman.

J. M. Chittem, San Antonio, came in from a trip to Kansas City and the Territory yesterday. Says cattle in the Territory are suffering a great deal; that snow is about two feet deep and the stock running on the range is in very bad shape; a large percentage will die within thirty days; he don't think his will be worth gathering in the spring. The prospects for better markets for good cattle were never better, and he thinks lots of money will be made this year. He will market about 20,000 Southern Texas steers.

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.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 19.

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 4,000; market slow, unchanged; best steers, \$5.60@5.95; fair to good, \$5.25; others, \$4.50@4.95; feeders, \$4@4.25; cows, \$3.25@3.95.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; shipments, 10,000; market active and 10c lower; mixed and packers, \$7.20@7.45; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$7.50@7.65; prime light, \$7.25@7.35; pigs, \$7@7.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 2,000; market slow, weak, 10c lower; natives, \$4@5.50; Westerns, \$5.25@5.35; lambs, \$4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Jan. 19, 1893.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, none; market steady; fair to good native steers, \$3.25@4.50; choice shipping, \$4.75@5.00; fed Texas steers, \$3.10@3.90; grass cows, \$2.00@2.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,400; shipments, none; market lower; heavy, \$7.10@7.50; packing, \$6.90@7.30; light, \$7.00@7.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, none; market steady; fair to good native, \$3.50@4.75; choice muttons, \$5.00@5.40.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Jan. 19, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,977; market quiet; steers and medium cows weak to 5@10c lower; others steady. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.55@4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,700; shipments, 1,300. Market dull, 5@10c lower, closing active and strong; all grades, \$4.00@4.75; bulk, \$7.25@7.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, 400. Market fully active and steady. Representative sales: Muttons, \$4.00@5.85.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 19.—The demand for wool has been active. Sales, 5,223,600 pounds of all kinds; fleeces, higher; Michigan X., 27@27c; Ohio

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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

THE SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON Live Stock Com. Co.
Kansas City Stock Yards.

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

X., 28c; Ohio XX., 26@30c, and No. 1 at 33@34c for Ohio, 32c for Michigan; fine delaine, steady; 32c for Ohio; blood combing wool, 26c; territory wool sales, 1,200,000 pounds on scoured basis of 55@58c for fine, 50@56c fine medium and 47@50c medium; Eastern Oregon wool, 17@19c; California, 16c for spring. Texas wool sold in range of 24c clean; Georgia wool steady, 25@26c; pulled wool, good demand, 31@33c; super, 22@23c extra. In Australian wool good sales, 34@45c, as to quality; foreign carpet wool steady demand.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 19.—Receipts, 10,000 pounds; shipments, 62,000 pounds. No sales, therefore no market.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 19.—Market steady, unchanged.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip	17 @18 1/4	17 @18 1/4
Fine	17 1/4 @19	17 1/4 @19
Medium	15 @16 1/2	15 @16 1/2
Fine	16 @17	16 @17
Medium	12 @13 1/2	12 @13 1/2
Mexican improved	11 1/2 @12 1/2	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Mexican carpet		

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1893.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	2027	1798	492
Calves and Yearlings	2097	1957	277
Hogs	1104	648	522
Sheep	110	702	

Texas and Western Cattle—Good to choice fed beeves, lb, 34@34c; good, fat grass beeves per lb. gross, 3@3c; common to fair beeves, 2@2c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2@2c; common to fair cows, per head, \$7@12; good fat calves, per head, \$8@10; common to fair calves, per head, \$5@7; good fat yearlings, per head, \$10@12; common to fat yearlings, per head, \$7@9.

Good milch cows, per head, \$25@30; good, attractive springers, per head, \$15@17.50.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6 1/4 @6 1/2c; common to fair per lb gross, 4 1/2 @5 1/2c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb, gross, 4@4c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.25.

Good fat beeves are in light supply; active and firm; poor beeves dull and weak. Cows are in heavy supply, selling slowly and quotations tending downwards. Poor and trashy stock not wanted. Good calves and yearlings continue steady and in good demand. Good corn-fed hogs steady and prices tending to further advance. Good fat sheep firm, poor sheep neglected.

Subscribe for the **TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.**

HE FELL AMONG WOLVES.

Prof. T. B. Matlock of Johnson Station, Tarrant County, Texas, Tells a Story of His Experience.

Afflicted with Cancer, a Physician was Con-sulted with the Hope of Being Cured, But Came Near Dying—He was Finally Rescued by Dr. Bye, and Is Now Fast Getting Well.

Prof. T. B. Matlock, a resident of Johnson station, has recently had an experience which he thinks compares favorable with the story of the sheep that fell among wolves, and when on the point of being devoured was received by a kind Samaritan and taken to a place of safety. Mr. Matlock about two years ago became afflicted with cancer on the neck and like the peach in the orchard it grew and grew to such proportions that he thought best to consult a physician. Upon doing so, he was told that he had a very bad case of cancer, and if not removed would soon cause death. So the professor put himself under treatment of the great cancer specialist whose place of business is not over thirty miles from here, and as a result the patient grew worse from day to day. In a short time the second serpent made its appearance on the other side of the head, this time in front of and in the ear. The sufferer and his friends became frightened and lost no time securing a new physician. He was under the treatment of six specialists and all failed. Mrs. A. J. Rogers of Arlington heard of Dr. Bye and his wonderful oils which cured cancers. She read a statement made by one of Dr. Bye's patients, and she being a dear friend of Professor Matlock's family, at once sent the paper to him. Upon seeing it he at once came to Arlington and met there Dr. J. B. Boyd, who at that time was under the oil treatment for cancer (which at this time is well). As a result of the encouragement Dr. Boyd gave the professor he came to the oil cure office in the Hendricks building at once, arriving there January 10, and as a matter of course, came under treatment. The professor was interviewed by a reporter Wednesday last and he said he would go home the next day to spend a short time with his family and then would return. That he was now convinced that he would be a well man in two weeks more, and further more wished to state through the columns of this paper that he would warn all that afflicted as he was, and that he had been in Dr. Bye's office every day for the past week, and it was marvelous to witness the work the oil was doing not



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

THE HOUSON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

Is the railway of Texas and stands at the head for time and equipment Double first-class Waggon sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denton. Pullman sleepers between Houston and Fort Worth, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant Chair Cars on day trains.

Time	Station	Time	Station
9:45 a m	New Orleans	10:55 a m	7:50 p m
7:30 p m	Galveston	9:30 p m	5:28 a m
11:10 p m	Houston	7:30 p m	3:30 a m
2:30 a m	Brenham	4:55 p m	2:00 p m
8:30 a m	Austin	1:00 p m	3:15 p m
2:15 a m	Llanero	12:35 p m	8:40 p m
7:40 a m	Waco	11:48 a m	6:10 p m
7:07 a m	Corrigan	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:30 a m	Fort Worth	11:48 a m	6:40 p m
10:30 a m	Dallas	7:05 a m	3:35 p m
9:35 a m	Sherman	6:30 a m	3:00 p m
12:10 p m	Denton	11:00 a m	8:30 p m
6:40 a m	Kansas City		

K. R. ROHRIS, Trv. Pass. Agt.
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St. Louis, Mo.
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agt., Ft. Worth

Hatch Chickens by Steam. IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 5c for Illus. Catalog. GEO. B. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

only in the treatment of cancer, but tumor, ulcer, catarrh, eczema, and all kinds of malignant diseases, and that he would advise all who are afflicted to come and try this balmy oil, as there is a cure in store for them.

No practice is more common among our fruit growers than to leave in the vineyard and the orchard, lying on the ground or hanging from the branches, the dead fruits of the season which have been rendered worthless by fungi. Nothing could produce a more unhealthful condition, for these dead fruits commonly furnish to the fungi which attack them precisely the most favorable soil for further and complete development.

When hogs are fed on the ground see that good drainage is provided.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Gish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

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.]

I am in receipt of several letters teeming full of good will. The writers thereof say I would write if I only knew what to tell. To one and all I say, tell whatever will be of any interest to another woman. Whatever has been of any practical use to you will be of interest to others.

Mrs. E. B. says: "I can send you some nice receipts if you wish." By all means do so, Mrs. E. B. And while you are about it, if you can please tell "Perplexed" what is the matter with her navy beans? I have experience of a like kind. A correspondent of a paper that I was editing at the time advised me not to salt the beans till they had cooked good and tender, that the salt, if put in before they had become soft, would keep them hard, I acted on the advice given and have never been troubled since, though old beans are harder to cook than new ones.

When writing anything to be printed, no matter for what paper, write only on one side of the paper.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the Texas exhibit at the World's fair will be a most creditable one. The people of the state have done too much to have our exhibit a success to let it flag now.

The grand state of Texas should have a display at the World's fair that will be second to none.

No state in the Union is so prolific; no state has greater resources; no state has a greater number of energetic and skillful and industrious men and women. And I suppose Texas has her pro rata of wealth; at any rate she has enough substantial material in way of men and women to have a splendid display at the World's fair. This is the chance of a life time and she should "do herself proud."

Let each one of us do all we can. If each one determines to contribute her (or his) mite to effect this, our exhibit will not be a failure.

I hope every one of our readers will have read the editorial headed "Save Texas from the Shame," in last week's JOURNAL, and will see the advantages Texas will derive from an exhibit.

It will prove the greatest advertisement the state can ever have. A display of Texas products will be worth a thousand times more to the state than all the immigration bureaus. The exhibit will be a fact before the people and will be worth millions of dollars to the state.

It is to be hoped those who can will put their shoulders to the wheel and not let the handsome state building have been built for naught. Let one and all co-operate in this grand scheme.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sisters of the Household:

I have nothing to tell you, but I want you to tell me a great many things. I am a Southern raised girl, and do not know "overly much" of anything pertaining to housework. Some way I cannot manage my work so as to get

along with it. My husband is a great bean eater, but I cannot cook them so they are at all palatable. They will not get done. Will some of the readers please tell me what is the cause? Also tell me how to bake the beans. Another thing I want to know is, what makes my butter so white and frothy? If some of the readers or our kind editors can help me solve these questions, they will relieve
PERPLEXED.

Things Worth Knowing.

When eggs are scarce, making it too expensive to use an egg for coffee, use the following rule. Put two pounds of well-browned coffee in a dripping pan, beat two eggs with an egg beater, add a spoonful of cold water and beat again; stir the mixture through the coffee well, put in the oven and stir occasionally until thoroughly dry. When you grind coffee to use mix in cold water, then pour boiling water over it to cook it. Others wash eggs before using them so the shell will be clean and only use the crushed shell to settle the coffee.

Cayenne pepper will keep the store-room and pantry free from ants and cockroaches.

SPOTS AND STAINS.

Table linen, towels, children's clothing, etc., should be well examined before putting them into the water, as soaps, wash fluids, etc., will often set them so that they cannot be taken out. Many spots may be removed by simply using pure, soft rain-water.

If axle grease gets on the goods, rub lard in quite thoroughly while the wagon grease is quite fresh and before it hardens. Kerosene is also a good remedy for the same, instead of the lard, and the same may apply for tar spots. After rubbing in the grease and letting it stand a little, wash out in soft cold water, using no soap.

Iron rust, ink, mildew, etc., may be taken out, if on white goods, with lemon juice and salt, and kept in the bright sunshine, moistening often until all is out. If these stains are obstinate use diluted citric acid instead of the lemon, rinsing afterwards thoroughly two or three times, to prevent injury to the fabric.

Machine oil stains will come out with cold water and soap if washed out immediately.

Blood stains should be left to stand a time well saturated with kerosene, then washed out in cold water.

Mildew may also be taken out by mixing chalk and soap together, rubbing on well and placing it where it will get the hot sun, keeping moist until the spots disappear.

On spots produced by an acid the color may be restored by touching them with spirits of hartshorn; while, if produced by an alkali, they may be removed with vinegar.

Tea and berry stains may be removed by simply moistening them with water and laying in the sun.

HOW TO MAKE VINEGAR.

Corn vinegar—Add to one gallon of rain water one pint of brown sugar or molasses and one pint of corn off the cob. Put into a jar, cover with a cloth, set in the sun, and in three weeks you will have vinegar. Most people prefer it to cider vinegar.

Yeast vinegar—To ten gallons of water add ten pounds of sugar, one gallon hop yeast sponge, set and let get light as for bread; boil one gallon of corn till tender. When cool pour all together into an open keg. In two or three weeks you will have the best of vinegar. Shaking or moving will not hurt it. Keep covered.

W. T. CRUMP.

CONCENTRATED LYE SOAP.

All fat and grease from the kitchen should be carefully saved and should be made into soap by the following method before accumulating and becoming offensive: Boil for six hours ten gallons of lye made of greenwood ashes, then add eight or ten pounds of grease, and continue to boil it. If thick or ropy add more lye till the grease is absorbed. You can know when it is absorbed by dropping a spoonful of the melted soap into a glass of water—if

THE PRINCE OF WALES

SMOKES.

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SMOKING TOBACCO

is not like other kinds. It has peculiar fragrance and peculiar flavor. Its peculiar uniformity always gives peculiar comfort, and has made it peculiarly popular. Sold everywhere. Made only by

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

grease remains it will show on the water.

If hard soap is desired, put one quart of salt in half a gallon of hot water, stir till dissolved and pour into the boiling soap. Boil it twenty minutes, stirring continually, remove from the fire, and when cold cut in cakes and dry. A box of concentrated lye may be used instead of salt, as it will obviate the necessity of using more dripped lye to consume the grease.

W. T. CRUMP.

Despair is the gateway to insanity. All things require skill but an appetite.

They that are whole need not a physician.

A giving hand, though foul, shall have fair praise.

Good is slow, it climbs. Evil is swift, it descends.

Early genius is like early cabbage—doesn't head well.

By supper more have been killed than Galen ever cured.

The dogs gnaw the bone because he cannot swallow it.

Religion is not a dogma, nor an emotion, but a service.

Who hath no more bread than need, must not keep a dog.

Before thou openest thy mouth think who may be listening.

Write it in your heart that every day is the best in the year.

Before you open your mouth, think what benefit it can produce.

Fame, like lightning, generally strikes the man who is not expecting it.

There is no class of people who need and can enjoy good reading more than the farmer and his family; yet as a rule they have less reading matter than any class of educated, intelligent people. Not long ago the wife and mother in a paperless, bookless home said to me, "Oh, how I dread winter; we can't get out to see any one. It's just like being shut up in a prison." If there was plenty of good reading matter in that

house the winters would be more endurable. When Madam de Sevigne was told that her granddaughter had a taste for reading and bade fair to become a student she exclaimed, "What a pleasant, what a fortunate trait; she is beyond reach of tedium or idleness." Have plenty of good reading about the house, use it, teach your children to use it, keep it handy in sight for the hired help, visitor or chance caller. Don't call the papers litter and put them out of sight. A family sitting room without a book or paper in sight is a dreary place.

Sure Cure for Corns.

Mix nine parts of salicylic acid with one part of extract of cannabis indica and forty-eight parts of collodion. After bathing the feet in warm water apply this mixture to the affected parts with a camel's hair brush. Do not resume the stocking until the foot has become perfectly dry.

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

Diversification of industries is essential to the profitable employment of a nation, and diversifications of crops equally so to the profitable occupation of the labor of the farm.

If you desire lucrative occupation, write for our wholesale catalogue. We sell our agents a 14x17 portrait framed in a 5/8 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.

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.

In fattening hogs do not try to do too much at the start.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

DO YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS

WITH

Texas Stockmen and Farmers?

If so, read this. Study it and preserve it for future reference.

THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

Was established by its present editor and manager in April, 1880. It is the oldest, most widely circulated and leading live stock and agricultural paper in the Southwest. It is eagerly sought after and carefully read by a large percentage of the best class of stockmen and farmers of Texas, and it is the best, and everything considered, the cheapest advertising medium in the state for those who wish to reach the class of people above referred to.

Those Dealing in Farm and Ranch Supplies,

Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, Grocers, Dealers in Produce, or any other class of Farm and Ranch Supplies, will find that an advertisement in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL will prove a paying investment.

LIVE STOCK, WOOL, PRODUCE AND OTHER COMMISSION

Merchants handling any of the products of Texas will find the columns of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL indispensable. The agricultural and live stock interests of Texas are being rapidly developed. Millions of acres that have heretofore been lying idle are now being rapidly developed into magnificent wheat fields and stock farms. The state is being rapidly settled up by a well-to-do and prosperous class of men. These people want

Farming Implements, Well-Boring Machinery, Wind Mills,

And all other articles usually required by prosperous farmers. They are also creating a large demand for

PURE BRED AND IMPROVED LIVE STOCK

with which to stock up their ranches and farms. Texas stockmen and farmers realize that it no longer pays to raise scrubs, consequently a large percentage of them are ready and anxious to invest in improved stock. Those who want a share of this vast traffic, those who are in position to supply Texas with Farming Implements, Machinery, Merchandise, Improved Livestock, or any of the many other articles required by them, should PLACE THEIR ADVERTISEMENT in the **Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal**. It is the best and, considering the circulation, the CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM for those who wish to reach Texas Stockmen and Farmers. Notwithstanding the JOURNAL'S circulation is gradually and steadily increasing and will in a few months reach 10,000 actual bona fide, paid-up subscribers, yet, in keeping with the general dull times, it has been deemed expedient to reduce both the subscription and advertising rates. The subscription has been reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 a year. The advertising rates have been reduced correspondingly and will in future be as follows for display advertisements:

SPACE.	1 Time.	2 Times.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1/4 inch	\$ 1 50	\$ 2 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 5 50	\$ 8 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 13 00	\$ 25 00
1 inch	2 50	3 50	5 00	9 50	13 50	17 00	24 00	42 00
2 inches	4 50	6 50	9 50	17 00	24 00	30 00	42 00	72 00
3 inches	6 00	9 00	13 50	25 50	36 00	45 00	58 50	102 50
4 inches	7 00	10 50	17 00	32 00	45 00	56 00	78 00	132 00
6 inches	10 00	15 00	24 00	45 00	62 50	78 00	108 00	180 00
8 inches	12 00	18 00	30 00	56 00	78 00	96 00	132 00	228 00
10 inches	14 00	22 00	35 00	65 00	90 00	110 00	150 00	260 00
12 inches	16 00	25 00	40 00	70 00	100 00	125 00	175 00	288 00
24 inches	24 00	40 00	65 00	120 00	165 00	200 00	270 00	400 00
One page	40 00	70 00	120 00	200 00	270 00	320 00	400 00	720 00

To Breeders of Live Stock.—As a special inducement to have you keep your cards standing in our "Breeders' Directory" and to encourage the breeding of improved stock and the introduction of the same into this state, we will give you a discount of 50 per cent from above rates. We want your business—we can and will make it to your interest to advertise with us.

For those who wish to reach the best class of Texas farmers, Texas cattlemen, wool growers, horse breeders or hog raisers, there is no advertising medium equal to this paper. For further information address

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Fort Worth, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

San Antonio, the Convention, Stock Yards, Slaughter House, Etc.

The objects of the stockmen's meeting which was held in this city yesterday has already been extensively advertised in the JOURNAL, and is therefore fully understood by the readers. The details as to what was done will be written up at length by the JOURNAL'S San Antonio correspondent and published in his department. It is a matter in which every stockman is interested, and should therefore be read by all.

The delegation from Northern Texas consisted of S. B. Burnett and D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, J. C. Loving of Jacksboro, A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, W. L. Gatlen of Abilene, W. H. Godair of San Angelo, M. Samsom of Alvarado; James A. Wilson, J. L. Pennington and J. W. Barbee represented the live stock departments of their several roads, and, with myself, helped make up the crowd.

On our arrival at San Antonio we were joined by the irrepressible, untiring Dr. J. B. Taylor, to whom the entire party are largely indebted in various ways.

The convention was fairly well attended by representative cattlemen of Southwestern Texas and will, I believe, result in much good. There has heretofore, I am sorry to say, existed in the minds of the Southern cattlemen a feeling of sectional prejudice against the Panhandle ranchmen, and vice versa. This feeling was caused mainly by the charge made by Panhandle cattlemen that the Southern herds en route to market imparted Texas fever to the herds along the trail, and for this reason favored a quarantine line restricting the movements of the southern herds. The Southern ranchmen could not understand how their cattle, while in perfect health, could impart disease, consequently denied the truthfulness of the charge and fought the idea of quarantine regulations bitterly. The experience, however, of the last few years has fully convinced the better and more progressive element of Southern Texas stockmen that the charges made by their brethren of the Northern part of the state were true; that there is such a disease as Texas fever and that the same can and will be imparted to Panhandle cattle when they come in contact with Southern cattle. Now that this is an admitted fact, the cause for the ill-feeling and prejudice heretofore existing no longer exists, and now that the stockmen are agreed on this point, and are almost a unit as to the necessity of a quarantine line, there is no reason why they should not get together and work harmoniously on this and all other matters affecting their interest. I have talked with quite a number of prominent stockmen from Southern Texas on this subject, all of whom express themselves in favor of equitable and just quarantine regulations, and will give the move their support and co-operation. I believe that the good work begun here will do much toward

wiping out any of this prejudice that may still exist and that this meeting was the most successful one ever held in the way of harmonizing the different localities and laying the ground work for united action in the future.

Those present were unanimously in favor of uniting and consolidating all the associations into one organization, which would embody the protective and detective feature as now established by the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers association and all the objects and purposes of the Texas Live Stock association and such other objects and purposes as might hereafter be considered of interest or value to the live stock industry of the state. Every one present seemed to fully realize the importance of such an organization and will, no doubt, go to work in good earnest to bring it about.

The proposition to consolidate will now be submitted to the different associations, and if favorably received will be consummated at the Fort Worth convention on March 14, next.

The inspection law, a sanitary board, a law to protect pasturemen against hunters, campers and other trespassers were fully discussed and provisions made to have these and all other needed legislation looked after during the sitting of the present legislature. Altogether I regard the conference just closed a success and think the ground work for much good in the future has been laid.

Through the kindness of Dr. Amos Graves the North Texas delegates were to-day shown through the San Antonio slaughtering house and over the Union stock yards. Both of these institutions, either of which would do credit to any city, were conceived, planned and built by Dr. Graves, to whom the people of San Antonio and the stockmen of Southern and Southwestern Texas should and no doubt do feel especially grateful.

The stock yard company (which is capitalized at \$200,000) owns fifty acres of beautiful and conveniently located land on which they have erected yards and other accommodations sufficient to take care of and comfortably provide for 10,000 head of live stock at one and the same time. The yards, a large part of which are under cover, are bountifully supplied with good pure, clear water direct from the city waterworks. The yards are connected by switches direct with all the different railroads running into San Antonio and are therefore in position to receive and unload and reload stock from all these lines without unnecessary delay. Shippers from all parts of Southwestern Texas can bill their live stock to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans or any of the Eastern markets with the privilege of selling in this city.

By the way, this is, I understand, rapidly developing into a fairly good cattle and hay market. It has, every one knows, always been the leading and best horse market in the state. In addition to the slaughtering here, which is located at these yards and has a capacity of 200 cattle and 150 hogs per day, there are quite a number of shippers and speculators who make their headquarters at these yards and who are always ready to pay the high-

est market price for all fat stock that may be offered.

The slaughtering house at these yards, while not as extensive as those of Fort Worth, are very complete in every particular and are fully up in capacity to the present requirements. Our crowd were all wonderfully pleased with their treatment and what they saw at the stockyards, and came away unanimous and loud in their praise of Dr. Graves, not so much for his thoughtful and courteous treatment as for his enterprise, liberality, etc.

I am reminded that it is almost train time and that I must get ready to go. Our crowd will leave the Alamo City in a few minutes feeling glad they came and with the kindest and best of feeling for the stockmen of Southern Texas and the good people generally of this, the metropolis of Texas.

GEO. B.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 17, 1893.

What is the Difference?

BRADY, TEX., Jan. 15, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Will some of your many readers inform me of the difference in the value of 1000 head of dehorned three-year-old steers and 1000 head with the horns on them. No doubt some of your well-informed readers who may see this in your columns can give the information which will be of interest to myself and many others. A SUBSCRIBER.

Justin Jottings.

JUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 14, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

I regret very much hearing of the Fort Worth packing house being closed and trust it is only temporary, as some of us up this way have a surplus of hogs, and Fort Worth is a convenient market.

I have just finished killing my hogs. Had one that weighed 454 pounds net, sold on the pole at 6 cents. Also had four more which I did not weigh. They were nine or ten months old and were guessed to weigh from 225 to 240 pounds.

Mr. P. C. Harmonson, a neighbor of mine, had one weighing 355, which was less than thirteen months old. The 454 pounder was of the Duroc-Jersey breed and the other was Duroc and Poland-China.

We are having fine weather for farming. All kinds of stock are doing well.

You were correct when you said I was breeding fine stock. I will have this spring eight or ten half breed Holstein calves and one full blood colt. Will also have one full blood colt, from Golconda, the fine race horse owned by P. C. Harmonson. Have turned over to Fred Peterson two nice mares to be bred to his fine English shire stallion.

Mr. Chris Haden sold his place to a Kentuckian at \$20 per acre, and after the title had passed, Mr. Haden bought the place back by paying an advance. I could not learn the figures on the last transaction.

S. J. Harmonson, Jr., is visiting P. C. Harmonson. Hope he will remain the winter.

T. A. Dunken is sodding a 100-acre farm. G. W. Harmonson is breaking seventy-five acres of sod. I am also breaking some land; am preparing to till the soil as directed by the Lord: "Thou shalt eat bread by the sweat of thy brow."

In another letter I will tell your readers of some very peculiarly bred cattle I have on my farm.

I am always anxious to get the JOURNAL, and see what has been going on. My wife says it is worth much more than a turkey gobbler, and she don't want us taken from the subscription list. She intends sending you

something for the Household department, which she finds very interesting. Success to the JOURNAL.

N. H. GRAHAM.

POULTRY.

Some people do not know that eggs that have been chilled are spoiled for hatching. If intending to set some hens very early, keep this in mind.

The size of an egg is not of so much importance to the average buyer as its appearance. Pure white eggs, with clean shells, always sell well, even if small.

Give the hens a place to exercise and scratch all through the winter. It should be out of doors, protected from the winds, where the sun can reach it all day long.

When poultry does not pay it will be found that the fault lies with the owner. Either he does not understand his business, or does not give it the proper attention:

If you are beginning in the poultry business the fall is a good time to make the start. It is easier to guard against vermin and disease, the two great drawbacks always encountered by beginners.

If the poultry house has a sloping glass roof, facing south, the hens will show their appreciation of the genial warmth and sunshine by laying more eggs than they would in a cold and dark house.

With a dozen fowls you can increase next spring to as large a flock as would be safe for you to handle the first year. Buy good stock to start with and you will get a flock of good fowls without any great outlay.

Geese are profitable and can be raised with only the same water supply that you need for other poultry. Goslings, to succeed well, should be hatched as early as possible. Their food is largely grass, and if they can avail themselves of it while the grass is young and tender, they can be grown with very little expense, indeed.

Keep the poultry house, the yards, the chicken coops and every thing about them clean. Allow no stagnant water, no decayed or decaying animal or vegetable matter, no filth of any kind anywhere, about the premises. Every morning sprinkle some absorbent, dry earth, land, plaster or coal ashes (never wood ashes) over the droppings under the roost, and as often as once a week remove the droppings from the house.

To Make Hens Lay.

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so; feed hot. Horse-radish chopped fine and stirred into mush as prepared in the above directions, and for results we are getting from five to ten eggs per day; whereas, previous to feeding we had not eggs for a long time. We hear a good deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked feed, fed hot. Boiled apple skins, seasoned with red pepper, or boiled potatoes, seasoned with horse-radish, are good for feed; much better than uncooked food. Corn, when fed to hens by itself, has the tendency to fatten rather than produce the more profitable egg laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred with their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their systems. It is especially good for young chickens or turkeys. —Ohio Farmer.

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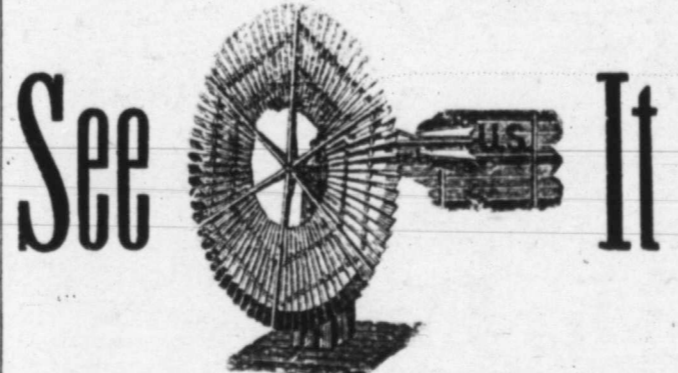
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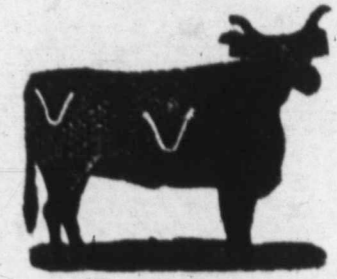
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