

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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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.

IMPROVE your stock now, or rather, begin to improve them.

A CHANGE of feed occasionally is necessary to maintain thrift.

NO MATTER what kind of live stock you are raising it pays to raise the best.

BREEDING stock is cheap now. Therefore, now is the time to lay the foundation of a herd.

SILOS will be more generally used in Texas next year and they will be found to be very valuable.

THE most convenient ration is the one that is the most thoroughly digested and assimilated.

THE careful feeder selects his food to produce certain results, which is changed or varied to meet that end.

PLANT hogs. They are a paying crop and Texas can be made a fine hog country if the business is properly conducted.

WHEN feeding grain to steers for market feed long enough to make sure of hardening the flesh sufficiently to pass inspection.

PLAN to grow every crop on the farm that will help toward the sustenance of the family and the stock. This is economy.

THE most healthful animals are generally those of the most regular habits. Help make yours healthful by feeding regularly.

ANY animal will fatten rapidly when properly fed. One way to help in the matter is not feed more than will be cleaned up at a time.

THE public taste is every year growing more exacting in its demand for good meats. A writer thinks this is good for the intelligent breeder and feeder, but for the

chump who still believes that a sheep is a sheep, a hog is a hog and a beef is a beef, and that anything is good enough, it means unprofitable labor and a life worn out before it learned any sense.

ONE advantage in feeding corn during the winter is that it is one of the very best materials that can be fed to stock to maintain animal heat.

STRICTLY first-class animals will always command a ready sale, and the better the individual and the choicer the breeding the better will be the demand.

USUALLY with all classes of stock there is more need of a variety of feeding during the winter than at any other season, if the stock is to be thrifty and gaining.

FEED the corn fodder and the wheat or oat straw in convenient feed lots. What is spilled out and not eaten can be used to good advantage for bedding.

IF MADE dry and kept clean an earth floor is the best for the sleeping quarters of the hogs. Supply some bedding and change sufficiently often to keep clean.

ALL things must have a head: the herds and flocks need heads, and these needs should be supplied with the very best. Head your herd with a thoroughbred.

ALL the food over a normal ration fed is wasted and does not give satisfactory returns. The best returns for feeding make the animals as evenly good as possible.

ENCOURAGE the promoters of the packing house scheme. It will bring more institutions of a similar kind to Texas, and give us a home market. That's what we need.

OVERFEEDING is a waste of feed; because it can not be digested or assimilated, while in underfeeding there is less gain than with good management might have been secured.

IF ANY part of the land you have is too rough to cultivate, why not try seeding it down to grass for pasture? This may be new in Texas, but it works well wherever tried.

DRY cold don't do sheep a great deal of damage, but wet cold does. This will apply to other classes of live stock equally as well. Where it is possible, furnish as much shelter as you can for the animals.

THE Horseman, the great horse journal published at Chicago, is out with its Christmas number of over 100 pages, finely illustrated and gotten up in its usual inimitable style. In its Christmas address it says: "Again the joyous Christmas time is at hand when all mankind feels that 'it is more

blessed to give than to receive.' Actuated by this spirit, the Horseman has collected from every quarter this superior and valuable Christmas token which it now presents to its readers, one and all, with the wish that every day will be like Christmas to them all the coming year. Touching the future the Horseman has but one promise to make—that it will continue to give all the news and views of the turf fearlessly and without coloring of prejudice; that it will broaden its field along all practical lines; in fine, that it will hold its place and maintain its motto—the foremost journal 'devoted to the interests of the horse, his owner and his friends.'"

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR CONTRACTS.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal, always the friend of the Texas shipper, has the following to say on a matter that interests every one who ships live stock:

It is becoming quite frequent that railway companies insert in their contracts for the shipment of live stock clauses limiting the time within which claims for loss of damage can be filed or suits begun. Such conditions are upheld by the courts as reasonable when agreed to in contracts of shipment. It follows that the only safe way is to be on time in filing claims or commencing suits, as is required. These conditions are not easily waived. A recent Texas decision is to the effect that they cannot be waived for the railway company by the general agents of a connecting carrier. In this case contracts were made for the shipment of cattle from a station on one road to a certain point on another, which contained the usual stipulations exempting the initial railway company from liability for loss or injury occurring after the cattle had left its road, and also that no suit should be sustainable for recovery of any claim by virtue of them unless brought within forty days after the damage occurred. With regard to the authority of the connecting carrier in such a case, the court said that it would have to be regarded as the agent of the initial road for the purpose of completing the shipment, but not for any other purpose. Authority to bind the latter would extend only to things done within the scope of such agency. A liability on its part might result from default in the connecting line in carrying out its engagement, but, beyond that, the connecting line's admissions and engagements would not affect anything, its agents having no power to waive such conditions as the above on behalf of the initial road; and it may be doubted whether an agent of the latter has, unless it can be shown that the authority has been specially conferred upon him.

The same paper also publishes the following, which is equally interesting, under the heading of "Diseases from Trespassing."

An unusually interesting case is that of Clarendon Land, Investment and Agency

Company vs. McClelland, recently decided by the Supreme court of Texas. First of all the court says that neither the court nor the legislature of Texas has ever recognized the rule of common law of England which requires every man to restrain his cattle either by tethering or by inclosure. Hence, in Texas the cattle of one person wander upon the uninclosed land of another, or upon his lands imperfectly inclosed, they are not trespassers, and the owner is not liable for any damage they may inflict. It follows that one who desires in that state to secure his lands against the encroachment of live stock running at large, either upon the open range or in an adjoining field or pasture, must throw around it an inclosure sufficient to prevent the entry of all ordinary animals of the class intended to be included. Of course if a man should drive his cattle upon the inclosed land of another, however imperfectly inclosed, he would be guilty of a trespass and liable to answer in damages. Again, he would be liable for the trespass of cattle peculiarly vicious and prone to break fences, where the owner of land has it inclosed sufficiently to exclude all cattle of an ordinary disposition. But in this peculiar case the owners of a pasture fenced it in, as they maintained, sufficiently to keep out the ordinary-sized cattle of that section, when the corporation owning a surrounding pasture placed therein a large number of East Texas cattle, which were of less size and which easily got through under the fence and communicated a disease which was fatal to the cattle in the first mentioned inclosure. This raised the novel question of a man's duty especially where the law is as it is in Texas, to fence against different sizes of cattle. The Supreme court says that the owners of the little "dogies," as the witness called them, such as crawled or walked so freely under wires of the fence, had precisely the same right to permit them to go at large as his neighbors had who owned Herefords and Shorthorns; and it could make no difference who came first with his cattle in the neighborhood. It is equally unimportant whether others in the same section or neighborhood kept the same kind of cattle or not. The right of every owner of domestic animals not known to be diseased, vicious or "breachy," to allow them to run at large, is without reference to the size or class of such animals kept by others in the same neighborhood. On the question of liability for the communication of disease, the court hold that if the agent of the corporation owning the small cattle in question knew that their cattle could pass into the adjoining inclosure, and that they were likely to communicate disease to the cattle therein, it was negligence on its part not to confine them, and for the consequences of that negligence it would be liable. Without such knowledge, it may be inferred, there would be no liability.

CATTLE.

Mr. F. M. Newkirk of Tipton, Mo., was at the yards to-day with a magnificent load of Shorthorn cattle which averaged 1798 lbs., and sold at \$6. These cattle were the best on sale here since last Christmas. Mr. Newkirk is entitled to much credit as the cattle were his own raising and fed under his direction for a full year.—Reporter, December 4.

Half-finished native cattle will always have a lively competition with well-finished range cattle, says an exchange from the native beef country. If there is any good in the range cattle industry for the corn belt county it must come from its enforcement of the practice of feeding our native steers out to the full finish. This means the turning of a full portion of the corn product of our farms into the markets in some other form than that of corn itself, and this in turn signifies better prices for corn sold as corn, as well as a better price for that sold as beef, to say nothing of the figure it cuts in the matter of freight rates. Whenever the people of the corn belt lose sight of this string of facts in their practice they are ignorantly playing into the hands of their neighbors who have a cheaper grade of stuff to dispose of in the markets, but whose better efforts can more than compete with our poorer efforts. What is called the "warming up" process with two or three months on corn will never fill the bill. Open up the corn cribs, make an all winter's job of it, fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. It is the only thing that will answer.

Marfa New Era: The movement in cattle during the past ten days from and to Marfa station has been something out of the usual, and has kept Agent McCarthy and his force on the jump. One hundred and fifty carloads of cattle have been brought here for pasturage from Uvalde and adjacent counties. The cattle are in poor condition and the loss on the first two trainloads was fearful. Seventy head were lost out of the two trains, and every train since has contained more or less dead ones. The continued drouth in the lower counties makes it impossible to winter these cattle there, and they could not move them until after November 1. There were 45 cars belonging to M. Half, which will be wintered in the Williams pasture; 80 carloads were bought by J. T. Fenley, and will be kept in the Fenley pasture; the balance of the 150 cars are the property of Mr. Blackaller, of Uvalde, and Allen & Moor of Clen, Texas. The Blackaller cattle will be wintered in the Merrill pasture near Fort Davis, and the Allen & Moore stock will be taken care of by Dr. Fineley & Sons, at the old Dolan ranch.

Alpine Avalanche: This section has had comparatively no loss of stock the past few years, but it has been several years since we have had as favorable season as the present, and this too when many of the eastern counties have almost entirely played out for range. There was plenty of rain all through the summer and fall, making plenty of water and grass, and the heavy snow of last week was just all that could be required for the finishing touch, causing the many springs in the mountains to run boldly throughout the winter, furnishing plenty of water for stock until late next spring. Every day people are shipping their stock up here from the lower country for range. Last spring, and in fact, all year, many cattle have been shipped from here to market, and the cattle

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hat are being shipped in this winter will not stock the range much heavier than usual. The cattle that are at present being shipped off to the different markets from this point are said to be better than any shipped since '85. Cattlemen are in good spirits and think prices will be way up next spring, when they will be able to ship many thousands of fat cattle off to market.

Texas Cattle in Quarantine.

The quarantine restriction on Texas cattle terminated November 30. It became operative February 15, last, and between those dates receipts were 569,331 head and 75,650 calves, consisting of 23,246 cars. Last year during the same period 630,511 cattle and 60,170 calves were received. Thus while the cattle for this season decreased 61,180 head, the calves show an increase of 5180. Of the 23,246 cars received slaughterers got 4874, as follows: Morris, 2399; Swift, 1452; Armour, 1013. The commission firms handled 18,552 cars. The Chicago and Alton brought in more than any other road, the number of head being 187,163, against 159,909 the previous year. The Wabash carried 158,227, against 160,716 in 1892. Of the entire receipts calves made up 11.7 per cent, while in 1892 the percentage was 8.7. The heaviest month during the season was July, when receipts were 102,279 head, exclusive of calves. The largest month last year was September, with 156,230 head, the biggest month on record. Receipts were more evenly distributed this season than ever before. Early in the season supplies were unusually heavy, but showed a falling off during the heaviest part of the year. Considering the drouth in Texas and other contingencies which worked against the cattle interests, the season's crop shows up pretty well. Of course it must be remembered that many Texas cattle were received outside of the quarantine line, a careful estimate placing the number since February 15 at 46,000 head.

Texas cattle receipts for the year 1893 and comparisons with 1892:

ROAD	1893		1892	
	Cattle.	Calves	Cattle.	Calves
C. & A.	187,163	45,715	159,909	28,348
C. B. & Q.	68,890	5,502	106,557	7,170
Santa Fe	82,922	1,708	118,746	2,440
St. Paul	4,053	...	7,539	...
Rock Island	60,544	3,696	48,930	1,182
Ills. Central	7,532	1,104	27,729	4,434
Wabash	158,227	17,925	160,710	16,596
C. & N. W.	72	...
C. & G. W.	313	...
Totals	569,331	75,650	630,511	60,170

NUMBER OF CARS FOR YEAR 1893.

MONTH.	Chicago & Alton.	C. B. & Q.	Santa Fe.	St. Paul.	Rock Island.	Illinois Central.	Wabash.
Feb-Mch	802	10	45	...	22	63	628
April	655	83	87	...	27	95	533
May	918	217	56	19	25	30	851
June	1,281	204	219	16	225	44	1,571
July	1,442	267	814	...	732	37	920
August	700	357	854	67	553	24	490
Sept.	621	212	692	58	309	11	597
Oct.	665	690	319	3	188	2	722
Nov.	868	633	178	1	360	7	327
Total	7,932	2,743	3,214	164	2,440	313	6,619

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 laying out half 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.

Do You Want to Exchange?

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

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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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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Bad roads, lighter loads.
Smooth shoes on icy roads are dangerous.
If you wash mud off the hoeses' legs be sure to wipe them dry.
Directum, 2:05½, has only one more record to beat—Nancy Hanks, 2:04.
Sleighting may be fun for the boys and girls, but is often death on the horse..
Blankets will save extra feed but extra feed will never be a substitute for blankets.
Not too warm, but a comfortable, even temperature is what is wanted in the stable.
Sudden changes in the temperature are harder on horses than continued severe weather.
Fantasy (3), 2:08¾, is a new aspirant for the trotting crown. She will be dangerous next year.
Three of Electioneer's get have beaten 2:09—Arion, 2:07¾; Sunol, 2:08½, and Palo Alto, 2:08¾.
Sleep on the bare floor without cover if you want to know how your hoeses feel without bedding.
Do not break the young horses' constitution and destroy their ambition when breaking them to harness.
Barns were never intended for hen houses. It is a sign of a very careless farmer to see the chickens in the stable.
Put a thermometer in the stable. It may suggest some changes in the weather-boarding. It may also save some corn.
Better do without an overcoat than let your horses go without blanket. You can sit by the fire while they are shivering at a post outside.
Your straw will turn into better manure and do it quicker if you put lots of it into horse stalls every day. The additional manural value will pay for the trouble of putting it there. The comfort to the horses will be all clear gain.
It would be more humane to hitch some men to racks in the streets and put the horses in good stables than to allow some of the loafers to freeze the poor animals while they themselves are "swapping yarns" and drinking bad whisky in the bar rooms.
At Holton, Kan., recently, Pansy McGregor reduced the world's yearling trotting record, held by Princess Clara, to 2:25½. The mile was made against a strong wind and in a cold rain.
Harry Wilkes, 2:12½, has a new producing daughter out of Sallie L., dam of Wyoming, 2:30. Harry Wilkes got less than ten living foals before being gelded, and out of that number he has four producing daughters and two producing sons.
The October running races of the Kentucky Association's meeting at Lexington proved highly successful. The weather was excellent, the track good and safe, and the attendance large. The association has made money this year, which is something it has not done for many past meetings.
Greenlander, the premier at Augustus Sharpe's Shady Side Farm, Louisville, has gained many new laurels this season, having reduced his record from 2:15½ to 2:12, lowered the two-mile record from 4:34½ to 4:32, going each mile in 2:16½ and besides has added six new performers to his 2:30 list.
The free-for-all race at Lexington, Ky., October 11, which was won by Directum, proved the fastest four-hat trotting contest ever decided on an American track. Never before was there such a magnificent succession of heats put in by contestants in a trotting free-for-all, and it must stand in turf history as the most brilliant race ever trotted by to this time. The stallion race record is now 2:08.
A horse of spirit will always appreciate kind treatment on the part of the groom. The man who never asks a horse to "stand over" in the stall without an accompanying kick or blow, and who cannot harness a

horse without giving a blow with the halter strap or a kick with the foot, accompanied by an angry volley of "cuss words" whenever the horse happens to move, ought to be incontinently "fired" from the stable.
If one-half the pains were taken to develop speed at the walk that is now taken to develop the trotting gait the practical value of our work horses could be doubled within the next twenty years. And right here is a chance for something practical in the way of horse-breeding and management in which every farmer and every farmer's boy can participate.
An Oklahoma merchant caselessly allowed a few castor beans to get mixed with his oats. He probably thought nothing of it at the time, and sold the oats to a stable keeper. Several of the horses to which the grain was fed sickened and died. Veterinary surgeons said it was the result of eating castor beans. The stable keeper sued for damages and the careless grain dealers were compelled, by order of the court, to pay \$550.
Few breeders in any section of the country feed their trotting stock more liberally than Mr. Corbett, proprietor of San Mateo Ranch, California. As soon as his brood mares begin to "spring bag" he begins to give them grain, and when the foal is old enough to eat, both dam and foal get liberal rations of grain, even if running in a lot where the grass is up to their eyes. The result is early maturing youngsters that can stand up and fight races.

The 2:14¾ of Greenlander to wagon at Terre Haute, breaking the previous record at that way of going, Allerton's 2:15; the 2:22 of the yearling pacing filly Rosedale, by Sidney 2:19¾, at Stockton, and the three heats of the stallion Steve Whipple over the same track in 2:12¼, 2:12 and 2:12. Directum's mile at Hartford recently in 2:08 was also a fine one and broke the trotting record of the famous Charter Oak track, while Flying Jib's mile in 2:06¾ upon the same day equaled that of Johnston, paced there in 1889.

Mascot has been in seven races this year, not counting the dash race of a mile which he lost to Saladin at Kirkwood, Del., in 2:05¾, to-wit: Pittsburg, July 13, won in straight heats, 2:09¾, 2:10¾, 2:16; Detroit, July 21, won in 2:04½, 2:06½, 2:07½; Buf-fato, lost to Hal Pointer in 2:06½, 2:06, 2:09; Fort Wayne, lost to Roy Wilkes and Prima Donna; Pittsburg, September 22, won in straight heats in 2:08½, 2:11½, 2:09¾; Baltimore, October 3, won in straight heats in 2:10, 2:09¾, 2:09; and lost at Fleetwood to Directum.

Trotting bred pacers are going very fast this season. For instance, Flying Jib, 2:04, by Algona; Robert J., 2:05¾, by Hartford; Roy Wilkes, 2:06½, by Adrian Wilkes; Manager, 2:06¾, by Nutwood; Will Kerr, 2:07½, by Ethan Wilkes; Ontonian, 2:07½, by Shadeland Onward; May Marshall, 2:08¼, by Billy Wilkes; Coastman, 2:08½, by Bourbon Wilkes; Barney, 2:08¾, by Barney Wilkes; Crawford, 2:09, by Favorite Wilkes; Diablo, 2:09½, by Charles Derby; Laura T., 2:09¾, by Al West; Prima Donno, 2:09¾, by Betterton; Atlantic King, 2:09¾, by Atlantic.

Flora S., by Dexter Prince, is described as a "cantankerous critter," if there ever was one. She is out of a mustang mare, and all the whims and peculiarities of that tribe are bundled up in her, and tied with a knot that never slips a trifle. She is undoubtedly the homeliest mare that ever appeared in company. If put up at auction where her speed was unknown, Flora S. might bring \$20. She is small, raw-boned, ewe-necked, and is as homely a roan as ever stood on four legs. She is mean tempered, but fast, and her record 2:8¾, is at least four seconds slower than her capacity. She refuses nine times out of ten to leave her stall head first, but has to be backed out, and

during the act will manage to split three or four boards that line her stall and tear off one or more shoes before getting out of doors. When the harness is put on two men stand at her head, and two more fasten the straps. The whole force is required to get her hitched, and then after the driver gets in the groom has to lead her to the track by means of a halter, which he removes while she is jogging up the stretch. Flora has a decided aversion to being driven up the track to the scoring point, but when her head is turned the right way she seems to be suddenly imbued with a demonlike desire to get there first. She has staying qualities, as her long distance races have shown.

In the endeavor to produce extreme size, says an intelligent observer, draft-horse breeders have placed themselves in much the same position the breeders of trotting horses found themselves in after they had thrown all other considerations aside in an endeavor to produce speed. In the light harness horse speed is a most valuable qualification, but it must be accompanied by good indiduelity and a certain degree of beauty if it is to become valuable for any other purpose than racing; and size likewise is extremely desirable in draft horses, but it should be united with the symmetry of form and cleanliness of limb that goes to make the rather indescribable quality called high finish in horses.
A representative of the JOURNAL while in Dallas attending the Buford, Tarleton and J. B. Perry sale of trotting horses, was shown ten colts all the get of Electrite, Col. Henry Exall's royally bred son of Electioneer. The colonel has just cause to be proud of these youngsters. They would grace with honor any breeding establishment in the world, and if brought in a show ring, it would be a difficult matter to find ten colts by one sire that could beat them. Col. Exall says one of these at seven months of age hitched to a light skeleton wagon showed a 3:20 gait. The JOURNAL is glad to see such men as him embark in the trotting horse business, and is satisfied he will make a success of it. Col. Exall's recent purchases at the Dallas horse sale proves he knows a good thing when he sees it, and don't give it a chance to slip through his fingers.
A blacksmith in Holton, Kas., has invented a horse shoe which very nearly fills a modern need. It is an aluminum-flanged shoe, with a band encircling the foot about two inches high. The band is connected with the main part of the shoe by braces. It is opened and drawn up by means of a screw located at the front of the foot. It is opened and the foot is placed in position. It is then screwed up and the horse is ready for racing. For horses with quarter cracks and bad feet, such as Little Albert has, it ought to save the feet and enable them to win races. The shoe can be taken off after the race, or, in case of a quarter crack, it can be drawn up and left so. It comes nearer being a protection that coincides with the objects of nature than any shoe yet invented.
A little tabulation showing the work of two-year-old trotting fillies during the last six years will be of interest just now when the Texas-bred filly Lena Hill has stepped a mile in a race in 2:12¾:

Year. Name. Rec. Sire. Rec.
1887. Irma.....2:24¾. Nutwood.....2:18¾
1891. Alice Wilkes. 2:22¾. Gambetta Wilkes.2:22
1892. Lottie Loraine 2:16¾. Gambetta Wilkes.2:22
1893. Lena Hill.....2:12¾. W. M. Hill.....2:20

Every one of these champions among the two-year-old pacing fillies for the last six years is by a trotter with a record better than 2:23, and these stallions are trotting-bred trotters as well, each tracing direct in the male line to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. More than all this the dams of two of the four fillies in the above list were by trotting stallions with records that also traced direct to Hambletonian in the male line—Onward, 2:25¾, and Happy Medium, 2:32½. The dams of the other two, Lottie Loraine and Lena Hill, are by Garrard Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, and Octoroon, a pacer. Trotting blood dominates the pacing world.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, it is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.
Effective, November 1, 1893.
Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Mineral Wells 7:30 a. m.	Arrive Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Leave Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Arrive Mineral Wells 12:55 p. m.
Sunday Only.			
Leave Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m.	Arrive Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Leave Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Arrive Mineral Wells 12:30 p. m.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Highbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.
Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
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Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—
Kansas City
—TO—
Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

WITH Dining Cars Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway —AND— Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast AND EASTERN POINTS.

4 Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha. 4

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with the "TIFFIN" Machine, than with any other.



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LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY If your local dealer does not keep Paddock's Angler's Outfits send stamp for catalogue to PADDOCK & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

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

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas.

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 19.

Capt. Shepard has gone to Buchel county to fence a new pasture.

Jerome Harris says it costs from \$10 to \$12 to fatten a steer on meal and hulls.

The talk is out that there will be some lively trading at the Austin live stock meeting next month.

Considering the actual amount of cow trading lately, there has been a large amount of cow trade talk.

Late sales of cattle in San Patricio county reported at \$16 for grown steers, \$10 for cows and \$4 for calves.

If Col. J. L. Pennington really did say that 70 per cent less cattle than last year are being fed this year in Texas, I am curious to know upon what he bases the calculation.

Judge Clamp is back from a week's stay in Kinney county. Says there is no loss of cattle to speak of yet, and that if the remainder of the winter is mild as it has been thus far, there will be little loss. Reports sheep wintering well.

An exchange correspondent says a neighbor has killed Johnson grass by pasturing three years with hogs and cattle, that no sign of the grass is visible. Doubtless when he tries to cultivate that ground again he will know more about Johnson grass, and how pasturing may "scotch," but not kill it.

The chicken paper has found out that "Old Sol" will knock a strawberry patch galley west in this part of the state, and how do you suppose that paper proposes to remedy the difficulty? It tells the ranchman to build a shed over his strawberry patch! Would'n't it be cheaper to hold an umbrella over it? Great Scott! Did I ever have anything to do with that paper?

I have had not a little to say about a cattle shortage in Texas. I really believe that there is such a thing, but here comes the chicken paper and claims that the supply of cattle is 60 per cent short of five years ago. I'm afraid I'll have to have help to hold that paper down. It is not exactly a "sooner," in fact, it is more inclined to be a "later," but when it does get strung out the trail is too narrow for it.

How shall we account for the shortage in young steers? Beside the cows that have been sent to the shanties, think of the calves that have gone out to market. We have robbed the branding iron and the bone yard to fill the maw of the nest mongers and pay our dues to old 12 per cent. And are we about to go to the bat awhile ourselves? It begins to look that way, unless the Wilson bill becomes a law, and the Latin Americans go to unloading dressed stuff upon us.

Mr. S. A. Hough, Edwards county, represented that county, and the county town of Rock Springs, in a suit involving the validity of the town site, was here looking after the case in the Federal court, in which court the case was decided in favor of Mr. Hough's clients. He says that sheep are wintering finely, and that out on the divide, where they have easy access to water, cattle are also doing well. But down in the canons, near permanent water, where the

during the summer, Mr. Hough says there will certainly be more or less loss, depending largely upon the severity of the winter. Mr. Hough says that some little attention is paid to farming in the valleys of Edwards county, and when the seasons are at all favorable, with uniformly satisfactory results. In fact, he says that he has seen some remarkable crops grown out there, considering the care and culture, or rather lack of care and culture, given to the crops. Says he has seen pretty fair corn grown, where the ground had not been broken at all, but only a furrow ran for the grain, which was covered by another furrow, and where the crops received no cultivation whatever.

Col. George W. Littlefield of Austin was over for a day or two last week. Reports the feeding steers in the Austin country doing well, and says that the experiments of Bob Hill and Dr. Oatman, in feeding sorghum ensilage, with cotton meal, are being watched with great interest by feeders. Col. Littlefield thinks that the results of meal feeding will do Texas a great deal of good, not only on account of the fat it puts on the cattle, but as well, by attracting the attention of people the world over, to the grand and cheap feed resources of our state.

Maj. Lewis, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, was in town this week, and as is my custom, I overhauled him for some information that I might cosmography into fillin' for the JOURNAL. Beside the particular sort of knowledge which he needs in his business, Maj. Lewis knows lots of other things, and is always ready to "give down" to a newspaper man. For instance he knows more about cattle feeding than lots of people who are feeding cattle, and is always on the look out for something new on the subject. This time he had lately copied in his mem book, a table from a late bulletin issued by the experiment station of the United States department of agriculture, giving a comparison the feed value in protein and fat of the various mill feeds, including cotton seed meal and hulls. I was aware that cotton seed products ranked high up in the list, but was surprised to find that in the above most important food elements, they not only head the list but stand so far ahead as to hardly leave the other stuff "in it," at all. Maj. Lewis has been to see Dr. Oatman of Travis county, who is feeding cotton meal and ensilage, and this the major thinks is the ideal beef ration, as the ensilage seems to counteract all tendency of the cotton meal to injure the cattle. Beside Dr. Oatman raises five tons of sugar cane to the acre, handles it green into the silo, and says the major "what could be cheaper?" and echo answers "what?" Maj. Lewis says that cattle shipping will be light till about the 20th of January, as the people, prior to that date will live largely upon game, poultry, etc. Beside he says there are, just now, some millions of people, more or less, who are not living on much of anything, and until the wheels of industry begin to hum again the effect of this under consumption be felt by the meat market. But Maj. Lewis is an optimist, and bad as things look, gets an occasional glimpse of the silver lining. He told me a lot of other interesting things, but he talks so confounded fast, that I let some of it get away. I was afraid to pull a pencil for fear it might rattle him, and spoil a good interview.

Goodnight's Park.

Col. Charles Goodnight was in the city recently and entertained a number of friends and others who gathered around the stove in the hotel office, for a long time with stories and anecdotes concerning the old days when the Indians were here, when the fastest means of transportation was by schooner a la Llano Estacado. After talking until he grew almost weary, the colonel stopped to get his breath and Uncle Bill Hittson asked if he still had his buffalo up there.

twenty-four head of buffalo and they are increasing slowly. Also have seventeen elk and I don't know just how many deer, antelope and such. The park comprises about 640 acres and has a wire fence of about fifteen wires and ten feet high around it. It's almost worth a stranger's life to go inside, but the buffalo and elk know who belong there and who don't and only make war on strangers and dogs. The railroad is near by and a tramp decided one day to call on me and being rather averse to going around, climbed the fence and came across the park, or rather partly across it, but an old buffalo bull helped him get out and didn't do it very gently, either. Another time, a wagon load of people, mostly women, were driving through. A dog was following along behind; the buffalo thought his dogship was a wolf and wanted to kill him. They surrounded the wagon and stopped the procession. When the men from the ranch got out to them the buffalo were about to tear the wagon to pieces in trying to get at the dog which had taken refuge beneath it. I've had some of these animals fifteen years and would not sell them at all. Buffalo Bill would have given me \$1000 each for the buffalo but I didn't sell them and won't. "How many cattle have you now, colonel?"

"I have no cattle at all, except possibly about 3000 thoroughbreds. I started a thoroughbred herd fifteen years ago and have imported from the old country nearly seventy bulls that are as fine as can be found anywhere. My cattle are all good ones and are doing well."

The Goodnight park is free to the public and the genial colonel is always glad to show visitors what he has. Anyone traveling over the Denver road will be well repaid in stopping to see it.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Come or Write.

50,000 acres, lower country, alternate sections, at \$1 per acre, third cash, balance long time at 8 per cent, with the state sections leased; would make a splendid cow ranch.

Lower country, solid body, 35,000 acres, mostly fine farm land, in the line of railroad development, and for present use or speculation a genuine snap, at \$1.25 per acre, easy terms. Might take some good city property as part payment on this tract. \$16,000 general merchandise and town property for land in South or West Texas.

Good paying San Antonio hotel business for merchandise or land.

Some bargains in farm, fruit and garden lands on the Texas coast.

Good business and some black land farms; all free and clear for tract of land suitable for stock farm, near Austin, San Antonio or Houston.

Some fine improved San Antonio property to exchange for ranch.

Some extra good improved horse stock to exchange for land or cattle.

Some good San Antonio property to exchange for land.

Steers, stock cattle and sheep for sale.

If you want to buy, sell or trade anything I am liable to do you good. Office over Frost's bank, San Antonio, Tex.

R. R. CLARIDGE.

Two for the Price of One.

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

LITERARY NOTES.

The continued popularity of the expensively made magazine even in these hard times is attested by the fact that the usual edition of the Christmas Harper's has been exhausted, and that a second edition is being printed.

The January Harper's Magazine which will appear on the 22nd inst., will count among its attractive features the first part of Mr. George du Maurier's novel, "Trilby," with his own illustrations. The concluding paper describing and illustrating Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks's journey across Persia by caravan; "The West and East Ends of London," by Richard Harding Davis; a short story of New York life, by Mr. Brander Matthews; and a tale of the wild west, by Mr. Owen Wister, called "Balaam and Pedro." The hero of the last named sketch is a spirited Wyoming horse with a cruel master.

The Christmas number of Harper's Bazar, published December 16, contains "The Picture of Angeline," by Eva Wilder McGlasson, with an illustration by A. B. Frost; "Christmas Geese," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, a humorous and striking story of the season, illustrated by J. McDonald; "Our Sunday at Haworth," a sketch by Marion Harland, describing a recent visit to the home of the Brontes; "Christmas Gifts for Old and Young," by Clare Bunce, fully illustrated; and an admirable Christmas miscellany. The fashion articles and designs are as usual, strong and full of variety.

Mr. George du Maurier's novel, "Trilby," which will begin in the January Harper's is said to surpass in interest his "Peter Ibbetson." It deals with the fortunes of three English art students in Paris, and the setting is the Latin quarter of the 'Fifties. The heroine is a model of mingled Irish and Scotch extraction, and whose name gives the title to the story.

The January Harper's Magazine will contain an important illustrated article on recent discoveries in Egypt and Chaldea, which go far toward settling the origin of civilization. The author is Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, lecturer on antiquities in University college, Oxford.

In a Journalist's Sanctum.

Perhaps no library is more carefully selected than the working library of a newspaper. There is no telling what the next hour will bring forth in the world of news, and yet a newspaper must be prepared to accept everything that comes along. Naturally its library contains books for work, not for show or mental diversion.

For that reason the volumes on the shelves are largely books of reference, biography, history, geography, science, arts and statistics. The selection must cover so much ground that any question submitted can either be answered in a few minutes, or after the further searchings suggested by some printed authority in the newspaper library.

There is one work, however, that is invaluable to the newspaper man—the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica. No work of reference is handled as often, no other volumes are opened as frequently, and no other product of the publisher's art is valued as highly as that epitome of the world's knowledge—the revised edition of Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the work which we are offering our readers for 10 cents a day, and the payment lasts for only ninety days.

This paper goes on the principle that what is best for itself is good for its friends. It knows and thoroughly appreciates the value of the Britannica, and when it ascertained that it could place the twenty volumes in the hands of its readers for 10 cents a day, it gladly put out its famous Encyclopedia proposition. This greatest of all reference libraries, which you may now obtain for \$1 down and 10 cents a day, will before long be out of your reach. Don't lose this opportunity.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Xmas Holiday Excursion.

HOUSTON, TEX., Nov. 25.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Please see my circular letter of the 6th inst., and Christmas Holiday Excursion Flies sent therewith. The territory to which excursion tickets will be on sale having been extended, I desire that the public be informed that round trip tickets will be on sale at all stations on these lines, on December 19, 20 and 21, good for return any time within 30 days, from date of sale, to all points in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, (south of Charleston, Staunton, Richmond and Norfolk) and to all points south of these points,—that is, all territory east of the Mississippi river, south of St. Louis and the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and south of the Cincinnati and Ohio railroad; also to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and New Orleans.
L. J. PARKS,
A. G. P. & T. A., Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway.

American Berkshire Association.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 12, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of this association will be held at the Leland hotel, Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, January 17, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and to attend to such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.
JNO. G. SPRINGER, Secretary.

From Grimes County.

IOLA, TEX., Dec. 14.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Live stock of all kinds are doing well in this part of Grimes county. I am glad you have reduced the price of the JOURNAL to \$1 a year. I will take it as long as I am in the business.
J. C. CHANEY.

Col. Wiley Resigns.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., Dec. 14.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Please change my address to this place instead of Colorado City. I have resigned the management of the Magnolia Land and Cattle company, and John A. Lee succeeds me. I am not leaving Texas for good, but will in future operate a small ranch of my own in the North Panhandle country.
A. A. WILEY.

Godair, Harding & Co's., Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, ILLS., Dec. 12.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
The past week's receipts of Texas cattle have been insignificant compared with former runs though naturally not many Texas cattle are expected at this season of the year. Our senior member, W. H. Godair, after traveling extensively over the state and giving the closest attention to the cattle situation has deduced the result that at 80 points the number of cattle being fed would fall 30 per cent short of last year's crop. The computed number being fed at these points is 121,000 head. The territory investigated embraced an area extending 100 miles west from the Fort Worth and Denver road and 75 miles north and south of Texas and Pacific, extending west from Fort Worth. The shortage, of course is due largely to the recent drouth. So far as Mr. Godair's experience went it is safe to say that most of the cattle in the cotton district are being fed for January and February markets. Feeders this year commenced operations a little earlier than usual because grass was scarce and many had to take this step to save their cattle from starvation. Not many fed cattle are coming here now, what do arrive sell at comparatively good prices for this time of the year. Slaughterers have been handling a good many fed steers, Morris being the leading one. We expect receipts for the next thirty days to be too short to cause much fluctuations in values. Fed steers sold at \$3 00@3 75, mostly at \$3 10@3 25, and a few grassers have changed hands at \$2 50@2 75; a good many cows sold at \$1 75@2 40, and calves went at \$2 00@3 75. The bulk of the 1100 and 14 lb native cattle are selling at \$3 65@4 50, with choice to extra at \$5 40@6 25.

Sheep—The general condition of the sheep market has not been improved any during the past week. Receipts were too liberal, and, unless the quality was superior, sales were hard to make at low figures. No Texas sheep of any consequence were received. Some fed Mexicans averaging 96 lbs sold at \$3.50; common to fair natives sold at \$1 50@2 50; good to choice, \$2 50@3 40; lambs, \$3 00@4 75.

The above letter was intended for last week's JOURNAL, but was unavoidably left out.—[ED.]

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies

WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to

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WACO, TEXAS.

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Best On Earth.

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S. H. COWAN,
Attorney-at-Law.

General attorney Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office, Hendricks building.

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Is unequalled for House, Barn, Factory or Out buildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron. It is ready for use, and easily applied by anyone. Send stamp for sample, and state size of roof. EXCELSIOR PAINT AND ROOFING COMPANY, 155 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

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

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TREATS IMPOTENCY Sterility and all Nervous and Blood diseases. STRICTURES treated without cutting or pain and Syphilis positively and permanently cured. MEDICINE furnished free in all cases. Office No. 349 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no pain; no surgery; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 5290, New York City, N. Y.

Holiday Excursions.

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

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YOU CAN GAIT YOUR HORSE

in Running Walk, Fox or Dog Trot or Single Foot, either gait by using PROF. WHITSEL'S Saddle Gait Methods. No hobbling or anything to injure a horse in the slightest manner. Anyone can handle the methods. \$50.00 in case of failure if properly applied. Not necessarily any expense after you have purchased the method. Methods cheap. Write for particulars and testimonials.

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Trotting-Horse Breeders' Journal.
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Railway Company.

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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the great
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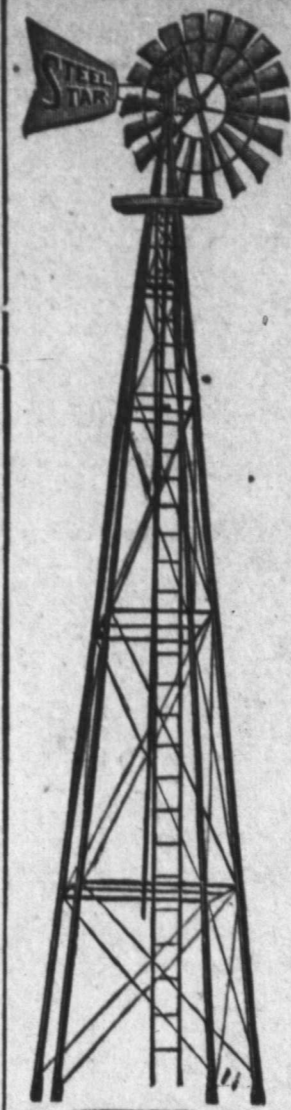
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For full information address
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Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

A CHRISTMAS TRIP

—TO THE—
"OLD HOME"
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Southeastern States
HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

—VIA—
The Texas & Pacific Ry.,

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

—AND ALL POINTS IN THE—
SOUTHEAST

—TO—
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE
AND INDIANAPOLIS.

—ARE AUTHORIZED FOR—
December 19, 20 21, 1893.

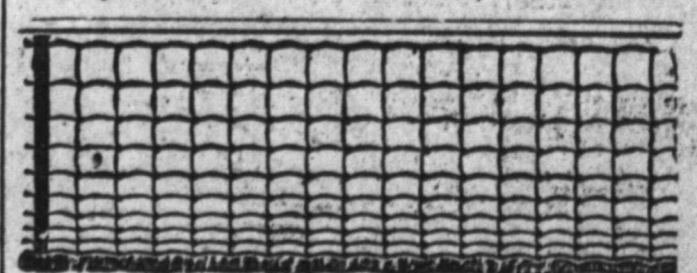
Tickets will be sold on above dates limited for return 30 days and at the remarkably low rate of
One Fare for the Round Trip.

Remember the Texas and Pacific railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis and gives unequalled double daily train service to any of the above points, making close connection with all diverging lines.

Regular and Special Trains will Carry
Free Reclining Chair Cars

—AND—
Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

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



After Tennyson.

"Break! Break! Break!
And murder my stock," said he
"Oh, 'twould bankrupt a saint, to utter
The thoughts that arise in me."
"Right here, if I live till next spring,
Page Woven Wire Fence you will see,
For the money I've lost on barb wire,
Will never come back to me."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

SHEEP AND WOOL

We are now coming to the season of wet, cold and miserable weather, and sheep farmers who do not take some extra precautions in the care of their flocks will find that they have to pay for it at the final reckoning. Many an otherwise excellent fleece of wool will in April or May next tell as plainly as words could the tale of irregular attention through the winter. It is well to remember that the sheep will not be the only sufferers through this, as their loss will also be yours. Regular feeding and protection from inclement weather are needed to make a good growth of wool and strong, healthy lambs. An expert wool handler, when buying your clip next spring, will tell very nearly how you have handled the flock between grass and grass. If the care has not been even, and constantly of the best, there will be weak spots in the fiber, and the wool in which these are found will not bring as much by a large percentage as will a good, sound, even product. You should have ample sheep barns, and the flock should be housed in these in stormy weather and fed there. These structures need not cost much money, and they will save immensely in feed and profit you in a larger and better product of wool and mutton. If you are in the business of growing very early lambs, you must have also a place for a fire. The little fellows need warmth and careful coddling to make of them that valuable commodity known as hothouse lambs.

A New Experiment in Sheep Raising.

Rural Canadian.

The government of the United States is trying an experiment in the introduction into that country of the broad-tailed sheep of Asia—an experiment which will be watched with some interest in Canada. The broad-tailed sheep has from time immemorial been

the common sheep of Syria, and in fact of the whole west of Asia. Its wool is long and coarse; the product of a shearing is, at any rate in the animals reared in the more northerly westerly mountainous portions of the Levant, about 6 to 7 pounds. These "Astrakans," like all the broad-tailed variety of the east are noted for their tails. A large portion of the fat which goes to make the bodies of other sheep, in the broad-tailed varieties goes to the tail, which in some instances weighs a quarter, or even a third as much as the body of the animal, and is so heavy as sometimes to require an appliance to hold it up. The fat of the tail is said to be better for cooking purposes than butter, and when cooked with the mutton from the body is said to give it a delicious flavor. At any rate the tail is in demand by beasts of prey who sometimes take it and leave the tailless sheep to escape, and in the market the tail brings a higher price than the rest of the carcass. The body, without the tail, of the best broad-tailed sheep averages about 90 pounds; the layers of fat on them, and therefore while perhaps while not so well adapted for export to England, might meet the needs of the market on this continent, where fat mutton is not much in demand. The novelty of having such sheep on our farms will at once attract general attention amongst farmers, but notwithstanding all advantages which may be claimed for the broad-tails and even what advantages they may really possess, there will probably be considerable difficulty through ignorance of how best to keep up the fatness of their tails, and also through the consumers being unacquainted with the best way of utilizing these tails in making the breed immediately popular.

Depressed Price of Sheep.

Industrial American.

All over the country the value of flocks has declined under the low price of wool. Late Chicago reports show that large num-

bers of sheep are being shipped to that market that do not sell for enough to pay freight. Sheep are down and every owner wants to sell, and no new men are showing up to buy. Breeders all want to start or stop at once; unfortunately this is one of the conditions that affects the live stock business of this country.

Twenty years ago everybody wanted Shorthorns, to-day even the farmers who must have a few cows for milk will keep scrubs in place of thoroughbreds which can be bought at beef prices. When Shorthorns went off, horses came on, and for a term of years any old hack, so it was standard bred, brought prices ranging from three figures to a fortune. Now trotters are a little off, and thoroughbreds are the coming equine breed.

Jersey cattle passed through a similar meteoric advance, to be followed by a fall with a dull leaden thud. Hogs are on the top wave, and breeding sows of the popular kinds sell for as much as a Shorthorn cow or a standard-bred trotter. Next year the hog men had better look out; \$6 for hogs, and only \$4 for the best export cattle, will cause pigs to be turned out like grains of wheat out of a threshing machine.

Why people should rush sheep to market while they are so low cannot be explained in any other way than that they have been struck with a panic. Mutton is becoming more popular each year in this country, and if the owners would turn their attention to producing both wool and mutton, there is no more profitable business to-day than breeding sheep.

The wise man will hold his sheep in times like these, and in a short time the pendulum will swing as far toward high prices as it does now toward low prices.

If lands are too high in the North to run sheep on, there are millions of acres of cheap lands all over the South admirably adapted to sheep breeding, where open winters reduce the period of winter feeding to less

than half that of many of the Northern states.

Under the increased tariff of the McKinley bill wool has continued to decline in value—the reverse effect from that its framers intended. Whether the coming congress retains a small duty on wool, or places it on the free list, breeding sheep will still be profitable.

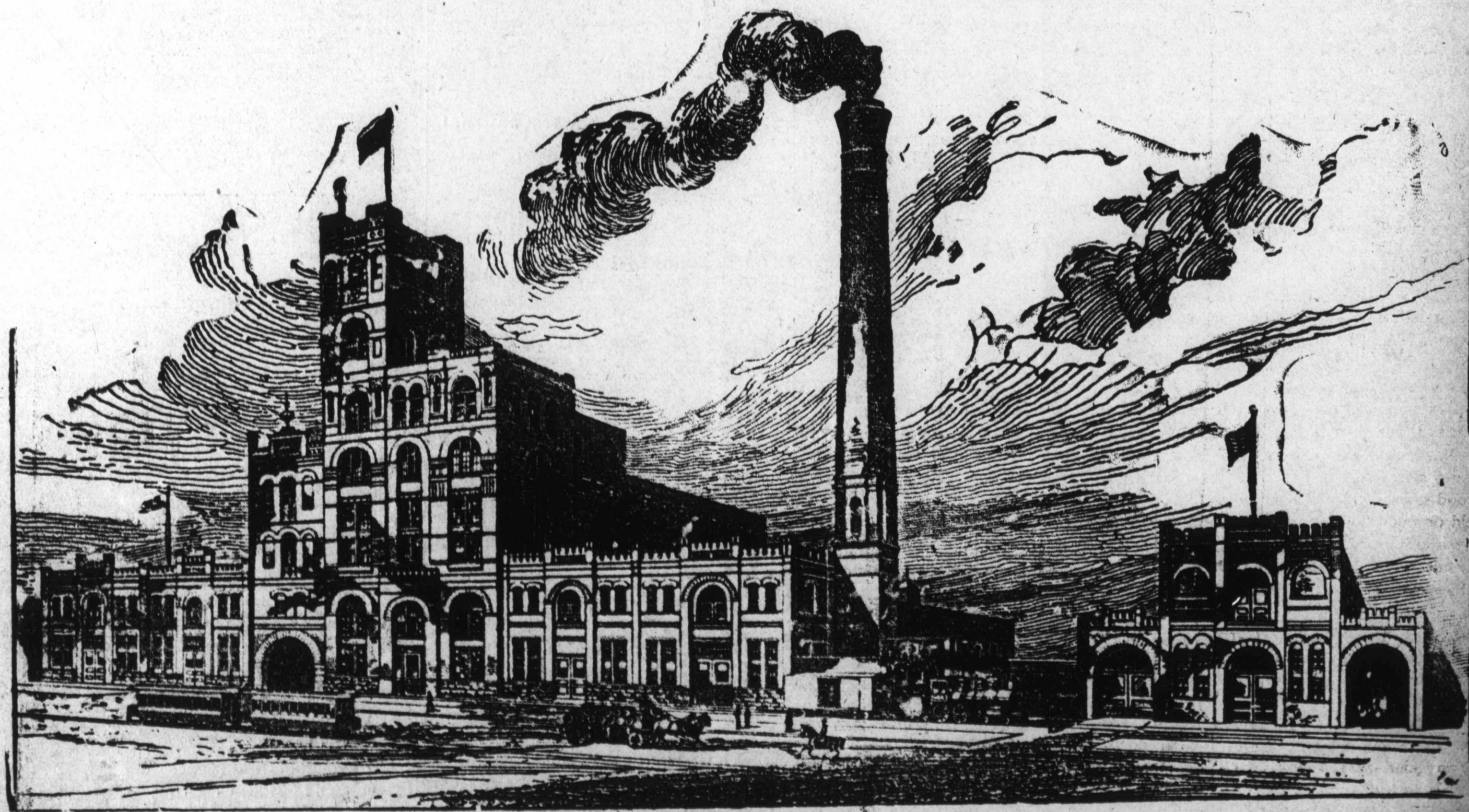
The Iowa Homestead has the following on the sheep outlook:

"There never was a time when the sheepmen of the West have been so stringently compelled to make a choice as to what will be the prime motive in growing sheep as at this time. Wool has tumbled in price to an extent unknown for years. Partisan papers are not helping matters any by their remarks to the sheep growers of the West. In their attempt to assist the sheep grower in his business they rather make matters worse. The man who has about made up his mind to purchase a few sheep will read what they say and give the contemplated enterprise up till the situation becomes more settled. Their course has not only frightened away many of the present growers of sheep, but has kept many others from embarking in the business.

Wool is very low in price, and it may not be any higher soon. The price of good mutton, however, keeps up well, notwithstanding the fact that many sheep are placed on the market poor in flesh, having been sent in anticipation of the further depression of the wool growing industry. Many sheepmen are selling out and will quit the business because of the low price of wool. They force their sheep on the market and sell them for less than their real value in order to effect a sale at all. When the sheep business again looks up, as it is bound to do, they will buy again at a higher price than that for which they sold. We advise sheep owners who do not expect to quit the business entirely to hold on to their flocks, buy the best mutton rams that can be had and continue in the business of growing mutton. It will pay."

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

TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

SWINE.

Feeding Swine.

R. H. McCready in National Stockman.

The pig is one of the most valuable of our domestic animals. That it has a reputation for a great many disagreeable habits is not its fault, but the blame rightly belongs to its keepers; and it is equally true that all the complaints regarding the unwholesomeness of its flesh are justly owing to the wretched methods of keeping swine rather than to any inherent badness of the meat itself. We need not say a word about how pigs are kept and fed; the manner of this is a by-word and a reproach, and has given the pig a character which could hardly be worse in any respect than it is. But if we were to keep our cows as we keep our pigs a dairy could be as disagreeable a thing as a hog and the cows would be as repulsive as wild hogs could be.

A wise course of feeding must begin at the birth, or even before that event in the care-feeding of the sow for some time previously. A continued course of grain feeding tends to produce a fevered condition and unhealthy appetite in the sow, and this compels her to devour the litter as soon as it is born.

Over-feeding is the bane of pig feeding. It injures the brood sow, makes the milk wholesome and produces disease in the pigs. A pig should never be fed so much as to have it leave food unconsumed. The milk of a brood sow should never be sour.

Before a slop made of grain is sour it will have produced some alcohol, and this heats the blood and injures the milk and the young pig. If he suffers all the evils or it, because whatever may be wrong in the system of a sow is almost always carried off in the milk. Over-feeding, too, is often the destruction of young pigs. It produces indigestion and thus causes the very common disorder of young pigs called blind staggers, which makes them go blind and round or hold their heads down and champ their jaws and foam at the mouth, which is really congestion of the brain or apoplexy.

Young pigs are most profitably fed on skimmed milk in small quantities often frequently. Half a pint at a time is plenty enough for a two weeks' old pig, and may be given four times a day. The trough should be shallow, large enough for one to get its share, and so made that the milk cannot be swallowed down too fast.

As a rule, all the food given to pigs should be sweet. As the animal gets older the food may be increased and a small quantity of boiled finely ground corn meal or wheat middlings may be added to the slop. Up to the weaning, which should be at four weeks old, the feeding should be gradually increased to two quarts daily of mixed milk and meal. The pig should weigh forty pounds.

After this if milk is scarce, or is worthless for other purposes the boiled meal may be given for another month or more, if the cooking is found too troublesome, the meal may be scattered in boiling water and left to cool. A pig ought to increase in weight one pound a day at least for the first months and one and one-half to two pounds a day after that.

Brood sows and boars exercise in a large field or wood lot is very desirable. When pigs are to be wintered over such high feeding is not profitable. A steady, moderate growth is sufficient and a small allowance of a pound or two of bran and oats or peas daily will keep them growing nicely. Clean, dry, wholesome shelter, with a good warm bed and pure water given in a way that it cannot be fouled are quite indispensable to the profitable feeding of swine.

Any one may guarantee escape from disease of any kind if these rules of feeding are observed. But if the pigs are fed on spoiled, decayed slops, rotten stuff of any kind, or beasts or carrion, and are kept in filth and given foul water to drink and are first starved and then gorged, they will not be profitable to the owner.

HORTICULTURE.

There is much to be said in favor of a wider development of horticulture among our farmers. The progress and development of a grain region can be closely estimated by watching the progress of its horticulture. The happiness and stability and best interests of a community are advanced by the liberal practice of this industry. Fruits and flowers are great civilizers, and we can not have too many of them.

Peaches in the Garden.

Practical Farmer.

The peach is such an excellent fruit, and the home product so much better than those had from market, that it is an incentive to everyone to grow it. There is a mistaken idea abroad that peaches will not do well except in certain localities. And we are further told to look at the trouble the peach growers of New Jersey and Delaware have, in keeping their trees healthy. Now I have looked on the trees in those states many a time, and in most cases, have not been surprised at all that the trees were unhealthy. They were starved to death in nearly every case. A few exceptions were, when the trees were in undrained ground. On the other hand, orchards are occasionally met with which have been well-fed and which were models of health. The peach is of great antiquity, its existence ante-dating any recorded history, and only of late years have the trees proved short-lived. That trees have been weakened by ill treatment seems probable, and propagation from these weakened trees has increased the trouble. Very many orchards in adjacent states have been planted in cleared woodland, in soil anything but rich, though the contrary opinion is mostly held. Woodlands have been feeding trees for many a year and very often is in the poorest possible condition to receive peach trees or any other trees, and very often is in the poorest possible condition to receive peach trees or any other trees, and very often the diseased appearance such trees put on soon after being planted, comes from the prosperity of the soil. The peach yellows is believed by many to be caused by a fungus at the root, and it is known that bits of decaying wood in the soil are great breeders of fungus. Many peach orchards in newly cleared ground look poorly. The trees make no growth worth speaking of and have a yellow look, even if their ailment be not the true yellows. What the peach wants and rarely gets, is rich food. There is abundant evidence of this to be seen in the small gardens of many city dwellings. Peach trees are there, vigorous and healthy which have been in their positions for over twenty years. In these city yards the soil is generally good. There is the means to enrich the soil if it needs it; and how the trees thrive and bear is astonishing. In many parts of Europe, where summer heat is lacking, peaches are grown trained fan-shaped to garden walls, planted to get the midday sun. Such trees are top-dressed with manure annually and they live and do well for from twenty to thirty years. If orchardists here would plant but the number of trees they can properly feed, and apply some manure every year, they would find their trees longer lived, and the fruit much better. Poverty of soil and overbearing are the chief causes of the decay of the peach. Those who have but small gardens and who can assure an abundance of food for them may safely set out a few trees without fearing future disappointment. The spring is the acknowledged time to set out peach trees to the best advantage, but where the work can be done in late summer, before the close of September, they may be set then. If the leaves are still on, which they probably will be, cut them off before planting. Early fall planted trees, fruit of any other kind, rarely fail to grow.

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



Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it straggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe, realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prompt to act, sure to cure

Grand Holiday Excursions

"COTTON BELT ROUTE,"

December 19, 20 and 21,

One Fare For The Round Trip, From all stations in Texas to

Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati,

Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Tickets good for return for 30 days from date of sale.

The "COTTON BELT ROUTE" will for this occasion run special excursion trains with

Through Coaches Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars,

From all points on its lines through without change to

Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta

and other points crossing the Mississippi on the magnificent steel cantilever bridge at Memphis. This being the only bridge across the Mississippi river south of St. Louis, definitely settles any question as to the quickest and safest route to and from THE ENTIRE SOUTHEAST. Your ticket agent can give you all the particulars, and will arrange your trip via Memphis, and the Cotton Belt route, at no greater cost than via the "ferry transfer" gateways.

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

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

General or local Agents. \$75 Ladies or g. n. 5 week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer, Washes all dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bri. h. polished dishes, and the rest. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no mess. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

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

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



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

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars. The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

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

THE KATY REACHES

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

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

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

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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

W. G. CRUSH JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Ag't., M., K. & T. Ry Co. of Tex. M., K. & T. Ry System DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS MO.

"SUNSET ROUTE,"

Southern Pacific,

[Atlantic System.]

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

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

N. Y. T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. Railways.

Fast Freight Line.

Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freight from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch. We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,
407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick.
FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

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

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Before the JOURNAL again greets its readers the joyful day of Christmas will have been celebrated all over the world where the Christian religion is known. The JOURNAL cannot greet its readers in this, its Christmas number, as it would like, with a largely increased paper, finely illustrated and displayed, one that would be a present and a souvenir of the season, but can bid one and all a hearty "Merry Christmas" and wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all.

A review of the year's business for the live stock and agricultural interests would show that the men engaged in these industries had gone through many reverses, been sorely tried by hard times, but withal had weathered the storm in much better shape than many other classes of people. For the future we have promise of better times, and the JOURNAL sincerely hopes such will be the case.

To our advertising patrons we wish much happiness, and may the dying year of 1894, twelve months hence, find them enjoying increased prosperity.

To our subscribers we extend the same sincere wishes, and hope we may be able by expending all our time on the JOURNAL to make it even more popular than ever. (This applies to those only who are paid up. To the delinquents, we wish all the tortures of mind and body that can be put upon them.)

A merry, merry Christmas and a happy, happy New Year.

THE NUMBER OF CATTLE IN TEXAS.

The National Live Stock Reporter, under the above heading has the following to say: Texas being the nursery of the cattle business there is always an amount of speculation concerning the number of cattle in that state. There is no count or estimate which is recent or exact, and the only guide of any value is the assessment roll which is based upon a January rendition, and the total is available at the comptroller's office about nine months later. By courtesy of the comptroller of the state of Texas the National Live Stock Reporter is enabled to publish the following figures.

Assessment of cattle in Texas:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1870.....	3,651,316	1882.....	4,843,908
1871.....	4,348,344	1883.....	6,054,488
1872.....	3,688,436	1884.....	5,517,524
1873.....	3,175,682	1885.....	6,948,100
1874.....	2,911,012	1886.....	6,955,248
1875.....	3,182,904	1887.....	7,081,976
1876.....	3,072,396	1888.....	7,519,106
1877.....	3,413,356	1889.....	7,261,769
1878.....	3,512,412	1890.....	7,378,203
1879.....	3,567,086	1891.....	7,584,667
1880.....	3,707,507	1892.....	6,856,338
1881.....	4,027,837	1893.....	6,337,428

In twenty four years the lowest rendition was 2,911,012 head in 1874. The highest was in 1891, 7,584,667 head, the next highest being 7,549,106 in 1888. The greatest gain one year over another was in 1883, when the increase was 1,200,580 head over 1882. The greatest loss shows in the assessment of 1892, amounting to about 728,000 head. The latest assessment is 1,147,239 below the highest figure and 282,948 head above the lowest figures in ten years. There need be no anxiety concerning the number of cattle in Texas. Including the cattle not assessed

and the calves of 1893, also considering the yearly sales, there must still remain 7,000,000 cattle in Texas.

Our contemporary at the National stock yards will pardon the JOURNAL for doubting the accuracy of its statements regarding the number of cattle now in Texas. Seven million cattle, in the JOURNAL'S opinion, would be putting the figures much too high, even for the present, and the number of cattle assessed next spring will fall short of the number rendered in 1893.

The calf crop of 1893 was very short as compared with previous years; for the past six months the various markets have been continually flooded with both cows and calves, and even cattle that should have been kept on the ranges and would have been but for the fact that there was no range for them to be kept on.

The JOURNAL feels safe in saying that the calf crop for 1893 did not amount to as many head, by far, as the number of cattle shipped to market. This, if the case, would leave fewer cattle in Texas now than were here last spring when the number rendered amounted to 6,337,428. If more cattle have been shipped to market than were born in the state, and a large number have been and are being moved to New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas and to Arkansas, Louisiana and other states for feeding purposes, then Texas cattle are scarcer than last spring.

The severe drouth which we have endured the past few months has put the ranges in such bad condition that cattle will die in large numbers this winter even if the weather is not very bad, and should the winter be more severe than usual, the die-up will be alarmingly great. Should the "worst come to the worst," and it may, the JOURNAL says that next year's rendition will show Texas to have possibly as few cattle as were here eleven years ago, 4,843,908; but should the winter be mild, and the calf crop good, we may have as many as 6,000,009 head.

If the National Live Stock Reporter can show more clearly how Texas can even be supposed to have 7,000,000 cattle at present, the JOURNAL would like to see the figures.



LARKIN HEARN,

BELLE PLAIN, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS.

Came to Texas at four years of age from Missouri, where he was born in 1841. His father settled in old Fannin county, and in 1852, when Lark was eleven years old, purchased a stock of cattle. From that hour to the present time Lark Hearn has been an active cattleman in Northwest Texas.

In 1854 he moved with his father's herds to the good old county of Collin, then a famous cattle range. In 1859 young Lark, when only eighteen years of age, purchased 500 head of stock cattle and went regularly into the cow business on his own individual account, and has from that time been continuously in the business, and is practically familiar with every crook and turn in the Texas cow business for the past forty years, and he is as much in love with the business to-day as he was when he roped his first calf.

In 1860 he moved with 500 head of cattle to Montague county, then the extreme frontier, ranged over by Indians, buffalo and a

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

few daring stockmen that disputed the range with them.

The life of a stockman on this frontier was one of extreme danger, but Larkin escaped with his hair own, but for many years he was at continuous warfare with roving bands of Indians, who from time to time laid waste the frontier. He was engaged in numerous fights from time to time with these Indians. In fact, to give a detailed account of them all would make an interesting volume of no mean size itself. To illustrate the bravery of our noble women on the frontier, the following incident from his recollections will illustrate their heroism and peril in those days. He says:

"One time I was on the Big Wichita in the fall of the year branding a lot of the prettiest calves you ever laid your eyes on, where the city of Wichita Falls now stands, or a little below it. Having sent my outfit over to Hearn's creek in Montague county, I remained in camp, having overdone myself, and, feeling a little sick, I concluded I would lay up for a day or so and get in trim again before going out on the range. Only myself and the cook were in camp; every one else was gone, and along with my men went McBoren, a stockman who had brought his family there and built a little cabin about a mile from us, but not in sight of our camp. His family consisted of his wife and four little children. They were left to themselves that day. About 10 o'clock in the day my cook returned from a pool of water about 200 yards away, bringing a bucket of water, and said if I would go down there I could kill a duck for dinner. I immediately took my gun and went down there where he indicated the ducks were and soon shot one and returned with it to camp. Just as I got back to the campfire I saw one of my saddle horses, which was picketed about 100 yards away, look up the creek in a frightened manner and then scream with fright. I at once called to the cook to get his gun quick and come with me to see the cause of the horse's fright. We started toward the horses when six Indians appeared between us and the horses, and a running fight ensued, in which we were victorious, and as we ran them off it occurred to me there might be more Indians in the rear who had probably attacked the McBoren family and murdered them all. So I said: 'Let's run over to the McBorens,' (we were afraid), 'and see if they need any help.' So we ran over as hard as we could until we came in sight of the cabin. Every thing was shut tight, and not a living thing appeared. We slacked our pace, and was fearful all were killed and scalped and not one left to tell the tale, but when we were in about forty yards of the cabin the door opened and Mrs. McBoren appeared dressed in a suit of her husband's, rifle in hand, and said: 'Mr. Hearn, I am much obliged to you for coming, but we are all safe and sound. Don't kill yourself running.' This noble woman had for over an hour, rifle in hand, stood off the Indians before the firing of my gun at the duck brought them on us. They thought she was a man. Such was life on the frontier in those days for the Texas ladies."

Cattle on the range were worked then about like they are now, on the range in the

daytime. Branding was generally done then on the open prairie by roping, as no one hardly ever had a pen. At night they would camp somewhere, build up a big fire, get supper, then put on the wood to keep it burning, and as soon as night came would mount their horses and ride to some canyon, tie out the horses and then all go to sleep without any fire. This was regularly done to deceive the prowling Indians. This was the way they did in the early days of cattle raising on the plains, but there was no expense for grass, and everyone had all they wanted. The only expense being for rations, hands and horses. The latter frequently had to be replenished after an Indian raid, and sometimes a new hand or two was needed after an Indian fight. But there were good profits in those days in the cattle business, and Mr. Hearn longs now for the good old days of free range and free grass, even if he did have to make the rifle crack sometimes to protect his life and property from the wild Indians.

Mr. Hearn is now and has been for many years a large handler of all classes of cattle. From his own herd of 25,000 cattle he has branded as many as 9000 calves, and many is the herd of fine fat steers he has before the days of railroads, driven to Abilene, Hunnewell, Caldwell, and other points north, returning in due season with a well-filled wallet of greenbacks.

In 1883 he moved from Collin and Denton counties to Callahan county where he now resides, and where he now has extensive pastures, but still contends that the cow business has had a black eye ever since they played out free grass.

He is now engaged almost exclusively in the steer business, generally handling about 5000 annually. The last time he was seen he was asked how the steer business paid. "Well," he said, "I generally make, as a rule, enough money on them to keep the wolf from the door when there ain't a panic on hand."

Bill Edwards bought 500 coming yearlings Tuesday in McClellan county at \$6 50 per head, immediate delivery.

J. N. Arnett of Chelsea bought a lot of 3's and 4's Wednesday from Col. Bud Daggett.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

The market continues heavily supplied with cows, and fair to common and light beeves which sells slowly and a decline. Good fat 950 to 1150 pound beeves in fair demand. Some good fed Texas beeves were on sale to-day and sold readily at quotations. Good calves and fat yearlings active and firm. Poor stock dull and weak. Hog market glutted. Quotations unreliable. Sheep dull and weak.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat fed beeves.....	\$3 25 to \$ 3 75
Good fat grass beeves.....	2 75 to 3 25
Common to fair beeves.....	2 00 to 2 50
Good fat cows.....	2 00 to 2 50
Common to fair cows, each.....	8 00 to 12 00
Good fat calves each.....	7 50 to 9 00
Common to fair calves, each.....	4 50 to 7 00
Good fat yearlings, each.....	10 00 to 12 00
Common to fair yearlings, each.....	6 50 to 9 00
Good milch cows.....	25 00 to 35 00
Common to fair.....	15 00 to 22 00
Attractive springers.....	15 00 to 20 00

HOGS

Good fat cornfed.....	\$4 50 to 4 75
Common to fair.....	3 50 to 4 25

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep each.....	2 25 to 2 50
Common to fair each.....	1 25 to 2 00

MARKET REPORT.

Fort Worth Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
FORT WORTH, TEX., Dec. 21, 1893.
Receipts of all kinds of live stock at this market for the past week have been fairly liberal. The demand for such classes of stock as are used has not been fully supplied, but receipts are showing an increase. Good meal fed steers, in a limited number, are in demand and bring \$2 75@3 25. Light feeders could be disposed of at \$2@2 25.

Good meal fed cows are selling at \$1 50 @2.
Good light calves bring \$2@2 50 per 100 pounds.

Good hogs find ready sale at 5 cents, and the demand is not supplied. Light hogs are not wanted, but all good hogs will find ready sale.

Sheep are not wanted at present.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Dec. 21,

Receipts at these yards Monday were 14,500 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 13,000 sheep. The yards were full of low grade steers and fat and finished beef steers were scarce. The run of cows and mixed lots was heavy. About 1000 Texans were here, but were mostly for slaughterers. The market for Texans was steady for common and stronger for fed cattle. The hog market was uneven, averaging but little different. The early sales were often higher, but the late market was weak. Sales of mixed and butchers' were at \$5@5.35; bulk at \$5.10@5.25. Range of prices for heavy hogs was \$4.85@5.25, with butcher weights at \$5.30@5.35, and the bulk of the heavy at \$5.05@5.20. Light hogs sold largely at \$5.10@5.25. There was a remarkable dullness in the sheep market but in that respect it was very much as it has been for some time. Bids on most all sheep were 10@20c lower from the start but sales were generally about 10c lower. Choice lambs sold more readily than anything else and commanded pretty fair prices. The supply of this class was very limited. Surprisingly good native sheep sold at \$2@2.75, and some that went at \$1.50@2 were not bad. Good to choice western sheep went at \$3@3.40 and lambs ranged from \$3@4.50.

Out of 5000 cattle on this market Tuesday, only 600 were from Texas, and they were largely for slaughterers. Some steers sold at \$2 70 and cows at \$2 25, with some common Texas calves at \$2@2 60 per 100 lbs. The general cattle market was quiet, but values were usually steady. The hog market was weak and prices unevenly lower. Packing grades were fully 10c below Monday morning's prices. Fancy hogs sold at steady prices. Sheep were steady, and lambs sold strong.

Yesterday the receipts were 13,000 cattle,

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.
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P. O. BOX 140.
\$200,000

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C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.
LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.
Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

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STEWART & OVERSTREET,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.
National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

28,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep. The cattle market was 5@10c higher. Choice cattle were scarce and in some instances were quoted as high as \$6 10, but there were few sales above \$5; \$3 60@3 75 bought most of the steers; cows and bulls \$1 80@3; rough, lean steers \$3 25; lean, old cows \$1 25@1 75. Calves strong; stockers and feeders steady. The hog market was 10@15c lower. Good to choice heavy, \$4 85@5 05; common grades, \$4 65@4 75. Sheep and lambs sold at steady prices. Poor to choice, firmer, \$1@3 50; lambs, \$2 75@4 75. Few sheep brought more than \$3, and \$3 50@4 50 took the greater part of the lambs. Extra lambs, \$4 80; inferior sheep, \$1@1 50.

To-day we had 10,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. The cattle market was steady at yesterday's quotations. Fancy \$6.00 to \$6.10, bulk of sales \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, heifers and bulls \$1.80 to \$3.00, stockers and feeders weak at \$2.25 to \$3.65, veal calves firm. The hog market was better. Best heavies \$5.00 to \$5.10, medium and light \$5.15 to \$5.25. There was no change in the sheep market. Sales slow at \$2.75 to \$3.50 for good to choice, \$2.25 to \$2.60 for fair to medium and \$1.00 to \$2.00 for poor to common; lambs \$2.75 to \$4.75.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Dec. 21, 1893.

Cattle receipts Monday were 3089 head, hogs 1949, sheep 11. Good native butcher steers were steady; good cows sold steady to strong. Inferior natives were slow and dull. Texas cattle were about steady, but calves were dull. Eighty cars of Texans were on sale, this including a good number of fed cattle. The market for good steers, cows and heifers was firm, and anything below butcher qualities sold barely steady or a shade easier. The calf trade was dull and slow, and it was difficult to get a bid on anything below strictly good calves. Calves sold at \$6@7 50. Some fed bulls sold at \$2 25; fed stags \$2 50@3. Fed cows sold at \$2 20@2 90. Steers sold at \$2 20@2 75; fed steers at \$3 10@3 65. The supply of hogs was small and inferior. A load of good packing hogs sold at \$5 20; two loads at \$5 15 went to butchers for want of something better; some good mixed hogs sold at \$5 10, and the balance were rough, common or inferior to fair mixed at \$4 50@5 05 which closed out the early offerings. All the good hogs sold at steady prices, the low grade stock was not much if any different from the close of last week. The quality of the hogs so far this fall and winter has averaged much better than at the same time a year ago so that the large proportion of inferior hogs was in the nature of a surprise to the trade. Business commenced with two small lots of Southwest sheep which sold at steady prices. The lambs sold at \$3 50 and \$3 55 were selected from several loads purchased last. Although the average prices continue at a low range of values this market can sell more good sheep than are now coming.

Tuesday's receipts were 4359 cattle, 8054 hogs and 1646 sheep. The native cattle market was slow and 10c to 15c lower. Grass cattle sold at about steady prices, and a string or two of fed steers sold steady. The market became extremely slow as late receipts came in, and the close was 10 to 15 cents lower on fed cattle and 10 cents lower on grassers. The calf market was dull. The hog market was 10 cents lower. The hogs at \$5.12½@5.15 were sold early and were choice heavies and butcher grades. The late market had a top of \$5.10 for light hogs, and strictly good mixed hogs sold at \$5.00@5.05. The bulk of the early sales went at \$5.00@5.10, of late sales the bulk went at \$4.90@5.05. Hogs at \$4.60@5.85 sold much the same all day. The strength of the market was in good light hogs, and

the weakness was for good heavies to packers. The packing range was \$4.90 to \$5.10. Heavy hogs closed 10 to 15 cents lower. Sheep were 10 cents lower and good ones were barely steady.

Yesterday's receipts were 4000 cattle, 5900 hogs, 1500 sheep. The general market was lower and active. Fair to good native steers \$3.00 to \$4.00, grass Texans \$2.40 to \$3.00, fed Texans \$3.00 to \$3.50, cows \$1.60 to \$2.10. Hogs were 10 to 15 cents lower. Good to choice heavies \$4.85 to \$5.05, common grades \$4.65 to \$4.75. The sheep market was stronger.

Receipts here to-day were 2800 cattle, 6200 hogs and 500 sheep. The cattle market was steady. Texas steers sold at \$3.00 @3.50; grass Texans \$2.40@3.00; cows \$1.60@2.25. The hog market was firm. Top sales at \$5.10; bulk sales \$4.60@5.00. The sheep market was steady. Fair to fat native sheep sold at \$2.90@3.50. Southwestern mixed \$2.00@2.25.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Dec. 21, 1893.

Receipts here Monday were 5769 cattle, 2508 hogs and 1006 sheep. Most of the cattle here were rangers. Native beeves were slow at irregular prices, some cases higher and some lower, but generally steady. Range cattle were good enough for the dressed beef men and were fairly active. The stockers and feeders from the ranges were slow. Some grass Texans and a good many corn and meal fed Texans were here. Generally prices were unchanged on this kind of cattle when they suited the dressed beef men. The highest bid for fed Texans was \$3.50 for some weighing 1112. Range of prices on fed steers was from \$3.15@3.50, with bulk of sales at \$3.25@3.35. Texas cows sold at \$2.00@3.00, bulls \$1.70@2.50. The run of hogs was light and trade opened slow at Saturday's lowest prices, but became more active and somewhat higher. A speculator paid the top at \$5.15 for twenty-one fancy 185 lb barrows which was the same as Saturday, but sorted 210-lb. hogs sold at \$5.06 against \$5.07½@5.10 Saturday. The bulk of sales was at \$4.95@5.05 against \$4.95@5.10 Saturday. The supply of sheep was small and mostly good muttons. Lambs were scarce and the best were a little higher than last week. Muttons were slow at unchanged prices and common grades dull, 116 head weighing 91 lbs., \$2.60; 250 head weighing 101 lbs., \$3.20.

Tuesday's receipts were 6031 cattle, 9036 hogs and 3306 sheep. The best grades of dressed beef and shipping steers were strong to a dime higher; common and medium kinds quiet. The supply of Western and Texas stuff was considerably reduced. Trade was generally quiet with weak spots noticeable. Stockers and feeders were dull. Hogs opened steady to 5c higher and closed 5@10c lower. Good run of sheep with best steady and common dull.

Yesterday we had 6600 cattle, 1000 hogs and 1900 sheep. The general cattle market

was steady to strong. Texas steers \$2.40@ \$3.50, Texas cows \$1.80@2.75, shipping steers \$4@5.50, native cows \$1.40@3.30, butcher stock \$3.20@4.15, stockers and feeders \$2.50@3.60. Hog market 5@15c lower. Bulk of sales at \$4.90@5, heavy packers and mixed \$4.80@5.05, light yorkers and pigs \$4.75@5. Sheep market weak. Receipts to-day were 2900 cattle, 6600 hogs and 3700 sheep. The cattle market was steady to strong; Texas steers \$2.50 to \$3.45, shipping steers \$4.00 to \$4.50, Texas and native cows \$1.50 to \$3.25, butchers' stock \$3.15 to \$4.10, stockers and feeders \$2.15 to \$2.80. The hog market was steady to strong. The bulk of sales were made at \$4.75 to \$4.80. The sheep market was slow and weak.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 14.
Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

J. E. Burton, Kaufman county, 58 cows, 790 lbs, \$2; M. V. Ring, Erath county, 43 cows, 720 lbs, \$1 75; J. B. Douglass, Tarrant county, 68 cows, 810 lbs, \$2 25; L. J. Horn, Kaufman county, 31 steers, 890 lbs, \$2 25; G. H. Burns, Ellis county, 39 cows, 680 lbs, \$1 50; P. F. Jones of Palo Pinto county, 56 cows, 710 lbs, \$1 75; R. E. Burke, Dallas county, 15 cows, 970 lbs, \$2 25; F. P. Myers, Coryell county, 69 cows, 715 lbs, \$1 60; L. M. Mays, Robinson county, 197 stock hogs, \$1 14@1 15; C. T. Williams, Wise county, 36 cows, 740 lbs, \$1 75; E. B. Lutz, Dallas county, 42 steers; 1008 lbs, \$3 25; L. Runnels, Collin county, 64 steers to Dallas Packing company, 1080 lbs, \$2 25; E. S. White, 41 steers, 860 lbs, \$2; J. P. Ellis, Collin county, 89 hogs, 241 lbs, \$5.25; A. N. Miller, Groesbeck, 208 hogs, 197 lbs, \$5. G. H. Bryant, Dallas county, 64 hogs, 241 lbs, \$1 25. S. C. Jackson, Kaufman county, 89 stock hogs, 121 lbs, \$4 50; R. F. Oliphant, Van Zandt county, 81 stock hogs, 133 lbs, \$5; E. Rust, Palo Pinto county, 108 stock hogs, 114 lbs, \$4.75; G. M. Brown, Dallas county, 19 hogs, 340 lbs, \$5.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Choice grass steers	\$2 25
Common to fair grass steers	1 75 to 2 00
Choice fat cows	2 00 to 2 25
Common to fair grass cows	1 25 to 1 50
Yearlings	6 00 to 9 00
Bulls	1 25
Stags	1 25
Choice veal calves	3 00
Common to fair calves	2 00 to 2 50
Milch cows, each	20 00 to 40 00
Choice mutton sheep	3 00
Common to fair	2 25
Goats	2 00
Choice corn fed hogs	5 25
Common to fair hogs	5 00
Stock hogs	4 55 to 4 25

All classes of stock, with the exception of hogs have been very scarce. We have had an over-supply of hogs and they have declined 1-4c, but all classes of cattle have raised 1-4@1-2c, and are scarce at that.

Fish & Beck Co.
(INCORPORATED)
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T. S. HUTTON, Treas.
W. J. EWART, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL.

Keep this in mind for next spring: One potato plant properly set, staked, manured and pruned is worth a dozen cultivated in the ordinary manner. The proof of this is easy—test it for yourself.

Put this in your scrap book also. Early potatoes, if you can have them very early, are a profitable crop. Liquid manure, applied liberally, will so stimulate their development that you may have marketable tubers a week or ten days earlier than by ordinary methods.

The increasing value of farm lands will be a factor in the profits of the farmer in the near future. This is quite as likely to come to the older settled districts as in the newer country. The exhaustion of the free public domain is one of the agencies which will bring it about, and better roads is another.

The Outlook in Farming.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says: During these discouraging times, when prices for all farm products are abnormally low, when ready money is scarce, and when everything on the farm which can be converted into cash must, apparently, be sold at a great sacrifice, many a farmer is tempted to give up his business and seek for fortune in other walks of life. As he looks around him, comparing his own condition with that of the tradesmen in town, he sees, or imagines he sees, that he is placed at a great disadvantage. The small tradesmen, even, are apparently prosperous; they dress well, they live in neat dwellings, their families seem to be well provided for, and if of a melancholy turn of mind he becomes discouraged. He regrets that he sees only the surface of the tradesmen's life. He forgets that good appearances are a part of the stock in trade of the merchant who must draw customers at any cost. He knows nothing of the debts which the merchant owes to wholesale houses that apply him with goods, and he does not realize the drudgery which the merchant must endure behind his counter from morn-till night, day after day and year after year. Not until the store is closed by the editors does the real condition of affairs become apparent. Could the farmer who feels contented with his lot see both sides of the question in their true light, the townsman's life would no longer have any temptation for him. He would, on the contrary, feel thankful to providence that his lot has been cast on the farm, where he can at least lead an independent life.

It is not to be denied that to the chicken-hearted the present situation may be discouraging. They would take courage if they would only take a broader and deeper view of the matter. A good farm, if properly handled, is always capable of securing a comfortable living to the farmer and his family, and it may even be a source of independent wealth, as proved by thousands of cases. He need never stand in fear of a lack of daily bread, since he can produce everything himself that is needed for good living if he will but take the trouble to do so. The past few months have furnished the best possible proof of the security of the farmer against disaster, as compared with the tradesmen. There is scarcely a village where the land in which one or more of the merchants have not been compelled to close shop, owing to their inability to pay their debts. They, in many cases, lost the earnings of a lifetime almost in a moment and without warning. But there has been no increase in the foreclosure of farm mortgages, and farmers who have their farms paid for, who owe no more than they are competent to handle, are absolutely secure from the dangers that threaten the business world, such times as the present. The stringency of money matters and the rise and fall in stocks do not affect them. The sense of security is, in itself, a mine of wealth. It makes it possible to plan for the future long

years ahead and feel assured that the plans can be carried out. The farmer can build, fence, drain, enrich and beautify his farm, with the feeling that no coming crisis can deprive him of his farm.

These are facts which should be carefully considered before the farm is discarded in order to follow some other trade or business for a livelihood. But, although times are at present depressing, there never was a better outlook for the American farmer than there is to-day. The farmer's business is to supply food material to the human race. The world is his market; all must eat. There is, therefore, nothing discouraging in the fact that there has been a decrease in the farm population during the last ten years, as shown by the census report. It is, on the contrary, an encouraging sign. The greater the population in the country which follow other business than farming, the better must be the home market for the products of the farmer. At present the farm population constitutes about 45 per cent of the whole population of the country, whereas about ten years ago it was considerable greater. Public speakers of certain schools view this fact with alarm, as a sure indication that the life of farming is being gradually crushed out. It is, on the contrary, of necessity the relative proportion of farmers to the population throughout the country will continue to decrease. It is an inevitable law of nature that it should. All the farming regions of the country are now well settled. There is but little room there for expansion by taking up new land, and there is therefore little temptation for foreigners or others to go into farming if they can make a livelihood by other means. Any marked increase in the farm population must therefore be accompanied by a subdivision of farms, which, as a matter of course, must be a slow process. The history of all other countries points to this result. It will be safe to predict that ten years hence the relative per cent of farm population will be considerably less than it is at present. But the legitimate effect of this must be to raise the value of all productive farm property. The same law which causes an increase in the value of land near a growing town is in operation all over the country; a rise in the value of land is the inevitable result of an increase in population. Public speakers sometimes tell us that there has been a decrease in the value of farm land during the last decade. That this is true is owing entirely to the standard by which the value is measured. In flush and prosperous times property of every kind and class is rated higher than it is when trade is dull. It is measured by the market value of the day, not by its productive power or by the inherent qualities it possesses. Only speculators should be alarmed at this. The man who follows farming as a life business can rest serenely secure. If he has done his duty by the farm it has lost none of its productive powers and can provide for his needs as fully as though it had twice its present market value.


The only real cause for alarm is part and parcel of the farmer himself. It rests with the man, and to but a slight degree with circumstances which govern the general course of events. If he enters heart and soul into the business, if he works intelligently, and if he, above all things, keep up the fertility of his farm, he need have no fears for the future. He is sure of an independent living, sure of a growing demand for his products, which in turn must bring better prices, and certain of a rise in the value of his property.

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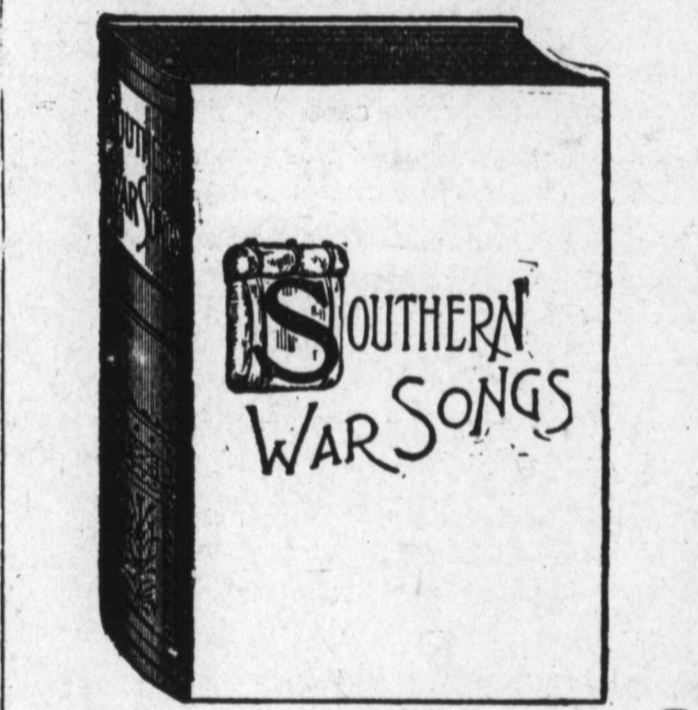
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STOCK FARMING.

Profitable feeding consists in giving an animal all that it will eat and digest easily, and it feeding under such conditions that the food may go mainly to producing gain. This it does not do when fed in cold comfortless stables. The more grain the animals have to consume to maintain bodily heat the less gain they will make from it.

While the farmer is endeavoring to the utmost to increase the product of the land, he must not neglect every effort to increase the productiveness of his live stock. A good cow may be worth more than three poor ones, as the larger product of milk and butter is made at the cost of less feeding. It is the wasting of good gifts of a bountiful nature to feed unprofitable animals of whatever kind they may be.

This is the best time in all the year to crowd the fattening stock. They have good appetites as the cold weather begins, and can eat heartily without danger of hurting themselves, as might be the case in hot weather. They grow rapidly into flesh, not wasting so much of the food to sustain animal heat as they will later on, when it has grown colder. Feed such as you mean to market all the grain they can make use of, bearing in mind that the less time you take to fatten them the greater your profit will be.

It is a human weakness to look upon the strictly methodical man with something approaching scorn. The hap-hazard, slap-bang, any way to get there world doesn't stop to realize that a little more method and a little less madness will accomplish desired results more effectually and with less wear and tear of the physical and mental system than a hurrah gait. But this is true, and especially so in the care of stock. Point us to the man who feeds regularly, who waters regularly and who sees to the little details of comfort for his animals every day and we will show you the best man to handle stock.

No intelligent man will feed stock of different ages together. Feeding animals are apt to be masterful if they have the power, and the larger and aged will dominate the small and young. It is a good plan to have places into which the little chicks and little pigs can take refuge and eat in peace away from the domination of the rougher element of the yards. And the same is true of calves and colts. More, the average farmer will give the same food to the young as to the grown or aged, which is just as great a mistake. The food called for in constructing the frame-work of a growing animal or bird is not the same as that required in finishing a grown animal and fitting it for market.

Public sentiment is beginning to express itself against the cramming or fattening process for breeding stock of any kind whatsoever. It is high time it were so. Every intelligent stockman of the country knows that this practice has been carried on of late years to the detriment of live stock interests. Imported horses have been made hog fat under the hot house system of feeding before being offered for sale, and the beefy type of horses has for that reason among certain classes of buyers been considered the best seller. Cattle are often put into the sale ring or show ring with enough solid fat on them to gain them a ready passport to Liverpool, but always with the pretense of presenting the breeding characteristics of such animals. The only question is whether or not the particular merits of the individual may not be made patent without the intervention of an overdose of feed-yard tactics. If not, then it might be advisable to change the system of awarding premiums. Let the ribbons be tied to the feeder himself in place of to the animal he has fed.

More silos will be in use this winter than ever before since their introduction. This is good evidence that they are growing in

favor, but that could not fail to be the case where they have been properly tried and where no extravagant claims have been made which in the nature of things could not be sustained. The only setback which the silo has ever had has come through over-zealous advocates, who have induced beginners to venture upon too expensive structures, improperly built at that, and have given them false ideas as to the amount of stock which could be fed. The silo can not miraculously increase the feeding value of the corn crop, but it can greatly extend its value within wholly reasonable bounds. Every silo which is built and filled and used judiciously leads to the construction of another, and eventually it will be as much a part of our farm arrangements as the barn or stable or corn crib now is. It has passed the experimental stage in very many regions, and we know farmers who could not be induced to give it up under any consideration.

The man who thinks that the only thing essential to success in live stock husbandry is to procure good specimens of purely-bred stock to begin with, says the Breeders' Gazette, is just as badly mistaken as is the man who believes that it is all in the feed and care which the stock receives. The facts are that both are essential—they go hand in hand and cannot be divorced without imperiling success. There must be an intelligent adaptation of breeds to the purposes had in view in the farm-economy—breeds that have been brought to a high state of merit by a long course of patient selection with a view to development in certain desired particulars—and then the same system and management, the same care and the same food or its equivalent must be continued or the breeder will reap failure instead of success, no matter how well bred his stock may be. None of the improved breeds will thrive under neglect; they all have their special adaptations and they will all give good returns for proper care; but the man who is not disposed to give this—who intends to let his stock shift for themselves—may as well content himself with scrubs at once, for such treatment will, within a few generations, make scrubs of the best of them.

The business of breeding pedigreed stock is not "played out," says the Breeders' Gazette, neither will it be within the next century. As it has been more than a hundred years past so it will be for more than a hundred years to come; the man who has an established reputation for breeding better horses or cattle or sheep or swine of any particular sort than the general average will find other people resorting to him for breeding stock, and he can always sell at a little above ordinary prices. It has always been so in every civilized land, and it must inevitably continue to be the case. Let no young breeder be discouraged. The "tulip mania" died out years ago, but the more skillful bulb-growers in Holland still find the business a profitable one. People are not now paying, and, perhaps, never will again pay \$40,000 for a Shorthorn cow, but the man who produces better beef cattle than any one else will always find people ready to buy his bull calves at a good price. Go in with the best foundation stock you can obtain, depending upon the merit that you can show rather than what history or tradition gives to your breed; breed with care; breed with brains; learn how to feed and breed and train and handle so as to develop the most desirable qualities; conduct the business economically; sell your surplus at what it will bring when it is ready for the best market; keep breeding up; retain so far as you are able the very best or your own breeding operations; aim at establishing uniformity in your herd or flock; study the science and art of coupling so as to produce desired results; learn how to feed and handle so as to develop the best points of what you breed and you are on sure, firm, solid ground—on a road that, while it may not lead to sudden opulence, is the king's highway to sure prosperity.

THE GOLDEN RULE

If Mamma Uses
Clairette Soap
For clothes
Faces too—

It Can't be Wrong
To do to Dolls
As Mamma
Does to you!

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The Houston and Texas Central

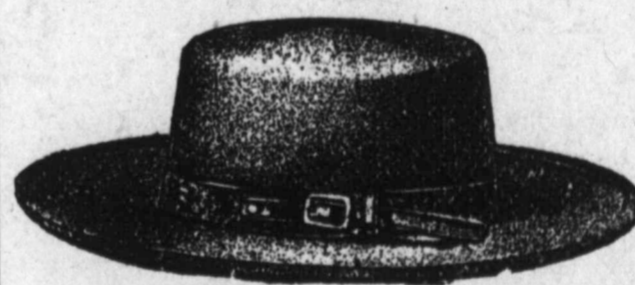
Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Fullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South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

9 45AM	5 00PM	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 52PM	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

R. ROBINS,
Trav. Pass. Agt.

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

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



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

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

The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 24 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

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

SAM. J. HUNTER.

SETH W. STEWART.

IRBY DUNKLIN

HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,

Attorneys-at-Law,

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

The business and editorial offices of the JOURNAL are now at 407 Main street, upstairs, in the block opposite the Pickwick hotel.

W. E. Cobb was down Monday.
W. B. Washburn was here Monday.
E. C. Sugg of Suggdon was here yesterday.
A. W. Hudson of Kansas City was here Sunday.
S. R. Jeffrey of Young county was here Sunday.
L. W. Christian of Weatherford was here Monday.
W. H. Featherstone of Henrietta was here Monday.
J. H. Whatley the Greenville feeder was here Monday.
Capt. Sam Anderson of Valley Mills was here Tuesday.
J. Hussey of the 6666 ranch was seeing the sights Monday.
C. W. Jones the Brownwood cattle dealer was here Monday.
Sheriff Miner Crawford was down from Briscoe county Saturday.
Sam Davidson was among the many visitors in the city Monday.
G. S. White of Quanah, banker and cattleman was here Monday.
D. D. Swearingen of Quanah spent a part of the week in the city.
Will Harrell of Amarillo spent a couple of days in the city this week.
Charles Coon came down from Weatherford Sunday and remained over Monday.
David Godwin has gone out to the ranch for a while to see how things are getting along.
George Simmons came in from Weatherford Monday night and went to Alvarado Tuesday.
G. A. Beaman of Comanche was here from Memphis Saturday and went to Kansas that night.
G. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., was here Monday. Mr. Casey is a well known and successful cattle feeder.
John Dawson of Oklahoma spent a few days in the live stock center, meeting the boys and comparing notes.
Joshua White of this county brought in two hogs in a wagon last week which weighed between them 870 pounds.
Capt. A. G. Evans of St. Louis, of the well-known commission house of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company was here Sunday.
Fred Horsbrugh has a great deal of reverence for the prevailing fad—the grippe. If you doubt this statement, ask him about it.
Arthur Tisdale is still with us and will no doubt remain here for a month longer. He can be found at the Mansion about meal time.
Brooks Davis of the Home land and cattle company came down from the Panhandle a few days since and is seeing the sights of the great city.
Sam Wilm of Morgan spent a few days here taking in the town and seeing the sights. Mr. Wilm is a successful breeder of improved cattle.
James Stinson of Navajoe, Greer county, was here Wednesday. Says his cattle are in good shape and will winter well. Greer county is all right.
J. F. Harrison of Montana who has been up in the Panhandle country for about ten days is back in Fort Worth now and will stay here some little time.
Charles C. French came in Saturday night from a trip to Memphis. Says he sees lots of good feeding cattle everywhere and the owners are all in good spirits.
John W. Gibson who doubtless handles cattle in about as large numbers and as successfully as any of them, returned Monday from a buying trip to Hood county.
Professor P. Bud R. Clark came up from Comanche Monday and spent a day with the boys here. The professor can kick just as strenuously as ever and goes loaded.
C. A. Moore the Fannin county feeder came in from Callahan county Saturday night and went to Henrietta Sunday. Mr. Moore was looking for another hundred feeders.
Sheriff Deaton of Lewiston, Mont., was here Saturday en route to Hamilton county, where his brother was killed last week while trying to arrest a party. Mr. Deaton is quite a prominent stockman in Montana, and, it may be, will buy some young steers

before returning. He is one of the JOURNAL's family and of course keeps up with the news of Texas through the paper.

S. B. Burnett spent Sunday in the live stock center and went up to the ranch Monday. Burke is a hustler and keeps moving though he has to come to town about once a week.

H. Andrews of Belton brought up a load of hogs Monday and sold to the packing house at good figures. Mr. Andrews will sell all his hogs at this market in preference to shipping out of the state.

Col. Charles C. Hyde, the popular host of the New St. James, Wichita Falls, was here Wednesday. Fort Worth has a tender place in the colonel's heart, and he comes down for a day as often as he can.

Capt. William R. Moore the hustling manager of the Ardmore cottonseed oil mill, came down to the live stock center Sunday to see the boys and attend church. He was too busy to stay with us long, but says he will come again.

J. C. Arnett of Chelsea, who has been buying some cattle for his territory ranch, spent a few days in the city this week. He is an old Texas boy and as big hearted as the day is long. Says he thinks a whole lot of the steer business for the coming year.

Thomas J. Allen who is temporarily soliciting business for the Fort Worth Union stock yards came down from the territory Saturday night. He reports having met with fairly good success and expects many shipments of hogs from off the Rock Island.

Thomas Montgomery of Crosby county came down last week for his annual sojourn of a month in the live stock center. Says cattle will do well in his section this winter. He don't see anything to make him think that his steers will be worth a great deal more this year than they were last.

W. C. Edwards of Waggoner, I. T., went down to Hillsboro the other day to look at some cattle. Bill has not lost his reputation yet, but is still at the head of the list as a first-class, all around fellow, one of the best talkers going and when it comes to cow business, Bill is sure of getting there.

I. B. Kutch of Calhan, Colo., a well-to-do young stockman, was here Saturday. Came down to visit in his native land a little while. Mr. Kutch was born in Archer county but has been in Colorado for about ten years. He will visit around, awhile before going back to the Great Divide country.

Col. Tobe Johnson of this city, well-known to everybody in Texas, has gone to Hampton, Tenn., where he will remain for the next year. Col. Johnson will be missed by everyone, and one and all wish him a prosperous sojourn in Tennessee and a speedy return to Texas. The JOURNAL follows him and will keep him posted.

Dr. W. T. Simmons of Weatherford was down Monday visiting his daughter, Mrs. Winfield Scott. The doctor is largely interested in cattle and takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the live stock industry. He is an old timer in Weatherford and can tell of lots of things that happened to the JOURNAL young man before that young man can remember.

J. A. Kuykendal of Roysie City marketed 49 head of meal fed steers here last Saturday which weighed 996 lbs. and sold for \$3.30; also a lot of meal fed cows, weighing 850 lbs. at \$2.20. In the lot of cattle was a yearling heifer which weighed 775 lbs. and a yearling steer weighing 970 lbs. These were pretty good cattle and sold for more money at home than they would have brought at other markets, when the additional cost is considered.

G. W. Barefoot of Nocona, representing the Drumm-Flato company was here Tuesday. Reports cattle doing well all along the Red river and in the Panhandle. Don't know anything about the balance of the state, except from hearsay. Thinks the outlook for good markets better than for some time. Fully 30 per cent less cattle are being fed in Texas this year than last, but our marketable grass cattle are going to be short. The number of young steers will fall far below the demand this year, but he does not see why they should be worth more money than formerly.

J. W. Barbee of the Cotton Belt reports live stock matters along the line of his road rolling along smoothly and says everyone feels good at the outlook. "I understand," said Jere, "that Jim Wilson has circulated a report to the effect that he is off for a visit to 'the old folks at home' in New York. Well, it's not true. I have a note from him telling me that he is bound for Arkadelphia, Ark., to assist at the celebration of his granddaughter's marriage. Here's the note; you know the writing." And sure enough he had a note as described.

Messrs. N. E. Mosher & Son, proprietors of the Rock Quarry herd at Salisbury, Mo., and breeders of Poland-China swine, Hereford cattle, mammoth bronze turkeys, light Brahma and black Langshan chickens, have

DIAMONDS,

First-class Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry and Silverware are my

SPECIALTIES

The best manufacturing and repair shops in the state are under my personal supervision.

All work guaranteed. Lowest prices for quality of goods to be had in the market.

J. E. MITCHELL, - The Jeweler,
504 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

an advertisement in our breeders' directory. These gentlemen have a long string of fine stock of the kinds described and are good reliable people, and to any one desiring to improve their herds cannot do better than to correspond with them. The JOURNAL bespeaks for Messrs. Mosher & Sons a share of patronage.

Col. James Alton Wilson left Tuesday morning for a business trip through the northeastern portion of the state, after which he will continue his travels to St. Louis to see his boss; thence he'll wend his wandering feet-steps to the Windy city, and after a brief stay there will go on to Buffalo, N. Y., to visit his mother and relatives. The big-hearted colonel will be missed by his many friends during his absence, but the pain caused by his absence will be replaced with untold pleasure when "Jim comes home again." The colonel was entertaining a small party of friends Monday evening before his departure, and in his usual graceful manner was reciting to them some of the many interesting chapters of his history, among which he told of an exciting political campaign he indulged in just after the war; also a story of some Arizona gold mining stock which was given him and which he offered for sale for 50 cents, but could not find a buyer, and on which he was afterwards paid \$4000.03 dividends, and which he values at \$90,000. The JOURNAL hopes the colonel will have an enjoyable trip and soon be back in Texas.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, who no doubt, knows more people than any other one man in Texas, has been here for the past week resting up and mixing with the boys in the live stock center. Tom is the same jolly fellow as of yore, except possibly that he's now a teetotaler, and says he's not one of Dr. Keeley's boys either.

R. K. Halsell came down from Decatur yesterday. Says the meal cattle at Decatur are all doing well; some are now ready for market, and those already marketed have done well. Mr. Halsell's cattle in the territory are doing well. He says Texas is very short on cattle, and thinks the JOURNAL's estimates are about correct.

Messrs. Rhome & Powell of Rhome, Wise county, write the JOURNAL that trade is a little dull, but they have recently sold to William Anson of Coleman, two nice bulls, and to John W. Flynn of Meridian, one bull. They will have a nice lot of Herefords for sale this winter and spring.

Thomas B. Lee came in from the west Wednesday. Says he got out as far as Midland, where he found grass good. Mr. Lee is making lots of new friends in Texas for his already popular company, the Texas Live Stock Commission company.

Dave Pryor came in from Brinckley, Ark., Wednesday.

T. L. Culberth of Rogers, was here yesterday.

Ben Chisbee was down from Amarillo yesterday.

Jot J. Smyth of Itaska was here Wednesday.

Ed Farmer was in town Wednesday.

Do You Want to Exchange?

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

All a Joke.

Last Wednesday about noon while Bill Edwards, Fred Horsbrugh, Jim Wilson, John Kritser, Tom Andrews and a number of others were hanging out around the Pickwick talking and smoking their after dinner cigars, someone, presumably Charley Murdock, the good natured clerk at the above hotel, put up a job on Edwards, Kritser and Andrews, which cost them \$1 each.

It seems that the Rockford shoe store, (Weltman Bros.) has issued a neat advertisement which very much resembles a Western Union telegram. One of these was addressed to each of the above named gentlemen and charges to the amount of \$1 put on each. The victims, it seems, were all expecting telegrams, and did not hesitate to put up the cash, and when the envelopes were opened the joke came out, and caused a lot of fun for the fellows on the other side of the fence. Bill Edwards says he'll be careful what kind of telegrams he pays for in future.

Stock Farms for Sale.

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

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

The Horseman's Handbook.

This is the most practical work of the kind ever issued. The contents, which are as follows, will give some idea of its value: Care and management of stallions—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 Amering trotting turf—Betting rules—Rules for laying out kite-shaped tracks—Rules for laying out mile and half-mile oval tracks—Rules for admission to standard trotting and pacing register—Golden nuggets of information, etc., etc. Price only One Dollar, or will be sent free to any one sending two subscribers to the JOURNAL. Every man who owns a horse should have one of these books.

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.

NOTES AND NEWS

W. A. Paddock of Fort Worth is roughing a good string of steers at Brownwood.

Levy & Garrett of Knickerbocker, have twenty-three cars of cattle on feed at Temple.

John S. Miles of San Angelo, shipped a load of fine calves to New Orleans last week.

Bob Wylie of Runnels county, recently sold to Bill Blocker of Austin a lot of steers for \$22 50.

S. S. Potts of Fort Worth, recently paid \$21,000 for 1000 head of three and four-year-old steers at Brownwood.

A train load of beef cattle came in over the Santa Fe yesterday and were carried to St. Louis by the Frisco, says a special from Paris under date of December 20-

Northern New Mexico is forging ahead in farming enterprises. The farmers along the Vermejo and Ponil have fully demonstrated the profits in intensive farming in the territory, says the Stock Grower.

Over 20,000 head of cattle were shipped and driven out of New Mexico this year, and almost half a million sheep. This is a splendid showing for our live stock industry, and it is reasonable to suppose there will be no overstocked ranges for the next few years.

An exchange says: "Eighteen loads of 1467 to 1850-pound Christmas beeves sold during the week ending December 13 at Chicago at \$5 90@7 00, and only two loads above \$6 55, with a load of 1525-pound Polled-Angus steers at \$7; a load of 1742-pound Herefords at \$6 75; two loads of 1721-pound Shorthorns at \$6 35, and a load 1467-pound Polled-Angus at \$5 50.

Following is a correct statement of the number of car loads of cattle sold by firms having over 100 cars in the Texas division at Kansas City Stock Yards from February 1, 1893, to ending of season December 1, 1893: Drumm-Flato commission company, 2121 cars; Evans-Snyder-Buel company, 2099; Fish & Keck company, 1858; Cassidy Bros., commission company, 1681; Scaling & Tamblin, 1389; Greer, Mills & Co., 1247; McCoy & Underwood, 866; Campbell commission company, 827; Rogers & Rogers, 330; Wade, Inman & Co., 249.

Kansas City Telegram: J. G. Gatewood was up from the Indian territory yesterday and in speaking of the supply of cattle in Pickens county said: "Pickens will send more and better cattle to market this winter than ever before. About 3000 head are now being fed on corn, and 2000 more are fattening on cottonseed meal. They are as fine looking cattle as I ever saw. I believe the output will average 1200 lbs. per head when the shipping time comes. These beeves will begin to pour into the Kansas City market about the middle of January, but they will not all be marketed before March 1."

The Western railroads have entered into an agreement to the effect that no passes will be issued during 1894 to influence business. This agreement affects Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, Chicago and many other points. Tariff passes will be issued to shippers as usual for returns, but no annuals to influence shipments. Freight agents have received iron clad instructions and any passes issued will have to be gotten through a committee representing the interests of the combine. This means that railroads intend to increase their earnings by shutting down on the wholesale system of buying shipments at the expense of the passenger department.

The Stock Grower says: "New Mexico stockmen have awakened to the fact that it is better to market cattle on maturity instead of waiting for the fluctuations of the markets, and thus avoid overstocking the ranges and consequent loss therefrom. If the cattle of the Southwest which were left

on the ranges for increase during the palmy days of the cattle business, had been marketed, leaving only the original number of stock, the loss from drouth and short grass, which has been felt so heavily the past two years would never have occurred, and there would have been reserve funds in the pockets of the cattlemen to tide them over any small reverse they might sustain in the marketing of cattle during temporary depression in the industry.

J. L. Phelan of San Angelo, administrator for the Higginson estate, sold 400 stock cattle to C. C. F. Blanchard of Ballinger, delivered at Loomis' pen in Concho county, at \$6 per head. He also shipped 5 cars of cows and 1 car of calves to Chicago, which netted \$9 30 for the cows and \$3 50 for the calves.

The Winfield, (Kan.,) Courier tells of the sale to Joe Miller of that place of the big big hog formerly the property of J. J. Gunter of Gainesville, as follows: "Joe Miller brought up from Texas a few days ago probably the largest hog in the United States. It is not fat now but weighs over 1000 pounds, is seven feet long and four feet high. Joe has it on full feed now and expects to make it weigh 1400 when fat. He is thinking of sending it to the mid-winter fair at San Francisco. Several who have seen it say it is as big as a whole drove of common hogs and is in size more like a horse than a hog. It was raised by J. J. Gunter near Gainesville, Tex. It was not learned how much the hog cost, but it is understood that a good round sum was paid Mr. Gunter for it before he could be induced to let it leave Texas.

A correspondent of the San Angelo Standard, a sheepman who is trying to find range, tells the following mournful story: We are now twelve miles west of Fort Stockton and will pull from here to Iowa, a station west of Pecos City. The country never was in worse condition, and a great many are almost ready to give away their sheep or sell them for a song and on credit. Our sheep are pretty poor, but not near as bad as many others. I will stay with them, however, and try and bring them through the winter all right, although the outlook is hard. Conservative men estimate a 50 per cent die up, I think it will be more. There are thousands upon thousands of sheep coming across the Pecos, and there is not one thing in the world for them to eat except dead grass and no water. There is some water, but it cannot be had for sheep, as the cowmen are fencing and guarding it. They made us move our camp yesterday after sundown. A lot of them came to the wagon with Winchester and we either had to fight against big odds or move. There has been green grass here, but the frost has killed it and there is not one weed in the country. The cowmen have killed Ike Gronsk's sheep boss and two herders. We are going to the Guadalupe mountains in New Mexico, and if it does not rain at home soon will have to lamb there. Could have bought 1500 head or sheep a few days ago for \$500, \$50 cash and the rest in the spring. We are now making from six to eight miles per day, and will get to Mexico by Christmas. Have overtaken Clarkson and Massey and laid up below here six days hunting sheep. Clarkson and Massey are trying to bore some wells here, but do not think they can do it. The cowmen swear they will die before the sheep shall go over their range, but we will keep in the road and fight them if necessary.

Manual for Southern Butter Makers.

In pamphlet form, brief, pointed, reliable and intensely practical. Written to meet a real want. The work contains valuable information to be had nowhere else. Written especially for beginners and prospective dairymen. Worth many times its cost. Price 30 cents by mail. Published by the author Edwin Montgomery, Starkville, Miss.

The JOURNAL will send the above book to all new subscribers free. Remember \$1 pays for the JOURNAL one year and the above book.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

VENDORS' LIEN OR OTHER GOOD NOTES

Taken by LOMO ALTO FARM in exchange for Trotting Horses, Buggy Horses and Mares in foal to ELECTRITE, one of three of the best bred stallions living. Horses boarded and trained. HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

MERINO BUCKS GIVEN AWAY, ALMOST.

Will place 150 thoroughbred rams aboard car at \$5 per head.

FRANK L. IDE,

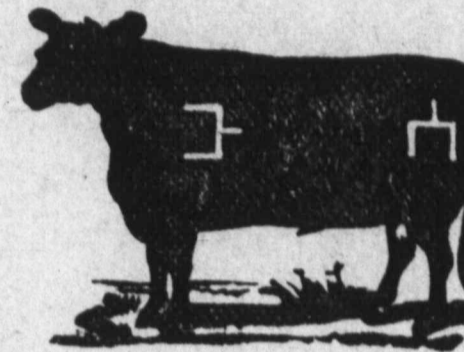
Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas.

FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each.
Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each.

All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



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

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

J. G. McREYNOLDS, P. O. Box 25. NECHES, TEXAS.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds.

M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS

FOR SALE BY— MRS. J. N. WITHERS, Cresson, Tex. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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I have a customer for 3000 yearlings. Anyone having yearlings for sale will do well to correspond with me. In writing give full description of cattle, location, lowest price, etc.

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In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 1 miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bella station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 1 miles west of Wichita Falls.

Two 640-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893.

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For the price of \$8 and \$7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, balance on time. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HOUSEHOLD.

BACHELOR'S PUDDING.—Pare, core and slice apples sufficient to weigh a quarter or a pound; add a quarter of a pound each of currants and grated bread; two ounces of sugar; beat three eggs and add with lemon to flavor and a little nutmeg. When all are thoroughly mixed, put into a buttered basin; tie down with a cloth and boil for three hours.

SUET PUDDING.—To one teacupful of suet, minced down very fine, add four teacupfuls, of flour, half a pound of raisins, one teacupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a scant teacupful of milk with a little salt and cinnamon to flavor. Boil for nearly three hours and serve with sauce. The baking powder should be mixed with the flour when dry.

LIFTING THE HAT.—It is believed that the custom of raising the hat in saluting ladies is derived from the days of chivalry, when the knights unhelmed before ladies, that by so doing they might forego the advantages which their armor conferred upon them—rendering them defenseless and at the same time by such act declare their belief that woman was the soul and fountain of honor.

TAKING COLD.—When one becomes chilled, or takes a cold, the mouths of myriads of little sweat glands are suddenly closed, and the impurities which should pass off through the skin are forced back at the interior of the body, vitiating the blood and putting extra work on the lungs and other internal organs. Just beneath the surface of the skin, all over the body, there is a network of minute blood vessels, finer than the finest lace. When one is chilled, the blood is forced from these capillary vessels into one or more of the internal organs, producing inflammation or congestion, and thus often causing disease dangerous to life.—Ex.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Butter is an excellent thing for a bruise on a child's face if the skin is not broken.

A salve made by melting beeswax in sweet oil is good for sore lips. Apply it often.

For serviceable coverings of cushions for winter use on rattan lounges and chairs, corduroy is excellent, and comes in all desirable tints.

In making coffee remember that the broader the bottom and the smaller the top of the vessel in which you prepare it, the better the coffee will be.

In preparing frogs for the table use only the hind quarters. Wash in warm water, then soak in vinegar and salt for an hour. Scald them and remove the skin, wipe dry and fry in butter.

Peel and slice six bananas, sprinkle with sugar, with a little orange juice between the layers, using one or two small oranges for six bananas. Put them on the ice until

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

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thoroughly cold, then serve with whipped cream.

Celery can be kept for a week or longer by first rolling it up in brown paper. Then pin it in a towel and keep it in a dark, cool place. Before preparing it for the table place it in a pan and let it remain for an hour. This will make it crisp and cool.

To keep tins in a state of dazzling brilliancy wash them inside and out with hot water and soda. Dry them and rub the outside with a paste made of whitening and water. When this has dried, rub it off with a soft cloth, and polish with leather and dry whitening.

To cure white canker sores in the mouth, get at the druggist's 5 cents worth of gold thread, and steep in warm water and sweeten with honey or loaf sugar; wet the canker spots with a swab dipped in the tea every half hour, and take a little of the tea.

The faint and elusive mark of a lead pencil can be preserved by holding the written page over the spout of a fast-boiling tea kettle. When it has been well steamed it is "set," as the washerwoman says.

To keep tortoise-shell combs bright rub them after each wearing with soft leather. When they become dim clean with rotten stone and oil applied with chamois.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth in equal parts, dissolved in hot water make the best and most convenient mucilage you can keep in the house.

When the tongue is white and there is a bad taste in the mouth use one drop of tincture of myrrh on the toothbrush. A glass of water containing a squeeze of lemon juice is a wholesome thing to drink the first thing in the morning.

A new notion in pin cushions is to make them flat, the size and shape of a square envelope. The pins are inserted at the edge. They are made of two pieces of cardboard covered with white silk, and put together over a half-inch stuffed bag of the same size. The address of the person for whom they are intended is written out first on tracing paper, then transferred to the silk and outlined. A stamp is put on one corner—it may be painted there if one is clever with the brush, or a genuine stamp affixed in the usual way. A ribbon loop is attached to one corner by which to hang them.

Sometimes the most careful washing will not wholly remove the flavor or odor of food from the utensil in which it was cooked. This is frequently the case with fish, onions, cabbage, etc., but there is a remedy which may be a little trouble and yet is well worth trying. After any of these articles have been cooked wash the utensil carefully with soap and water. Now nearly fill it with cold water, and for each quart of water add about a tablespoonful of dissolved washing soda. Place it on the fire and let the water get boiling hot. Now turn this water into the sink; rinse the utensil with clean water, and on wiping it dry it will be found perfectly sweet.

Whoever wants to make the very most acceptable Christmas gift at a small expense should construct a friendship calendar. Make of smooth note paper slips for a calendar of 365 pages. Block them and gum them to a cardboard illuminated to taste and punched to hang upon the wall. The calendar can be thus affixed just as is done with those ready for sale in the shops. The separate slips should have been filled by marking on them the days of the month and week, distributing them among as many different friends as possible to decorate them to their fancy and add their own autographs with some sentiment. This forms a pleasant reminder throughout the whole year, and these little gifts, wherever they have been attempted, have always been declared the most satisfactory present received.

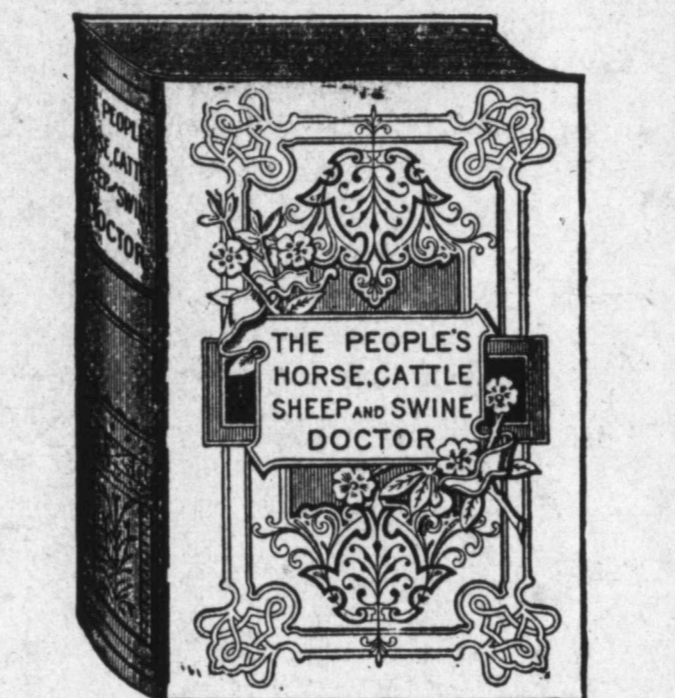
The object of beating eggs, as well as cake, is to fill them with air; this done they are at the acme of lightness. More beating breaks the air cells, distributes it unevenly, liberates some and destroys its perfection of frothiness.

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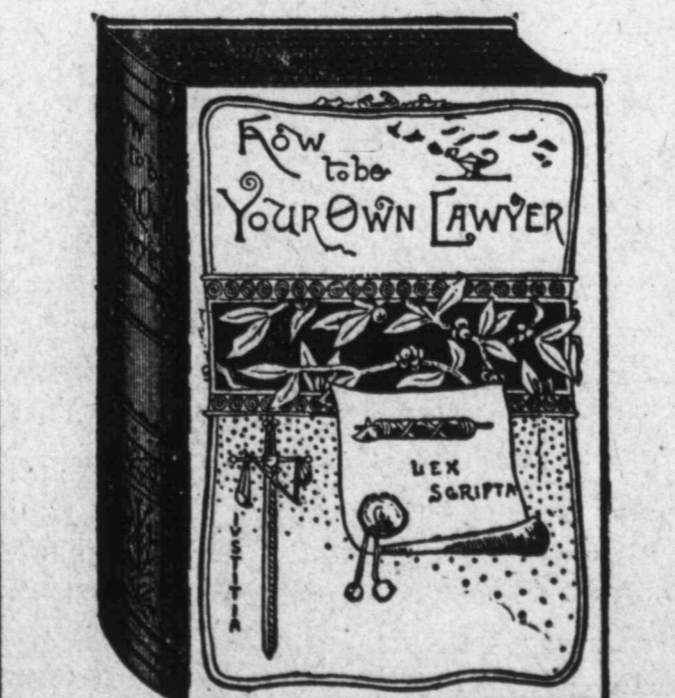


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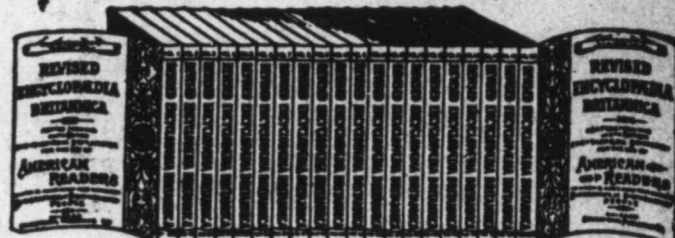
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Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

POULTRY.

Wind breaks are beneficial to the fowls.
 A warm morning mash stimulates egg production.
 Allowing fowls to roost on trees checks egg production.
 Half the soft feed is lost when thrown on the ground; feed from troughs.
 Whole corn is acceptable these cold nights; feed wheat or oats during the day.
 Dogs and cats are valuable on the farm when they don't catch chickens; see that they don't.
 A half window sash is enough glass for a poultry house. The coldest houses have the most glass.
 Leghorns crossed on either the American or Asiatic classes give a quick growing and plump market bird.

If you have a straw house, and the lice have got a start in it, build one of boards and burn down the old one.

Add hot water to the cold in the drinking vessels, so as to take off the chill. It acts like a tonic to the birds.

It is a mistake to keep the pullets in the same flock with the hens. It will keep the former from beginning to lay early.

Equal parts of fresh lard and flowers of sulphur, mixed to the consistency of an ointment, is recommended for scaly legs.

Don't starve the hens; neither should you overfeed them. Remember that judicious feeding is the price of eggs in winter.

Did you buy a new male bird when you mated up this fall? If not, it is not too late yet. Remember the curse of inbreeding.

It is a mistaken idea that ducks can not be raised without some body of water for them to sport in. Ducks have a natural fondness for water, of course, and will take to it whenever the opportunity is presented, but they can be successfully raised with no more water than is required to drink. This is evidenced by the fact that thousands upon thousands are thus raised every year. It has been proved that young ducks are much less liable to disease when raised in dry, warm quarters than when allowed to run at large and spend much time in the water. A good way to add ducks to your poultry flock is to procure the eggs and hatch them under hens.

There is one source of revenue from poultry keeping that is too often neglected. It may be because it is not generally known that all kinds of feathers are salable. The demand is increasing every year, and most country merchants will take them and sell them upon commission. The fowls must be dry picked, and the feathers clean and in good condition. The tail and quill feathers should be packed separately from those which are softer. Separate the several kinds, and also separate those from different kinds of poultry. The proceeds from the feathers should repay the cost of picking and all the labor of preparing the fowls for market.

Poultry keeping, when the business is properly conducted and with an eye mainly to egg production, is extremely profitable. Experiments in feeding and in computing the value of eggs show that if no estimate is made for labor one dozen eggs can be produced at a cost of about 6 cents for food, or about half a cent an egg. If all the food consumed by the fowls went directly to egg production the profit would always be very good, but much depends upon whether the hens convert this food into eggs, flesh or the support of their bodies; but, as we have said, when the feeding is properly conducted the profit procured is a satisfactory one. Another fact which should also be considered is that when eggs are marketed they carry from the farm but little of the nutritious elements of the soil in proportion to their value.

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

DAIRY.

Carelessness in cleaning the udder before milking often gives the butter what is called the stable taint.

One advantage in providing plenty of clean bedding for the cows is the less work of getting ready to milk.

When it is desired to use a cellar or basement room for the keeping of milk it should be thoroughly cleansed of all other farm products, the floor disinfected with lime or land plaster, the walls and ceilings thoroughly covered with strong whitewash, ample ventilation provided, and then a suitable room should be built above ground and the cellar devoted to storing fruits and vegetables. We never saw an underground room which was fit for a human being, a horse or a cow to live in, and so not fit to keep milk in.

Very few people wish to buy a heifer with her first calf. She is only half a cow, yet, if of good blood and well cared for, such an animal will grow in value faster than almost any other stock on the farm. The heifer's teats are apt to be small, but if she is handled right and carefully her teats may be enlarged and remain of good size all her life. More than this, too, the man who has the milking of a cow the first year of her milk production determines her value as a milker ever afterward. It, therefore, needs thorough, careful men to grow heifers into good cows for market, and by the fact of the scarcity of such men the business is likely to remain for a long time a profitable one.

The educational advantages offered by the establishment of a creamery in a community should not be underestimated. The majority of farmers apply a less degree of methodical exactness to the management of the dairy, when it is merely an adjunct to the general work of the farm, than to almost any other branch of their business. All the processes, from the care and feeding of the cow to the handling of the milk and manufacture of butter, are conducted on a hit or miss plan, which usually misses a gilt-edge product. The creamery shows them at once the need of a better system of management, and provokes a spirit of inquiry as to the ways and means. When the product is sold each day farmers become more solicitous about keeping their cows up to a high and uniform production, as the pocket feels it at once when they fall back. The study of the question of feed is introductory to the study of the whole science of dairying, and the farmers of a creamery district invariably improve in all their methods.

The sanitary conditions of the stables, arrangements for perfect comfort of the stock, entire cleanliness and gentle methods of handling are all important factors in the winter care of dairy stock. An abundance of light is necessary, and a large window for every three or four cows is none too much. Probably the best floor for the stall is found in two-inch plank, slanting toward the gutter in the rear, two inches in four and one-half feet. The gutter should be fourteen to sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep, kept half filled with sawdust or similar absorbent, renewed every day and sprinkled with land plaster to lock and retain odors, add value to the manure and to purify the air. The mangers next to the cow should not be more than a foot high, then the cow standing upon the floor the right length, the droppings will be deposited in the gutter, and when she lies down will go forward, her head and neck occupying the manger space, the low manger offering no obstruction. This arrangement affords the sole key to keeping the cows clean. The use of the brush and daily grooming should constitute an important feature not to be neglected in the winter care of the cows.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	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	583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	1,809,957	296,246	15,974	

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Will the hard times and slow sales of well bred stock at current low prices justify the expenditure for entry fees?

The breeder who has no higher ambition than that of raising cattle, sheep and hogs for the butcher or horses for work on the farm or street may question the wisdom of paying out money for entry fees.

Such breeders seldom raise good enough stock to exhibit at the fairs and there would be but little encouragement for making profitable sales of the same if otherwise advertised.

A breeder may occasionally fail to receive better than butchers' or shippers' prices for recorded stock, but such cases are the rare exception, and in nine out of ten cases the fault is with the breeder and not the market.

The best prices have in the past and will continue in the future, to be paid for recorded animals of good breeding and individual excellence, and a failure to record will result in a failure to make a profitable sale to an intelligent breeder.

A bull, stallion, boar or ram worthy of recognition as a sire on a farm devoted to the breeding of improved stock has an increased value, the result of registration from five to one hundred times the amount of entry fee necessary to register the same.

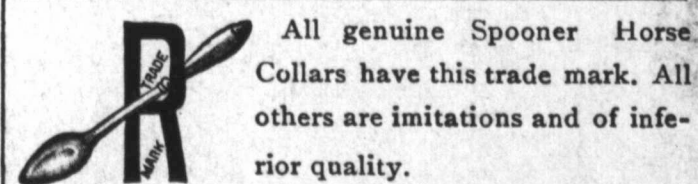
There is no question but that the patrons of the various herd, stud and flock registers have a right to demand economy on the part of the officers of the pedigree record associations and to expect that the surplus funds should be intelligently used in creating a better market for the breed represented.

The progressive breeder, however, endeavors to improve the quality of his stock from year to year and adopts the well known and successful methods of advertising the same

through the leading live stock and agricultural papers and by exhibits at the fairs, never question the great benefit resulting from registration.

There is no question as to the importance and necessity for registration of sires and dams whose get or produce will be sold for breeding purposes.

Some of the lines of work that in the opinion of the writer are deserving of the attention of the officers of the herd and stud book associations will be represented in another article in the near future.



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

Texas Transfers of Pure Bred Berkshires.

Belle 30999, Allen T. Murchison, Farmersville, Tex., to D. L. Wardlow, Reagan, Tex.

Dixie 31020 and Cyclone Jim 31021, Allen T. Murchison to R. C. Mitchell, Winnsboro, Tex.

Longfellow's Duke 31031, James Curolo, Kearney, Mo., to S. W. Parish, Calvert, Tex.

Black Bess 31059, W. A. Clark, Temple, Tex., to Roy E. Ware, Murchison, Tex.

Rajah 31030, Roy E. Ware to J. M. Peden, Hubbard City, Tex.

Belmont Stumpy 30697, Stumpy Belle III. 30701, Polly B. III. 30327, and Stumpy King 30833, Le Baron & Bro. to L. P. David, Belmont, Tex.

Black Jack 30706, Le Baron & Bro. to J. A. Gwin, Eagle Lake, Tex.

Nora's Joe II. 30704, Le Baron & Bro. to M. A. Withers, Lockhart, Tex.

Harwood Duke 30703, Le Baron & Bro. to Lewis Lunn, Harwood, Tex.

Texas Girl 30705, Le Baron & Bro. to George Lillard, Seguin, Tex.

Croft's Ada 30870 and Croft's Alice 30871, J. T. Breckenridge, Austin, Tex., to Charles Clinger, Del Valley, Tex.

Duke of Montgomery 30994 and La Belle

J. C. McCarthy, President. Chas. Scheuber, Vice Pres't. Max Elser, Cashier.

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SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HOGS.

NOTICE TO STOCK-RAISERS!

Fort Worth Stock Yards and Packing House

Under new management, opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle

ALL CLASSES OF STOCK

and are especially desirous of purchasing all the hogs that are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter,

CATTLE OF ALL GRADES, ALSO SHEEP,

While buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle, via Chicago. Let the

WATCHWORD OF THE STOCK-GROWER

be the establishment of a home-market, which they have it in their power to do without delay.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Don't Give a Shaving Mug to a Full Bearded Man—Something for Friends.

All who think of giving tangible Christmas presents are now absorbed in the business of selecting them. Everyone wants to have his presents acceptable to the recipient, and a few points kept well in mind ought to insure that result. In the first place let your present be appropriate. Do not give a shaving set to a man with a full beard, nor a cask of wine to a temperance crusader. Do not give "Moths" to a divinity student, nor a new hat to the man who bet on Cleveland. Do not give a false bang to a pretty girl nor an artificial leg to a sound man.

It is important that your holiday remembrance should be such as appeals to your friends' tastes or needs, in order to fulfill its mission. Having settled on the class or kind of gift best suited in any instance the next thing to be considered is your ability to afford it, and the best way to get it for the least money; because at no time is business care and shrewd financiering more desirable than in holiday purchasing. You do not want to pay something for nothing, even if you are going to give the latter away free gratis.

When you are considering making your Christmas presents it may be well to think a minute at least about the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica, which is now made available at very advantageous terms to readers of the JOURNAL. If you intend giving a little, simple remembrance to a friend for whom you have only a passing regard, then you do not want these books for this purpose, but if the person whom you intend to favor is one in whom you are really interested, then you can do no better than think right here whether a set of the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica would be adaptable.

They are adaptable for all persons of good taste, and who are ambitious to improve their minds and their condition in the world.

E. B. Carver is here. He sold to C. A. Moore of Fannin county some feeders at \$27 50 per head last Monday.

T. J. Atkinson came in last night from a trip to Jack county.

30992, George T. Jester to James S. Jones, Montgomery, Tex.

Tinnie C. 30990, W. H. Harkey, Salado, Tex., to W. J. Cooper, Holland, Tex.

Navarro Boy 30991, George T. Jester, Corsicana, Tex., to J. D. Talum, Corsicana, Tex.

Count Navarro 30993, George T. Jester to Frank Homes, Corsicana, Tex.

Clifton Princess 31113, Clifton Queen, 31119, Clifton Duke 31120 and Clifton Maid 31130, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., to W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Tex.

Prince Bob 31111, Terrell & Harris to A. S. Hope, Farmersville, Tex.

Jay Gould 31115, Terrell & Harris to E. Bauman, Reisel, Tex.

JNO. C. SPRINGER, Secretary. Springfield, Ill.

Above Everything Else

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system. For every blood-taint and disorder, and for every disease that comes from an inactive liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so sure and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

These diseases are many. They're different in form, but they're like in treatment. Rouse up the torpid liver into healthful action, thoroughly purify and enrich the blood, and there's a positive cure. The "Discovery" does this, as nothing else can. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilioussness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases are completely cured by it.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; all druggists.

Two for the Price of One.

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