

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL



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FORT WORTH FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1893.

NO. 33.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

The third annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association will convene in the city of Austin, Tuesday January 9, 1894.

Everyone interested directly or indirectly in the live stock business or traffic of the state are urgently requested to attend. Each and every member of the association are especially urged to be present.

GEO. B. LOVING,
Secretary.

Fort Worth, Nov. 20, 1893.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE JOURNAL is authorized to say that the Fort Worth Packing company is now ready for business and will pay 5 cents per pound gross weight for all the good fat hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds that are offered. This is more, freight rates considered, than Texas hogs will bring in any other market. Now is the time to sell hogs.

SEE to it that your animals make a daily gain. Being at a standstill means being kept at a loss. A continuous gain means a good profit.

MAKE the boys take an interest in the work. Give them a few hogs, or sheep or calves or colts; let them cultivate a small patch and see how much good will come from it.

THE shipment of meal cattle from Texas will begin in good earnest about the middle of this month, and continue right along for ninety days. The heaviest runs, however, will be in February.

TIMES are going to be better; in fact, are already getting better, and everybody is feeling better. This health feeling helps along wonderfully and if we'll only quit growling, the effect will be noticed.

IN order to feed with the greatest economy in the winter, you must look well to the straw and other roughness. Have it under cover and feed in connection with ensilage and grain. It will reduce your expenses considerably.

JOURNAL subscribers receiving postal notice that their subscription has expired will please renew promptly. It takes money—hard cash which is just now a scarce article in the JOURNAL office—to publish a newspaper. Remember, every little helps, and send along your dollar.

THE big farms, as a rule, eat up all the profits in the expense required to run them.

The man who owns eighty or 160 acres can generally make as much clear money and live in a much more satisfactory manner than the man with a section or more under cultivation.

BEGIN early if you want to make a profit in feeding cattle through the winter. If they lose flesh in the fall it will be a hard matter to get them back to the point where profitable feeding may begin in time to have them ready for the early markets.

AMONG the many people who cannot make a success in the feeding business is the fellow who goes to work without a definite plan and purpose. Formulate your plan and then follow it steadfastly, and if you do not find the occupation of feeding both pleasant and profitable, the fault will be in not working on the proper plans.

THE stockmen have no particular complaint to make of the hard times and the panic we've been going through. They have been able to get ready cash enough to supply their immediate wants, and in that particular they are more fortunate than the general run of people. The farmers, too, have been enjoying a little better times than the average business men in the city.

EVERYONE who has had much experience in raising sorghum for feeding live stock is ready to admit its high nutritive value, as well as the great yield an acre, which helps to make it a profitable crop for this purpose. Sown broadcast on rich land, with a season which is moderately favorable, the yield is astonishing in comparison with other forage crops, many of them having a far less value ton for ton.

AN exchange says that a man who has seventy cows and 400 hens, finds his hens pay him better than his cows. But this does not prove that this man should dispose of his cows and put the money into hens. It is better to have several sows, all drawing a little than to have one large sow. This may be good advice, but don't get too many of these sows; diversified farming and stock-raising is what all our farmers need.

HERE'S some good advice for our political farmers: Let other men quarrel over the financial situation—not that quarreling helps—the sensible thing for farmers to do is to brace themselves to make the best out of what they have. Industry and economy with reasonably good judgement will pull the farmer through almost any crisis. No farmer can hope to pull through a bad row of stumps without attending strictly to his plow-handles. If he does that he will have no time to worry nor attend to other peo-

ple's business. The welfare of this country depends on no one man nor can we manage the seasons. Then let us take these things as we find them and do our level best with what we have.

THE American Fat Stock show under the auspices of the Illinois state board of agriculture will be held at the new pavilion at the Chicago Union stock yards December 4 to 9. It is designed to make this a great annual show of prime Christmas stock and the display of choice carload lots this seems certain to attract quite as much interest as the specially-trained individuals of the Chicago Union stock yards. The change in date from November to December, for which last year's impromptu Christmas show paved the way, will meet with general approval, and the outlook for the future is now altogether bright. That little show in the mud at Dexter park last year contained the germ of what is now bound to grow into the greatest display of fancy butchers' stock the world has ever seen. Come to the December show.

THE farmers and stockmen of this section are much more fortunate than their brethren in Kansas have been, if the following taken from an eastern exchange, be correct: The hard times in the east are not to be compared with the suffering in some of the extreme western states. This is the arid region where no farming can be done except by irrigation three years out of four. In Western Kansas nothing has been grown in two years. The people are entirely destitute. They have lived for these two years on money borrowed from Eastern capitalists, but this resource has been exhausted. Irrigation even cannot help this section, for it has no water available except at a distance far too great to make it practicable to use. The district has swallowed up more money than can ever be produced from it by culture, and what has been thus wasted must be set down to the account of loss.

THE Breeders' Gazette says: Too many farmers mistake good, decent treatment of live stock for "pampering." They have an idea that the best way to make a beast hardy and vigorous is to starve him and let him enjoy the hospitable (?) shelter of a barbed-wire fence all winter. They expect the sheep to wax fat and bring forth their young on a steady diet of hazel-brush and cockle burrs. They winter the cattle on stalks, which long before the holidays are as bare of blades and husks as so many bean poles. They starve the mare that worked all summer and fall and is now carrying a foal. If feed were scarce and high there might be some excuse for this wholesale starving and "stunting" of animals, which upon a decent

ration of corn, oats, wheat hay, straw, fodder, or other provender would grow into good stock that would sell for a fair price. Such a course of abuse will reduce the most highly improved breed in the world to the lowest depths of scrubbiness within two generations.

BUILD strong racks for the hay intended for cattle feed. In this way you will avoid much waste. Good hay is too valuable to be wantonly wasted.

DIVERSIFIED farming and stockraising is the kind that pays. Don't raise a single crop or a single kind of stock. It don't pay, at least not so well as a variety does.

THE digestibility of the food is an important factor in determining its value. Corn cut at the proper time and made into ensilage stands almost at the front.

THE friends of the JOURNAL will please remember that its office is now located upstairs at 407 Main street, nearly opposite the Pickwick hotel. The friends of the paper are invited to call when in the city.

YESTERDAY was Thanksgiving day. The JOURNAL hopes that it was kindly remembered by all its delinquent subscribers, and that each and every one of them have sent in the dollar they owe for their renewals.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Just at present it may be said of business that it is a little slow; this, however, will need the addition besides being slow it is also quite safe. Business just now is on a safer basis than for months past. There is a gradual improvement in manufacturing and commercial circles; the banks are hoarding large deposits and are very chary about making loans; speculation and enterprise are, apparently for the time being, superseded by conservatism and economy. All branches of trade are healthy, if not lively.

The cattle markets have been fairly active, and the good grades of cattle of all classes have brought satisfactory prices. The tone of the wool market has developed considerable strength; the hide, boot and shoe trade has been healthful and active; the agricultural products of the whole country have brought fair prices, and business generally has taken on the aspect of renewed confidence and strength. With all this, and the very favorable indications for a continuance, it is no wonder that everyone predicts better times. And when the better times come, let us hope there will be no boom; a good, active, healthy business and money more plentiful is all that is needed.

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

CATTLE.

The Future of Beef.

H. M. Vaite in Live Stock Indicator.

It cannot be otherwise than profitable for our people to seriously consider the future of beef production, and endeavor by some united action to arrest, as far as possible, what seems to have been in the long run a very unwise and suicidal policy in the past. For the last five or six years beef has been so low that our farmers and stock raisers have not been able to raise beef from calfhood to three years old without serious loss. Outside of the range states a three-year-old steer has cost his owner when fairly well fattened at least as much as \$75, and yet this steer when sold has only brought about \$50. He thus nets a loss of at least \$25. This has at last become so evident to stock raisers that they did and are continuing to do a very natural thing; that is, they are ceasing to raise cattle and are selling off their females. Then they say: "I can buy steers in the large markets to eat my grass and feed for much less than it will cost to raise them." This has been and is still quite true, and the policy it suggests has been almost universally pursued throughout the entire country. Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and nearly all of the older states have ceased to be raisers of cattle and have become sellers of calves and female stock. These have been sold at the earliest possible age, thereby engorging the markets and keeping the price of good beef at a very low mark. This process, as I have said, has been going on for about five or six years. It has prevailed not only in the states named, but the infection has extended to range and breeding states like Texas. Texas has not to-day as many females by 60 per cent as it had five years ago, although it is yet the great breeding state. It is a breeding state, not because it desires to be so, but because its female cattle have not been in a condition to sell. Had they been fat many more would have been forced upon the market, leaving the country quite destitute. As the situation now is, millions of acres of good grass are going to waste for want of cattle to consume the product, and much of this land is under present conditions, suited only for stock raising. Thus we find a great breeding state like Texas with less than half the breeding stock it ought to have, and its tendency still is to force its female stock on the market as fast as they become even half fat. The market is thereby glutted, and the price of good beef is kept much below a paying point. It is not difficult to see what must be the result of this policy in the end, and the end is not far distant. There must be a shortage of beef supply. Not a single state in the Union has much more than half enough feeders for the next winter and spring market when the present prospects for corn are considered. Iowa and Nebraska are perhaps the best supplied of any states in the beef producing regions, but I do not believe that even they have half as many three-year-olds as they are able to feed, or as they would feed if they had them. Consequently they will be compelled to utilize their corn crop in some other way, and what will that way be? Nearly every cow that is fit for beef, even many fair milkers, have been gathered up in Missouri and Kansas, and I may say in other states as well, and sent to market, thereby stopping their production. Whoever seeks now to buy feeders or cows must look be-

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yond his neighborhood county or state to find them; and if he goes abroad he will find very much the same condition of affairs prevailing. The answer to his inquiry will be: "The cattle are not here." What will then naturally follow? Simply a mad rush for cattle. Farmers will bid against each other on the theory that they must have cows at any price, and moneyed men and speculators will join in and become competitors with them. This will bring about a very unnatural and unfortunate state of affairs, occasioned by a shortage of cattle which has been caused by the cattlemen themselves. Speculators will take advantage of the shortage by putting up the price on the stockmen who must have the stock, regardless of price, and an unnaturally high price for beef will follow and will affect, of course, all who use beef.

In this country beef is an article of prime necessity as food, and when you double the price, suffering is inevitably brought into many families. Prices, heretofore, have been unnaturally low. Now, the rebound will carry them entirely too high, causing as great evil as the first, but visiting it upon another class of people. The consumer has for years had low priced beef, but must now prepare to pay high prices. The stockman who has maintained his female herd at a loss will now come in for his reward, and, if I am not much mistaken, it will prove a rich one. Raising stock for the next few years, say for the next ten, will, I believe, prove the biggest gold mine in the country for those who have a good foundation of females, but while the sale of females still continues, I may say that I consider it a very unwise course, and the one of which the unwisdom grows every day more apparent. I think we are on the very brink of a serious shortage of cattle, greater even than that which has occurred in hogs, with the added difficulty that it will take ten years to fill the vacuum in the case of cattle, while in the case of hogs one year, or at most two, suffices. Why is it that our cattle owners can not see the gulf just before them and save their females from slaughter? Without cows we can have no milk nor beef, and yet the destruction goes rapidly on.

The end must soon come for want of material to feed the craze. Take my advice and save the females. Sell no calves, either male or female, but mature them for beef and breeders.

Said a well-known cattleman to the Port Lavacaen: "I have talked with my friends from all over the dry counties of Southern Texas and the loss this winter from what I can learn, will go into the millions. The late rains will do but little good. It will cause grass to spring up in a few protected localities, but as a rule, it will cause grass to rot. Stock is poor and can't stand cold, wet spells of weather."

Mr. L. W. Christian one of Parker county's prominent cattlemen, sold a carload of hogs in Dallas this week at 5 1/4 cents per pound. This price given by a Texas market beats the prices quoted in St. Louis.

A few years ago the farmer fed his cottonseed to his stock or let them rot about the gin or in the field, but they have now become a source of great revenue. The value of the seed of this year's crop is estimated at \$30,000,000.—Athens Review.

National Live Stock Reporter: Colonel A. Schuster a prominent banker of St. Joseph, Mo., and his son, Mr. T. H. Schuster, were at yards to-day. Their ranch near Big Springs, Texas, is largely devoted to raising Hereford cattle. The 27 head of 916 lb cows and 231 head of 717-lb heifers sold at \$2.60 to-day were grade Herefords and representative cattle of their ranch herd.

Late plowing turns up many insects that have gone into winter quarters, so that frost will destroy many of them.

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

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References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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Chicago, Ill.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

No trotter has appeared to touch the two-year-old record of 2:10 3/4 made by Arion in 1891, and it is highly probable that it will remain a bright and shining mark for years to come.

A horse rarely strikes himself when at full speed, except when he stumbles. Nearly all injured tendons and bruised quarters are caused when horses are being pulled up or taken back rather sharply at some point in a race.

It is quite clear that every long distance record can be defeated, and that the trotting horse of to-day is not only faster for a mile than he ever was but that he also has the endurance, and that from two miles to a hundred he is the superior of his ancestors.

When your horse is heated from riding or driving do not let him stand in a draught, and if very warm rub him briskly all over with a coarse towel or a wisp of straw, and cover him with a light blanket which will absorb perspiration and prevent a chilling of the surface.

There are so many guide posts to the road to success in breeding trotters that no man who embarks in the business need fear failure in that respect. But it is just as the Iowa man puts it: "When it comes to developing and bringing out the speed wrapped up in the youngster—aye, there's the rub."

It has been demonstrated that it was the bicycle sulky and that alone, which caused the great drop in the trotting record in 1892, and it is strongly supported by the abortive efforts of such flyers as Directum and Alix to lower the 2:08 3/4 of Maud S., to high-wheeled sulky, neither of whom could come within five seconds of that mark.

If the bridle is taken off a young horse quietly, so that the bit comes out of his mouth easily, it will not be long before he will assist in taking it off, but if he is hurt by the operation he will throw his head to one side or jerk back every time the bridle is removed. There should not be the slightest hitch about taking the bit from the mouth of a colt. By the process many a colt has been ruined.

The sooner we realize the fact that the ordinary and commonly bred horse is bound to deteriorate in value year by year, the better it will be for all who are giving any attention to breeding horses for the market. The lines of work in which such horses have been employed are now so very largely performed by electricity that the demand for them has grown very slight. It might be well to bear in mind that horses for pleasure riding and driving will never be superseded by mechanical power.

Because the bottom is a little shaky in the horse business, some people get the notion that it is proper to go back to the scrub again. That notion is a little premature, however. It has come to our ears of late that there is no small stir among horsemen in the matter of securing top sires of the draft breeds for next spring's service. The horse business is simply getting around to the point where merit is the only thing wanted. Men who are fortunate enough to obtain a good sprinkling of quality in the horses they breed are in no money losing business.

Breed to a first-class stallion with good pedigree and of high individual merit. The resulting colts will be the kind which sell well in the market. Work the brood mares moderately. Three can easily do the work of two geldings. Break the colts when two years old and let them pull light loads. It is as poor practice to let them run wild until three and four years old as it is to allow a field to go without cropping and grow a lot of weeds. Two horses at four years if worth \$200 each, represent more profit than six of the same age if half broken.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar 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.

CALL AND SEE US.

We not only solicit correspondence from both buyers and sellers, but urgently request our friends to call and see us when in the city. Remember the location of our new quarters, 1006 and 1008 Houston Street, (up stairs) where we will always extend you a hearty welcome.

Very Truly,

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By GEO. B. LOVING, Manager

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IT WILL CONTROL THE MOST VICIOUS HORSE.
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Leave Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Arrive Mineral Wells 12:52 p. m.
Sunday Only.	

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R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 29.

More rain, and to date of this writing, the weather is just right, following the rain.

O. L. Estell of the Upper Devil's river country, is fattening 10,000 sheep on sotol.

The chicken paper claims credit for the late rains. If this end of the JOURNAL had enjoyed a "pull" with Jupiter Pluvius, it would have been "pulled" a little earlier in the season.

Mr. J. W. Burns and Dr. Balkans of this city made a small but highly creditable show of fine poultry in this city last week and which attracted a good deal of attention.

There is a good deal of talk about how the new tariff bill will help the manufacturers, but what the west and south would like to know, is what is to become, meantime of the producers of raw material.

When the people make honesty rather than smartness a requisite for the place-hunter, they will have better luck with their public affairs. A man with an ordinary intellect will get along all right, if he is only honest.

John Blocker fed meal alone last year, giving beeves the run of pasture. It must have been fairly satisfactory, as he is trying it on a larger scale this season. He is feeding Mexican meal, which has more hulls in it than the Texas article.

It begins to dawn upon the people that the Sherman law, had nothing to do with causing the squeeze, and that its repeal has had little, if any effect in causing relaxation of the grip. The eastern money mongers have learned that it is easier to start a fire than to stop it.

Col. T. L. Smith, an extensive lower Brazos bottom planter, was a caller at the branch office. His business in San Antonio was to contract some graded Angora goats to clean out some thickets on his plantation. Mr. J. P. Devine, the extensive and well-known Angora man of this city, sold him a car of grade females and a couple of pure-bred bucks.

Col. J. W. Parish of Gaudalupe county was in the city last week. He said: "Young man, when anybody talks to you about 'dog-proof' sheep, they are talking about something of which they know nothing. The Mexican sheep run considerably to horns, and are as pugnacious as any other sheep, and yet the dogs and coyotes kill them right along."

Ed. Kotulla about made a clean up of the contents of his wool warehouse this week, letting go a thousand bags of wool at 8 to 9 1/4 cents, the latter for spring wools. Ed thinks he made his consignors some money by holding as he did, and the above figures would seem to indicate that he did. Ed may not know any more than a great many other people, but he seems to be lucky.

There are two types of the Poland-China hog, the one of large frame, and the other a smaller boned hog. In conversation with Dr. J. P. Rice, the Bexar county Poland China breeder, he expresses a preference for the smaller type, giving as a reason that the smaller hog is the fashion at the markets, and that the smaller one matures quicker

than the larger. Says he makes a 200-pound pig out of a small-boned Poland China in nine months and that the larger type requires longer. In other words the latter go more to frame in the early months of their life.

A pleasant trio of gentlemen, Messrs. Ira Johnson of this city, T. J. Moore of Llano county and Sam Johnson of Uvalde county, were callers at the branch office Saturday. Some interesting matters relating to the feeding of cattle were discussed, and which may be worked into some of my letters to the JOURNAL. Ira is feeding 1000 steers at Hearne, and was lucky enough to buy feed early at \$17 for meal and \$2.50 for hulls.

Mr. Gravez, a San Antonio real estate man, lately bought a ranch, and intended to subscribe for a chicken paper published here, but he says some stockmen from out west told him that paper had lost its grip, and that the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, published at Fort Worth, is the paper for him to take. Accordingly he will get the last named publication, and it will do him good in his business.

Jim Scott of the Corpus Christi country was here a few days last week. It made one think of old times to see Jim 'round. A sight of him brought to mind the palmy days of the cow business in Texas, when the gang in front of the Southern would resolve itself into an informal live stock exchange, with resulting deals way up in the "figgers." In those days there was not much monkeying with a trade. A yearlin' was a yearlin', 12 per cent money was "layin' fer 'em" at every turn, and it was considered bad taste to "dicker." But owing to "old 12 per cent" at this end, the Big Four at the other end and a combination of freightage, feedage, yardage and stealage, together with sundry and divers other forms of general cussedness all along the line, things are considerably vice versa to what they used to be when Jim Scott was a central figure in the gang in front of the Southern.

To read the chicken paper one would, if he paid any attention to it, be led to think that the sheep men are the only people affected by free wool. It is the promulgation of such nonsense that has left the sheep men to fight the matter out alone. As a matter of fact all our industries are so intimately blended in interest that it is impossible to help or hurt one without helping or hurting all. While the effects of free wool would fall more directly and most heavily upon the flock owners, there is not an interest, big or little, in the state that would not feel, indeed, that does not feel the blighting effect of 7 cent wool, as free wool has been discounted in advance. As a couple of illustrations of what I mean, size these up: The sheep are being cleaned out of whole counties. Ask the merchants of those counties how the hegeira affects their interests. Ask the land owners what they are doing with the land upon which the sheep used to run. Who pays the taxes that were formerly paid on the sheep? Cattle take their place? Yes. But really, is it not a fact, in figuring on cattle just now, that we derive most of our encouragement from the belief that "over production" will not bother us so much during the next few years as it has in the past few years? I say again that dissemination of the idea that nobody but sheepmen are interested in the welfare of the sheep industry, is largely responsible for the fact that nobody but sheepmen seem to bother much about the matter. Such an idea is, moreover, a mistake, and its promulgation is the rankest folly.

During the cattle boom several bankers and merchants loaned money to cattle and land speculators at 12 per cent, and later took in more or less of the land and cattle in settlement of their claims. Finding the land and cattle on their hands, with no immediate prospect of getting rid of them at nearly their ideas of the value, the bankers and merchants set about the handling and management of their newly acquired property, and into which management, they introduced the same business system that had made them successful in other lines. The result is that while they embarked in the business from necessity, many of them continue it from choice, for the sake of the money they make out of it. This may sound strange to many, in view of the depressed condition of the cattle industry for several years, but I have in mind as I write, at least half-a-dozen business men of the class referred to, who have made money right along

Of course they suffer, along with others, from drouths and other drawbacks, but by good judgment, keen foresight and ample means, they reduce trouble from these causes to the minimum, and there is to-day in Texas, no force that is more persistently operating to place the stock business upon a solid, business basis, than these same business people who have inducted business methods into the stock business. And on the other hand, the slipshod, "happy-go-lucky" system practiced by many stockmen has had more to do with the losses and disappointments that have marked the history of the business for several years, than all other causes combined. My business has brought me in contact with many whose investments six figures were required to represent, who actually did not know within several thousand dollars of how much they owed. In borrowing money they seemed to have little idea of how much they needed, and to be on the safe side took all they could get. But things have changed, and are changing. Adversity has been their teacher, and they are learning their lessons well. The result is bearing good fruit for them in particular, and for the commonwealth in general. This subject calls to mind a remark once made to me by Captain Henry Scott, now sleeping in an honored grave. The captain said: "These bankers and merchants are teaching us lots about business, but their school is an expensive one."

International Irrigation Congress.

The official proceeding of the International Irrigation congress, held at Los Angeles, California, October 10th to 14th, have just been issued in pamphlet form. The book contains nearly two hundred pages and embraces the call for the congress; the addresses of welcome; a list of delegates; permanent organization; address of the president; formal opening address; resolutions introduced by members; addresses delivered, (a) by foreign delegates, (b) by American delegates; principal discussions addresses to the country; National executive committee; organization of the committee and the plan of work for the next congress.

The discussions cover a wide range of topics on irrigation subjects and the book contains matter of deep interest to all the citizens of the arid states. The proceedings are published by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and extra copies can be secured by sending six five-cent stamps, to cover cost of printing and postage, to FRED L. ALLES, Secretary of International Irrigation Congress, Los Angeles, California.

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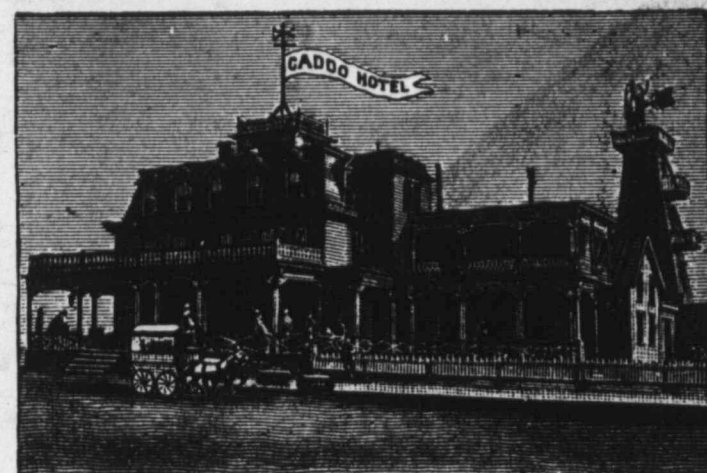
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The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is \$2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for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

The Burlington Route carried 2,300,000 to Chicago during the fair, and from local points near Chicago, carried 2,700,000 making a total of 5,000,000. This immense number of people traveled without any accident of any kind, and without serious delay.

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ROSWELL, N. M., Nov. 25.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.
Please send me the twenty volumes of Encyclopaedia Britannica, also the book "How to be your own Lawyer," and extend my subscription one year. I take great pleasure in reading the JOURNAL. Am in the sheep business and the JOURNAL gives me more information which I find I need than in all the other papers I get put together.
W. P. CHISUM.

From Mobeetie.

MOBEETIE, TEX., Nov. 27.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Inclosed find amount of one year's subscription for renewal, from October 18, 1893, to October 18, 1894. Things in this part of the moral vineyard are moving along about as usual. Cattle are wintering fine so far. I think the grass is better and stronger this year than it has been for several years past. We have had a very fine fall so far.
JOHN M. SHELTON.

Amarillo Letter.

AMARILLO, TEX., Nov. 27.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
I enclose you a few live stock items from Amarillo.
A. L. Knight of the Horseshoe ranch is here with 18 cars of cattle for the St. Louis market and will load Wednesday.
R. L. Stringfellow of Hale county is here with 16 cars for the St. Louis market. He will ship Wednesday.
F. G. Oxsheer of Colorado has 45 cars to load Tuesday for Kansas City.
Charles Ward loaded 9 cars to-day for Kansas City.
Last Saturday John Hollicott of the LX shipped 15 cars to Kansas City. H. B. Sanborn two trains and other parties one train, making 147 cars, of which Shoemaker & Ferguson bought 42 cars at good strong figures; highest price paid was \$17 for the Sanborn cows.
Stock shipments for this season are drawing to a close. This week will practically close the deal.
Claud Tilford of the Kentucky cattle company sold 600 cows to Sid Webb of Bellview last week and shipped them to St. Louis Saturday.
From Childress Major Ellison also shipped a train to Chicago Saturday. Mat Swearingen also shipped a train to Chicago from Childress.
There is a good many cattle feeders from Kansas here to buy feeders, but they came too late.
J. H. (Uncle Henry) Stephens of Kansas City is here.
W. H. Godair of Chicago has been here two weeks looking after the interests of his firm, who have been getting a good portion of the trade. T. C. Shoemaker, has been representing Godair, Harding & Co., here.
John Hollicott of the LX and John Hutson of the T are here.
D. F. White of Abilene is here after marketing a fine train of cattle that brought satisfactory prices.
Pat Stephens of Fort Worth is in town.
John T. Beal of Colorado is here looking for a train in from the Jumbo ranch.
John K. Rosson is here looking after the interests of the old reliable Frisco route.
Ed Cobb and Lee McMurtry have left for Wichita Falls, or, as the boys say, have "gone into winter quarters."
A. G. Boyce of the Freehold Land and Improvement company returned from the live stock center of Texas last night.
O. C. McWhorter, Hale Center, is here with a train load of cattle for market.
William Ferguson of Wellington, Kans., is here buying cattle and shipping to market. The weather is beautiful and all that could be desired.
R. K. J.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Thanksgiving eve opened with a very bad market for all kinds of cattle except Christmas beeves and Texans. The offering of Texas cattle were not large enough to enable buyers to put prices down much, and sales were only about 10c lower than during the best time last week. The receipts of Texas cattle, however, have kept up better than many had expected. One reason why the Texas grass cattle runs are keeping up so well is because cotton seed hulls and meal are not so plentiful and cheap as a year ago, and owners are also finding it more difficult to get money for carrying purposes. The most important reason, however, is the wide-

spread drouth in the Lone Star state, which has tended to so shorten winter feed that owners in many cases have no choice but to market their cattle. Then, too, the prices are not bad. When Texas cows sell here at \$2.25@2.65, and fair 1000-lb steers at \$3.00 @3.15 at this season of the year, owners have no very loud complaints to make.

Monday's receipts included about 1500 Texas and Indian cattle. N. Morris received 25 cars of Texas cattle from his ranch, 16 cars from Kansas City and 20 cars from Omaha. Swift received 21 cars from Kansas City. Fair, \$6.60@8.00; cows sold Monday at \$2.05@2.25, with some 850-pound steers at \$2.65. One late decline in the market for native cattle, caused by liberal receipts and a glut of poultry, had some effect on the market for Texas cattle.

Receipts of cattle this month will be about 275,000.

The sheep market presents no new features. The offerings lately have been excessive, and prices for common stock were quite as low as during the panic.

From Martin County.

STANTON, TEX., Nov. 27.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
The JOURNAL lately has contained news from all parts of the state I think, with the exception of the "plains." We farmers are a very busy people, especially at this season of the year when the "craps" are to be gathered, consequently have little time to waste with the quill, but I for one am not willing to keep "mum" and see my country neglected in this fashion. I'll put the hoe aside long enough to say one word for her if it costs me a whole row of potatoes. We have plenty of them and the finest you ever saw and what may seem strange to some, they were raised right here in Martin county. It seems incredible, but it is a fact that I have met people no farther east of here than your city who declare they never knew such a place as Martin county existed. All I can say is that I am sorry for them, for Martin and Midland (the adjoining county), comprise some of the choicest lands of the state of Texas. Here no man with even a suspicion of grit need be homeless, for the land has been placed at figures within the reach of all, rich and poor alike. A few years back all this country, for miles and miles around, was devoted exclusively to cattle; farms at that time were something unthought of even. Stockmen owned but little of the land, but had the free use of it as there were no fences and the cattle had free range, but gradually, as the railroad came through here, the country was opened up, many homesteads were located and many large sections purchased. From year to year homesteaders have fenced in more or less of their land, either for pasturage or to put it under cultivation, until stockmen who have not guarded against this catastrophe by buying or leasing up sections themselves have no choice now but to pull out, or sell off part of their stock for want of range.
These parts have been terribly overrun with sheep and at present the range is in a deplorable state. Much was expected from the late rains, but they didn't come, and unless the country is thinned out, we apprehend much suffering for the range cattle this winter. One thing is evident, the sheep are getting more scattering, as never a day passes but large herds go through here en route to Mexico in search of broader fields.
As to the farmers, their land is under fence and cannot be disturbed, and with good wells and windmills they are independent even of the elements. That farming is the successful business here, we have not the slightest doubt, and a few years hence it will be acknowledged as such throughout the land. I have noticed that the principal objection raised to this country (and the most general) is the want of shade trees. When you hear a man raise this objection put him down as lazy with all the word strongly emphasized.
We could have shade trees here as well as anywhere, with a little labor, but the memory of that little extra elbow grease you used will melt away like snow in the sunshine as the hot days come on, and, when after a hearty meal of home-raised pork and cabbage, you steal away from the chaps and turn your footsteps towards some giant tree whose spreading branches reach out invitingly toward you. Imagine yourself, under just such circumstances, lying at full length in the cool grass, while the invigorating breezes of the "plains" play the tune of "Home, Sweet Home" as they "whistle through your whiskers."
To-day has been like a summer day, but this, in itself, at this time of the year, heralds the coming of a norther. With best wishes to the JOURNAL and its readers, and assurances that Martin and Midland counties, with their inducements, their beauties and pleasures, are no myths, but are delightful realities, I will close and wend my way back to the "tater" patch.
ALICE RAWLINS.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."



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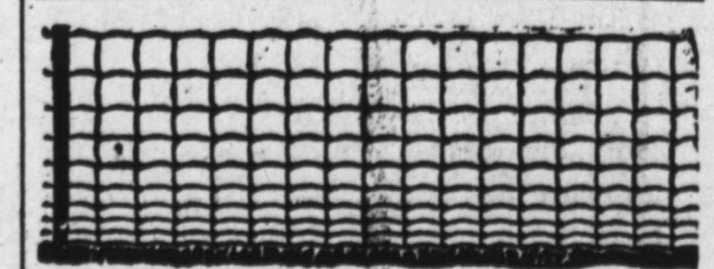
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Gone To The Dogs.

The epitaph that might be written for thousands of departed sheep, applies equally well to the shoddy fences that should have protected them. If you have had trouble of this kind, why not try the only reliable dog proof farm fence on the market. Write for particulars.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

SHEEP AND WOOL

Sheep should be valued for what they will produce the same as the other animals. The farmer, who looks upon sheep only as a make-shift by which he may secure a little profit from the poor lands will never amount to much as a producer of wool and mutton. Give them better attention and feed and they will repay it.

The American Sheep Breeder says that when you are about to purchase a ram for a stock getter, see that his ears are warm and that his nostrils are round and free, not plugged up with dried mucus. Beware of one which had to be shorn in mid-summer or a little later to enable him to pull through. Such a one is deficient in vitality.

Leading breeders of the mutton producing breeds of sheep claim that mutton can be produced at a less cost than any other meat, and some of them, who formerly made wool a specialty, express themselves as having made a great mistake in the past in keeping sheep for wool rather than for mutton. Wool is only a product of the sheep, and is really the least profitable compared with the value of mutton and lamb.

If you are keeping sheep grow a field of orchard grass especially for them. It makes them better feed than does any other, affording a third to a half more sustenance from the same land. It needs pretty close pasturing to prevent it from sending up its seed stems, and this is just what sheep will always give. If the seed stems are kept down, the pasturing improves for several years making a fine, even stand of grass, which at first is apt to be in patches. For this latter reason it is a good plan to seed clover with the orchard grass. As the clover dies out the other comes in and takes its place.

Wool is no longer king among the products of the Argentine Republic, as wheat

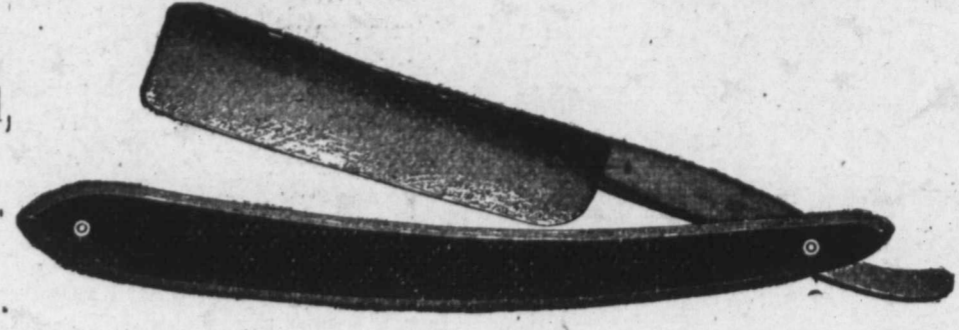
reigns instead. The estimated value of the 50,000,000 bushels of wheat supposed to have been produced in the country last harvest, according to the Buenos Ayres Standard, is \$37,000,000, or \$2,500,000 more than the value of 140,000 tons (of 2000 pounds) of wool. In 1883 the quantity of wool was 130,000 tons, and that of wheat only 14,667,000 bushels, so that while the increase in wheat is 211 per cent, that of wool is only 7.7 per cent. During the same period the maize crop has increased from 300,000 to 360,000 tons. It will be seen, then, that by far the greatest progress made lately in Argentine agriculture has been in tillage.

In addition to the large cash premiums that the American Southdown association offered at the World's Columbian exposition, special premiums of the four first volumes of the American Southdown Record were offered in the several states and in the Canadas for two recorded Southdown lambs—one ram and one ewe. Believing that these offerings have been a benefit to the Southdown interests, in that it has placed these sheep prominently before the people, and their reputation for hardiness and for the best quality of mutton thus brought to the attention of farmers and small stock growers, it is with particular pleasure that the American Southdown Breeders' association has sent a set of the volumes of its record to the following breeders who won these premiums in their respective states: W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb.; C. C. Shaw & Son, Newark, Ohio; F. W. Barrett, Wadsworth, N. Y.; John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ontario, Canada; Robert Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, Ontario, Canada. Breeders in other states than those above mentioned who were successful in this competition should make early application to John G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' association, Springfield, Ill., for the volumes of the Record to which they may be entitled.

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

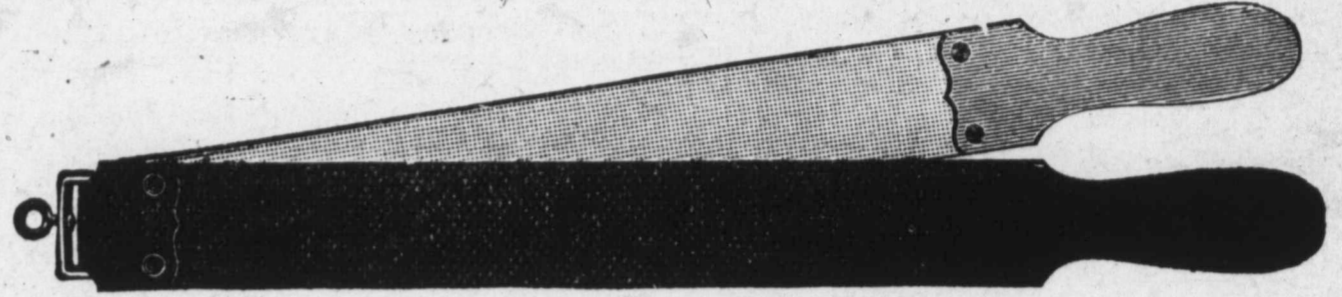
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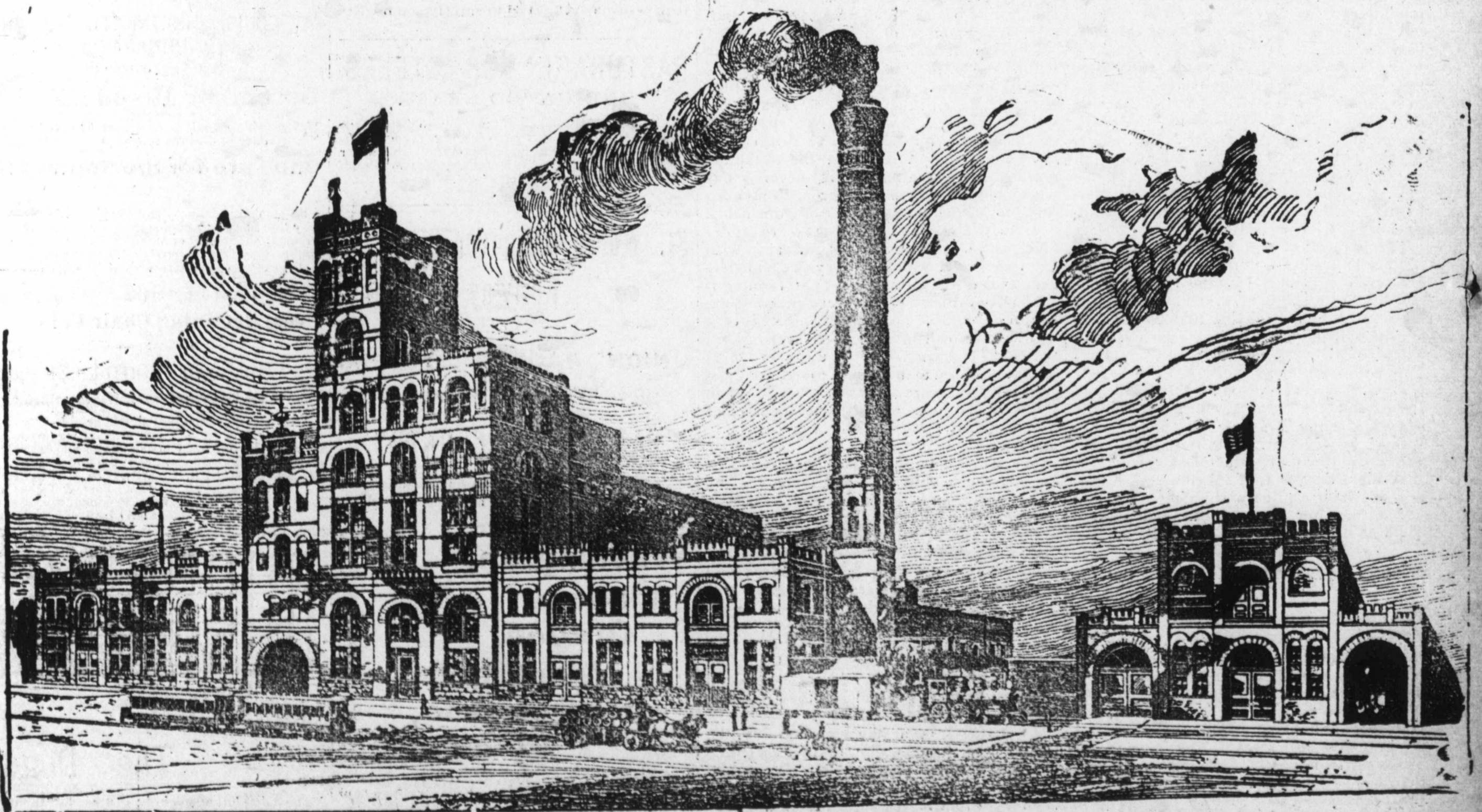
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FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

SWINE.

The brood sow should have range so she can exercise.

Shorts, bran and corn meal is a good feed for the sows and pigs.

The pigs should be pushed from the start and sold at eight or ten months old.

Dont's use a scrub boar. The money spent for a full-blood will soon come back.

If the boys have an interest in the hogs they will not grumble if they have to feed them.

In selecting a brood sow try to get a good long-bodied and rather rangy animal, as she will make the best breeder, giving the pigs a strong constitution and good digestive organs. If finer hams and shoulders are wanted, select the boar with an eye to these qualities, and you will procure a good combination.

In dressing hogs the French burn the hair off by laying the carcass on straw and setting it on fire, and though the skin is thoroughly blackened by this process, yet it is readily scraped white and clean, says Farmers' Home Weekly. They believe that by this process of dressing the meat keeps better and that the flavor is improved.

Charcoal is a very excellent thing to furnish pigs. It may be given in a powdered state, mixed with the soft meal feed, and a little pulverized sulphur at the same time may be added to advantage. But the very best way to supply this is to burn corn (upon the cob) charring it to blackness and throwing it before them. They will devour every kernel, and so supply themselves with a grateful and healthy substance that sweetens the stomach, and serves as an admirable tonic to the appetite.

The large amount of feed which can be grown on an acre of Jerusalem artichoke, and the fact that hogs will harvest the crop if left without rings in their noses, have led many farmers to plant them extensively, but they are not very nutritious, and the hogs need grain with this feed if they are to be kept thrifty. If they have grain enough to fatten them they will not root much. The crop has, therefore, been disappointing to those who expected from it a means of fattening pork at a very low cost.

Dr. Smead, in National Stockman and Farmer, gives the following interesting article on thumps in swine, embodying the causes of the disease, its symptoms and remedies: "The direct cause of what is called thumps is a convulsive beating of the heart. This convulsive beating, or thumping, so called, is not of itself a disease, but rather the effect of a disease sometimes quite remote from the heart, and will sometimes occur in animals or human beings, even when there is no organic disease present in the system, from over exertion, sudden fright or any cause producing excitement. The symptoms are jerking of the abdomen, accompanied by a knocking sound, generally caused by the heart beats; the diseases which cause this thumping are generally found when the animal dies to be either congestion of the lungs or some trouble existing in the stomach or alimentary canal. The presence of worms in the intestines being one principal cause in pigs under four months old. Young pigs that become over fleshy frequently have thumps, and die with them, or rather die from congestion of the lungs. The remedy in all cases depends upon the cause. When a pig dies examine it, and if worms are found treat the apparently well ones for worms, either by giving turpentine, in doses in proportion to the age of the pig (never over a tablespoonful to a six months old pig); always give in oil

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

mixed with sweet milk. An ash heap, with plenty of charcoal in the ashes, in the hog yard goes a long way toward keeping the pigs free from internal parasites and the thumps, which are the result of their presence many times. A too exclusive feeding of corn or corn meal and milk to the young pigs, thereby making them over fleshy and consequently more liable to congestion and inflammations, is another cause. Remove the cause and the effect will cease. Therefore, examine those that die for the cause and remove it in the live ones, whether it be worms or improper food, two main causes that produce the trouble."

The boar should be selected for length, breadth and depth; he should have proportionately large bones, for small bones are indicative of a weak constitution and a disposition to lay on lard instead of lean meat; a plentiful supply of hair indicates a strong constitution and a predisposition to lay on flesh. Young pigs should be suckled for about three months; if they are weaned when five or six weeks old they will not do so well. Skim milk, butter milk and bran should form some part of a milking cow's ration. It is profitable to scald or boil her feed until after the pigs are weaned. The little pigs should always have access to cold water for drinking. In feeding and fattening little pigs they should have the trough room in length and not in depth. The feed for little pigs should be sweet, not sour. In the souring of whey some of the sugar is converted in acid lactic. Acid has no feeding properties. It has a slightly helpful digestive action, so that whey or milk which is sour will do a pig no harm, but part of the food value has been lost. All meal fed with whey had better be a mixture of grains; peas, wheat middlings and bran are suitable. In feeding hogs little is taken off the farm, much is left on it of manurial value and satisfactory money returns may be realized. In addition to these reasons I believe the hogs of the country are an unrecognized and undeveloped source of wealth for men who endeavor to understand and use them well. Three time a day is not too often to feed them. The hog does not take any harm from having food before it all the time. It is not like a horse or a cow in that respect.

The largest potato crop, so far as total yield is concerned, may not always be the one which gives the largest amount of marketable tubers. There is a great difference in the proportion of large and small potatoes, at different times and under different methods of cultivation. On an average not more than two-thirds, or three-fourths at the most, are large enough to be sold. If the small ones are put in with the others it hurts the price of the whole, but by proper methods the percentage of small tubers can be reduced, and we think there is no need of having the proportion exceed one-tenth. Season, soil and location will have something to do with it, but more than these will it depend upon the selection of seed, fertilizers applied, and cultivation. The crop is one which will pay for almost any care you can bestow upon it, for a good yield is always profitable, while a poor yield is very apt to be a losing one, however little it may have cost to produce it.

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

Every dollar spent for trees is a good investment if they are properly cared for.

The daily use of fruit helps materially to make people independent of the doctor. The cheapest and best fruit is that grown on the farm.

Fruitgrowers who have thoroughly tested it recommend the Columbus gooseberry very highly. It is of good size and quality, a good bearer, and best of all, does not mildew.

The cocoanut tree is the most valuable of plants. Its wood furnishes beams, rafters and planks, it leaves umbrellas and clothing, its fruit food, oil, intoxicants and sugar, its shell domestic utensils, its fibers ropes, sails and matting.

Don't forget to clean up the garden before winter sets in. Neatness should prevail here at all times. Never allow dead stalks and dilapidated trellises and other supports for plants to remain sticking up through the snow. Have a "clearing up spell" before cold weather sets in. Cut off the old stalks and burn them, and store away stakes and trellises for another season's use if worth it. If not, burn them with the other refuse.

Every year we see more pains taken in the packing of fruit, and an extension of the practice of putting the grower's name upon the package. This latter is in the nature of a guarantee as to quality and uniformity, or of the honesty of the packer. We believe that in a little while buyers will come to look with suspicion upon any fruit package which is not branded in this way, considering it as evidence that the grower was afraid to risk his reputation on it. When good fruit is neatly packed in small parcels and properly branded, there is almost no excuse for a dealer failing to sell at a remunerative price. Notwithstanding the great increase in production, consumption is keeping pace with it, and we believe the brightest days for the fruitgrower are yet to come.

An orchard well managed may be made to pay several times as much for the land occupied and the labor spent as the best field on a farm. But it will be a poor investment if it is neglected and suffered to go to ruin. Cultivation is indispensable to enable the soil to contribute its fertility to the trees. The surface must not be left untouched to become covered with rank weeds or moss, or lie bare and barren. There is nothing better than a crop of clover, and this should be permitted to die down and decay on the surface. A plow should never be suffered in an orchard, says the New York Times. Only the surface should be stirred, lest the fine feeding roots may be injured and the trees checked in their growth. A good harrowing in the fall and two or three in the summer will be all the cultivation an orchard requires.

When Jack calls on Miss Eleanor,
He always brings her plenty
Of flowers and chocolate bonbons, which
Most charm the maid of twenty.

And though Sir Jack has skinny arms,
And legs as thin as pheasants',
How could one blame Miss Eleanor,
Who much admires his presents?

No woman has any real admiration for a man's presence unless the man has a good physique—legs and arms well filled out. You can't be "well-looking" if you suffer from any of the diseases caused by a disordered liver or impure blood—dyspepsia, biliousness and scrofulous affections. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine that cures these cases. It's the only remedy that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money refunded. Medical science stamps it "absolutely potent" as a blood-cleanser, strength-restorer and flesh builder.

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PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

In his recent report to the Royal Agricultural society of England, Professor Brown gave the following as evidence of how this disease would spread: "Since the last meeting of the committee, another outbreak of this disease has been discovered in the vicinity of London, on premises at Cricklewood, in the occupation of a dairyman and cow-dealer. The existence of the disease was reported on September 26, when several of the cows on the premises were ill, one of which actually died of the disease before the order for slaughter could be obtained. Of the thirty-seven cattle on the premises, no less than ten were more or less affected with the disease in different stages, plainly indicating that it must have existed among them for some time. The owner being a dealer had sold cattle to a number of people in the London district; these, numbering 156 were traced and slaughtered. Some of the diseased cows in this outbreak were traced to Derby and Nottingham, and 144 cattle with which they had previously been in contact, were traced and slaughtered."

COTTON-SEED AS A CROP.

Several years ago, indeed, such a short time ago that the memory is still fresh in all minds, the seed part of the cotton crop was considered worthless. True, some few kept the seed for feed for the milch cows, others used it as a fertilizer, but the majority of southern farmers did not attach any value to the seed of the cotton crop. Around old time cotton gins the seed were piled in almost inexhaustible quantities. Soon the feeding of seed in winter to the steers intended for market was advocated as plausible, but was not generally accepted. From the good results obtained by a few, others soon realized the importance and practicability of feeding cotton-seed. For a few years, therefore, "roughing" cattle on seed was found a profitable industry. Then the cotton-seed oil mills began operations and the manufacture of the cotton-seed meal was inaugurated.

Meal and hulls are now the popular feed among the prominent and successful cattle feeders of the state. It has been demonstrated, however, that this costly ration can not be successfully or profitably carried on unless good beef grades are fed. Those fed on meal and hulls give good returns, but it is considered rather risky to give such expensive feed to scrubs or inferior cattle. This fact has, in a large measure done much towards hastening the improvement of Texas herds by the introduction of better blooded males than has heretofore been used.

The past year's cotton crop was shorter than usual, but nearly the entire crop of seed is being converted into meal, hulls and oil. This is a rather unusual occurrence—in the past a larger part of the seed was fed as "roughness," the cattle eating it being finished up in the early spring on grass. Now that meal as a feed is taking the place of seed, the number of cattle being fed on meal is larger than ever before. There are many others who would be glad to engage in feeding if the feed could be obtained. This would seem to indicate that cotton-seed meal will next year be in greater de-

mand than ever before, but will again, no doubt, be purchased largely by the mills, and the feeding of meal will continue to be the popular way of fattening cattle in Texas.

Even though the price of ginned cotton may be a little low per pound, still the high price the seed bring, make it, and will continue to do so, a profitable crop, and as the demand for good cattle increases, the demand for seed will continue to increase, and cotton-seed will be a great crop in the south. The value of cotton-seed has greatly increased since the marketing of the present crop began. It started at \$11 per town and is now worth \$16. This increase in price is partly due to apprehended scarcity of coarse grains for feeding purposes, and partly to increased use of cotton-seed for making oil. At \$16 a ton there is a large profit in making oil, as the feed after the oil is extracted is worth more than that per ton. It is a great change from conditions of only a few years ago, when cotton-seed had no commercial value.

FROM AFAR OFF.

The JOURNAL acknowledges receipt of a postal card, on the "front side" of which is printed the following: "Briefkaart uit Nederlandsch-Indie. (Carte Postale des Indes Orientales Neerlandaises.) Algemeene Postreeneiging (Union Postale Universalle.) Adretzjide. (Cote Reserve a l'Adresse)." Then followed the superscription, which is much more legible to the plain, every-day Texan.

On the reverse side is a request for a sample copy and advertising rates. This was mailed the 9th day of last month at Java, Sourabaya, and has been all over the world since then.

Of course, Mr. Nash, who signs it, will receive what he asks for, and the JOURNAL thanks him much for writing. We now want someone to help us read the legend on the "front side" of the card.

OVER-CROWDING.

While diversified farming and stock raising may mean giving attention to the growing of various crops and classes of stock, it does not mean to so overload one's self with work that proper attention cannot be given to each and every crop, whether vegetable or animal. The following very sensible advice is from the pen of Mr. Edwin Montgomery of Oktibbeha county, Miss.

Don't crowd yourself with work. If you have more land in cultivation than you have manure to fertilize with properly, and team and labor to tend well and with ease, you have made a mistake that may cost you in lessened yield of crops, lessened quality of product, anxiety of mind, impairment of body.

Don't be greedy! Don't be grasping! Don't be ambitious to become rich in a year! Crowding yourself with work in order to make money quickly, the mind and the body are strained and health jeopardized. Crowding work generally means poor work; poor work generally results in sorry pay. Go slow. Make haste slowly. It has well been said that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Crowding oneself is unwise, because it is contrary to the laws of nature and in opposition to the judgment of a healthy mind. Straining the mental and physical forces impairs health and shortens life.

We see all over this southern country farmers attempting to cultivate two, three or even four times as much land as they have horse and man labor to tend properly. They are ever in a mad rush at the critical stage of the crop's growth, to keep the grass from choking the life out of said crops. Thus the work hurriedly done is badly executed. The final yield is a small crop of poor quality. Half the acreage with the same labor, intelligently bestowed, would have given far more satisfactory results. But the average southern farmer is slow to learn lessons of wisdom from experience and observation, or by books or papers.

Some farmers crowd themselves with

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stock, scrub stock, too. Instead of selling off the surplus beyond what they can feed and care for properly, they strain every point to retain all they possibly can. The result is that none are fed and attended as they should be, and it is financial loss in the end.

Over-crowding the work of the mind, over-crowding the work of the body, over-crowding animal and manual labor at command, over-crowding land to work, the crops to grow and the stock to feed, it is a losing business, a misapplied judgment, financially disastrous in the end.

PECAN CULTURE.

That the culture of the pecan is attracting attention is shown by the following taken from the Industrial American: "In many sections of the south planting pecans is receiving a large share of the attention of those who are willing to wait a few years for the fruits of their labor. The rich alluvial lands along many of the streams which overflow could be planted in pecans profitably. The trees begin to bear small crops of nuts in six years, and at ten or twelve years old are in full bearing, that is to say, they bear full crops, but as they grow older the crop increases, and it is probably fifty years before they have attained their full growth and can be said to be in full bearing. Many counties in Texas have large areas covered by the wild pecan, which could be grafted and brought into bearing much quicker than to plant seed. We take the following from one of our Texas exchanges to show the value of the crop from the natural groves. Were these trees grafted with the improved kinds the returns would be much greater: 'The pecan crop in Gillespie county is said to be the largest known in many years. The trees are loaded down with nuts, and it is estimated that the receipts from this product alone in that county will amount to about \$10,000.'"

That such a valuable crop, one so easily grown after a start is made, and one that is always a source of great profit and ready cash, should be so neglected in this state where it would do so well, is a matter of much surprise.

Pecans in the uncultivated state are abundant and thrifty in Texas, and also profitable, and this being the case, it would surely be a much more valuable crop if properly cultivated. A pecan grove would be a source of great pleasure as well as profit to any farm and would add materially to the beauty of the farm.

A few, and a very few, are now improving their opportunities by giving their attention to this valuable crop, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed by many.

EDUCATE THE BOYS.

That education is an indispensable necessity in all walks of life is a well-known and recognized fact. This truism does not apply with more force to any calling than it does to that of farming. It is conceded that to be a successful farmer or stock-raiser, one must be able to work with the brain as well as with the muscle. Hard, manual labor is the smallest part of success in agricultural pursuits.

The average farm life so the young man is one of isolation and harrowing influence.

This is done away with when he is sent to a large, well-regulated school. At such a school he is in an entirely different world, where he may not only acquire a knowledge of what is necessary for him to know, but also learns of the general world and its customs, something which he would never know if kept tied to the farm always. Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, in a late number of Hoard's Dairyman, well says: "While it is rapidly passing away, there still lingers a deep-rooted prejudice in the minds of many against the possibility of a college imparting information that will be helpful to young farmers. And for my reasons: First is the broadening influence which is only possible when we cut loose from home and its surroundings, from our neighborhood and its traditions, and get among people who are thinking hard but differently from ourselves. A college or a university is a little world by itself; a big world, perhaps, I might say more correctly, in its possibilities. Here at Madison, for example, are about 1300 students gathered from all over the Union and from even distant lands. The effect upon a young farmer who comes to the university for a term, in seeing this little world, is ample payment for both the time and the expense. He will return to the farm with a new view of life and what it means."

To this the Practical Farmer says: "And when we add to this the emulation in theoretical study and in the practical work of the farm in many lines which can rarely be found combined on any one farm, he gets upon the college farm an experience that he would not get on less than a dozen different farms conducted in the best manner on specialties. Added to this he gets a training in carpentry and blacksmith work that he could not get on any farm, and is thus prepared to meet the emergencies that always arise in the use of modern farm machinery. The development of the agricultural college has far outstripped the ideas of farmers who are unacquainted with them. If the farmers of all the states would make it a point to visit the agricultural college in their state and see it in practical operation, we feel sure they would go home with new and more enlightened ideas of what the education at these colleges is. Visit your agricultural college and go through all of its departments and see for yourself what a technical education means. If your college is not coming up to the mark that it should reach because of the inefficiency of those who are conducting it, then bring a pressure to bear that will put better men in their places. Those who are doing good work in these colleges are always glad to have the farmers visit them and will cheerfully explain the work of the college. These are the farmers' colleges and the farmers should hold up the hands of the workers in them."

THE Fort Worth Packing company announce that they are ready for business, and will on Monday next commence killing both hogs and cattle: This institution, in its efforts to build up a home market for live stock, should have the moral and financial support of every stockman in Texas. The JOURNAL hopes the business will be a success.

FIVE CENTS for good hogs at a home market beats shipping 700 to 1000 miles for but little, if any, more per pound. Fort Worth wants your hogs.

AGRICULTURAL.

A windmill will pay its way. A twelve-foot geared mill, will grind grain, saw wood, shell corn, cut fodder, pump, etc. A sixteen-foot mill will furnish power enough to grind corn, cob and all.

The soil has been aptly compared to a mill, in which grain is ground. As long as the grain is supplied, the mill yields its grist. The grain in this case is plant food, and it must be supplied by the application of fertilizing material, and by such cultivation as will make it available.

Farmers cannot often have the charge of laziness laid against them, but a good many of them are slovenly workmen. This is rather because they are anxious to accomplish much and make their work show, and so neglect that careful attention to detail that is necessary to insure success.

Every farmer should be an advocate of home industries, and should put his theory into practice. He cannot do this better than by growing every item that is needed for home use, and so avoid the paying out of the middleman's profit, as he does when he sells one thing to buy another. This is common sense on the farm.

There is some hope that we may be able to fight the potato bug by other means than Paris green. During the past summer a bug has been observed in the east which has been preying upon the potato beetle, and in places wholly driving it from the field. The success that the California orange growers have had in fighting one insect with another gives us some reason to hope that this plan may be successful in combating other pests. Experiments in this line are carried on, and the result will be eagerly watched for.

Farmers should not wage indiscriminate warfare upon the birds which fly about their farms, nor any warfare at all unless certain that they know their friends from their foes. Most of our native birds are great destroyers of insects, and in that way do vastly more good than they possibly can harm by eating a little grain or fruit. Hawks and owls, about which a great hue and cry is sometimes made, prey constantly upon mice, shrews and moles. The state of Pennsylvania once began a war of extermination against certain birds, and after expending a hundred thousand dollars an investigation was begun which showed that over half of the money had been spent in killing off the farmer's best friend. It is a good plan to know what we are about before plunging headlong into such undertakings.

One of our experiment stations has been making an effort to estimate the cost and profit of various farm crops. This is just about as useless work as the station could undertake. It is of the first importance that a farmer should have this knowledge, but he must acquire it for himself. Conditions vary so much that it is very nearly impossible for the experience of one in this matter to be utilized by any other. The cost depends upon the man and his methods, the quality of his land, his location, the cost of labor and the intelligence with which he directs the work. There is a personal element entering into it which the experiment station cannot calculate. It is all right to try and educate farmers up to the point of doing this for themselves, but it is useless to attempt to do it for them.

One of the questions about which there has been a diversity of opinion among farmers, is whether the seed end of a potato should be planted or not. Most of our best and largest growers have decided that the seed end should be removed, and practice this method; or, if they do not remove it, they cut the seed so that each piece shall have some good large eyes, the end piece having these in addition to the cluster of small ones. Where whole potatoes are planted it is often found that a great many shoots are sent out,

and these crowd each other like weeds, and very many small potatoes and far too few large ones are the result. There are some varieties which do better when the whole potato is used for seed. These are such as are strong growers and have but few eyes, but it will not do to use the most of our varieties in this way, for the result will not justify the method.

We are taking more care of the straw crop than was the custom in former years, but we are sorry to see that some farmers still neglect this important item in their farm management. If you threshed any of your crops in the field, the straw should be drawn to the barn. If the top of the stack is wet, dump it off in the barnyard and put the dry under cover. If you can possibly find room to do so, if not, then do the next best thing, and stack it in the barnyard where the cattle can work at it. They will obtain considerable food from it, and by spring the whole will be worked down into more or less valuable manure. If it remains in the field until winter comes the wet straw on top will be frozen, and it will be almost impossible to procure any of it in a condition which will be at all valuable. Remember that the grain is not the only part which is of value, and take care of this product as well.

Practical Farmer advises farmers to study their soil. That there are active chemical changes going on all the time in a cultivated soil, is very evident. This fact constitutes one of the greatest puzzles to the agricultural chemist. Certain things which he finds nearly insoluble and available, as plant food. The action of carbonic acid, the great decomposer in nature, sets at naught the work in the laboratory, and sets up changes, the full extent of which, chemists have yet hardly realized. Nature has a wonderful reserve power, and in some soils, her store of food which only slowly becomes available seems to be entirely exhaustless. In all the red clays of the granitic formations east of the Blue Ridge, potash, one of the most essential elements of plant food, even in the most worn and exhausted conditions of these red clay lands, seems exhaustless, but slowly available. It is well-known that on some lands, particularly on lands near the coast, plaster is of little value, beyond what value the lime in it may have, while on other land it has an immediate and great effect. Those who have noticed the deposits of plaster rock in the natural beds are aware that the outer part exposed to the weather, loses its character as a sulphate and becomes merely a carbonate of lime, while in the quarry it is pure sulphate. And this is the secret of its action on soils abounding in potash. The lime greedily combines with the ever present carbonic acid in the soil, and the sulphuric acid is left free to act on some other base and attack the potash, giving us sulphate of potash for our crops, an efficient help to clover and other legumes. Whenever plaster can be had at reasonable price, farmers on those clay soils can usually get their potash more cheaply by the use of plaster than by buying potash in an already available form. The moral is study your soil and do not buy what you can get more cheaply out of your land itself.

For the general farmer general rather than special crops will bring the best results. Where special crops are depended on there must be special fitness in the cultivator; but any man who understands the general principles of agriculture should be able to grow a variety of crops with fair success, selecting such as are best suited to his soil. With these a variety of stock should be kept, turning as large a portion of the crops as possible into marketable commodities through that medium. Wool and mutton are good means to this end. A colt each year will be of further help. Pigs turn corn into money very quickly. None of these should be neglected, and the crops should be sown with special reference to them.

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Fort Worth, - - Texas.

STOCK FARMING.

The farmer who is also a stockbreeder, says Orange Judd Farmer, has an income other than that from the soil. There are returns from stock even if the grain or grass crops are a partial or total failure, in which case concentrated feed and forage can be bought to supplement the supply and thus a partial profit at least be realized. Farm animals also pay part of their keep by maintaining and frequently augmenting the fertility of the farm. With more than 320 acres the stockman in the Mississippi valley is at a disadvantage in having to employ a large force of men during the cropping season. This necessitates paying high prices for six or nine months with the help laid off during winter. With smaller farms the help may be employed by the year more cheaply. The stock require but little attention during the grazing season and the winter feeders can assist with the crops in summer. If there is not enough cultivated land to produce sufficient grain to feed the stock maintained on the portion in grass, it is an easy matter buy enough to supply the deficiency. The fertility of the soil is thus being constantly added to as a large portion of the purchased material is retained as manure. Fewer acres demand a more careful cultivation and rotation of crops; and thus it often happens that the same land yields much greater and more profitable returns. Under this pressure it is advisable to double check corn, that is, plant in hills 22 inches apart. A greater yield of both fodder and grain usually results. The corn also has finer stalks and smaller ears, both desirable items in feeding cattle. In sowing oats a little spring wheat mixed with it forms a valuable crop. Clover seed can be profitably put on all fields of small grain. Green crops which follow each other in time of ripening are also desirable.

Securing Good Stock.

A farmer of Columbia county, Ohio, offers the following good advice on cattle raising either for the dairy or the butcher:

There seems to be a great want of knowledge and discrimination on the part of the majority of farmers in the matter of breeding cattle. Whether the point aimed at is to get first-class animals for the dairy or for the butcher, or to combine both qualities to one animal, the first consideration should be the selection of females that combine size, good constitution, and milking quality. This must be done at the beginning. Next, the bull must be an animal combining perfect purity of blood with the several good points of whatever breed he is from. We are not now going to say anything on the point of breeding choice animals of any particular breed for the sole purpose of establishing a herd of thoroughbreds—the animals in which is designed to command a fancy price. Our object is simply to give some general information especially applicable to the improvement of stock in the hands of farmers.

Taking the native stock of the country as the basis from which to breed for the butcher, females should be selected having large size, but compactly built. These may be bred to a pure-blooded bull of either the Shorthorn or Hereford breeds. The produce will combine the large size and rather coarse frame of the dam with the earlier maturity and aptitude to fatten of the sire. The females of this cross bred to a pure-blooded bull of the same breed as their sire, say of Shorthorns, will produce a pure stock with still more of the good qualities of that breed, and by constantly selecting the best females of crosses and breeding them to pure-blooded bulls in four or five generations the progeny will be for all practical purposes equal to Shorthorns, with perhaps a less soft skin and easy handling, but with a somewhat larger frame and hardier constitution.

In breeding for the dairy select those females that have the well-established points

of good milkers and cross them with a pure-blooded Ayrshire bull, continuing the cross. Or, should stock be desired to combine with milking and feeding qualities, it may be well to cross first with the Shorthorn, and after three or four generations have been through this cross to select the best females and breed them to a certain point, and then returning to the Shorthorn cross. But it will often be found that some of these grades instead of being superior animals show decidedly inferior points. These are to be carefully culled out and not allowed to breed; but sold off or made into beef as soon as their deficiencies can be noted. In breeding grades, or rather obtaining a cross between any pure breeds and the common stock of the country, care should be taken to select and retain such females of the cross as approach in color and appearance the breed the sire belongs to. In no case should males of a cross ever be used as stock getters.

Every male produced from a cross, no matter how fine in appearance and quality, should be castrated when young. It is a common mistake to suppose that a grade Shorthorn bull is of any value to improve even native stock; for however well he may appear or whatever qualities he may possess, he is much more likely to breed back to the deficiencies of the stock from which his dam sprung than to perpetuate the good qualities of himself or his sire. A purebred bull, of good pedigree, even though he may have deficiencies caused by neglect when young or appear otherwise but an inferior animal, will nevertheless produce better than a grade bull that is much his superior in appearance. It must be considered that in breeding stock of any kind, good blood will always tell, and the more of it there is in the male, the more likely is the produce of a cross on native or grade stock to result satisfactorily to the breeder; and once the quality of stock on a farm has been improved and brought to a standard of excellence by judicious crossing, the labor will be lost if the use of a thoroughly pure-bred sire is not persevered in.

The Devons were probably among the earliest breeds raised in England, and in some hilly localities they are now exclusively kept. As oxen, they have no superiors. The Jerseys are much better suited for fancy farmers than for hard, coarse keeping. Ayrshires were first introduced in 1828, and though not a great favorite with butchers, and but medium for oxen, they make good cows, especially for cheese, yielding large returns for cheap keeping. The Holsteins or Dutch are receiving more than their proper due just now. Their color does not indicate great or good milkers. The writer thinks highly of the Shorthorns for oxen and for milking. For milking and then turning into beef they are not surpassed. They are preferred by the English people.

The great merit of Shorthorns is that they may be fattened young, and the beef is in the right place. They are as ripe for beef at three as the natives at five years old. It is established that the Shorthorns have improved every breed with which they have been crossed. The Herefords are large, with spreading horns, and white faces and make fine oxen, but are not good for dairy purposes. The amount of beef killed in the United States yearly exceeds the value of milk, butter and cheese. We sum up the merits of the several breeds as follows: With fair keeping for all purposes—beef, work and dairy—we prefer the Shorthorns. With poor keeping and hard work, the Devons. For fancy cows, the Jersey. For working oxen only, the Herefords. For cheese making, with good keeping, the Dutch.

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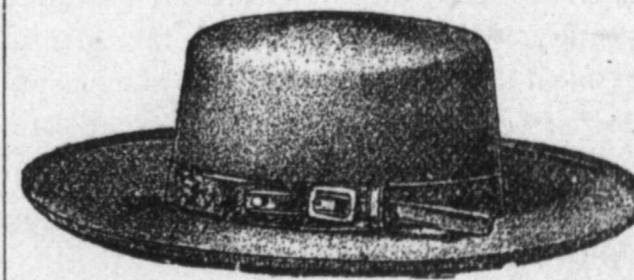
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9 45AM	5 00PM	lve.....	New Orleans.....	arr.....	10 55AM	7 05PM
7 30PM	7 00AM	lve.....	Galveston.....	arr.....	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 10PM	9 00AM	lve.....	Houston.....	arr.....	7 30PM	5 35AM
2 20AM	11 37AM	arr.....	Brenham.....	lve.....	4 55PM	2 20AM
8 20AM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

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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.

Walter B. Morgan, a Weatherford stockman, was here Tuesday.

Hon. C. U. Connelley was here from Eastland Monday night.

Charles Coon, the big cattleman of Weatherford, was here Tuesday.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville, spent a good part of the week in the live stock center.

A. L. Nail came down Sunday from the Territory; says everything is all O. K. in his country.

S. Burke Burnett is down from the ranch. His cattle are, of course, doing well—they always do.

J. L. Harris says his steers on feed at Paoli, I. T., are doing first-class. He expects good markets.

H. H. Johnstone of Trinidad, returned home Monday after having spent a pleasant week in Fort Worth.

J. L. Harris, the gentlemanly hustler for the Wabash, was mixing with the boys here the first of the week.

T. F. Mastin came up from Grandview Tuesday. Mr. Mastin is feeding a lot of steers there, and reports them getting along nicely.

E. C. Sugg of Suggdon, I. T., one of the largest cattlemen in the territory, was in Fort Worth Monday.

F. G. Oxsheer, the well-known Colorado City cattleman, was here Monday. Says everything in his country is doing fairly well.

W. H. Doss, the Coleman cattleman, is here. Says his part of the moral vineyard is about as usual, with things brightening up somewhat.

W. C. Edwards of the Territory, was here Sunday. He looks for everything in a business way to pick up; thinks the Fort Worth packing house the proper thing.

William Dennis of Granbury was here last Saturday. He hasn't got a whole lot of good news concerning Hood county, but says he hopes everything will be all right.

Tuck Boaz of this city, well-known to a large number of Texas cattlemen, has engaged in the cattle feeding business. He now has 500 good steers on feed near Fort Worth.

United States Marshal R. C. Ware of the Western district was here yesterday. Dick is as popular in Texas as any man, and is deservedly so. His brother, Charles Leonard, had him in tow.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cow man, was with us the first of the week. He isn't a bit discouraged; just the reverse, in fact. Don't see anything at all unfavorable in the future and has no kick coming.

Gaston Cogdell of Granbury, who manages two ranch properties belonging to D. Cogdell & Son, was here Tuesday. Says grass is generally a little scarce in his section, but his cattle are doing well.

W. E. Cobb was here Tuesday. Says he don't know anything new, but he's sure of better times. The Panhandle is in good shape. If cattle die to any alarming extent it won't be in his country.

S. W. Rudd of Arlington, this county, who also has cattle in the Pecos river country, was here Monday. Mr. Rudd expects to put some fat steers on the Fort Worth market at an early day.

I. T. Ventonier came down from the Territory last Saturday, and reports stock in very good shape. Says most everyone thinks times are getting a little better and all look for more improvement.

J. C. Day of Haslett, this county, was in town Tuesday. Mr. Day reports grass a

little scarce, but says cattle are now in fairly good shape. Quite a few are being fed in his neighborhood, and the feeders are all hopeful of good markets. The starting of the packing house is making a generally better feeling everywhere.

J. M. Daugherty, the Abilene cattleman, returned from Kansas City Saturday and went on home Sunday. Mr. Daugherty has great faith in next year's market and will again handle a big string of cattle.

Alex Hirschfeld of this city, dealer in pianos, organs and other musical instruments and sheet music, asks a share of patronage from the JOURNAL'S readers. See his ad, and write him for catalogues before placing your order.

J. H. Presnell, the San Antonio cattleman, was here for a few hours Wednesday, returning to San Antonio the following night. He says most of the country in Southern Texas is dry, but he thinks the loss this winter will be light.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, came down Wednesday night and says he's not doing much just now. Thinks he could get big rich this winter if he could get enough feed. Will probably feed some after January 1st. Says he never saw prospects better.

Ed Hearn, came down from the Panhandle Wednesday and went to Belle Plaine yesterday to eat turkey and return thanks with the "old folks at home." Ed says both range and stock in the Panhandle are in good shape and stock will winter well.

John W. Light of Mason was here Tuesday en route home from the territory, where he has on pasture one of the largest and finest herds of steers in the country. He says the market has gone all to pieces, but he believes it will be better in the spring.

William T. Way returned from a trip to St. Louis, where he went to see his bosses—the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, Mrs. Way and the babies. Says he could not bring his family back, but he is ready to preach the E. S. B. C. part of the alphabet to all comers again.

J. P. White of Roswell, N. M., was here Sunday and went up the Denver Monday morning. He not long since shipped some of the finest grass-fed cattle ever sent out of Texas from Amarillo, and was on a similar errand this trip. He was accompanied by his brother, T. D. White.

E. D. Farmer, the Aledo feeder, was here yesterday. He was one of the first men to feed meal and hulls and now enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successful feeders in the state. His cattle always top the market; the result of properly feeding good cattle.

Johnnie Rosson was here for a day Sunday. Says he'd just come back from St. Louis, and found things all right there, and everyone feeling good over prospective good times. When the packing house opens he'll be right in it with the balance of the boys. Also said that the JOURNAL'S St. Louis readers rather doubted the lark story printed week before last, but he still sticks to its truthfulness.

Felix Mann of Menardville came up Sunday and went on to the Indian territory. Says cattle are now doing very well; in fact, his country could now furnish some fat grass cattle. Thinks times are looking up some. Wants to see the packing house running in full blast when he gets back here next week. He won't be disappointed, either.

Newt Graham of Justin has the thanks of the JOURNAL household for a fine large turkey gobbler, which arrived in the city Tuesday. Mr. Gobbler says the turkey crop is getting thinned out quite a good deal. Stock and crops are doing well and the JOURNAL'S many friends around Justin are in good spirits.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, one of the prominent Panhandle cattlemen, was here Wednesday. The Panhandle country is all right as to grass, and cattle will winter well

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there. The die off in the south will be large. The feeding cattle will do well, but the June markets will be the best. He says the Panhandle is in better shape now than it's been for six or seven years.

George Barnhart, for several years general agent of the Cotton Belt at this place, has been promoted to general freight agent of above named road with headquarters at Tyler, Tex. Mr. Barnhart has many friends among the stockmen, who will join the JOURNAL in extending congratulations to Brother Barnhart on his well-merited promotion.

C. W. Jones, the Brownwood cattleman, was here Sunday. Mr. Jones has been a little under the weather but is all right now. He reports his cattle as doing nicely; says there's some little demand for cattle yet; thinks the markets will be good, and altogether things are looking up a little. Mr. Jones has lately moved 1000 head of cattle to the Pecos river country.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo was here Friday, and while in the city compromised a suit he has had pending in the Fort Worth courts against the Santa Fe railroad for six years. The claim on which the suit was brought was for damages to a shipment of cattle caused by delays and other carelessness. By the terms of the compromise Mr. Godair will receive the sum of \$6000.

Fred Horsbrugh, the well-known manager of the "Spurs" has been making quite a stay in the live stock center and seems to like it. He says the Spurs are all right now. The packing house, in his opinion, will be a great institution. He looks for good markets in the spring and says we are sure to have them. Thinks Texas cattle will die in large numbers this winter.

H. K. Thurber of New York, who has been spending several weeks on his ranch in New Mexico, has just returned to Fort Worth and will spend the winter at Ye Arlington Inn. Mr. Thurber reports a heavy rainfall in Lincoln county, where his ranch is, and grass, he says, is excellent. So, he thinks, cattle will stand the winter well, especially as they are in good condition now, and be ready for the good markets which he is sure we will have next spring.

T. D. Woody was down from Decatur Tuesday. Says there are about 3500 fine steers on feed at the oil mill there, and they are in fine shape. Some of his are ready for market now. He would like to sell them to the Fort Worth packing house, but he is too near Fort Worth to unload here, but if the packing house people will come up and look at them at home, he'll give 'em a trade. His steers are fine and weigh about 1100 pounds now.

J. T. Cross of San Angelo, was in the live stock center Wednesday. Says cattle are in

good shape in his section and will winter well. He has a few hundred first-class feeders he is figuring on selling, but says if he sells he will want to buy more, so he is a little undecided. Thinks prospects were never better for a material improvement in the business. He is very much in favor of improved breeding and feeding and says it's a sure way to make the business pay.

John McNab, Esq., of Scotland, one of the principal stockholders in the Espuela Land and Cattle company, limited, who has been in Texas for several weeks, left Fort Worth Tuesday on his return trip to Scotland. Mr. McNab is highly pleased with his interests in Texas and now since the courts have decided that foreign property holders have rights which must be respected, says it will have a tendency to bring more foreign capital to the state. He is much impressed with the state as a good field for profitable investment and will no doubt visit us again.

F. M. Lebo is spending the winter in Fort Worth. He has been in the Territory all summer and says his cattle there are in good shape. In fact, he has some steers up there that are dandies. They are all roans, bald-faces and natural pacers. He is roughing them through this winter and will stall feed them next, and when they go to market even the natives will have to look sharp or Mr. Lebo's cattle will top the market. He is now thinking of feeding some cattle in Texas this winter. He is confident of good prices next year.

Col. H. C. Thurston of Mount Vernon, came to Fort Worth Wednesday on the Evening Mail excursion. Just came along to be with the crowd. Says the stock business in his section is looking up. Col. Thurston is quite a prominent stockman and farmer in his section; has several farms under his personal supervision, but finds no difficulty in overlooking them since he's about the tallest man in the state. The colonel likes Fort Worth because he never comes here without meeting a lot of his old time friends and comrades of 1861-64.

H. S. Davis, a well-to-do cattleman of Lometa, Lampasas county, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Davis was returning from the Indian territory, where he had been with a shipment of cattle. He says grass is short in his section, and that in consequence a great many cattle have recently been shipped to the territory and other more favored localities. He says the cattle left are owned principally by farmers and will be given sufficient feed through the winter to keep them alive. Lampasas county has heretofore furnished each spring a large number of cattle to territory buyers, but will, in Mr. Davis' opinion, not be able to furnish for that purpose, but few, if any, for next spring's shipments.

HOUSEHOLD.

Saturday.

"Tired, tired!" she softly murmured,
And the aching head bent low;
To see if the stocking was mended
She looked from the heel to the toe.

The eight small stockings finished,
As she folded them one by one,
She sighed as she thought of the mending
And ironing yet to be done.

And then there's baking and churning,
That must not for the morrow wait,
And the men will soon come homeward,
And supper must not be late.

She thinks how the Savior, when here below,
Was acquainted with sorrow and grief;
How the merciless crowds pursued him,
Though he never sought relief.

Until He had finished the work
His Father sent him to do,
Uncomplaining He toiled on bravely,
The whole of His sad life through.

So she toils through the day unceasing,
Then tucks the four wee ones in bed,
Pausing to wonder what sorrow
May pass over each little head.

And she lifts her heart in prayer
And pleads for God's helping hand;
There seems to come a whisper
That Jesus will understand.

As she pillows her aching head at night,
When her long day's work is done,
She thinks of the grave as a resting place
When the battle of life is won.

Then she thinks there'll be rest to-morrow,
And the tired eyes close in sleep;
But the mind reaches out to meet the day
Our Savior bade us keep.

And she dreams 'tis the Saturday of Life,
Her work is well nigh done;
And she catches the last faint glimmer
Of the lovely setting sun.

As she eagerly watches, longing
From earth's fetters to be free,
In bursts the glorious Sabbath,
Sabbath of Eternity.

—Arabella Maxey.

Christmas Presents.

Bertha M. Corn, Cameron, Mo. in Practical Farmer, tells how many appropriate Christmas presents may be made in the following: "Christmas may seem a far distant time to the little ones, who are already counting the days that must elapse before the coming of their beloved Santa Claus, yet the question of presents is already puzzling the minds of older people. Most every one knows from experience that anything fashioned by one's own hands carries with it a compliment that money cannot buy. With a little time and forethought, very pretty presents can be made, that need no cost much in the end. Perhaps a few hints would be gladly received by those who would like to know what to make, and how to make it. A laundry bag makes a pretty and serviceable present. This requires two pieces of heavy white linen, one ten inches wide by fifteen long, and the other ten wide by twenty long, five inches being allowed for the flap. Bind with red braid, and if,

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MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

desired, a suitable design may be worked upon it with outline stitch, with red cotton. Brass rings are fastened at the top to hang it up by. This is nice for collars, cuffs, laces, handkerchiefs, or any small articles that so often escape the notice in collecting soiled clothes. A duster bag, similar to this although made of different material, is another useful present for the busy housewife who likes to have a place for everything and everything in its place.

Photograph frames are very pretty made of celluloid. For an ordinary cabinet photo take a piece 8x10 inches and pink the edges. In the center mark off a square a little smaller than the photo, for if this is not done the margin will show. Draw a line from the upper right hand corner to the lower left hand corner, and another from the upper left hand to the lower right hand. Cut along these lines and you will have four points, the edges of which should be pinked, punch small holes in these points, and after turning them back punch corresponding ones in the celluloid and the cardboard that is used for the back of the frame. Run narrow ribbon or silk cord through the holes and tie in bows on top. Tie the sides and bottom, put the picture in, and then tie the top. Fasten a support on the back and your frame is done.

A jewel case made of plate glass is a charming novelty. It requires six pieces of any size desired. Each piece is bound with ribbon. The secret of this lies in drawing the ribbon as tightly as possible, and fastening it securely at the corners. Sew the side and end pieces to the one meant for the bottom of the case by whipping the edges together. Ornament the top with ribbon bows. Made larger, this would make a pretty handkerchief case.

Booklets of every size and shape may be made at home, and make pretty and inexpensive presents. I shall describe one that was made by a lady who spent the summer in the mountains. The leaves are of heavy white paper, five inches wide by eight long. On each leaf is fastened a bunch of wild flowers that had been pressed. A tiny slit was made on each side of the stems, ribbon was then drawn through and tied in a bow, this making it appear that the ribbon held the flowers in place. Below the flowers was written the name of each. The backs of the booklet are of white pebbled paper, six inches wide by nine long, and fancifully notched. Holes are punched in the back and leaves, ribbon drawn through and tied in bows on top. Across the front in gilt letters is "Flowers from the Rockies."

Blotting books, bookmarks, shaving balls and handkerchiefs, will not come amiss, while a good book is always acceptable.

If your friend is interested in farming, a subscription to some good agricultural paper would be a suitable present.

And now a few last words. Be sure that your presents are suitable. It would be very inconsiderate to give a poor woman a gold watch when you know her dress will not correspond with it. Better give her a warm dress or shawl. This mistake is frequently made by the rich, who think they must get something expensive whether it be suitable or not. Another common mistake is getting a present that is beyond one's means. If you have a friend that chooses to give you an expensive present, let her do so; and if she is the woman she ought to be she will prize your little token because it came from you, and not for its money value. Do not give your presents because it is customary, or because you think you will get something nicer in return. If there is anyone in your neighborhood that is likely to be forgotten at the glad Christmas time, try and make them some present, whether it be large or small. Whatever you give, give with as good a will as you know how, for there should be, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Stallions, unlike mares or geldings, need a good amount of flesh to stand up and campaign.

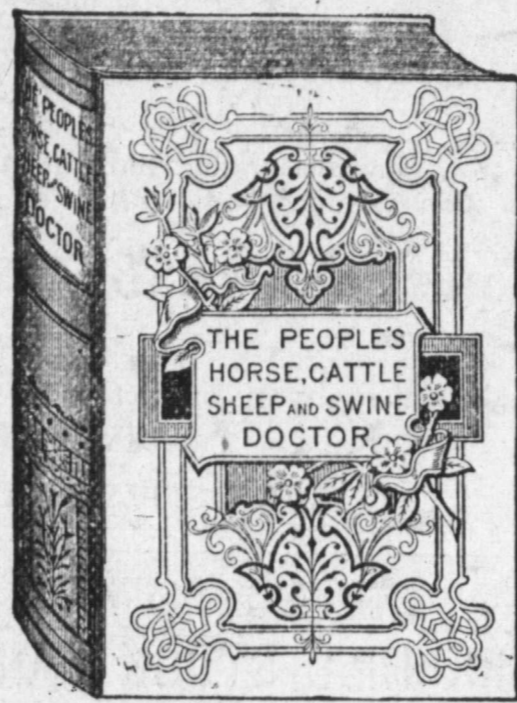
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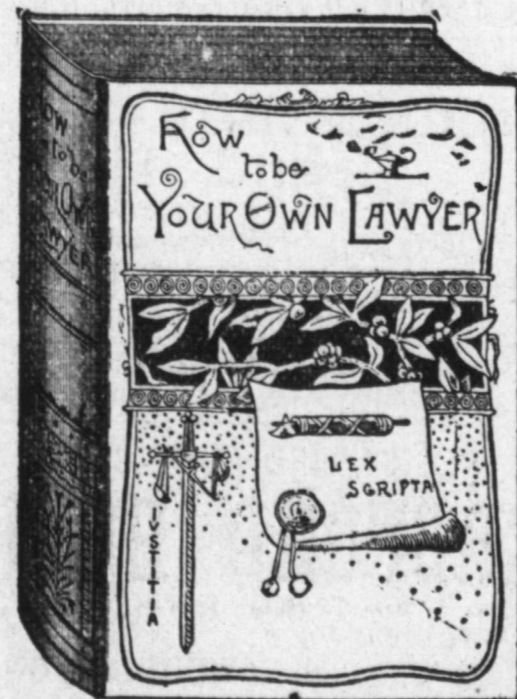


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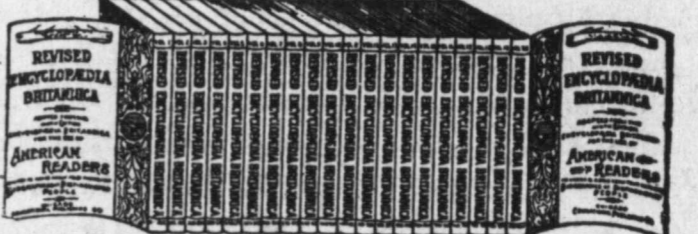
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DAIRY.

In the management of the dairy farm a cow to each acre should be the aim. This can be accomplished if proper consideration is given to bringing up the land. The dairy itself is the proper means to that end.

When the dairy is not a source of profit it is pretty certain the fault lies more in the man than in the business. That the dairy pays for one man, and does not for another on an adjoining farm is pretty good proof of this. Compare the methods of the two, and you will be able to locate the cause of one's success and of the other's failure.

The care of milch cows at this season is a most important matter. If you expect a good flow of milk you must feed substantially. The breed of cows has not yet been invented which will yield an average quantity or quality of milk when fed on dry straw and nothing else; yet there are farmers who expect this, or who seem to by their actions.

There was a time when, if a person advertised butter for sale, he did not have to specify that he was handling "cow butter;" it was taken for granted that "butter" was a cow product. In these days of oleo and other substitutes it is not infrequent that we see signs or advertisements similar to the following, which we clipped from the columns of a western exchange: "Cow butter store has opened on Hewitt avenue, with a large stock of Iowa creamery butter, also California and ranch roll butter, and will retail at wholesale prices. Fresh eggs, full cream cheese and pure lard."

We do not often think of the business of dairying as one which requires skilled labor. There seems to be an impression that any one can milk and feed a cow. So they can, after a fashion, but it is not always a very good fashion. Much of the milk which is sold in the towns and the cities is produced in dirty, ill-smelling places, and from cows covered with filth. In the dairy to which these cows belong it is pretty certain that the labor is of the same quality as that of which we see evidence in the stable. It is not of the sort which produces fine dairy products. Every step in the work of the dairy demands skilled and careful labor, and the man who thinks he can get along without such will find out his mistake to his cost.

Hoard's Dairyman: "Talking a bout better ideas, methods and better profits in dairying, we are reminded of what an Irish friend said to us the other day. He is now a very successful handler of cows, and was telling us of how stubbornly he had adhered to the old notion of turning his cows out at 9 in the morning and putting them in the stable at 4 in the afternoon, even if the weather was cold and stormy. He had established a habit of doing this, and habit prevailed even against good sense. One day he received a sample copy of the Dairyman and read therein some letters from practical men against this way of treating a cow. Here is his own language: "I was kaping cows, sir, without ever thinking to say to say to the cow, 'by your lave, madam; is this or that to your likin?' But what I read set my dull head to thinking, and now I know more and do better, and the cows are paying me right well for the change. Cows and wimmen are a dale alike. Its little good you'll get from them by playin' the fool to 'em."

"We are getting to the point," said a prominent breeder, "where a novice in the business can breed trotters as well, or nearly so, as one who has spent a lifetime in study and practice. Mark, I use the term 'breed.' Developing the speed that is secured in the colts is quite another thing, and that is where the tyro trotting-horse field fails."

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

POULTRY.

Give the poultry a variety of food, both dry and cooked. For the morning meal in cold weather, you will find a mixture of cooked meats and vegetables an excellent thing.

Bone and oyster shells should be upon the bill of fare for the poultry all the year round. A hand mill for grinding or cutting them should also be among your supplies.

Unless eggs are wanted for hatching there is no good reason for allowing a male bird to run with the hens. It is only an expense to keep them longer than it is really necessary to fatten.

Geese and ducks do not often suffer from cholera and roup—those chief pests of the poultry yard. Perhaps one reason for this is that they are not often confined in close, damp or poorly ventilated houses.

Give fowls plenty of fresh air and fresh water in winter as well as in summer. By fresh air we do not mean exposing them to draughts and cold winds, but good ventilation can be secured without that.

In everything connected with the farm there are certain duties that must be attended to at certain seasons. The poultry business is no exception to the rule. Now the thing is to get ready for winter.

A hen knows when it is meal time as well as a horse or a cow does. When you neglect to feed at the proper time, she will neglect her part of the business, and you will find the egg crop short.

Not much success is usually had from growing chickens and hogs in the same lot. Chickens are too valuable to feed hogs with, but the latter often acquire a decided taste for them, and get into the habit of feeding themselves if they have a chance.

In preparing for winter you must see to having warm, but well-ventilated houses, a good and varied food-supply, and a flock of young fowls that are about ready to become layers. Then you will find some profit in the coming winter's work.

Don't make the mistake of shutting the coops up for the winter so that no sunlight or fresh air can get in. If you do, the coops will be dark, cold and damp, and the fowls will suffer. Draughts must be avoided, but do not make them air-tight.

For general purpose breed, one that will supply both an abundance of eggs and good fowls for market, we have not yet come upon any breed that gives us more satisfaction than the Plymouth Rocks. They are sensible and well-behaved fowls and extremely easy to handle.

Autumn is a good time to start in the poultry business. It is much easier to manage fowls in cold weather than in warm, and by starting now one can become accustomed to their needs and methods of handling before the serious work of setting hens and rearing chicks begins.

It is the little things in poultry keeping that minister to the profit. One of these items is the care of the manure. You must go to the trouble of clearing it out frequently anyway; and so while you are about it, why not take a little more trouble and put it where it will do the most good.

Two dollars for a good rooster to put at the head of a flock is a price that would scare some people right out of the poultry business. But we know of some that have found this just the way to get into it profitably. You must not expect to get good thoroughbred fowls for the price of the common barn-yard article.

The tenets of Senator Stanford's system are briefly: a goodly portion of thoroughbred blood for extreme speed; persistent use of the brush system in its development and avoidance of long let-ups, unless by reason of ailment.

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—THE GREAT—
Trotting-Horse Breeders' Journal.
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Is clubbed with this paper. Write publishers for sample and get our club rates.

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Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

Capt. A. G. Evans, senior member of Evans-Snyder-Buel-Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Capt. Evans is more than pleased with the result of the season's business now about drawing to a close. For the first ten months of the year this company handled 8964 cars of Texas and Indian territory cattle. This is certainly a splendid showing, and not only speaks volumes for this company, but also for Col. William Hunter, the company's agent and manager for Texas and the Indian territory.

Major Sam Hunt, who made his fortune railroading and is now one of the heavy cattle feeders of the state, was seen Wednesday. His steers on meal and hulls near Hearne are in fine shape and doing nicely. He thinks the June market will be the best, though the meal cattle will bring good prices and make money for their owners. As to the prospect for an unusually large die-off, he says it will not be great anywhere except in the south where the drouth has ruined the range. Thinks the prospects for good times were never better.

Page Harris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, has just returned from the west. Says from Big Springs west and north of the railroad, grass and water is abundant and no serious die-off will occur from want of grass. Many cattle and sheep are being moved from Southern and Southwestern Texas to grass north of the Texas and Pacific road. A general good feeling prevails among stockmen regarding the outlook and all are hopeful. The feeders will doubtless make money this year, but the general opinion is that the June market will be the best.

John Milton Ikard of Greer county, was here Wednesday. He has just returned from Kansas City. Thinks the die-off in Texas this winter will be nothing alarming. The ranges generally are well supplied with grass, so he is informed, and cattle are generally in good shape. From all he learned at home and abroad, the prospects for good markets and increased demand for cattle next spring were never better. He is an enthusiastic believer in silos; so much so that he is making preparations to build one and "try it on a while anyhow." He promises to let the JOURNAL readers know all about the experiment.

William R. Curtis of Henrietta, was here Wednesday morning en route home from Dallas. Mr. Curtis says the cattle business will be all right; the feeders will make money this winter and cattle will be in better demand next year than for several years past. He thinks the loss in Texas this winter will be heavy, but not so very much more than is usual. Mr. Curtis has recently been nominated for the presidency of a certain secret society which has a large membership all along the line of the Denver, and is actively engaged looking after his fences. "Bill" is a general favorite and there's little chance for him to lose the race. Charley Ware will tell you all about it.

James E. Mitchell of 504 Main street, Fort Worth, has a large advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Mitchell succeeded to the business of Howard Tully, who was Texas' most popular jeweler, particularly to the cattlemen of the state. Mr.

Mitchell has proven himself a good man to succeed the good man who went before him. His establishment is located in the next block south of the Pickwick hotel and on the same side of the street, where cattlemen and all others in need of diamonds, watches or jewelry of any kind are invited to call. If you want to make some one a Christmas present Mr. Mitchell can fit you up, even if you don't want jewelry. The JOURNAL's friends may rest assured of receiving a "good, square deal" at Mr. Mitchell's hands.

J. H. Milliken of El Paso, whom every body knows and likes, has been here for a couple of weeks. In regard to the El Paso country, Mr. Milliken said both cattle and sheep industries were flourishing. From the first of July last the rains had been abundant, and both grass and water were plentiful. Many sheep men had flocks ranging from 100,000 to 150,000, and employed Mexican herders to care for them. These are a listless, happy-go-lucky class of people who have no ambition higher than the sheep they care for. They work for about \$8 a month, and do not cost the proprietor that much in several months for food, etc. After a number of months' work they will draw their wages, go to the nearest town and spend it. Eight or ten of them may go together and have among them \$500 or \$600. They will buy a hat and a blanket, perhaps, and then hit a monte game, the only Mexican game they can find. This they will stay with until they are "broke," no one of them being broke as long as any one of the gang has a cent. The next night they will be found sleeping on the ground in the adobe of some resident Mexican, and after a good breakfast, they will go back to their work again for another eight or ten months. Mr. Milliken formerly lived at Weatherford, and is one of the old-timers in these parts. He is now extensively engaged in the live stock and mine brokerage business at El Paso. He is so well acquainted with Mexico, its customs, people, etc., that a half hour's talk with him is equal to a month's trip through that country.

Frank Moore of Chicago, one of the editors of the Drovers' Journal, returned home a few days since after spending a couple of weeks in the Lone Star state. Mr. Moore is highly pleased with Texas and the people he meet here.

The Horseman's Handbook.

Care and management of stallions; care and management of brood mares; care, breaking and developing of colts, care, handling and management of campaigners; care of the horses' foot-booting and shoeing; care of horses in sickness; rules of the American trotting turf; betting rules; rules for laying out kite-shaped track; rules for laying out mile oval track; rules for admission to standard trotting and pacing register; golden nuggets of information, etc.; etc. Bound in flexible leatherette. Price, only one dollar. Free to any one sending two subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Rush Registrations.

This is the season for posting the farm accounts for the year and recording young breeding stock.

During the next thirty days the great

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,507	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders.....	218,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers.....	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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majority of the breeders of improved stock will file for record with the secretaries of the respective pedigree associations applications for the registry of stock dropped in 1893.

The more prominent stud and herd book associations, with scarcely an exception, have adopted rules for the payment of an extra, or penalty fee, in case the owners neglect to record their young stock prior to January 1, succeeding birth.

The rule providing for the penalty fee has accomplished the desired result in prompting interested parties to complete the registration of their stock when all the necessary data is fresh in mind.

The very limited number of patrons of the pedigree records who neglected to register their stock prior to the adoption of the penalty limit and have continued to oppose the extra fee rule would have no reason for further complaint if the societies in interest would adopt the liberal policy outlined in the following resolutions, adopted at the late annual meeting of the American Clydesdale association, viz:

Whereas, A number of the patrons of the association have requested a further opportunity for completing the registration of their breeding stock of stallions and mares at rates in force prior to the adoption of the rule providing for a penalty fee; and

Whereas, Said requests are based upon the claim that due notice was not received of the date of the enforcement of said penalty fee, therefore be it

Resolved, That for the thirty days ending December 31, 1893, eligible Clydesdale stallions and mares foaled prior to January 1, 1893, owned by bona fide breeders, be admitted to record upon the application of said owners at the following rates, viz:

Stallion or mare owned by a member of the association \$2 each.

Stallion or mare owned by a non-member of the Association, \$4 each; provided, that a further charge be made to members and non-members of \$1 on each stallion or mare owned by a party not having a complete set of the seven volumes of the American Clydesdale stud book.

1894.

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