

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH FRIDAY, NOV. 24 1893.

NO. 32.

LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

The third annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association will convene in the city of Austin, Tuesday January 9, 1894. Every member of the association is earnestly urged to attend, while a cordial invitation is extended to everyone directly or indirectly interested in any kind or class of live stock, to be present, and assist the members of this association in their good work.

Reduced rates will be given by all railroads in the state.

It is hoped that every stockman in Texas who possibly can do so will attend.

GEO. B. LOVING,
Secretary.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

HUSK your corn now and you won't have it to do later on.

MAKE the farm home not only beautiful, but also pleasant, to every member of the family.

DON'T try to winter a lot of stock on a short allowance of feed. It's throwing money and feed away.

BETTER sires at the head of the herds make better herds. Better herds make better prices. What do you want?

No economical farmer will leave the corn-stalks in the field all winter. It's a heedless waste, and causes needless want.

WHEN such methods mean that the work will be performed in an indifferent manner, it is a mistake to be hasty in doing the work.

AND now we publish the official statement that the Fort Worth Packing house will be opened Monday, December 4, 1893.

DON'T wait until the stock are suffering for shelter before giving it to them. Have the stables and sheds ready before the cold winter sets in.

HAVE your fruits, vegetables and other farm, garden and orchard products of a size, uniformly, when you send them to market, such care pays.

Save the manure, by all means, but don't pile it up where the rain from the roofs will run upon it and carry away the most valuable fertilizing qualities.

WHEN spreading manure upon the ground be sure and use enough. A sufficient quan-

tity for ten acres of land will not have the good results expected if made to supply twenty acres.

If you haven't got good horse stock, why not get some now. You will have an opportunity at Dallas November 28 and 29, and at Fort Worth December 2.

WELL-BRED, improved stock is as cheap now as it will ever be. Head your herds with good animals, let the scrubs disappear, and see the difference in results.

THE new corn nubbins, or at least many of them, contain smut. Therefore, don't subject your hogs to cholera by feeding these new nubbins to them.

WHEN you see a gate, fence or aught else that needs repairs, don't put off fixing it up until some other time. The stock will get through the break and do great damage if you are thus neglectful.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth." So also do too many schemes spoil the success of all. Work on one thing at a time; do that well, and you will be better paid than if you do half-a dozen in a "one hoss" way.

NINE days more and Fort Worth will be the recognized live stock center of the southwest. Already it is the headquarters for all Texas cattlemen, and at that time it will be the only market in the southwest.

TEXAS will soon, or at least in a few years, be known as the greatest fine stock country in the world. The better blood and better methods of raising and maturing stock have changed things until now everyone wants nothing but the best.

When the packing house is going,
Then we'll hear the cattle lowing,
Sadly for their meal, corn and hay.
Then the days will all be sunny—
And the banks'll be full o' money—
If the packing house only comes to stay.

RANGE cattle are not bad property. Texas feeding cattle have been selling at good figures, and now comes the news from New Mexico that ordinary range steers have sold at home to Kansas feeders at \$30 per head. There's nothing the matter with that.

Cows producing only two or three pounds of butter a week are not as profitable as those producing three times as much. There are plenty of the latter kind to be had, and it is a serious mistake to keep the poor ones when better ones can be obtained.

ANY business can be made a study; also an art. Stockraising is an art which the producers in this section of the country are

now mastering in a manner both pleasing and profitable. An artist in the stockraising business is sure of a healthy reward for his patient study and labor.

FIELD AND FARM: "A contemporary says that the people are eating a poorer grade of beef this year than they have eaten in the past decade, and the producers are getting less money for it than usual. The editor of that paper must have dined at a Denver restaurant in order to secure inspiration for his opinion." We don't have to go so far from home. Texas restaurants furnish the inspiration in great abundance. But where are there restaurants which don't?

REGARDING the longhorn steer, the Las Vegas Stockgrower says: The longhorn steer is almost a thing of the past. The importation of the Shorthorn and Hereford onto the southwestern ranges, in the early eighties has had the effect of improving the range cattle to such an extent that, where heretofore, one would see a small, long-legged, long-bodied, wild-eyed, cavorting, longhorn, now is almost invariably found a well-formed, square-built animal, that when put on feed and fattened for market will develop into one of the most approved beef steers that one could wish to see.

THURSDAY; NOVEMBER 30.

Pursuant to the proclamation of our president, the people of the United States will on next Thursday, November 30, celebrate the annual holiday of Thanksgiving. This time-honored custom of giving one day of the year to returning praises and thanks to the beneficent kindness and gracious providence of an all-wise Creator for another year of prosperity and plenty, can not be better employed by the readers of this paper. Times have been not what could have been desired; we have suffered in some respects, but we are grateful that we have fared so well as we have. We have had drouths and plagues of many kinds, but the clouds are now drifting away and it is due the Ruler of the universe that we show our appreciation in fitting thanksgiving and praise.

We have of late been blessed with copious rains that will be instrumental in again covering our land with an abundance of good agricultural yields and feed for stock. We are about to enter the cold winter on conditions favorable for spring opening with every one prosperous and content.

Let us therefore give thanks where thanks are due.

THE DATE IS SET.

The JOURNAL takes much pleasure in giving publicity to the statement of Mr. V. S. Wardlaw, secretary of the Fort Worth Pack-

ing house, to the effect that on Monday, December 4, 1893, the plant of the said company will once more begin operations. This statement has been made to the JOURNAL as official and reliable and if the institution is not opened at the time named, the fault will lie in some unforeseen accident which cannot now be anticipated.

The new management have certainly been active and sincere in their efforts, as the many recent improvements at the plant in North Fort Worth, readily show. A large number of workmen have been busily engaged in putting everything, not only the packing house, but also the stock pens, in first-class shape and now that the plant is ready, the management heavily backed by men of financial ability, the date of opening officially set, the only thing standing in the way of making the venture an assured success, will be a possible shortage in the class of stock desired to be killed.

This, however, will be more easily overcome than any of the other obstacles which have been so successfully surmounted. Surely in all Texas there is enough marketable cattle, calves, hogs and sheep to supply one plant, even at the start.

Some people claim that this is a very bad, or an "off year" for the institution to open. There may be some little truth in the claim, but now that it's going to open, in spite of all; now that we are all to be benefitted by its workings, let's all go to work, and help it along by doing all in our power. Every little helps, even if it's only a good word it helps just that much.

There will be no "free beef, bread and beer," but the occasion will be one of universal rejoicing and good fellowship, and if there's any doubt as to the reality of all this it can easily be settled by coming to Fort Worth and visiting the yards and packing house.

IMPORTANCE OF IRRIGATION.

The season which has just closed has been an unusual one in respect to the widely separated districts which have suffered from drouth. No single quarter has been affected, but wide areas in many parts of the country. Lands which are cultivated by irrigation have had a particularly good opportunity to show their value, and many men have been led to study the practicability of irrigation in districts where this method has not heretofore been practiced. The season has taught that where irrigation can be practiced it is among the best of safeguards against loss of the crop. There are many farms where irrigation could be applied in part, if not in whole and it might be better to crowd to the utmost the few fields which could be irrigated than to spread over the whole farm a larger amount of work to less purpose. It is frequently the case that small streams could be utilized for irrigating a few acres, and the water distributed without much cost. Windmills have also been found of service in raising and distributing water upon market, garden and fruit plots. It would be well for farmers who have suffered from lack of moisture to look into this matter and see whether they could not irrigate.

CATTLE.

Ensilage is generally considered a good ration to feed with grain, but when corn is hardening gives good results in fattening with oil meal or corn meal and hay or straw mixed in, and affords a cheaper fattening feed than all grain and hay, which gives some profit on the increased weight. Our experiment stations are solving the problem of ensilage for beef and butter with flattering results. The element of danger from feeding meal and ensilage is eliminated when a sufficient proportion of dry fodder is mixed with the meal and ensilage before they are fed. What that sufficient proportion should be we cannot state in the present condition of our knowledge. It would vary, doubtless, with the acidity or sweetness of the ensilage. The less acid contained by the ensilage, the less relatively of the dry fodder that would probably be required. In an experiment of feeding for beef recently concluded at the Ontario station, six animals were fed ensilage and fodder for a period of 180 days. For the first 120 days the fodder used was cut oat straw, and during the last sixty days hay was used instead of the straw. The aim was to feed the ensilage and dry fodder in the proportions of three and one respectively, by weight, and the animals were given all they would eat of this mixture after the meal had been added, previous to the mixing of each separate feed. The average weight of each animal at the commencement of the experiment was 1041.5 pounds. The average amount of ensilage consumed per animal per day was 25.5 pounds, and the average amount of dry fodder 8.5 pounds. The proportion of the dry fodder used may seem small, but nevertheless it contained more dry matter than the ensilage. The meal was fed in varying quantities, but the average amount fed per day was 6.1 pounds. The health of all the animals was uniformly good throughout the experiment. From this experiment it would seem that one-fourth the quantity by weight of dry cut fodder mixed with the ensilage would furnish a safe ration.

For the past ten months cattle receipts in Chicago show a total decrease as compared with 1892 of 317,904 head. The falling off is entirely attributable to native grades, as Texans and Westerns in the aggregate show but little change from a year ago, there being a decrease of 68,000 head of the former, and an increase of 55,000 head of the latter.

Range Conditions for Montana.

William Courtenay of Miles City, the well-known live stock broker and financial agent, writes the Black Hills Stockman regarding the range conditions in eastern Montana, as follows under date of October 30th:

The long drouth extending generally over Montana, for nearly three months, viz.: from about the middle of June until the middle of September, accompanied with extremely hot weather, caused grass to shrivel up, a shortage of hay crop, and thin cattle. Stock compelled to stay close to streams and water holes and in a short time all the grass in their vicinity was eaten off. Frequent prairie fires were general during the continuance of the drouth and a large area of good pasture was destroyed. This to some extent caused stockmen to ship cattle that under more favorable circumstances would have been held over until next year. Hardly any

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cattle shipped in the early part of the season were fit to market, and the poor condition of stock caused poor prices. Cattle are now in better shape than they have been at any time during the present season, but prices are not much above low water mark. An Irishman writes: "Cattle are gone to the devil; the Chicago market is gone to — and I'll be there to-morrow!"

In my opinion prices of cattle have touched bedrock, and at present prices, are a good, safe investment. The enormous increase of sheep in Montana—from 100,000 in 1887 to 3,000,000 in 1893—has materially decreased the cattle ranges and induced stockmen to keep close to shore, and stock growing in Montana is now on a very conservative basis.

The "boom" in sheep has ended disastrously, as all "booms" invariably end, and I doubt if last season's prices for sheep will again be obtained for ten years to come. To slightly parody the poet's lines. "Hope springs eternal in the sheepman's breast." But with free wool staring him in the face, and the Texas, New Mexico and Arizona plains and mountains covered with sheep, our woolly friends had better go slow and "return to their muttons" when over production has ceased.

Economic Cattle Feeding.

For growth and maintenance corn silage has come to be an important factor with all cattle feeders who have carefully looked into the subject. Many contend also that corn silage may also be fed as part of the ration to cattle being fattened and with profit. There is greater economy in silage than in any other feed. In the recent bulletin of the Wisconsin experiment station, Prof. Wall says:

"We believe that the cheapest and most convenient way to preserve the whole corn crop is to fill it directly into the silo. On every farm enough ear corn ought to be picked off to supply seed corn and to furnish feed for swine and other farm animals which do not take very well to silage, and the stalks and leaves may be filled into the silo on the top of the corn siloed 'ears and all.' In this way the bulk of the corn may be siloed at the proper time when the corn is in the roasting stage, and the corn plot which is to furnish ear corn may be left in the field until the corn is fully matured. If preferred the cornstalks from this smaller plot may be field-cured and fed dry instead of siloed. For milch cows the siloing of corn 'ears and all,' according to the teachings of this experiment, is the more economical and convenient way of handling the crop."

The Alpine Avalanche says: The snow that has fallen this week will be of great benefit to the range, as it was getting quite dry, no rain having fallen for over a month. The cold weather was likely pretty severe for the poor cattle that have recently been shipped up from the lower country, but those that have ranged in this section all year the weather has not hurt.... Meade Wilson has purchased the Moon ranch of Way and Garnett, but will not take possession until the 1st, when he will move his cattle there.

A. G. Boyce, manager of the Captol syndicate, was arrested recently by the sheriff at Hartley upon an indictment by the grand jury, charged with theft of cattle. Mr. Boyce was also arrested on another indictment charging him as manager or agent of the Captol syndicate, with unlawfully fencing or inclosing state school lands without leasing them from the state. John Hutson was also arrested on a similar charge. Both parties gave bond for their appearance at the next term.

Size cuts no great figure in the make-up of horses intended for track purposes exclusively, but that feature is an important consideration in breeding carriage and roadster stock, horses having a height of 15½ to 16½ hands being in greatest demand for this purpose.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

How to Treat a Man.—By a Horse.
Humane Sournal.

When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, promptly seize an end board or a cart stake and pound him on the head and on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him if persistently administered.

If a man finds his load too heavy and feels that it will seriously strain him to proceed, kick off a fence board and knock him down—and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account reduce the load. That would look too much like common sense or humanity, and he will be likely to kick again when overloaded.

If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any water for two days. That will "teach him" to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him. It is a good plan to ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him now and then on "general principles" and to prevent him taking any comfort. If his load is not heavy, oblige him to go fast enough to make up for it. Work him hard enough to bring down the average life of man one-half, as is done with horses. If no whip is handy, use a club.

Tie your man's head back in an unnatural position, with his eyes up toward the sun. This will give him a "fine appearance," and "prevent stumbling." Of course he will not be able to do as much work in this fix, but it makes him wretched, so it is all right.

In winter remove his clothing to "prevent his taking cold." He will also "dry quicker," when you overwork him. You must hang a on his back—but leave his neck and blanket limbs exposed—when he is not at work. Men thus treated are "much healthier than when allowed winter clothing."

If not perfectly convenient to feed a man, who is working for you, at noon, let him go without, and by active use of the whip, secure as much work as the food would have secured. Of course it wears out his vitality and distresses him, but that is no matter.

Put tight shoes on your man and keep them there until he is very lame with corns. To change his shoes often costs money, not much but some, and lameness and misery are of no account, if you can save a dollar's worth of shoes in a year.

When you hire a man do not be hampered by any humane notions. Get all you can out of him. True nobility consists in getting money, not in decency, or kindness, or what some noodles term "character." Get money, even if it is all blood stained. These are correct principles. I am sure, for I learned them when a colt from my master, who treated all his horses on this plan—and don't he know what's what?

B. H. Reed of Kentucky, is in Fort Worth with a car of fine trotting horses which he will sell at the West stables, this city, on Dec. 2. The stock is now on exhibition, and everyone is invited to inspect same. Mr. Reed is a thorough horseman and may be relied upon to treat everyone right. He does not expect to make this his last visit to Texas, but is making arrangements to hold a sale of finely bred horses in this city just as often as he can, at least two or three times a year, and his efforts should meet with success.

Messrs. Buford & Tarlton and J. B. Perry of Lexington, Ky., are advertising their great sale of fine Kentucky bred horse stock to take place at Dallas, Nov. 28 and 29. These gentlemen come to Texas with the highest recommendations both for themselves and their stock, and the JOURNAL does not hesitate to recommend to its readers and friends these gentlemen as pleasant people with whom to do business. Their stock will be found to be just what is advertised, and the sale is to be at auction. See their "ad" on page 5.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
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RANCHES.

We have some of the largest and best ranches in Texas for sale. If you want a fine Stock or Feeding Farm, in the black lands of Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson or adjoining counties, we can offer you some rare bargains in tracts ranging from 800 to 8,000 acres. If you want to go further west into the Mesquite country, we can sell you improved or unimproved tracts from one section to 100,000 acres, all at bed rock prices and on easy terms.

EXCHANGES.

We give special attention to negotiating the exchange of Live Stock for Real Estate, City Property for lands in the country, or vice versa. If you have got a lot of live stock or other property that you want to exchange for something else write us.

FREE ADVERTISING.

All acceptable properties placed in our hands for sale will, if desired, be extensively advertised free of cost to the owner. Those who have anything in our line for sale or exchange, are respectfully requested to list it with us; we may not make a deal for you, but we can safely promise that we will not injure you or your property, while we may do you some good.

BUYERS

Who want any kind of real estate or live stock, are especially requested to correspond with us. We will cheerfully give you any information you may want and render you any assistance in our power. We can, and will help you to get what you want, even if we can't sell you ourselves.

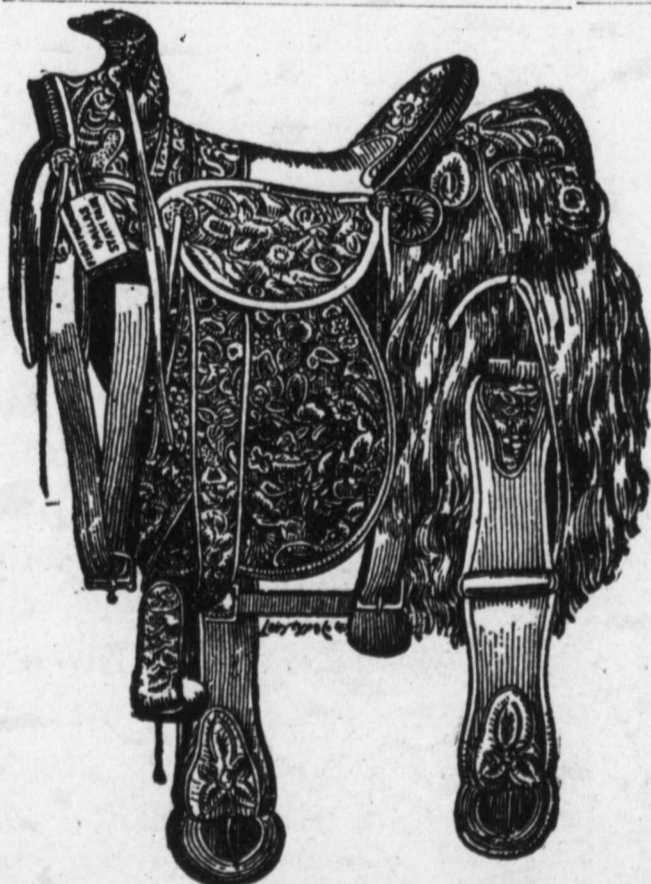
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Very Truly,

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R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 22.

There is no indication that the chicken editor will permit his "gall" reserve to go below the limit.

Mr. Tremlet of Gillespie county was a purchaser at the Dallas fair, of some fine Holstein cattle and Berkshire hogs.

Anderson, Furnish & Co., Kinney county, sold to James Finley of the Alpine county, 1000 cows at \$7; immediate delivery.

The building of the Corpus Christi and Brownsville railroad will develop a region great in extent and grand in resources.

Mr. Furnish of Anderson, Furnish & Co. has had some experience that, in his mind, strengthens the tick theory of Texas fever.

Hon. R. J. Kleberg of the state sanitary board thinks that ticks cause splenic fever, and that danger may be dodged by dipping the cattle. He is level-headed and his opinion entitled to weight.

Eighty-five head of horses from the Stanford Palo Alto farm, California, en route to New York for Tattersall's next sale, were laid off for rest at San Antonio this week. The distinguished tourists attracted a good deal of attention.

Captain R. F. Alexander of McLennan county, has just returned from a trip to Kinney county where he has large land interests, and where he is making some water improvements. Captain Alexander thinks that a few years will witness wonderful developments in that country by means of irrigation.

Jerome Harris of the Alton, is back from a trip toward Houston, and reports fine rains. Says cattle shippers are not getting cars fast enough, and that the drouth and burns over that way, are causing more cattle to be fed than would have been under ordinary conditions.

The country beyond the Pecos, and out toward El Paso, seems to be specially favored this year. About ten inches of snow is the latest good luck to hit that region. It insures early and abundant spring grass. During the last two weeks large numbers of sheep have been moved to winter quarters west of the Pecos.

Major Cassin of Zavalla county is in the city. Left the ranch before the rain but has most favorable reports. Major Cassin says it has been necessary to move very few cattle from his county to feed elsewhere and which he attributes to the abundance of brush and prickly pear covering a large portion of the county. If they can get to water, it is a pretty hard matter to starve cattle on a brush and pear range.

The Eagle Pass correspondent of the Daily Express tells of a farmer right out in the middle of that drouth-stricken region, who was in Eagle Pass selling sweet potatoes as "big as a Chinaman's head." Also that this same farmer raised thirty bushels of corn and 150 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre, and that his son will get three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre, and all without irrigation. Now one of the two things is certain. There is a lie out about these crops, or else the stockmen out that way should not be paying freight to grass.

Corn fodder and cottonseed will not only keep cattle alive, but will fit them for the early market. If these things can be grown in that country in a season like this without irrigation, they should be grown. If the people who control the situation don't want to feed farm, they should get people in there who do. But maybe there is something connected with this farmer's operations that does not appear in the item to which reference is here made. He may have some sub-irrigated land or other farming condition that does not apply to the country in general.

Pat Thompson of the Eagle Pass country is in the city. Says the possible loss of stock will depend largely upon the character of the winter. He has seen the range in as bad fix as at present, with very little loss, and thinks if we have a fairly mild, damp winter until vegetation starts in the early spring, the loss will be small, while if the winter is severe, some considerable loss of stock will be inevitable.

Colonel William Ferguson of Eagle Pass, in an interview with the Daily Express thinks that we need Mexican horse stock in our business, and the shutting of them out of Texas is what is the matter with the Texas horse trade. I do not agree with my friend. A few years ago the "shave tails" were imported by the tens of thousands, and under the name of "Texas hoss stock," the other states were fairly overrun with them; to such an extent in fact, that the Texas horse has become a byword and a reproach in all the country where the shave-tails were unloaded. It will take years to use up and clear out these broncos, and there will not be much chance to sell even Texas horse stock in the other states, until the avalanche of Mexican stuff disappears. When that time comes there may be some show for a little profit in raising horses in Texas. But our lands are worth from \$2 an acre up. Mexican lands are worth from ten cents an acre up. A swarm of Mexican horses into Texas may be a good thing for Eagle Pass and Laredo that handle them, but somehow I can't see how they are to benefit people on this side who are paying taxes and raising horses on land worth \$2 an acre up. Can you see it?

A lot of cow men in the branch office, the other day, were discussing Henry Rothe's suggestion that the true solution of the "die up" problem is 100 acres in farm to every 1000 acres in pasture. They argued that it was all right, in a general way, but some objections were made. One asked, where they would be at the end of so unfavorable a farm season as this, with all the expense that would of necessity attend the one-acre-in-ten system. He was answered that even this exceptionally dry season, the area is very small in which fairly good crops of fodder and cotton seed could not have been raised. Another suggested that under such a system of ranch farming it would not be long till a cotton gin would make its appearance, and then "good-bye cow ranch." He meant by this that the land would soon be worth too much to run cows upon. He was answered that such a consumption could not be other than in the interest of the land owner, in particular, and the country in general. Another suggestion was that the expense for help, etc., in running the farm end of the business, would add too much per head to the cost of raising the cattle. He was answered that small pastures with a farm headquarters attached would result in a class of improved cattle that would more than justify the increased outlay in their production. It would be interesting and instructive to hear from others on these points.

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

Turned State's Evidence.

Eugene Hayes, the confessed cattle thief, who was brought back from St. Louis last week, stated in a recent interview that he would turn state's evidence because of the refusal of his confederates to help him out of the scrape he is now in. Hayes was arrested in St. Louis nearly a year ago, having in his possession over 200 head of stolen cattle, which had been shipped from Woodward, I. T. He will be confined in the Fort Worth jail until his case comes up for trial.

Miss Dora Brownson's Bazaar of Millinery and Fancy Goods

is now located at 207 Houston street, where she will continue to carry a full line of fancy goods, corsets, gloves, hats, etc., etc. Dressmaking by Mrs. Askew. Prompt attention given to orders from a distance.

MISS DORA BROWNSON,
207 Houston st., Fort Worth, Texas.

STANDARD KENTUCKY BRED TROTTERS.

Seventeen head of Kentucky trotting horses will be sold at public sale at the livery and sales stables of George R. West, corner of Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas, on December 2, 1893, at 10 a. m.

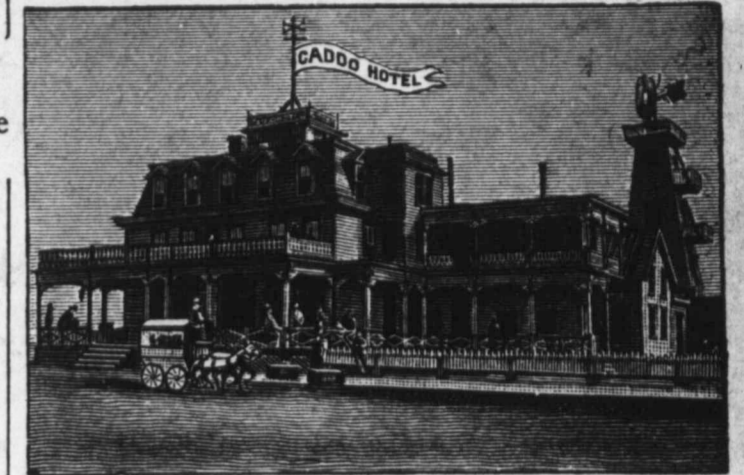
By such sires as King Rene, with 30 in the list. Macey by George Wilkes, with a number in the 2:30 list. By Pretender, he by Dictator the sire of J. I. C. 2:10, and Phalas 2:13 3-4, and Director 2:17, which is the sire of Directum with a record of 2:05 1-4. Vasco with quite a number and he by Harold the sire of Maud S. 2:08 3-4 in the list. These colts and filleys are out of mares by Onward, Harold, Membrino Patchen, etc. In the lot is our exceptionally fine five-year-old stallion by Aberdeen 27, out of a producing daughter of Membrino Patchen 58, second dam by Membrino Chief 11. This horse has been driven trial quarters in 36 seconds and full miles in 2:28. This stock will all show for itself on the sale day. This stock will be sold rain or shine and without reserve on above named date. This stock was raised by such noted and well-known breeders as Major McDowell, Leonard Bros., H. Duhme and J. R. Bascom & Son of Lexington, Ky.

For catalogues and further particulars address B. H. REED, care Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

PASTURAGE FOR STEERS. IRRIGATED GRASS.

We can pasture 300 head of two-year-old steers on stalk fields and irrigated grass turning them out fat for market April 1. Abundance of feed and water. Address at once, T. A. Hutchins, Toyah Creek, Toyah P. O. John Harbert, Supt.

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The Caddo hotel at El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, elegantly furnished throughout, with accommodation for fifty guests, a well-patronized house, is offered in exchange for a prime herd of cattle. Cash value of hotel \$15,000. Owner desires to start a ranch. Address J. R. MACK, manager of the aforesaid hotel.

Grand Holiday Excursions
—THE—
"COTTON BELT ROUTE,"
—ON—

December 19, 20 and 21,
WILL SELL AT
One Fare For The Round Trip,
From all stations in Texas to
Memphis, St Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati,
—AND POINTS IN—
Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Tickets good for return for 30 days from date of sale.
The "COTTON BELT ROUTE" will for this occasion run special excursion trains with
Through Coaches
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From all points on its lines through without change to
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and other points crossing the Mississippi on the magnificent steel cantilever bridge at Memphis. This being the only bridge across the Mississippi river south of St. Louis, definitely settles any question as to the quickest and safest route to and from THE ENTIRE SOUTHEAST. Your ticket agent can give you all the particulars, and will arrange your trip via Memphis, and the Cotton Belt route, at no greater cost than via the "ferry transfer" gateways.

All Lines Sell Tickets Via "COTTON BELT ROUTE" To the Southeast.

Remember this—that no matter what route you take going you return on regular trains, and the "COTTON BELT ROUTE" is the only line with trains starting east of the Mississippi river and running through to Waco, Ft. Worth, Sherman and intermediate points without change twice each day. For rates, maps, time tables and schedule of through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or
S. G. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Tyler, Texas.
A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

\$25 to \$50 per week, to Agents, Gentlemen, Misses, Ladies or "Old Reliable Plaster." Only practical way to replace rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc; quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profits large.
W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wants It Without Fail.

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Nov. 20.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Please change the address of my paper from Burnet to Georgetown until further orders. I am engaged in feeding a lot of steers at this place and will be here until the latter part of February and I want the JOURNAL without fail, as I can see the market reports and general news combined. We feeders hope to see a good market as feed is high and we must have good prices to see our way out. What does the JOURNAL think of this winter's market?

J. H. H. BERRY.

The JOURNAL does not hesitate to say that this winter's market will be good for good cattle, and, barring another financial panic, the spring markets will be better than for several years.

The Journal Returns Thanks.

JUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 20.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Please find inclosed \$1, for which send your paper to Jack Harmonson, Justin, Tex. I can still get you a few more subscribers around here, and will send them in soon. We have had a fine rain here, and prospects are good both for crops and stock. Your Thanksgiving turkey will be forwarded in a few days. Success to the JOURNAL.

N. H. GRAHAM.

Mr. Graham is one of the JOURNAL's old-time readers, and is a faithful one, too. He never loses an opportunity to get some new subscriber. As to the turkey, our good friend sends us that every year, as he says, "just to show you how thankful I am, and how much I like the paper." Again the JOURNAL thanks you, Newt.

"Millions In It."

CHITTINPIN, SAN PATRICIO CO., Nov. 20.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

I have in pen two suckling sows with six pigs each, four sows with pig and four six months' old shoats that have not been fed anything but citruls (hard melons) for three months and no water, and they are in as good fix as I care to have that class of hogs. The citruls have been coming up voluntarily in one of my fields for three or four years. I've paid no attention to the plants in cultivating corn—plow them up as I do grass and weeds, yet they have come up every year. After the last plowing of corn I made tons of citrul. Dry as it was last summer and fall I think the crop will be worth at least \$100. Cattle are very fond of them. I think they would be good feed for milch cows. They are too hard for anything, except cows, to eat without being cut open, for hogs and finer for cows. They are cheaper to raise, and keep better than pumpkins or turnips. Takes very cold weather to freeze them. Here they often remain sound in the field through the winter. "There's millions in it."

T. M. COLEMAN.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEV makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1886

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hon. T. T. D. Andrews Talks.

"Tell me something about your feeding cattle, Mr. Andrews. How many are you feeding and what are they doing?" inquired the JOURNAL man of the Hon. T. T. D. Andrews Wednesday.

"I have something over 600 on meal and hulls, and must say that they are doing well. They will be ready for the market in good time. I anticipate realizing good figures, for I believe good cattle will bring good prices, and my cattle are certainly good ones. Of course, prophesying on the

cattle market is as uncertain as predicting good or bad weather."

"What do you think of the Fort Worth packing house?"

"I have great faith in the ability of the managers of that institution to make it a success. I consider them good conservative business men and as such they will conduct a conservative business. I don't think they will kill a large number of cattle or hogs to begin with, but will be satisfied with a small business until it is established that the undertaking is a success. There is no reason why the packing house should not cater to the northern and eastern markets, or even do an export business. Texas fed cattle are as good for export, certainly, as the range cattle of the northwest. I expect to see this packing house running at its full capacity and be a success in every particular before a great while. Of course it will be of much benefit to all of Texas and should receive the hearty co-operation of all stockmen."

"What is the condition of the range business in Montana?"

"To answer that I shall of necessity be compelled to go back to the time I was in Montana, some two months since. At that time there was plenty of good grass on our ranges. However, the cattle were not in as good condition as might have been. This was caused by the grass not greening soon enough. I think Montana cattle will go through the winter in good shape. As to the winter I can not say what it will be. Mr. Foster, the weather prophet, has not yet given Montana the benefit of a forecast as to the coming winter.

What a Saving of Ten Cents a Day Will Do.

American enterprise has placed a great possibility before you. The greatest educational work that the brains of Great Britain and America have produced—a complete and perfect library, in itself an education—the great Revised Encyclopedia Britannica. This you can make your own for the outlay of that paltry ten cents a day which you did not know what to do with. It is the most compact Magazine of universal knowledge extant. It contains everything worth knowing, made as attractive and interesting and as clear as ingenuity can make it.

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It is yours for ten cents a day and you will only have to save ten cents a day for ninety days to pay for this great library.

We do not ask you to pay us at once, for we send the entire 20 volumes with charges prepaid on receipt of only one dollar, and you can remit the ten cents a day each month for a period of 90 days. We send you a dime savings bank with each set of books, wherein you can deposit the dime each day. Address TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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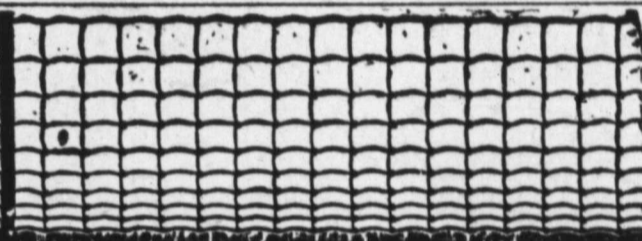
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU

PURE BLOOD, CLEAR SKIN, HEALTH, MENTAL ENERGY, VITALITY, STRONG NERVES, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE, PERFECT DIGESTION.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you



Our Specialties.

Every rod of our fence is made from wire drawn especially for our use, as common soft wire would not hold the coil. There is a spring in every foot of fence, instead of one in forty rods. The ties are only one foot apart instead of several feet as in others.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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—IN THE—

Southeastern States HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

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—TO—

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

—AND ALL POINTS IN THE—

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—ARE AUTHORIZED FOR—

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Regular and Special Trains will Carry Free Reclining Chair Cars

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In which space will be reserved on application.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line, or you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned: W. A. DASHIELL, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Pass. Ag't, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't, L. S. THORNE, 3d Vice President and General Superintendent. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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HANDLE WIND MILLS, Towers, Pumps, Pipes, Cylinders, Etc. MAKE Horse Powers, Pump Jacks, Tanks, Troughs, Well Drilling Macines, Etc., AT STARVATION PRICES.

Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

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of Texas, the greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all, also the only direct route to

Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Wvoming,

and all Pacific coast points. We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Summerlands.

For full information address E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A. U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex. N. S. DAVIS, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main st., Ft. Worth, Tex.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

FARM FENCING at 60 cents four feet high, made of heavy galvanized wire. Send or large illustrated catalogue. Address, Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill

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WANTED.

3000 Yearling steers. R. N. Graham, Box 193, Ft. Worth, Texas.

I have a customer for 3000 yearlings. In writing give location and price.

Horses For Sale.

A bunch of stock and saddle horses, at a sacrifice for cash. Address "L." care of this paper.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Keep the Good Sheep.

The editor of Colman's Rural World thinks that the kind of sheep heretofore kept by the wool growers of the plains where individual flocks have run all the way from 20,000 to more than 100,000 head are fast passing into history. The pasture lands of the United States, worthy of the name, are rapidly getting into farmers' hands and out of the reach of the grass-grabber and free ranger; and the farms of America must have sheep that are capable of producing seven to ten pounds of wool a year in fleeces where they heretofore produced but three; or at the outside, four, and a meat carcass which will more than pay the freight when shipped to the stock yards as well. It is better sheep we need, and better that we must have or quit. The only sheep that it will pay to breed and hold together in large flocks is the Merino, and we predict that when the men who are now stampeding their flocks to the stock yards and the bone pile get through, they will want to stock up again and with the best they can get. Of this there need be no more doubt than there is question that the same thing has been done time and again in the past. In the Shropshire, the South-down, Oxford, Dorset, Hampshire, Cotswold, etc., is abundant choice for the farms and farmers everywhere, and there are but few breeders and importers who will this year carry a surplus of stock over the winter. Sheep, good sheep, will presently command a higher legitimate value than within the past quarter of a century, but not fancy prices.

Early Lambs for Market.

The increasing demand among consumers for mutton is turning attention to the

best methods of supply of lambs, and upon this point is given below the views of Mr. Thomas Shaw, who writes from personal experience. He says:

"It is indispensable that the ewes be in fair condition at the time of producing lambs, otherwise they will not nurse the lambs properly, howsoever they may be fed. It is equally indispensable that they be well kept on suitable food after lambing. The great aim should be to have the lambs pushed rapidly forward and to have them put upon the market plump and fat.

In addition to good fair well-cured hay, the ewes should have grain, as oats and peas or bran and corn, in proportions varying with the objects sought. Roots are excellent for providing large supplies of milk. The gran and roots supplements should be freely given. Corn ensilage may take the place of roots, but it will not so well serve the desired end, and it should be remembered that though all the other conditions are right the work will not be a success if the food is not eminently suitable, more especially after the lambs have been born.

The lambs soon learn to eat meal freely, and they should get all they will eat. It may be oatmeal at first, then ground oats and oil cake, and after a time the same ration as is given to the ewes will answer very well. Lambs thus reared can not fail to pay handsomely, if sent to the right market.

The JOURNAL acknowledges receipt of a beautiful little book, entitled "The World's Sheep Farming for Fifty years," issued by the Cooper Sheep Dip company, 178 Michigan street, Chicago. This is a very interesting book, and being finely illustrated and handsomely gotten up, should be in the hands of all interested in the sheep industry. Send ten cents in stamps to the publishers at above address and get it.

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MADE OF

Silver Steel,

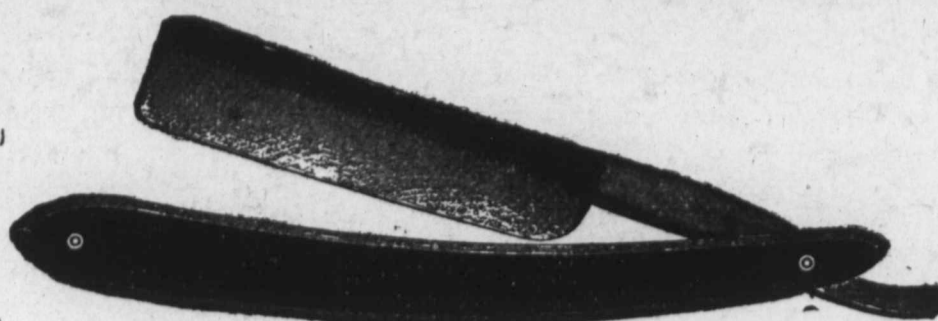
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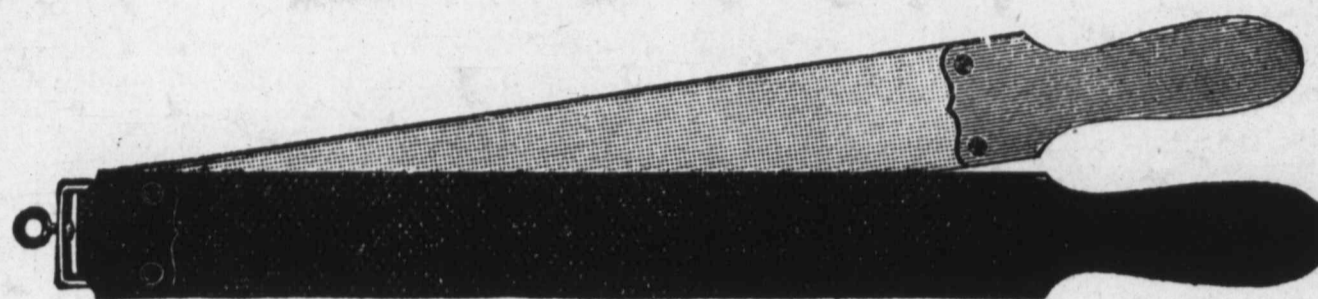
Hard Rubber

HANDLE.
Price, \$1.50



This Razor is a real beauty, honed and stropped, ready for use. Every one file tested and we guarantee it to give satisfaction.

BARBERS' REGULATION BELT STROP.



PRICE, 75 Cents.

This is the regulation strop used by all barbers. Two stropps in one, and will sharpen a razor in seven strokes. The leather is the best that is made, and the linen or lower strop is made of the best Irish linen especially prepared. Razor never needs to be honed where this strop is used. This strop never needs to be oiled and is warranted not to get hard or crack. Can be rolled up and carried when traveling.

The Journal's Columbian Set, Razor and Strop,

Put up in nice strong box, Price, \$2.00, Postage prepaid.

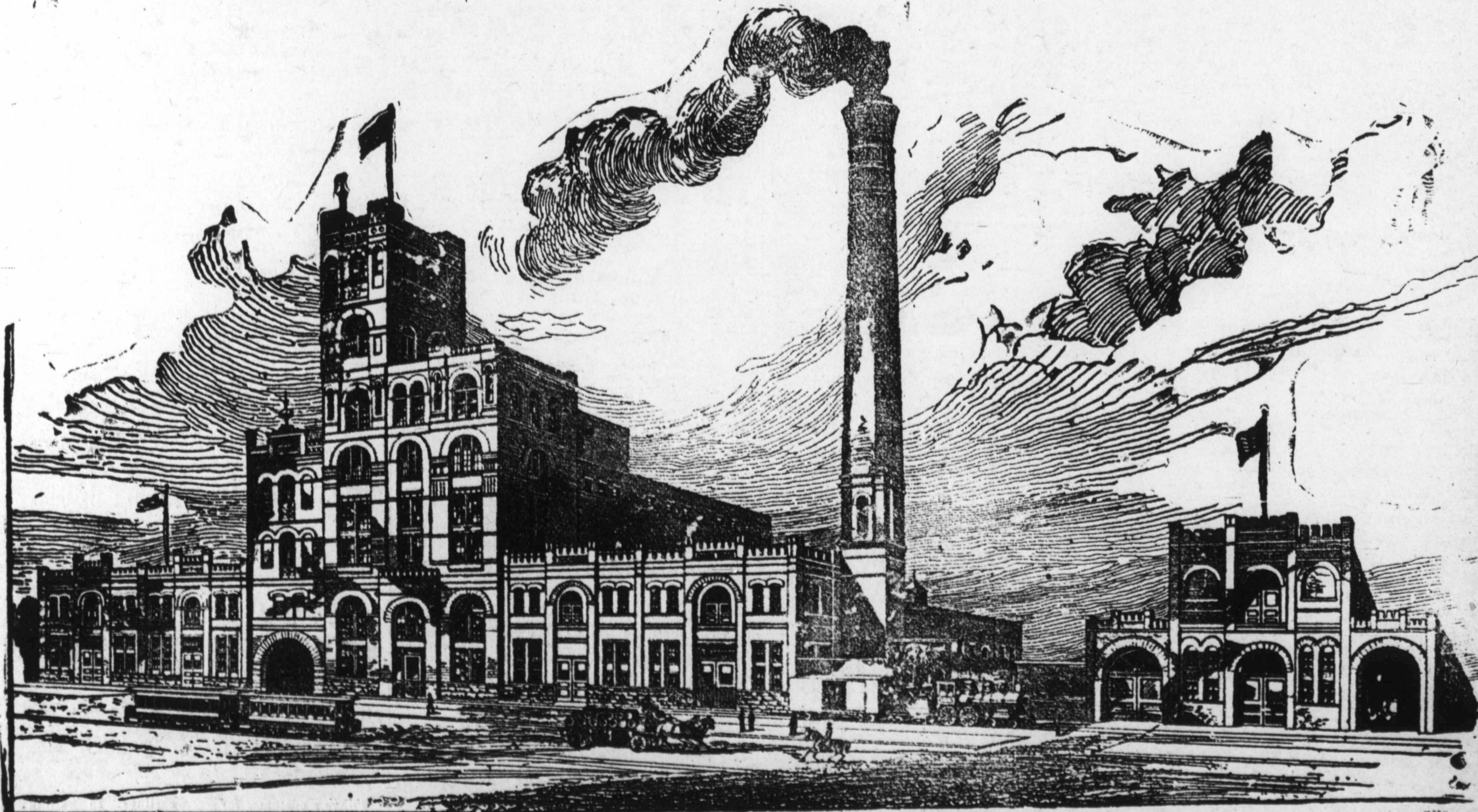
"The Secret of Stropping a Razor with a Barber's Strop" inclosed with each set.

But why pay even this low price when you can get the entire outfit free by sending four annual subscribers at \$1.00 each?

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

SWINE.

Pork Packing.

The summer pork packing season, extending from March 1 to November 1, shows, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, 6,750,000 hogs slaughtered against 7,757,000 last year. The same authority states: "The opening of the new season is attended with rather more than usual uncertainty as to the future supplies of hogs and of prices. The record of last year in reflecting a greater deficiency than the trade had counted on, is taken by some as an intimation of what may be looked for this season. But conditions are not the same as a year ago, and a considerate view of the situation does not warrant expectations of a decrease, nor an expectantly large increase over the number marketed last year." In other words, the journal quoted looks for about the same number as last year, though it afterwards adds that the number raised in the South is uncertain. In this latter section an unusual impulse has been given to the production of swine, and it will not be surprising if the number in that section is decidedly enlarged this season. Then, too, if corn maintains its low price a great deal more will undoubtedly be fed, which will have its effect on the number of swine sent to market. At the present time pork shows a gain of \$1.50 over a year ago, lard of \$1.15, and sides of 90 cents.

The sow that gives largest masses of milk other things being equal, makes the best brood sow.

A first-class brood sow is one that never farrows less than six pigs to a litter and raises them well.

Brood sows that run to good clover pasture require but little grain to keep them thrifty and healthy.

Feeding sows do not require, neither should they be fed upon heating foods. Their blood at best is too hot. Oats is better than corn for them.

Brood sows do much better when fed principally upon skimmed milk, oats, roots, bran and other nitrogenous foods; the same is true of pigs and store hogs.

Sows should be bred in trios, then if two of them should produce small litters all the pigs may be given to one sow and the others may be again bred or fattened and sold.

The sow when bred should be in a good condition carrying a sufficient amount of fat to allow the pigs to draw on a few days without sapping her vitality.

When the sow has weaned a litter she should begin to recuperate and be improving before she is bred again. A little care in this respect will insure better pigs.

The sow that is fed exclusively upon corn is in about the same condition as a man with dyspepsia. It is always a corn-fed sow that develops a disposition to devour her pigs.

The breeding sow should never be confined in a pen for any length of time. Turn her in a pasture lot that is large enough to give them every opportunity for taking abundant exercise.

As a general rule the cost of keeping a well-matured sow is not as great as is the young and growing one. When you have an aged sow that is a good breeder it is policy to keep her as long as she breeds well.

Bedding is essential for swine during the winter season, but if you don't change it for fresh quite frequently—once a week—it would be better to let them sleep on the bare floor—damp bedding is a disease breeder.

Pig feedstuffs are of far greater variety than a few years ago. Then it was corn, corn, and still corn. Now bran, oil meal, middlings, artichokes, peas, oats, barley and wheat enter into the pig rations.

Pigs, when properly fed, make more meat

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

from the food consumed than any of our farm animals, and they also produce more net for gross weight than the others. Their per cent of loss in dressing is light or small when compared with the steer. Well-bred pigs dress better than common ones.

It gives pigs an unthrifty habit to keep them as store animals without continued improvement, in fact supplying food to any kind of stock and failing to make them grow will hardly prove profitable.

Now, at this season when the trees are shedding their leaves the pig farmer should gather and store away in the dry enough of these leaves to provide bedding for his brood sows. Nothing equals them for this purpose.

Over-feeding is expensive—as much to be avoided as the other extreme—half-starving. The successful pig feeder is the one that finds the happy mean between these extremes. Feed no more than can be properly digested.

Remember that the grass-fed sow always has "good luck" in farrowing. You can't furnish her grass in midwinter, but you can do nearly as well. Feed roots, steamed clover hay, and give them an occasional run to the growing wheat.

From six to eight pigs are about the right size for litters, but sows frequently farrow many more—twelve and thirteen not being uncommon. An old sow properly cared for will raise even that number well, but to do so she must have extra care and be liberally fed.

Young sows with their first litter, should never be bred to farrow in the fall and winter; better not have them farrow before grass takes a start in the spring. Their milk glands are undeveloped and the fresh grass is needed to stimulate them to proper action.

Pigs to be in a marketable condition at an early age must not only be well-bred but well-fed from the start. One day a feast and the next a famine never yet produced well-fattened pigs, nor marketable ones at an early age. To market six months old pigs we must feed them regularly from birth; never let them experience the pangs of hunger.

Every man who buys a pure bred boar to head his farm herd acts as a lever to the uplifting of the swine interests of the state. Breeders of pure bred stock are thus encouraged and enabled to make better selections of breeding stock, and they can then afford to give their herds more careful personal attention. The market hog affords the incentive and the basis for all breeding operations.

Every farmer ought to have a shed in which to store machinery over winter, but not every farmer has one, and often we see the plow and harrow, the wagon and the mower, exposed to the weather all through the winter. If farmers could only be made to understand that the neglect of machinery is more destructive to it than all the use they give it, it really seems as if they would build a shelter for it as soon as possible. A cheap shed can be built in a day, and any farmer who knows how to use a saw and hammer can build one. The knowledge that tools can be found when wanted to use, is worth more in a year than the cost of the shed, leaving out all other considerations. A good share of the profits of the ordinary farm is wasted in making good the loss which comes to machinery from gross neglect in taking care of it, and this can be cut down in a surprising degree with little expense and labor. If you have no storehouse, provide a shed for your machinery before winter sets in, and when you have built the shed, see that all the machines are put under it at once, and make an inventory of all the tools in it.

When answering advertisements seen in this paper, please say to the advertiser that you saw his ad in the JOURNAL.

HORTICULTURE.

Raising and Selling Garden Stuff.

Truck farming is very profitable where skill is applied and a close market is available for the products. Experience and observation are both essential to success. The gardener must read, reason and labor to attain to the highest success in this special line. A writer in the Practical Farmer says: "Up to a few years ago I was engaged in market gardening in general, raised all kinds of vegetables, but since I am getting old and found myself more proficient in a certain line, I confine myself to truck farming, raising such specialties as I have the most experience in, and which bring me the best results with the least manual labor and expense. These specialties are muskmelons, tomatoes, sweet corn, Irish and sweet potatoes and late cabbage; the latter as the last crop raised on the same ground with the former. I cultivate all the above thoroughly with cultivator, and hoe if necessary, never give weeds or grass a chance to start; market as soon as ready, with the exception of cabbage, for which I can get better returns during winter and spring. Have been engaged in this line now for about twenty years, and find that unless I have a very large acreage in those crops, it pays me best to sell direct to consumers. This is my way of marketing and selling: 'I assort and pick over everything I take to market; take only the best and utilize the cullings at home for stock, etc., unless I have a chance to sell them at reduced rates to hotels, boarding-houses, bakeries, etc. One customer getting only the best in the market will bring a half dozen others, which I all treat in the same way, so in a short time, although a stranger in any locality, I can soon get a line of customers who only want the best and are willing to pay for it.

"When I ran a regular market garden I managed this way and soon had the best of cash customers in town, but I never disappointed them, and came regularly on my appointed days—every other day. Soon I got to know just what each family would likely want the next trip, and loaded up accordingly, with a slight surplus for an emergency. This way I never had anything left over; at the same time, I sold all the by-products of the farm to them at top prices—chickens, eggs, butter, etc., at a fixed price the year around. Now, whenever I take a load to town, I always engage the next load, so I never have to take stuff to town and accept what they are willing to give or go in competition with stuff shipped by commission houses to bring what it might. But in order to succeed and do best, a man must have a natural gift to sell to consumers, especially to the housewives; be clean and tidy in his appearance; keep sober; honest in his dealings; prompt at his time; firm in his prices; do not allow any one to pick over the whole load; and last, but not least, bring to market only the best, but put up in the most attractive style and shape. Then he can sell at top prices for cash when other men's stuff goes a begging. My way of culture is as follows. I manure all my ground for the crops named pretty heavily, broadcast with rotten stable manure put on the plowed ground and hallowed in. For melons and tomatoes I put an extra handful of fertilizer in each hill well worked into the soil: set tomatoes 4x4 feet and let them fall down, and they will bear from 50 to 100 per cent more fruit, and until frost. No stakes for me. Sweet potatoes I cultivate level, same as corn and Irish potatoes, never disturbing them after they began to vine. I set late cabbage between my sugar corn, Irish potatoes and melons, and after the last plowing and hoeing, I sow turnips wherever possible. The best remedy for cabbage worms I find to be persistent cultivation—once or twice every week. Sugar corn I plant every four weeks to keep up a supply.

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A Home in the City
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

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407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick.
FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

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

THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

As will be seen elsewhere the third annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association will convene in the city of Austin on the second Tuesday in January next, the same being the 9th day of the month.

That this association may not be confounded with that old and well-known organization, the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, the JOURNAL will again undertake to briefly explain the difference. The last named association is strictly as its name implies, a "cattle" association gotten up solely and exclusively for the benefit and protection of cattlemen. Its chief, and, in fact, only feature of any importance is its splendidly organized and efficiently maintained protective and detective system. This association, of which the JOURNAL will have more to say in the future, saves thousands of cattle for its members annually. It has been in existence some eighteen years. It now has its headquarters in the city of Fort Worth where it holds its annual meetings on the second Tuesday in March each year. Its secretary and manager is Mr. J. C. Loving whose office is rooms 420-1-2 Hendricks building this city.

The Texas Live Stock association was organized at the city of Austin two years ago. Its objects as set forth in its by-laws, are, "to advance the interest of growers and dealers in live stock of this state, to promote union of effort and harmony in the development of the live stock interests in Texas, to diffuse information in reference to live stock, its improvement and diseases, and to devise and carry out all such measures as may be deemed beneficial to the live stock interest of Texas."

The same constitution also provides that "all persons who are growers of or dealers in live stock and who reside in the state of Texas, or own live stock located in this state shall be eligible to membership."

The Texas Live Stock association as will be seen from above was organized to protect and build up the live stock business of Texas in all its branches and departments. It therefore admits to its membership all those who own or deal in any kind or class of live stock.

This association is not in opposition to the cattle raisers' organization, but was simply brought into existence to occupy an important field not touched by the cattle raisers' association. Our present live stock sanitary commission and the law providing for same are mainly the results of the efforts of the Texas Live Stock association. There is much other legislation that is badly needed that will from time to time be looked after by this association. Railroad freight rates, stockyard and commission charges, the establishment of local packing houses, and various other matters will from time to time require careful consideration and prompt and decisive action on the part of the stockmen of Texas. In no other way can these and other matters affecting the live stock interests of Texas be looked after as satisfactory as by a stockmen's association. The live stock interests of Texas demands an organization of this kind. The stockmen cannot

afford to allow it to lag for the want of support and encouragement. Every stockman in Texas should join this association and should attend the coming convention.

The JOURNAL trusts that the meeting called to convene in Austin on January 9, will be the largest gathering of stockmen ever held in Texas.

CHICAGO Drovers' Journal—Perhaps the usually smiling countenance of Nels Morris as he moved about on the floor of the exchange building was due to the thought of some recent cheap purchase of young Texas cattle for his ranch.

EVERY man in Texas who feels an interest in building up and protecting the live stock industry should attend the Austin stockmen's convention on January 9.

GOOD rains seem to have fallen over almost the entire state during the past week. The rains have been general, but not ample.

It now looks as if there would be 200,000 beef cattle fed and fattened on cotton-seed meal in Texas this winter—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and the other southern states will probably feed as many more. Meal feeding is, indeed, fast becoming a great and profitable business.

THE PANIC AND SOUTHERN TRADE.

The Industrial American publishes the following as its views on the panic and Southern trade, which the JOURNAL reproduces because of its correctness:

No section of the Union has withstood so successfully the financial storm which has swept the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the Southern states. The West has been a heavy sufferer through drouth, low prices for its products, and in the shrinkage of its real estate values. The price of wheat has not been as low at any time, and other farm products, while not as low in proportion, have likewise felt the effect of poor markets.

The South, on the other hand, profiting by the severe lessons of two years ago, has raised its own pork, and the present cotton crop, while both short and low-priced, will put more net cash into the planters' pockets than they have had any year since the war. Each succeeding year will be an improvement upon its predecessor, for having found that there are other crops than cotton that can be grown successfully, the Southern planters will not be slow in still further diversifying, and will become sellers instead of buyers of all food products except wheat or flour.

Throughout the South contentment reigns under the blessings of a kind Providence, which is redeeming and investing with new life, the most highly favored-section by nature of our great country.

The credit of the South in years gone by has not been so good as that of the West, and we have been reminded of this frequently in applying to manufacturers for a portion of their advertising to place before our readers. They would say, "Your Southern people are warm-hearted and generous, but they will not pay for our goods, and we do not want their trade." Some of this was true under the old plan of growing cotton to buy food; they had no cash left with which to pay their debts. Conditions have changed, and now the Southern planters jingle more coin of the realm in their pockets, and pay more cash for their purchases, than do the farmers either East or West.

Under the old "peon" plan, when the merchant was master, the planters paid enormous prices for a class of farm implements that no Eastern or Western farmer would buy. They were known to the trade as "Southern goods," and were made of pot-metal and brash or worm-eaten timber.

Now that the planters have cash with which to buy, they demand a well-made and modern implement, and the rubbish which was formerly dumped on to them can no longer be sold.

No field offers such profitable returns for reliable manufactures of all kinds of farm implements. Special designs are required to meet local conditions, and the manufacturer who first covers the field with a line of well-made and suitable implements will open up a staying and more profitable trade than is to be found in any other part of the country.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

N. C. Stowell, Wautauga, Tarrant county, was here last Friday. Mr. Stowell is one of our best known stock farmers and is doing well. He reports everything in very good shape out his way. There is some talk of Mr. Stowell making things lively for the politicians at the coming election. He's a good man, and the other fellow better look a little out.

William Ragland of San Antonio, agent in Texas for the Texas Live Stock Commission company, arrived in Fort Worth Sunday morning from Chicago. Says he found Chicago a little cold. He left San Antonio a week ago, and at that time it was raining quite a good deal. He anticipates better markets for Texans within sixty days.

D. H. Snyder, the well-known ranchman and fine stock breeder of Georgetown, was here Tuesday. Mr. Snyder has a fine, splendidly watered pasture of 80,000 acres, in Lamb county, which he offers to lease on very reasonable terms for a period of five years. This is a good opportunity for some one to obtain one of the best pastures in Texas. Mr. Snyder, like all well-posted stockmen, expects a good market next year.

Col. J. S. Godwin returned Monday from his ranch in the plains country. He reports cattle as doing well. Has been troubled with shortness of grass, but says things are looking up now and he looks for good or, at least, somewhat better times soon. Says a good many cattle will die in Texas this winter for want of grass. The colonel will remain in Fort Worth some time.

W. T. Ditto, formerly a cattleman of this state, but now traveling for the well-known establishment of George D. Barnard & Co., St. Louis, manufacturers of blank books, general printers and lithographers, was here Monday. Mr. Ditto is well-known all over the state is deservedly popular, and Barnard & Co. could not get a better hustler after the Texas business.

Jeremiah J. Burnett came down from Chickasha, I. T., Monday and went on to the 6666 ranch Tuesday. Jere sail he had just delivered nearly \$30,000 worth of the "four-sixes" steers to feeders, and was then going to the ranch and to work. When asked if he would eat turkey in Denton this Thanksgiving, he said nothing—only sadly shook his head and smiled.

H. H. Johnstone of Trinidad, Colorado, spent the greater part of the week in this city. Mr. Johnstone is accountant and cashier of the Matador Land and Cattle company, limited. This company some time ago leased the Deer Creek pasture near Panhandle City, owned by the Franklin Cattle Co. This pasture contains over 300,000 acres and for grass, water and shelter is one of the best in the state. The Matador company have only moved about 12,500 cattle over to the last named pasture, consequently they now have on the Deer creek pasture a large surplus of grass and can therefore furnish splendid pasturage for several thousand additional cattle. Those who are short on grass and who wish to find good range for their cattle would do well to correspond with Mr. Johnstone at Trinidad. Mr. Johnstone says good rains have recently fallen over the

company's entire home range. He now hopes and believes that the drouth that has prevailed for two years is now broken and that after this winter it will no longer be necessary for them to lease outside range as they have been compelled to do this year. The Matador is one of the largest companies the state, and the JOURNAL may truthfully say that under the efficient and watchful care of Messrs. Murdo MacKinzie and H. H. Johnstone, it is also one of the best managed.

J. M. Britton of Amarillo, is in Fort Worth, consulting a specialist for throat troubles. He says that Co. B. of the Rangers of which he is a member, have been kept very busy up in that section this season. A great deal of cattle thieving has been going on, more than for several years past, and the operators have not been confining themselves to a picayune business either. They have not picked up a stray steer here and there, or a few head occasionally, but they have been indulging in a wholesale business, running them off the range or to market by the bunch, from a car load to a train load at a time. This of course keeps them on the move from one point to another running down the thieves and tracing the cattle. The cattle industry is the main occupation in the upper Panhandle, though there are some farmers. The past two seasons have not been very favorable to the agriculturalists, and some of them went over to the Strip at its opening, many of whom will return to the Panhandle next season. The main crop this year consisted of sorghum, wheat not turning out very well. The late rains however, have put everything in good condition for the next crops. They have also made good grass and stock water for the ranges. Cattle are in fine condition and in good shape to winter well. They had a heavy rain last Saturday, and as yet there has been no snow. Snow usually comes before this and the cattlemen would much rather see the snow than rain during the winter, as snow preserves the grass while rain rots it.

The cotton returns from the department of agriculture for the month of November do not indicate a high rate of yield, but point rather to a diminished harvest, as compared with that of 1892, which was less than any in the last decade. The causes of the light yield have been heretofore reported, viz, drought, excessive moisture in some sections, the ravage of the insect enemies of the plant, and some other causes of a minor nature. Local estimates vary in range from one-fourth to three-fourths of a full crop. The weather throughout the entire cotton belt has been generally favorable to picking, and the department is advised that owing to this fact a large part of the crop has been successfully secured, a considerable portion of which has been marketed. The indicated yield as averaged from the country estimates, apparent errors being eliminated, averages 148.8 pounds per acre, distributed by states as follows: Virginia, 152; North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 142; Georgia, 136; Florida, 82; Alabama, 148; Mississippi, 143; Louisiana, 175; Texas, 151; Arkansas, 174; Tennessee, 138. As severe frosts have not yet been general, it is possible that the reported expectations may be exceeded.

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

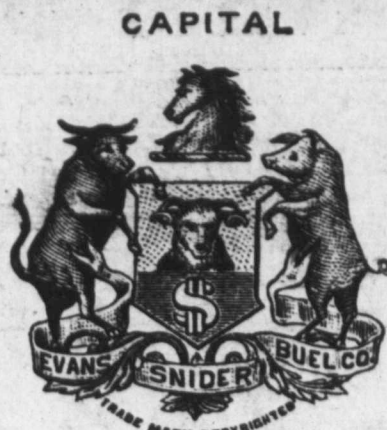
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Nov. 23, 1893.

Receipts Monday were 19,000 cattle, 24,000 hogs and 18,000 sheep; showing as compared with a week before an increase of 2000 cattle, a decrease of 5000 hogs and an increase of 11,000 sheep. A liberal supply of the receipts were native cattle, there being about 5000 head of Texas and Western cattle here that day. The market for Texans and Westerns was steady at last week's closing prices. The demand for Texans was fairly good, and the inferior kinds sold at steady figures. Cows sold at \$1.85@2.20; bulk, \$2.00@2.10; steers, \$2.45@2.70. The offerings of stockers and feeders was rather liberal, but the quality was poor and the market weak, and about 25c lower than last week's highest point. The hog market was higher by 5@10c and active; mixed sold at \$5.25@5.70; bulk, \$5.45@5.60; heavy, \$5.10@5.6g; bulk, \$5.35@5.55; light, \$5.25@5.65; bulk, \$5.40@5.55. Pigs, \$5.00@5.40. The heavy receipts of sheep had a tendency to run down the market, but the best grades sold steady. A lot of 56 lb. Mexican lambs sold at \$3.25, with some 53 lb. tail-end lambs at \$2.75. Medium to fair native sheep sold at \$2.20@3.50; Utah sheep 97 to 190 lbs. sold at \$3.00; inferior 84 lb. Dakotas, at \$2.40; 109 lb. Idaho sheep, \$3.35; 87 to 99 lb. Arizonas, \$3.10@3.25, and 89 lb fed Westerns at \$5.65. Choice native sheep and lambs were worth \$4 and \$5 respectively.

Tuesday's receipts were 5500 cattle, 20,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep. The supply of Western range cattle was small, consisting of less than 1000 head. The market was quiet and values were about steady. As soon as the rangers are through running it is thought the fed Texans will begin coming. About 2000 Texans were here. The market was somewhat better than that of Monday. Cows, \$1.85@2.62½; steers, \$2.40@3.15. The X. I. T. cows sold at \$2.62½, average weight, 85½ lbs. The hog market was very dull and much lower. Sheep were slow and prices lower.

Wednesday's receipts were 16,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep. The market for common to good native cattle dull; heavy, choice and extra natives comparatively steady, and range cattle about as before. Prices, \$1.80@3.00 for cows and bulls; \$4.00@5.00 for steers, \$2.50@3.50 for Westerns and \$2.00@2.90 for Texans. The hog market continues lower, packing, \$5.10@5.15; for heavy weights, \$5.40; medium to choice, \$5.40@5.45; fancy light, \$5.50. Sheep were unchanged and lower.

To-day's receipts were 15,500 cattle, 23,000 hogs and 11,000 sheep. The cattle



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market was reasonably active and firm; \$4.00@5.10 for native steers, \$1.85@3.00 for native cows and bulls, \$2.50@3.50 for westerns and \$2.25@2.90 for Texas. The hog market was firm; heavy at \$5.45@5.50 and \$5.35@5.60 for assorted light and fair to medium. Sheep were slow; \$1.00@2.50 for poor to medium, \$2.90@3.50 for good to choice; extra lambs at \$1.75@4.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
Nov. 23, 1893.

Total receipts at this market Monday were 1625 cattle, 2768 hogs and 1275 sheep. Native cattle were scarce; butcher grades and feeders steady to strong; Texans steady. The hog market was considered steady at the opening and closed strong. The receipts of sheep were of an inferior kind but the market was steady to strong. Prices were quoted as follows: Native steers, common to best, \$3.25@4.25; Texans, grass fed, \$2.40@3.75. Top hog, \$5.40; bulk, \$5.30@5.40. Native sheep, \$1.50@3.50.

We had 3863 cattle, 4784 hogs and 1531 sheep Tuesday. The supply of Texas cattle was small. The receipts sold promptly at firm prices. No advance was quoted, but the market was strong. Grass steers which two weeks ago sold for \$2.85; were sold at \$3.30. The hog market opened slow and steady but closed lower by 10@15 cents. The supply of sheep was larger and the quality was better.

Yesterday's receipts were 4700 cattle, 5300 hogs and 2100 sheep. The cattle market was steady. Fair to good native steers \$3.50@4.75. Texas and Indians \$2.50@3.40; cows, \$1.50@2.20; heifers, \$2@2.60. Hogs were about steady at the following quotations: Butchers' \$5.15@5.25; mixed \$4.80@5.20; light \$5@5.20. Sheep market easy. Mixed natives \$3@3.75; common \$1.50@2.50.

Receipts to-day were 2400 cattle, 3400 hogs and 800 sheep. Cattle market weak for natives, fair to good ranging \$3.50@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, strong, \$2.60@3.25; cows and heifers, \$1.60@2.50. Hog market firm, bulk of sales, \$5@5.20. Sheep steady.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
Nov. 23, 1893

Receipts for the first four days of this week were as follows: Monday; 9505 cattle, 1566 hogs, and 968 sheep. Tuesday, 12,000 cattle, 7279 hogs and 2847 sheep. Wednesday, 10,000 cattle, 8500 hogs and 2400 sheep. Tuesday, 12,000; Wednesday, 10,000; to-day, 5600 cattle, 1800 hogs and 500 sheep. Corn-fed cattle were more plentiful Monday and lower, with the exception of scattering early sales to a few buyers. Good native cows were active and steady. Range steers were mostly unsuited for dressed beef. Stockers and feeders were quiet. Bulls were dull and calves were scarce and firm. Top natives brought \$5.10; Texans steady, best \$3.25. Hogs were 5@10c higher. Best light, \$5.55; best heavy, \$5.50. The sheep market was strong. A

lot of choice, heavy Texas sheep, high dressers, sold at \$3.25.

Tuesday's market for native cattle was lower than Saturday. Best native cows and heifers were active and steady. Common to medium native cows were slow. Texas cows and steers were generally about 10c lower. Stockers and feeders lower, and veal calves about steady. The run of hogs was the largest for a week, and the quality was good. The market opened 5@10c lower and from that declined to about 30c lower than on Monday. Good mutton was firm.

Yesterday the cattle market was steady. Texas steers, \$3.25@3.30; shipping steers, \$5@5.25; Texas and native cows, at \$3.25; butchers' stock, \$3.10@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.50. Bulk of hog sales \$4.95@5.05; heavy packing hogs and mixed, \$3.75@5.10; light yorkers, and pigs, \$4.75@5.10. Sheep market slow.

To-day's market was steady to firm. Texas steers, \$2.30@3.25; shipping steers, \$4@5.25; Texas and native cows, \$1.25@3.90; butchers' stock, \$3.35@4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.80. Bulk of hogs, \$5.10@5.20; heavy packing and mixed, \$4.90@5.25; light yorkers and mixed, \$4.85@5.25. Sheep market slow.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 20.

The market for several days has ruled in a good healthy condition for all classes of fair to good cattle. Values are advancing and fair to good heaves, cows, heifers, good calves and yearlings are in demand. Hogs and sheep dull and quotations are weak.

Beef Cattle	Calves and Yearlings	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts... 1380	2012	927	85
Sales... 1481	1968	724	85
On hand... 140	194	685	533

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass heaves	\$2.75 to 3.00
Common to fair heaves	1.75 to 2.50
Good fat cows	2.25 to 2.50
Common to fair cows, each	8.00 to 14.00
Good fat calves each	7.00 to 8.50
Common to fair calves, each	4.00 to 6.00
Good fat yearlings, each	9.00 to 11.00
Common to fair yearlings, each	5.50 to 8.00
Good milk cows	25.00 to 35.00
Common to fair	15.00 to 22.00
Attractive springers	15.00 to 20.00

HOGS

Good fat corned per lb. gross	6.25 to 6.50
Common to fair per lb. gross	5 to 6

SHEEP

Good fat sheep each	2.25 to 2.50
Common to fair each	1.25 to 2.00

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., November 23.

Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

J. Murphy of Llano county, 116 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.35@1.50; C. P. Jones, Kaufman county, 47 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.50; same party, 9 steers, 814 lbs, \$2.25; L. E. Barron, Collin county, 29 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.60; C. F. Moore, Dallas county, 19 cows, 937 lbs, \$2; G. H. Bolin, Ellis county, 14 cows, 860 lbs, \$1.85; J. W. Robinson, Dallas county, 8 cows, 1206 lbs; \$2. E. B. Greer, Denton county, 53 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.50; L. B. Townsend, Palo Pinto county, 68 cows, 641 lbs, \$1.35; O. J. Blackburn, Gordon county, 38 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.50; same party, 2 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$0.75; T. D. Crickett, Collin county, 43 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.60; E. L. Martin, Kaufman county, 59 cows, 721 lbs, \$1.25; John Jones, VanZandt county, 149 sheep, 92 lbs, \$2.75; F. B. Sims, Dallas county, 87 sheep, 89 lbs, \$2.75; E. D. Baker

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.

Ellis county 92 sheep, 78 lbs, \$2.25; P. K. Dodds, Dallas county, 102 sheep, 64 lbs, \$2.25; C. T. Davis, Collin county, 29 hogs, 208 lbs, \$5.60; E. L. Mayhan, Ellis county, 38 hogs, 187 lbs, \$5.50; G. B. Reeks, Collin county, 198 lbs, \$5.50; E. P. King, Llano county, 142 stock hogs, 87 lbs, \$5.50; H. Emgard, 9 bulls, 890 lbs, \$1; same party, 4 stags, 734 lbs, \$0.75; S. M. Jones, 19 veal calves, 187 lbs, \$2.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice grass steers	\$2.00 to 2.25
Common to fair grass steers	1.75
Choice fat cows	1.75 to 2
Common to fair grass cows	1.25 to 1.50
Yearlings	6.00 to 9.00
Choice veal calves	3.00 to 3.25
Common to fair calves	2.00 to 2.25
Bulls	1.25
Stags	1.25
Choice hogs	5.25 to 5.50
Common to fair hogs	5.00
Stock hogs	5.00 to 6.00
Choice mutton sheep	3 to 3.25
Common to fair	2.50
Goats	2
Milch cows, each	20.00 to 40.00

The market continues to be over supplied with poor stock, and good, fat stock is very scarce. Poor stock for the past week has brought poor prices, but all good stock brought top prices. Sheep are very poor sale and also calves, but hogs and cows bring good prices. Bulls and stags are slow sale. Milch cows very scarce and bring good prices.

It is estimated by those in a position to know that fully 1,000,000 cattle will die in Texas this winter from starvation. Should the winter be as long and severe as it sometimes is the death loss will greatly exceed, possibly double, the above figures.

Holiday Excursions.

The International route will sell holiday excursion tickets to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Hannibal Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. Also to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, North and South Carolina, on December 19, 20 and 21, limited to thirty days from date of sale, at half rate or one limited fare for round trip. For rates, time of trains and other information, call on nearest I. & G. N. ticket agent or address

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Tex.

There are thousands of young men standing on the very threshold of life, trying to make a wise decision as to what business or profession they will follow. To all such we would say, before deciding the question write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They can be of service to you, as they have been to others.

Several agricultural journals express the opinion that the price of pork will continue high for a year or two, as the demand for the product is on the increase while production has been on the decline.

MERINO BUCKS GIVEN AWAY,
ALMOST.

Will place 150 thoroughbred rams aboard car at \$5 per head.
FRANK L. IDE,
Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

Fish & Beck Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AGRICULTURAL.

Don't Be Misled.

The Southern Farm, established some eight years ago by Henry W. Grady, and, by the way, one of the best farm journals in the country, very correctly says:

"It is nothing new to say that our farming system must undergo, and is undergoing, a decided change from what it has been during the past fifty years. The silver question is a small question compared to the great question that actually confronts the farmers, not only of the south, but of every section. The question how to make farming pay a reasonable living must take precedence of the 'silver question.' Demagogues have been telling farmers that the trouble lies in that 'Wall street has put its heel upon the farmers' necks,' and ruined them. Such bosh! No sensible farmer is misled by such statements. We have no sympathy with 'Wall street,' which term stands merely for the aggregation of a few bankers who have little to do with farmers or the farmer's business; but we do flatter ourselves enough to think that we know a better solution of the situation than that gives. We have not lived as economically as we should have done. We have persisted in following a policy that we should have seen years ago was not the proper one.

"How could Wall street or any other street have interfered with our individual prosperity if we had kept our lands fairly rich, according to the biblical law, and had 'lived at home.' Periods of depression, hard times and panics come to all countries at irregular intervals as the result of false living and false methods. We have got to correct them. Extravagance and high living will bring any man, merchant, banker or farmer, to bankruptcy.

"Have we not as farmers mistreated our lands? Have we not for many years attempted to get everything we wanted by merely raising one or two crops for the purpose? We have tried to make gold out of cotton. We have thought we could buy everything on earth with cotton. The western farmer thought he could make wheat answer the purpose of gold. One section of farmers thought they could make tobacco stand for gold. Another section thought sugar would do it. It may be said that the farmer's attempt to make special crops his dependence has put him in the position he occupies. None of them 'lived at home.' They surely but uninvitingly made themselves the slaves of commerce. Commerce may be said to have no heart. Wall street is the representative of commerce—not of agriculture.

"There are many noble (Christian) men engaged in banking the world over. They are not antagonistic to farmers. They would not defraud them of a cent. Nothing that the bankers do, individually or collectively, affect the farmers' interest. They (the bankers) have no power to change one iota the law that says 'the supply regulates the demand' (or price).

"When you are supplied with what you need, it matters not what it is, you are not likely to buy more unless you are tempted to do so by lower prices, and any man that buys what he does not need is apt to regret the purchase.

"The sympathies of this writer are in the highest degree with the farmers of this country. As a class they are largely in the majority. The bankers and merchants are few in number comparatively, but all of them may be said to be in need of sympathy. As a rule, they feel the hard times as much as the farmers.

"Let us not lose sight of the fact that all classes of workers are more or less dependent upon the others. Society as it stands to-day is the result of a steady development of man and his needs.

"The world demanded bankers, merchants, farmers, manufacturers and the like, or we would not have had them. The 'middleman' that has been so extensively de-

HILL'S

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our **SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS**. During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all **FIRST-CLASS** druggists at **\$1.00** per package. If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us **\$1.00** and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS
FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials
from persons who have been cured by the use of **Hill's Tablets.**

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars, or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, **MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45. PITTSBURGH, PA.**

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent.
Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. JOPEGAY.

Address all Orders to
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. **LIMA, OHIO.**


RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

(In writing please mention this paper.)

CANCER :-: INSTITUTE.

DR. J. B. BOYD, President.
DR. W. W. ALLIS, V. P. E. MONT RILEY, Sec. & Mgr.
JOHN S. BERRY, M. D., Medical Director.

THE "BALMY COLUMBIAN OIL REMEDY,"
The Magic Wonder of the Age for the Treatment of Cancer.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Fistula, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, Scald Head, Tumors, Eczema, Ulcers, Sore Eyes and all Female complaints. Applied to parts affected they work as if by magic. The most obstinate Tumors and malignant growth yield to their penetrating and absorbing powers. After destroying the malignancy, these delightful Balmy Oils soothe, refresh, heal and restore the sick to health.

Consultation and Examination Free.

We Refer By Permission: Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth Gazette, State and American National Banks, Mayor B. B. Paddock, City Marshal J. H. Maddox, Fort Worth Texas. Address

E. MONT RILEY, Sec., & Mgr. Fort Worth, Tex.

Cut this Out and Send to Some Afflicted Friend.

cried is an actual necessity or he would not have been developed. He will be done away with only when we revert to barbarism.

"Sadly as we may regret the situation of affairs, let us take a rational, philosophical view of it and get all the comfort we can from so doing."

There is, perhaps, no other vocation calling for, and actually compelling, a man to endure as great a variety of weather and exposure to the elements as that of farming. It includes all kinds of work, from riding on a load of hay in the sweltering heat of summer to that of digging underdrains during the inclement seasons of the spring and autumn. The health of these workers depends very much upon the suitability of the garments worn. Speaking in a general way, there is, perhaps, nothing so cheap, serviceable and health-guarding, as garments into which wool is largely or wholly woven. The outer garments may be of cotton, to keep out the winds, but the inner ones should be of wool, for the protection offered is far greater. People usually wear woolen under-garments, changing to those of a lighter weight as warm weather approaches. Robed in woolen under-garments a heavy

perspiration is absorbed and evaporated, and without the usually cold, clammy, disagreeable sensation to the skin produced when wearing cotton garments.

Of all the small-grain crops, the oats receive the least considerate attention from the hands of the farmer. The reason for this, no doubt, is the low price obtained for the grain, also that a large per cent of it is fed on the farm. It is the last of the small grains to ripen, and is too often allowed to stand until over ripe. When in this condition much loss results in the cutting and the handling before it is stored away in the barn or stack. The oat straw is succulent and contains a vast amount of moisture, and if cut before fully ripe and allowed to remain in the field, in cock or bundle, until cured out, the immature kernels will have absorbed enough from the stalk to quite fully ripen them. The straw is valuable for feeding purposes, and is in the best possible condition when cut as stated. Should the grain be over ripe, cut early in the day, and do not handle when dry and crisp. If put in bundles and shocks, they should be capped with one or two bundles, for when wet they are very difficult to cure properly or feeding.

? —

THE BEST COUNTY.

THE ONE OFFERING THE MOST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME SEEKERS IN

Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma or Indian Territory,

Will be decided by a popular vote to be closed
DECEMBER 25th, 1893.

THE VOTING IS FREE,

And you are invited to cast as many votes as you like. The winning County will receive

A GRAND PRIZE

AND EACH VOTER HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE PRESENT FOR HIMSELF.

Send for free sample copies of **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH** and voting blanks, and aid your County to get a big immigration in the spring. Each new-comer enhances the value of what you have.

If you want to know all about this, write your address plainly on a postal card, saying that you do, and address it to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Send for **FREE** sample copies at once.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY
If your local dealer does not keep

Paddock's Angler's Outfits
send stamp for catalogue to **PADDOCK & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.**

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. **Remedy mailed free.** Address **J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.**

STOCK FARMING.

Appreciate Good Blood.

Live stock is the recognized pillar of agricultural prosperity; it is the small farmer in America who produces a few cattle, sheep and hogs, and a horse or two, that makes up our millions of live stock. When these small farmers come to fully appreciate the merits of the improved breeds we can supply the markets of the world with well-bred stock. There may be no universal remedy for the panic and poor prices, but the universal adoption of the improved breeds of stock will add millions of dollars to our national wealth and double the income of the farm just as scrub cattle sell at 2½ cents and high grades at 5 cents; scrub horses sell for \$100 or less and grade draft and coach at \$200 and upward. Farmers that attended the Columbian stock show could better comprehend the great variety of the improved breeds of cattle and their merits for the better production of beef and butter—either or both. The good influence of such a show should lead to the widespread improvement of our farm stock. Scrub stock no longer pays; graingrowing or fast horses no longer pay as of yore; we must settle down to legitimate farming and stockgrowing. Grade up our farm stock to pure-bred sires and the surplus stock will bring good revenue and realize better prices for the farm crops; the farm land is improving to raise more corn to feed more stock to buy more land and be happy. The hornless breeds of cattle made the largest show at Chicago ever seen in America. The Aberdeen-Angus, that first came to the front at the Paris exposition, the Galloways, which have steadily gained for ten years, the Red Polls and the Polled Durhams are all helping to solve the problem of how to get rid of the horns—to breed them off and get good animals. Mexico and South America are now in our markets for pure-bred stock to improve their ranch stock to the modern standard and this country is taken as a pretty good standard; so it would be if all our stock was as good as the animals in the stock show, but we have need of more pure-bred sires to improve our herds and flocks. The world is all improving up together; let us keep well to the front. With all the improved breeds of stock every farmer should breed only pure-bred sires and produce the early maturity sort that possesses the superior quality to command the top prices when scrubs sell for less than cost of production the grades pay a profit and give us great pride in raising something better than our neighbors that brings us more money these times. At the London-Smithfield show, December 4-8, the Galloways will be given a class; they are slower in making separate classes for the various breeds than our shows in this country. The Smithfield is the great fat stock show of England for Christmas beef. The block test and stock scales for weighing live animals are American ideas that are being introduced. If American farmers could realize the great extent of the European demand for our meat they certainly would grade up and raise a higher class of stock for the foreign markets. It does not pay to ship scrub stock across the ocean; those markets want only the best meats of the world, hence it is the high grades that command double the price of scrub stock which should be inducement enough for every farmer to breed for the best markets. Our trade with England has rapidly developed from half a thousand to half a million head. France, Germany and other European countries also want more meat than they can raise for their densely populated countries. We have millions of cattle but few are good enough for the European markets. Now that prices are so low it behooves our farmers to grade up to pure-bred sires to improve the quality for the best home and foreign trade.

The development of the silo has made it

possible to increase the stock kept upon the small farm. If you are not taking advantage of it that is your own fault. But we would advise you to do so.

Do not underestimate the feeding value of your corn fodder. It will pay you to save it all, and to use it as carefully as you would the best hay. Its waste is one of the great evils of our agriculture.

Changes of food should always be made gradually. A sudden and complete change may cause trouble with the digestive apparatus, or perhaps lead the animal to eat so much that it will be thrown wholly off its feed.

To overstock the pasture in summer makes bad work, but no worse than to overstock the barn in winter, to such a degree that you cannot feed every animal liberally. Cut down your stock to the number that you know you can carry through in good shape.

Under average conditions and with proper care, the manure from any farm animal will pay for the care of it. This simplifies the matter of ascertaining your profit. All you have to do is to find if it sells for enough to pay for the food consumed and leave a margin of profit.

It costs just as much to feed and care for poor stock as for good. But that the latter will pay best for the feed and care, no sensible man will dispute. Then why all sensible men do not keep good stock passes comprehension. But on second thought, we believe that they do.

Grass culture lies right at the foundation of successful stock farming. Some men do not seem to understand that there is just as much need of care and thorough methods in growing grass as in grain or other crops. If they will pay more attention to this matter, they will succeed better with stock.

It seems a simple thing to water a farm animal, yet there is a right and wrong way to do it. The right way may be simply stated. Give only pure water. Water before instead of after feeding. And water frequently, giving a small amount each time, rather than once a day, and all they will take.

We have the habit of sticking pretty closely to an idea, when once we have taken it up. One idea of ours is that corn is pretty nearly our only available and proper grain for feeding. But the present prices of wheat are leading some to investigate in that direction, while barley and peas are being used with no little success.

The market gardener can often keep a little good stock with profit, and will have considerable feeding stuff that would be wasted without them. His refuse cabbages for instance, contain an amount of valuable feeding material that cannot be realized until one has tested the matter for themselves. Cabbage might be profitably grown as a fodder crop.

All stock feeding should be done with a view of saving the fertility which is in the food and getting it back upon the land. This puts it at work again in the way of producing something more that is of value, and the rotation thus procured is the highway to success. A rotation of crops is not the only rotation to which farmers must pay attention.

Some farmers seem to have the idea that ensilage is a coarse crop, and that it can be grown by coarse and careless method, but such men make up the ranks of those who think the silo does not pay. Go at it as though you think it will pay and it will be more apt to justify your expectations. The silo has come to stay, and it will be as much an adjunct of the farm of the future as will be thoroughbred stock. Farmers who keep any considerable number of live stock and who have not yet built silos, would do well to construct one for next year's crop.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

"Would you know why with pleasure
Our faces so beam?"

Our Servants
ne'er
Grumble.



Our life
is a
dream.



AND
CLAIRETTE LAUNDRY SOAP

Is the cause of our bliss;
For all sorts of cleaning
It ne'er comes amiss.

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Rooms 42 and 43' rley Office Building.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The Houston and Texas Central

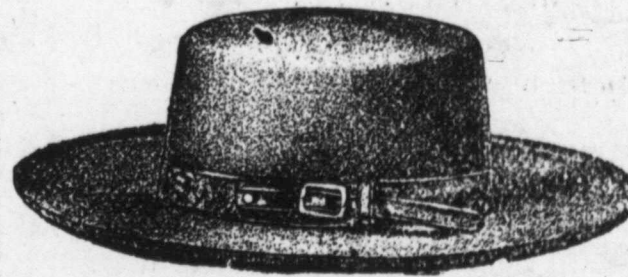
Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

9 45AM	5 00PM	live.....	New Orleans.....	arr	10 55AM	7 05PM
7 30PM	7 00AM	live.....	Galveston.....	arr	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 10PM	9 00AM	live.....	Houston.....	arr	7 30PM	5 35AM
2 20AM	11 37AM	arr.....	Brenham.....	live	4 50PM	2 20AM
8 20AM	3 10PM	arr.....	Austin.....	live	1 25PM	8 00PM
2 15AM	9 45PM	arr.....	Llano.....	live	7 00AM	3 15PM
7 40AM	3 55PM	arr.....	Waco.....	live	12 35PM	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr.....	Corsicana.....	live	11 48AM	9 15PM
10 20AM	7 55PM	arr.....	Fort Worth.....	live	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr.....	Dallas.....	live	9 35AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr.....	Sherman.....	live	7 05AM	3 25PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	arr.....	Denison.....	live	6 45AM	3 00PM
6 40AM	4 40PM	arr.....	Kansas City.....	live	11 00AM	8 30PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr.....	St. Louis.....	live	9 30PM	9 00AM

R. ROBINS,
Trav. Pass. Agt.

M. L. ROBINS,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

C. D. LUSK,
Ticket Agt., Fort Worth.



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

DESPITE HARD TIMES

THE "COTTON-BELT ROUTE" improved its passenger service by the addition, August 20th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper for St. Louis via St. L. I. M. & S. R'y from Texarkana, and through coaches connecting with Pullman Sleeper from Fort Worth at Mt. Pleasant to Memphis, giving its patrons double daily service to and from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and the Southeast.

SCHEDULE.

Train No. 2 Read Down		Train No. 1 Read Up
4 20 p.m.	Leave.....Gatesville via Cotton Belt.....	Arrive 12 20 p.m.
5 43 "	".....McGregor.....	" 10 50 a.m.
7 40 "	".....Waco.....	" 8 45 "
10 00 "	".....Corsicana.....	" 6 25 "
11 32 "	".....Athens.....	" 4 54 "
1 15 a.m.	".....Tyler.....	" 3 20 "
3 35 "	".....Pittsburg.....	" 1 00 "
4 15 "	".....Mt. Pleasant.....	" 12 20 "
6 45 "	Arrive.....Texarkana.....	Leave 9 50 p.m.
7 35 "	Leave.....Texarkana via Iron Mountain.....	Arrive 8 45 "
8 15 "	Arrive.....St. Louis.....	Leave 9 30 "
9 10 p.m.	".....Memphis.....	" 7 45 a.m.

Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "COTTON-BELT ROUTE."

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

SAM. J. HUNTER.

SETH W. STEWART.

IRBY DUNKLIN

HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,

Attorneys-at-Law,

500 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

Mr. Sansom, banker and cattle dealer of Alvarado, was here Monday.

D. N. Arnett was here several days this week.

G. A. Beeman of Comanche was here Wednesday.

D. H. Middleton was here from Muskogee, I. T., Wednesday.

T. J. Christian was up from Comanche Wednesday.

Rube Bourland of the Chickasaw nation was here Tuesday.

Dr. M. L. Simmons of Weatherford was here Monday.

Win. Hunter returned from a trip to Southern Texas yesterday.

W. J. Ledbetter of Alvarado spent Saturday here looking at the sights.

S. E. Cash, representing the Campbell Commission company, was here Saturday.

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, went to the Panhandle Wednesday morning on business.

Page Harris, the popular live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, is west looking after the interests of his road.

R. H. McCain of Dublin, merchant, mayor and also interested in live stock, was here Saturday.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, representative of Godair, Harding & Co., was here Wednesday.

Harry O. Skinner came up from San Antonio Saturday and took in the city for a few hours.

Thomas J. Allen and George W. Dice registered at the Pickwick from Kansas City last Saturday.

C. C. French of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., has just recovered from a ten day's sick spell.

Jno. K. Rosson of this city will, it is said, engage in the live stock commission business at the Fort Worth Union stock yards.

Sid Moore of Comanche was here Wednesday. He says he's still got a few scattering steers to gather yet.

Joseph Miller of Winfield, Kan., was here Wednesday. Mr. Miller is feeding something over 2000 steers on seed in Texas this winter.

Col. Charles Goodnight passed through Fort Worth Sunday night en route to Kansas City, to which market he sent forward a train of cows last Saturday.

Captain Thomas J. Atkinson, came down from Henrietta last Sunday night and went west Monday. The captain is kept very busy now.

L. J. Edwards of Greer county, formerly of Tarrant county, was here last Saturday. Mr. Edwards is quietly looking around for something, but is not saying much.

C. C. Mills of Throckmorton, one of Texas' old-time settlers, spent a part of last week in Fort Worth. Says everything he didn't sell dried up and blew away.

W. H. Godair of the firm of Godair, Harding & Co., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He had just returned from a trip to the Panhandle.

John Kritzer, the big-hearted and jolly cowman, came in from Taylor Monday. He won't say anything much, but looks wise and "saws wood."

Ike T. Pryor came in from Kansas City Sunday and went up the Denver Monday on a short business trip. When asked for his views on the outlook for Texas cattle he said: "I believe that the meal-fed cattle in Texas will not only be met with good prices, but will also make money for their owners.

About the middle of January I look for good prices for good cattle. Of course, a market can not be established for a while, but when it is it will be a good one."

Capt. A. G. Evans returned from the west Monday, and went on home (to St. Louis), Monday night. Says grass nor water are neither very plentiful in the country visited by him.

J. K. Zimmerman, the Panhandle steer dealer came down from Wichita Falls Wednesday. He says it is time for cattlemen to quit work for this year.

George Simmons of Weatherford was here Wednesday en route home from the territory, where, he says, things are looking up quite a good deal.

T. M. Riley, a prosperous stockman of Montague county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Riley wants to buy a few hundred good cows.

W. C. Edwards is down from Waggoner. Bill says everything is all right. He is preparing for Thanksgiving; he is thankful that he can get about.

Jerre W. Barbee, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, came in from a trip over the Santa Fe Wednesday. He reports everything looking up and says every one he sees believes in the future of the cattle market.

F. G. Lewis, the Hood county cattleman, was here Wednesday en route home from Marlowe, I. T., where he has moved his cattle. Grass in Hood, he says, is gone, and water is very scarce. In the Fort Sill country it's just the reverse.

D. B. Gardner was asked what he thought of the packing house, and said it was sure to be a success. Texas has plenty of stuff to supply the plant, and with good conservative management there's no reason why it should not be made a success.

Col. J. J. Smythe of Haska, probably the heaviest feeder in the state, was here last Saturday. Some of his cattle are about ready for market now, but he will hold them a few weeks longer.

Professor P. R. Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, was here Wednesday. He has just finished shipping a lot of cattle sold to G. A. Beeman, which went to Memphis. Professor Clark taught school in Texas before the time of railroads and packing houses.

H. G. French left Fort Worth yesterday for Memphis, where he will spend several months feeding steers. Mr. French is a thorough cattleman, and will be missed by his many friends among the Texas cattlemen.

Capt. E. F. Ikard of Greer county was here Tuesday on his way to the territory. The captain reports good grass and water and says cattle are doing well in his section. He has just completed a shipment of good cattle and thinks he'll come out all right.

W. R. Moore, the hustling manager of the Armore cotton-seed oil mill, and a former resident of Fort Worth, was here Saturday and took dinner with Uncle Bill Hunter at the Pickwick.

McAnulty, Andrews & Co., commission dealers in live stock, will be found at the Fort Worth Union stock yards after December 1. This firm expect to do a general live stock commission business both at the yards and elsewhere.

W. L. Ellwood of DeKalb, Ill., a noted breeder of fine stock in Illinois, and a wealthy business man, who is largely interested in the live stock business of Texas, has been in Fort Worth all the week on business. Mr. Ellwood is well pleased with his Texas interests.

John Ikard came down from Greer a few days since, called hither by the sickness of Mrs. Ikard and his new-born babe. Mr. Ikard has hosts of friends, all of whom hope that his family will soon be enjoying good health.

Frank B. Daggett of this city returned a few days since from Lamb county, where he

has been for several months. Together with his father, E. B. Daggett, Frank has gone extensively into the sheep business, and is rightly hopeful of good results.

Col James W. Wilson, whom everybody knows as the most popular live stock agent for any road out of Texas, returned Sunday night from a trip to Big Springs. He says the country out that way is now all right and will continue to be so. Colonel Wilson is the proudest man in the state, and the cause of it lies in the fact that he can prove by actual figures that the Chicago and Alton is now doing, at the very lowest, 90 per cent of the Texas business, and all cattle shippers know that the Alton is very popular and its agent is irresistible. Col. Wilson is not working in conjunction with any man or set of men, but is doing his work simply on the merits of the road he represents, which is sufficient in itself to insure a good patronage. The Alton certainly holds its trade by good treatment. So popular is the noted Alton, that even the theatrical people who visit Texas hear of it, and speak of it on the stage. A recent performer in this city appeared on the stage, wearing one of Col. Jim's discarded hats.

Col. Hiram T. Keenan, live stock and commercial agent of the Burlington, acting on the advice of Capt. J. D. Sneed, general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, has at great expense procured the aid of a very reliable and trustworthy ouija board. The colonel spends most of his time consulting this infallible and trusty guide and with its aid and assistance is enabled to control a large share of the live stock shipments with but little effort, while his competitor, Col. James A. Wilson, spends a great deal of his time and money in a fruitless effort to divert stock to the Alton that the board has already intended for the Burlington and so advised Col. Keenan. By the aid of this board Keenan is enabled to keep close track of Jim Wilson. He knows just where to locate him, what he is doing, etc., at all hours of the day and night. Of course this will compel the young kid who so faithfully and industriously represents the Alton to either get him a ouija board or quit business. It was real mean in Capt. Sneed to put Keenan on to this ouija business, he should have kept "hands off" and let Keenan and Wilson fight it out on an equal footing.

The Modern Jack Horner.

"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,
And said 'What a good boy am I!'"

But little Jack Horner became a deep mourner
When older he grew and a glutton.
For his liver I'll state was like a dead weight,
As he drank wine and ate too much mutton.

Poor Jack's time of grief, however, was brief,
And of sickness he ceased to be fearful;
For a boon friend said "Well let's try Pierce's Pellets,"
And with good livers both are now cheerful.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, absolutely effective in cases of sick-headache, constipation, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Satisfaction guaranteed.

\$500 reward offered for an incurable case of catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents; by druggists.

A University in the Home.

A college education has ceased to be a luxury. It is now an absolute necessity to every young man who would enter upon life

with an unclouded prospect. Talk as one may about the superfluity of higher education, it cannot be gain-said that its absence makes a successful man's progress less pleasant, even if it does not impede it very seriously. There is no wise young man who would refuse the opportunity of university study if he could get it. But of course it costs money. You cannot enjoy the privileges of such an institution unless you can afford to pay liberally for them.

Why not set up a university in your own home?

It can be done at an expense so trifling as to be of no moment.

American enterprise has at last brought it within easy reach of all. You can have it in your own home for ten cents a day.

The poor young man can have no better university.

The possession of the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica makes a university of the humblest cottage.

We are anxious to have this great library placed in the home of every one of our readers. You cannot now offer any excuse for not having it, for you can pay for it on almost your own terms. What home can afford to be without it when it can be secured by the saving of only ten cents a day for the short period of 90 days. Recollect we send the entire 20 volumes at once on receipt of but one dollar, the other \$9 to be paid at the rate of ten cents a day, payable monthly. Address the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

SETTLED AT LAST.

World's Fair Jury Finally Decide in Favor of Dr. Price.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—On the analysis and recommendation of Dr. Wiley, Chief United States Government Chemist at Washington, and greatest living authority on food products, the World's Fair jury to-day gave the highest award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for strength, purity and excellence. This conclusively settles the question of superiority. Dr. Wiley rejected the alum powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

Twenty Years of Kansas City's Live Stock Trade and Traders.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

As a treatise on the live stock interests of the New West, that vast and glorious pastoral country, stretching from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, its opening to civilization, its stocking up and development and trade growth at Kansas City, resulting there from this work has no equal.

The dryness generally accompanying such work is relieved by interesting historical sketches of the opening up of a new country. The Texas cattle troubles in Missouri and Kansas are detailed from beginning to end, and the laws dealing with it cited, showing its gradual but final control.

This is followed up with a full report of the Kansas City Fat Stock show, with its wonderful sweepstakes rings, giving the daily growth and killing qualities of the different breeds.

Then there is a full account of the "Battle of the Breeds" in those days; those wonderful sales of pure-bred cattle that attracted international attention by the princely prices paid for the bovine "Kings and Queens" offered at public sale.

Then there are tables of prices for twenty years of cattle, hogs and sheep, making it a valuable book of reference.

And the whole is crowned with the life, sketches and portraits of 100 of the most prominent men in the trade, with their early struggles and final success.

It is a handsome library book, artistically printed and bound in cloth. Price \$1.

For sale by the author, Cuthbert Powell, Live Stock Editor Kansas City Daily Journal.

PIANOS From \$75.00 and Organs from \$25.00 and upward. Write to me for prices before purchasing. Latest music 10 cents. Catalogues free. ALEX HIRSCHFELD, 200 Main St. Fort Worth, Tex.

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, ½ 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

NOTES AND NEWS

The wheat will now grow in San Saba county, says the News.

A tolerable good rain fell last week at San Angelo, but the Standard does not believe it will do stockmen much good.

A successful beginning in the boring of artesian wells has been made in the San Pedro district of the state of Coahuila, Mexico.

C. O. Morris of Abilene, who is now feeding 500 steers on meal and hulls at Cleburne, will soon be feeding 2300 wethers and dry ewes at the same place.

The veteran Southdown sheep breeder, Hon. C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky., in writing of the increased interest in Southdown sheep, says: "I am glad to believe that the future of the magnificent Southdown is on the road to a higher and wider appreciation and usefulness in the world."

The stockmen of Haskell have just sold 1400 head of beef cattle, averaging \$17 around. H. C. Dillahunt, a prominent stock raiser, is moving his entire stock of cattle to the Indian Territory, where he will have the advantage of better range.

A special from Wichita Falls to the Gazette of yesterday says: "This county has received rains the past two days, the first of any consequence since September 25. Farmers say that next year's wheat crop is assured, regardless of the fact whether we receive any more rain until next March. Business men and all classes of citizens are jubilant over the outlook."

An associated press dispatch from New York, under date of Nov. 21 says: Under the lowering sky 6000 enthusiastic horsemen at Fleetwater park saw the famous black stallion Directum, win the \$5000 match race from the Western bay mare, Alix, in three straight heats, the last being trotted in 2.08, the fastest mile ever done in November.. The heats were finished in 2.15 3-4, 2.16 1-4 and 2.08.

Membership in the American Southdown Breeder's association is continually growing and applications for registry for animals for Vol. V. of the Record indicate that that volume may be sent to the printers about January 1. Breeders are taking advantage of the rule that permits the registry of lambs dropped in 1893 at one-half price, provided they are recorded before January 1, 1894. John G. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The November returns of corn to the department of agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1886, 1887, and 1880, for the past ten years. The yields for those years were respectively 22, 20.1, and 20.7 bushels. It is less than the average for the ten years, 1870 to 1879 by 4.5 bushels; less than the average for the succeeding decade 1880 to 1889 by 1 1/2 bushels, and less than the average for the three years 1890 to 1892 by a little over 1 bushel. The result is in harmony with the reported indications during the growing season. The July returns of conditions were high, being 93.2, from which point there was a rapid decline, ending in the returns of October at 75.1, a fall of a little over 18 points, due in the main to the severe, extensive and persistent drought. The rates of yield of the principal corn states are reported as follows: New York, 29.3; Pennsylvania, 24.9; Ohio, 24.3; Michigan, 23.7; Indiana, 24.3; Illinois, 24.5; Iowa, 35.4; Missouri, 27.5; Kansas, 20.3; Nebraska, 25.

HARDWARE FOR SHEEP.

Will exchange for a flock of sheep, a stock of hardware, implements, etc., located in a good town west of Abilene, Texas. All good stock and will invoice about \$4000. Address.

SEATON & ARNOLD, Sweetwater, Texas.

CARTER'S STOCK YARDS DALLAS, TEXAS.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Brokers. Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference:—State Nat. Bank, Dallas.

R. E. McANULTY. T. C. ANDREWS. R. F. ANDREWS.

McANULTY, ANDREWS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Live Stock, Farm and Ranch Lands, and City Property

509 Main Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We make a specialty of contracting for the Future Delivery of Cattle, and Buying, Selling and Leasing Ranches and Wild Lands.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

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

FOR SALE.

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



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

PLANT HOGS.

Write your wants to J. P. RICE, Breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX. Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Carload of two and three-year olds, out of half Hereford and half short horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds. M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

REGISTERED AND GRADED

Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old. 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old. Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each. Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each. All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON, UNION COUNTY, KY., Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America. P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

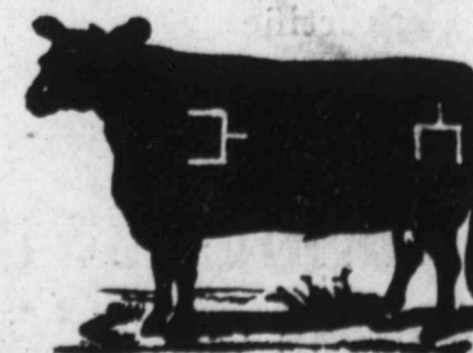
NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

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

Send two cent stamp for catalogue. J. G. McREYNOLDS, NECHES, TEXAS. P. O. Box 25.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.) Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas. FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

THE KATY REACHES

from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston,

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other southwestern line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

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as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS. For further information as to rates, routes, maps, time table, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent or

W. G. CRUSH, JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. M., K. & T. Ry Co. of Tex. M., K. & T. Ry System DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS MO.

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

Do You Want to Exchange?

Those who want to exchange one kind or class of property for something else can often make just the deal they want by calling on or writing to Geo. B. Loving, manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

Stock Farms for Sale.

We have several splendid good black waxy, sage grass, pastures and stock farms for sale cheap. These lands are just the thing for feeding or fine stock farms. They are located in Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson and Parker counties and contain from 800 to 8000 acre each. They are now offered at much below their actual value and on easy terms. Address,

GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, Fort Worth, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD.

Time Table for Boiling Vegetables.

Potatoes half an hour, unless small, when rather less.

Pease and asparagus twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Cabbage and cauliflower, twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

String beans, if slit or sliced slantwise and thin, twenty-five minutes. If only snapped across, forty minutes.

Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Lima beans, if very young, half an hour; old, forty to forty-five minutes.

Carrots and turnips, forty-five minutes when young; one hour in winter.

Beets, one hour in summer; one hour and a half, or even two hours, if large, in winter.

Onions, medium size, one hour.

Rule—All vegetables to go into fast-boiling water, to be quickly brought to the boiling point again, ought not to steep in the hot water before boiling, which toughens them and destroys color and flavor.

Hints to Housekeepers.

For preserving quinces in quarters allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit.

A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has cured thousands of indigestion, and no simple remedy is more widely recommended to dyspeptics.

Quinces are sometimes spiced, but it hardly seems wise to use a fruit that is so excellent for jellies and sweet preserves in any other way, when inferior fruits are much better for spicing.

For scalds from hot water or stove there is nothing more apt to be handy than baking soda. Wet it up soft and apply freely. If the burn is superficial or of slight extent binding it up with this is all that will be necessary.

No matter how large the spot of oil, any carpet or woolen stuff can be cleaned by applying buckwheat plentifully and faithfully, brushing it into a dustpan after a short time, and putting on fresh until the oil has disappeared.

Coffee stains should be wet with cold, soft water before being put into the wash, and will usually be found all right when the laundering is done. Where an especially fine damask suffers from this cause it is recommended to apply a mixture made from the solution of yolk of egg in clear water,

with a few drops of wine added. Allow this solution to penetrate the fabric thoroughly, then wash out with clear, soft water and the stain will be gone.

Broken china may be mended by making light paste of the white of an egg and flour, cleaning the broken edges from dust, spreading them with paste and holding the parts together while wet, wiping off all that oozes out. It must be held or fastened in position until dry.

The most successful method of destroying black ants that infest a house is to pour kerosene down their holes, which will be found near the house somewhere. Set it on fire, and cover over all a wet pad or old blanket. In this way a complete colony may be wiped out.

Here is a recipe for cleaning delicate laces which an old lacemaker who has woven many a gossamer web for the great connoisseur and lover of laces, Mme. Modjeska, gave to her pupil and patron: Spread the lace out on paper, covered with calcined magnesia, place another paper over it and put it away between the leaves of a book two or three days. Then all it needs is a skillful little shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven. Mme. Modjeska is quite an adept at the art of lace-making, and fashions many dainty patterns with her deft fingers.

Queen Victoria has now passed the record of Henry III., who ruled fifty-six years and twenty-nine days, and has ruled longer than all English sovereign save George III., who ruled from October 25, 1760, to January 20, 1820, a period of fifty-nine years and ninety-seven days; and may she live to equal that.

The number of women who have entered the department of philosophy and the arts at Yale has increased with the growth of the department. At this time last year there were twenty-three; there are now thirty. The experiment of admitting women to these courses continues to result satisfactorily to the authorities. Of the thirty women now pursuing graduate courses the greater number are from Smith college.

The business wife understands that economy is the surest way to success. The business wife knows that a garment will last much longer by being carefully mended. The business wife prefers to ride in the old buggy and wear the same bonnet two seasons in order that some debt may be paid off. The business wife enjoys the old house with its unpretentious comforts more than a new one covered by a mortgage. The busi-

ness wife teaches her children the dignity and necessity of work. The business wife knows what is going on outside as well as inside the house. The business wife makes her home pleasant and inviting, and the place where God is honored and worshipped. The business wife is not the masculine wife but is the kindly and sensible wife.

Never whip a child, no matter how great the act of guilt may be, if it acknowledges it. Always put so large a premium on truth that your child will know that you will forgive anything else sooner than a lie. Teach your children chastity of speech and act by your own example. Fill their hearts with a mother's love and advice, praying daily with them and for them. A godly mother's prayers are always answered, sometimes in the salvation of her children. Never let your children think that you have not faith and confidence in them, your reliance in them will help them very much to resist evil. There may be isolated cases in which these efforts may be fruitless, but it is the exception.

Dangers of Overeating.

Youths' Companion.

Because of the peculiar significance which now attaches to the word "temperance" we should not forget that "every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things," and that it is just as binding on us to show moderation in our use of the necessities of life as in our use of its luxuries. Even the necessities of life may become superfluities through their quantity and quality being raised to the point of luxury. Take for example, the food supply of the body.

It is obvious that the body must have rich, force-supplying food in order to carry on its daily tasks. Yet the fact is often lost sight of that an over-supply of food to the body, like over-coaling the steam engine, is productive of nothing but waste. More steam is made than can be used.

Nor is this all. In such a finely-adjusted machine as the human body no one piece of the complex organism can be overworked except at the ultimate expense of the rest.

Not only are we inflicting the stomach with an unnecessary amount of work when we crowd it with food, but we are to the same extent imposing upon the other organs. As a matter of fact, it is the liver which generally gets the brunt of the extra burden, though the heart and kidneys are also affected to a greater or less degree.

Among the disorders caused by this superfluous condition are hemorrhoids or bleeding piles.

To ascertain the proper proportion between the demand and supply of the body one must consider not only the peculiar needs of each person, but the season of the year. Heat is the unit of force in the body, but while force-supplying food may be as necessary in summer as in winter, the need for fats or hydro-carbons as they are called, to maintain the bodily heat is by no means so urgent.

For one who is properly familiar with the resources of his own body, and who is not blinded by appetite, it is comparatively easy to discover, to a remarkable degree of nicety, the amount and kind of food which his system requires.

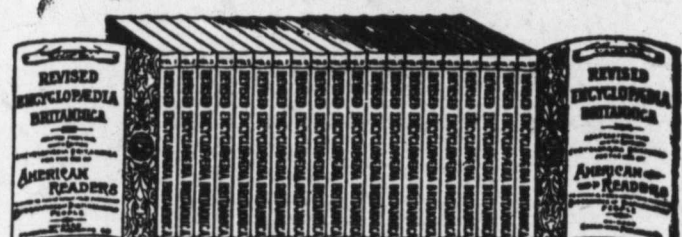
Don't let winter catch you with your tender or half-hardy plants unprotected. Take a bright and pleasant day for it and go over the garden, doing the work that is necessary in a leisurely and careful manner. Too often we wait until winter comes and then, if we do anything, we do it in such slipshod fashion that it might as well not be done at all. It pays to do all kinds of garden work well, and one of the most necessary things to do is to provide some sort of protection for most plants.

Don't forget to inculcate into the minds of your children and of those with whom you come in contact, a love for flowers. It will have a softening and refining influence that will last always.

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POULTRY.

Residents of villages and suburban districts who have land in the rear of the house should arrange to keep a few hens. The feed necessary to purchase for their use would be a small, as there would be enough vegetables and scraps from the table to nearly keep six or eight hens, and certainly a bushel of corn per month would supply the deficiency in most cases. It is far better to utilize the table refuse in this manner than throw it out to decay and contaminate the atmosphere during the warm season, or to throw the garbage in filthy piles during the winter. It is more profitable to keep a few hens than to feed the meat and like food to two or three cats, or a lazy dog. Do not keep the hens beyond their time of usefulness. If they have laid well all summer, they usually should be disposed of in the autumn, replacing them with very early pullets, which if fed properly, will commence laying by November. Often a neighbor would gladly give you the refuse of the kitchen, and the keeping of a few hens will not only prove profitable, but their care is to many a housewife a source of much enjoyable recreation and pleasure.

Winter Arrangements.

Poultry Journal.

It is our earnest desire to see judicious management exercised in housing and making ample preparation for comfort and keeping of our fowls before hard, freezing weather sets in. October usually comes in with cold rains and storms, while the nights are damp and chilly. Perhaps the fowls enjoyed spells of sunshine and warmth a few days before; the crisp grass though blistered by frost served the pressing wants; the chilled insect warmed to active life furnished precious morsels; seeds and calcareous matter were still available, and the freedom of outdoors could be indulged in. But with the coming of November the face of nature becomes changed. The variable weather, the inclement days, the change from moderate to severe cold, should be guarded against, as they usually have a depressing effect on fowls and cause much sickness.

As a matter of duty, whatever may be the object of the breeder, he should at this inclement season look carefully to the well being of his poultry stock if he would realize the best average returns from it by and by either in egg production or the progeny he desires to rear. If irregularly or insufficiently fed every day, and their other wants neglected, they will yield no eggs comparatively and enjoy little comfort or health as a rule. We suggest to our patrons the necessity of making provision for their flocks in time for the coming winter months. Look to it that the young and old birds have plenty of good and variable kinds of grain, cooked feed and vegetables of mornings; whole grain only at night, except what may be scattered among the leaves or chaff on the floor daily, to keep them in exercise and also prevent them from contracting vicious habits.

You can not feed fowls upon refuse and offal and keep them healthy, nor have good eggs. The flavor of eggs and their color depend very much upon the kind of food given. When hens are fed largely on milk the yolk is lighter in color and the white has a milky look; while the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by grain-fed hens. From this it must not be argued that milk is not a good food for laying hens, but that they must not be given it too exclusively. To be sure, the buyer will not know about this when the purchase is made, but if you are trying to build up a private trade you will find that you must give attention to the appearance and quality of the inside of the egg as well as to the shell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.

DAIRY.

How to Churn Quick.

Practical Farmer.

A bright New York dairyman is out with the idea that quick churning is a result of breeding in the cow that produces the milk, quite as much as the mechanical part of the operation. It is argued that family characteristics are imparted from dam to heifer, and that easy separation of the fats from the milk is not out of reasonable supposition at least. It is well known that the fats do churn out much more readily from some cows than others, and cows are found, that, making butter from their milk and cream is impossible, while some cream can only be churned by giving it high heat. It is asserted by some of the experts that the globules of fat vary in size in the milk of various cows, and the average of breeds for that matter, and that the size of the globule of fat is in some way related to the length of time required to churn. This is true, that, try and plan as we may, there is no fixing a rule by which one may gauge the time of churning, and so there is a sort of work by thumb-rule after all about it. The experts will say: "You will have to fix on the best temperature at which to churn, as we cannot be supposed to know the conditions that govern these particular cases," which shows that so far as the physical conditions of the cream is involved its peculiarities are not in complete control, and it is along these lines that the losses of creaming and churning occur. The idea of this investigator is that in addition to our latest and best mechanisms of the dairy, there needs to be a breeding for improved physical conditions of the milk, and when breeding cows that are not only good butter producers, but remarkable in the shortness of time and completeness of separation of the fats from the milk, to sires that had mothers of like good qualities, then, and only then, will the perfection of butter making be secured.

A noted writer expresses it as his opinion that a strictly pure blood of any breed will fit into the conditions of but few farms, and to the many dairyman an infusion of several bloods will give, as a rule, a better cow with more stamina and vigor, and such cattle will be cheaper and preserved more easily. In one sense, says Practical Farmer, there may be a certain amount of truth, and perhaps more profit in such cows, but the danger lies in the fact that the farmer at large, who is to breed these cattle, will not be governed by a code of rules that is necessary to maintain the excellence of such mixed bloods, and in the "mixing" is liable to introduce such violent crosses that desirable qualities already obtained will be relegated to the back ground and "confusion" among qualities will result. It is the breeder, after all, who can closely scan and unite crosses that are in harmony, and has a certain type in mind and is breeding towards it—creating a new breed, so to speak—with as much care as would be taken in maintaining excellence in cattle already thoroughbred, who can in mixed bloods succeed and maintain qualities that will not retrograde. The fault with the present common stock of the country is that they unite too many bloods already, and the mating was, and is not being done with a strict view and purpose, guided by knowledge of uniting the best qualities and the result has been that undesirable things have obtained equality, often mastery, and the common cow of the country is a failure because of this blending of too many bloods and the preservation of too many undesirable qualities; in fact, the virtues of stamina and vigor have the mastery at the expense of dairy qualities in too great a measure. Mixing the pure bloods of breeds is, in fact, a compromise at best, and only the wisest of breeders can make progress by its practice. Better by far, we think it preferable to grade up the common cows by closely following one line of blood than to add to the already too blooded stock we now have by frequent change, with the view of uniting the best qualities of several breeds.

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Value of Cattle.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The past five years have shown no increase in our stocks of cattle, from which our beef supply for market is derived, what gain there has been since 1889 having been lost, besides a depreciation in the value of the cattle per head. Exclusive of milch cows we give the total number and value of oxen and other cattle throughout the country at the beginning of each year, as compiled by the department of agriculture, as follows:

Jan. 1.	Number.	Value.	Per head.
1889	35,032,417	\$597,236,812	\$17.00
1890	36,819,024	560,625,137	15.22
1891	36,875,648	554,127,908	14.75
1892	37,651,239	570,749,155	15.15
1893	35,954,196	557,882,204	15.24

From the foregoing we see that the number of cattle increased during 1890-92, there being 2,250,000 head more in 1892 than in 1889, but the average value fell off by \$1.85 per head during the same period. A decrease of 1,700,000 head during 1892 seems rather difficult to account for, but it resulted in a slight increase in the average value of the stock, which, however, was worth \$1.16 per head less on the farm at the beginning of this year than in 1889. When we look at our statistics of exports of live cattle we find but little reason there for the diminution in numbers last year. Thus:

June 30	Number.	Value	Per head.
1889	205,786	\$16,616,917	\$80.67
1890	394,836	31,261,137	79.14
1891	374,679	30,445,249	81.18
1892	394,607	35,099,095	88.86
1893	287,094	26,032,428	90.70

This table also shows an increase in the number of cattle we exported after 1889 up to 1892, but a falling off for the year ending June 30, 1893. The value of our exports, however, has steadily advanced since 1890, and this last year was slightly more than \$10 per head above the value of our live cattle exports in 1889. But this shows no gain to the farmer, because his value decreased by \$1.75 during the same period. In this connection it is very interesting to compare the farm value with the export value of our cattle and note the difference. Thus:

	VALUE.		Difference.
	Farm.	Export.	
1889	\$17 00	\$80 67	\$63 67
1890	15 22	79 14	63 92
1891	14 75	81 18	66 43
1892	15 15	88 86	73 71
1893	15 24	90 70	75 46

Here we see a very remarkable advance in the average export value of cattle per head as compared with the farm value, the difference ranging from \$63.67 up to \$75.46, and a steady advance each year. As already stated, the farm value of cattle appears to have been diminishing year by year, while the export value has been gaining, and the gain to exporters appears much larger than the loss to farmers, unless there has been a gradual increase in the cost of the freight movement from the farms to the seaboard points, together with a heavier expense involved in feeding and caring for stock. Or perhaps it may be that the figures of the department of agriculture are not correct as to farm numbers and values.

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Mack Moore 30,910, Mason P. Hayes to Joe Johnston, Grand Prairie.
John Moore, Jr. 30,909, Mason P. Hayes to J. D. Jackson, Dallas.
Stella Moore 30,837 and Pearl Hardie 30,836, D. Bunton, Kyle, to James R. Jennings, Martindale.
Daisy of Calvert 30,882, W. B. Morrow, Calvert, to S. W. Parish, Calvert.
Bessie M. 30,881, W. B. Morrow to James Marquess, Calvert.
Jumbo 30,963, M. E. Richardson, Athens, to Roy E. Ware, Murchison.
Ida 30,959, M. E. Richardson to Joe Hurt, Athens.
Linden Dexter 30,850, D. D. Dodd, Sulphur Station, to Newton Echols, Linden.
Alphonso W. 30,847, D. D. Dodd to John S. Morris, Linden.
Eteil 30,851 and Hobo 30,848, D. D. Dodd to H. A. O'Neal, Sulphur Station.
Eteil II. 30,852, D. D. Dodd to A. C. Smith, Atlanta.
Emperador 30,362, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, to D. D. Dodd.
Adelaide 30,967, Terrell & Harris, to A. A. Padmore, Dallas.
Lady Harris 27,650, Terrell & Harris to J. C. Campbell, Terrell.
Fancy 30,969 and Beulah 35,970, Terrell & Harris, to E. Bauman, Reisee.
Captain Mack 30,968 and Lorena 30,971, Terrell & Harris to W. J. McDonald, Quanah.
Hoosier of Lawn 30,983 Amy of Lawn 30,984 and Belle of Lawn 30,985, Platter & Foster, Denison, to Krath & Henderson, Marshall.
Longfellow of Lawn 30,961, M. Lothrop, Marshall, to A. F. Platter, Denison.
Crofts Appy 30,801, J. T. Brackenridge, Austin, to F. Hamby, Del Valley.
Crofts Bracken 30,803 and Crofts Abby 30,802, J. T. Brackenridge to James Rose, Austin.
Stumpy Matchless 28,988, LeBaron & Bro., Fentress, to W. M. Beasley, Waco.

The Book of the Fair.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	588,583	48,250		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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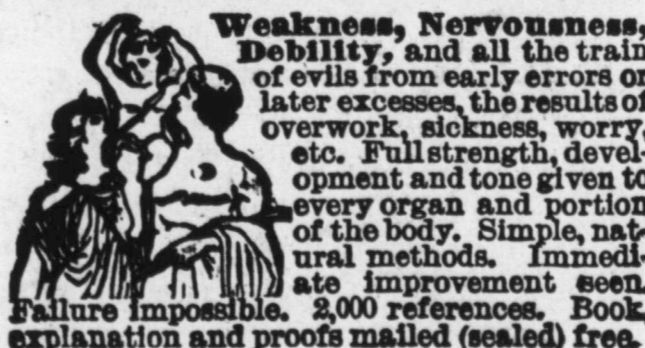
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