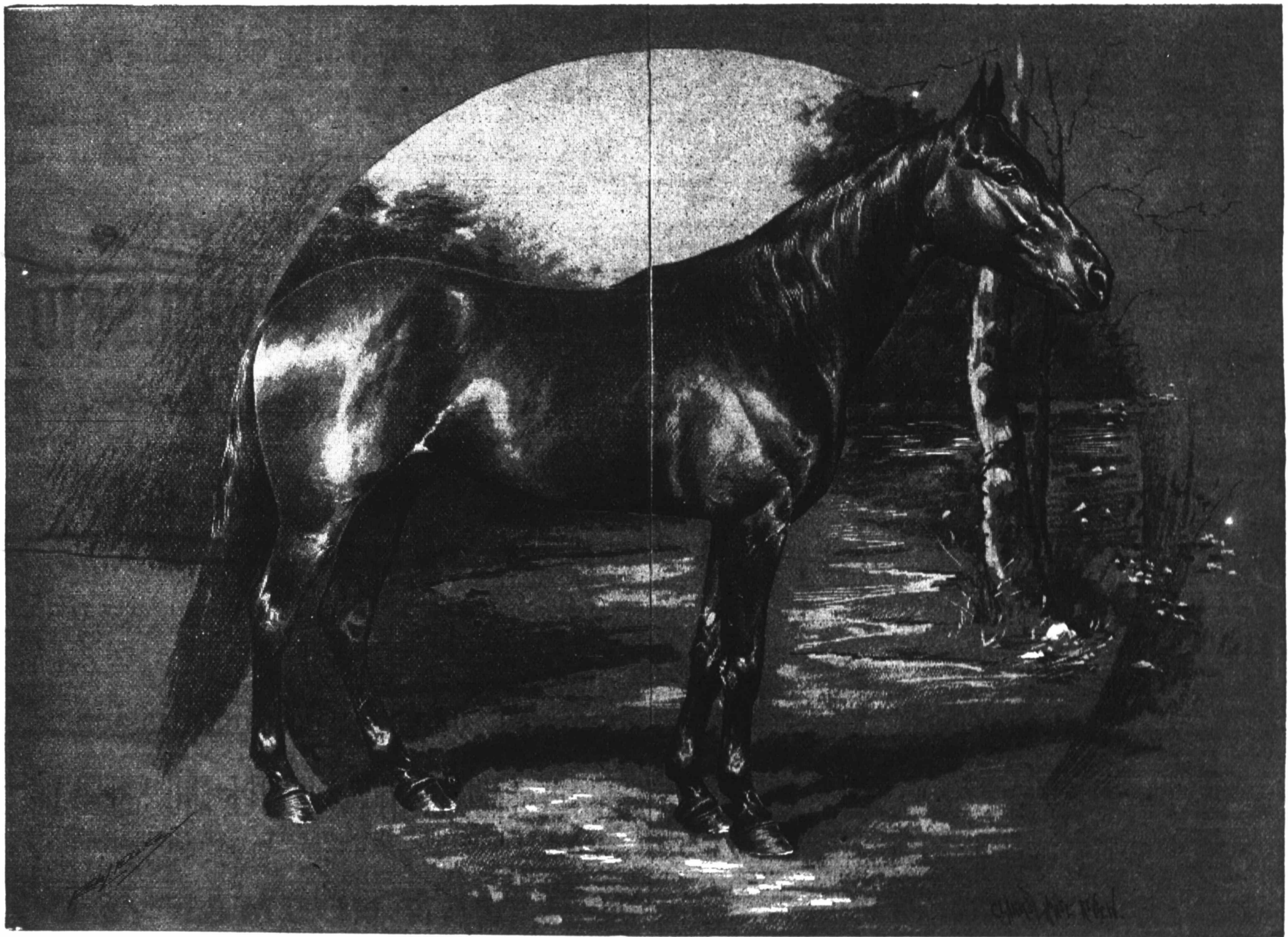


# TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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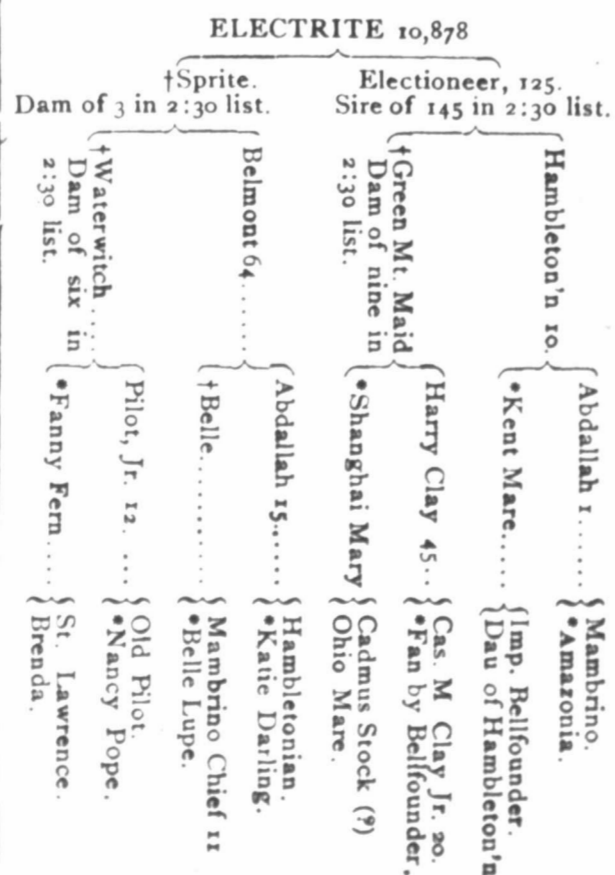
## ELECTRITY.

THE BROTHER TO SPHINX 2:20½ AND EGOTIST 2:22½, AT LOMO ALTO FARM.

Clark's Horse Review.

In the Palo Alto stable that came across the Rockies in 1885 under the charge of Charles Marvin, was the famous brown horse Sphinx, and that year at Albany he beat the noted Nutbreaker in a stake race. The year following he was one of the stars of the Marvin stable, and that was the year that Palo Alto and Manzanita trotted to enduring fame. The performance of the brown horse, and later his success in the stud first drew marked attention to Sprite, daughter of Belmont and Waterwitch. Later Spry and Egotist—the latter both as a performer and a sire—amplified the glory won by Sprite through Sphinx, and she is now recognized as perhaps the greatest of all the Waterwitch family.

Sphinx was the second trotting bred foal of Sprite; her foal of 1884 died; then came Egotist, then Slight. The next year she missed, and in 1888 was foaled Electrity, the subject of this sketch and its accompanying illustration. The breeding of this horse is so rich that the temptation to tabulate cannot be resisted:



In the pedigree of Electrity is a great combination of brood mare blood indeed, embracing as it does Green Mountain Maid, Waterwitch, Sprite and Belle, the dam of Belmont and McCurdy's Hambletonian 2:26½.

William Russell Allen, the owner of Kremlin 2:07¼, purchased Electrity as a yearling at Palo Alto. He was broken to harness in the winter of his two-year-old form, after which he was taken with catarrhal fever, and not hitched again until January, 1892. That spring Col. Henry Exall, proprietor of Lomo Alto farm, Dallas, Texas, visited Allen farm, and after seeing Electrity speed in the miniature track—he had then never been hitched to a sulky—bought him without hesitation, so much speed did he show. He was worked the past summer and showed absolute and conclusive ability to beat 2:20. When he was about ready to start he sustained an accident that retired him for the year. He will yet unless further unfortunate, demonstrate publicly what those acquainted closely with him know, viz: that he is the fastest son of Sprite.

Electrity is a bay horse with a little white on the off rear heel. Standing fully 15.3 hands high he is another Electioneer cast in a slightly larger mould. He has a head and neck like a thoroughbred, elegantly laid shoulders, is deep through the heart, has a good back, and the powerful, but smoothly rounded quarters that distinguished his sire. He is, in short, an elegantly finished, sound and cleanly cut individual, and a horse whose get will

show that beauty that is now being exacted in the markets.

Col. Exall attaches deserved importance to the great percentage of speed gotten by Electioneer, remarking thus: "It will be observed that on Electrity's sire's side almost 50 per cent of the colts foaled (taking no account of those that have been injured or badly handled) have trotted in 2:30 or better, and that on the dam's side for two generations almost 100 per cent have gone into the list themselves or produced colts that have. This is a remarkable showing and worthy of the consideration from those who are breeding for trotting speed."

Lomo Alto farm is three miles from the city of Dallas, Texas. Besides Electrity, the farm has good stallions in Tallmadge 4:74, by Byerly Abdallah; Comal 17:306, by Endymion, and Newago 9:192, by Tallmadge, and there are also a number of well-bred mares. We have only space, however, in this article to refer at any length to the premier of Lomo Alto, whose blood must accomplish much in advancing the trotting interests of Texas. The Lomo Alto stallions are offered for service at very moderate figures and their patronage should be full. Col. Exall will be glad to correspond with and send announcements to all breeders and horsemen who may need further information.

\*Dam of a 2:30 performer or producer.  
†Great brood mare.

**CATTLE.**

Central Texas cows for April delivery are being held at from \$8.50 to \$9 per head.

This has, so far, been an unusually mild winter, consequently the loss of cattle to date has been very light.

The indications are that there will be a large attendance of stockmen, and more especially of the cattlemen at the Austin convention next Tuesday.

Rustlers in Central New Mexico are reported to be driving off cattle by the hundreds, and selling the meat to the inhabitants of the mountain towns.

It is estimated that the price of beef at the St. Paul and Chicago stockyards has thus far averaged 50c per cwt. higher for 1893, than for the same period last year.

It is astonishing that Texas stockmen and farmers will continue to raise \$6 and \$7 yearlings on \$20 land. As long as our stockmen insist on raising scrubs, just so long will the business be unprofitable.

Missouri has put upon the market a six-year-old Shorthorn steer that weighs 3700 lbs. The past year it has been fed upon corn, oats and wheat. It is claimed that 500 pounds more could be added by a few months' more feeding.

The beef breeds have different values for fattening purposes, as they have different capacities for assimilating their food and converting it into fat. It is generally conceded that the most valuable animal for the purpose of fattening is usually the Shorthorn. The others following it are by some put in this order: Hereford, Devon, Gallo-way and Polled Angus.

Field and farm says: The wild, long-horned, vicious, fever-disseminating Texas steer will soon be a thing of the past. Pure-bred, Shorthorn and Hereford bulls are changing the appearance and habits of the herds; instead of the long-horned, long-legged animal cavorting around, neat and well-formed, square-built cattle are taking their place—steers that when put on feed will fatten rapidly and furnish as good and tender beef as can be had anywhere. Colorado began a reform of this sort ten years ago, and now a simon-pure Texas steer is a rarity in this state.

The fattening steer or cow requires a very different feed than does the cow that is giving milk, says the American Cultivator. A cow giving milk may eat and drink voraciously without injury, while a less quantity of either food or drink given to fattening animals sets them "off their feed" and produces serious if not dangerous disturbances of the digestive apparatus. Every farmer knows that as stock becomes very fat the amount of water they will drink is gradually lessened. To give the nutrition that the fattening animal requires, coupled with a large amount of water, disregards the natural condition of any animal that is excessively fat.

T. B. Lee has returned from a two months' trip through Texas, says the Drovers' Journal of Chicago, during which time he visited most of the feeding points in the cotton belt. He says that while in the aggregate the number of cattle in Texas that will be fed during the winter will be much short of last year, the number now on feed is larger than a year ago at this time. Because of the general and protracted drouth which practically annihilated pasture, stockmen were obliged to turn their cattle on

feed earlier than usual and will make the runs heavier here in January and February. Feed is high and feeders will naturally run their cattle to market as soon as they are in condition. Mr. Lee is of the opinion that Texas people did not suffer as much from the dry weather and financial stringency as some others. The range is broad, and generally cattlemen were able to run their stock where water and grass could be obtained. Cattle on the range will winter poorly, but will soon pick up in the spring. The banks withstood the panic quite well, and appear to be solid and secure. Mr. Lee thinks the grass cattle will come later than usual next season.

The Iowa Agricultural College experiment station marketed an interesting load of cattle at Chicago December 13. The load consisted of fifteen head—five steers, five spayed heifers and five open heifers—all high-grade two-year-old Shorthorns from the same sire and raised and fed alike from calfhood to finish. For the past fifteen months these cattle have been in charge of the Iowa station; there they were fattened alike, but kept in separate lots and the cost of production determined in each case. During the months in which these cattle were being fattened the steers made the largest and cheapest gain (about two and one-half pounds per day), spayed heifers ranking second and the open heifers last. They sold on Thursday's market, December 14, at \$5.75 for the steers, \$4.87½ for the spayed heifers and \$4.62½ for the open heifers. The cattle were carefully killed, dressed and cut in separate lots by Swift & Co., and the meat judged on the block by expert judges. The steers made an average of 63.2 per cent of dressed beef, the spayed heifers 62.8 per cent and the open heifers 62.4 per cent. The rib and loin cuts from the steers were sold to wholesale meat dealers in Chicago for 15 cents per pound, and those from the heifers sold for 13 cents. A complete report of all the details of feeding and slaughtering of this stock, together with the report of the committee of expert judges, who examined the meat, will be published soon in bulletin No. 24 of the Iowa Experiment station.

**How to Get Better Prices.**

Beef cattle are still much too low, but the price of steaks and roasts at the butcher shops remains just the same. It is evident that some one is making a good profit in handling cattle. This suggests that the farmer who raises and fattens the beeves ought to get nearer the consumer in some way. If he could have even half the profit made from the stock he raises he would be doing much better than he is at present. Referring to this matter, the Indiana Farmer says: Cannot someone devise a method by which this can be brought about? We will venture a suggestion to start with. In a certain farming neighborhood in Owen county an arrangement has been made whereby the farmers take turns in slaughtering young beeves for the use of those in the combination. By this plan all are supplied regularly with fresh meat of excellent quality. Suppose now that similar combination were formed in other counties or sections of the state, and that instead of merely enough for home supply, two or three times as many beeves were slaughtered as are needed by the members. Then suppose some well recommended person be employed, here at Indianapolis, for example, to receive and find customers for this surplus. The meat being of prime quality ought to sell readily at good prices. The advantage to the farmers would be that they would get the retail prices, which run from 8 to 15 cents per pound, less the commission or wages paid the agent at the city.

Would such a scheme be practicable and otherwise desirable, and could a sufficient number of farmers be induced to go into the enterprise? are the questions suggested and upon them we invite discussion.

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**HORSE DEPARTMENT.**

The trotting mare Alix cost her owner \$750 as a yearling.

The yearling filly Pansy McGregor, 2:23 3/4, weighs 750 pounds.

Directum has won more heats in 2:10 than any other four trotters.

There is a theory believed in by some of the very shrewdest of observers that the four-year-old form is the most unsatisfactory in the trotter's life, says the Kentucky Stock Farm. It is said that four years of age is the period of transformation of the colt or filly into the horse or mare, and that relatively to the three-year-old and the five-year-old the four-year-old is in a stage of inferiority. For example, Sunol, when four, could but just equal her 2:10 1/2 of the year previous, but when five she jumped forward to 1:98 1/2, with very little training.

The almost universal custom of breeding to common or inferior stallions is in most cases due to the stinginess of the breeder who will not pay a fair price for the service of a stallion that can be depended upon to produce valuable colts. This is truly a case of being "penny wise and pound foolish." The difference in value of good horses over poor ones, the difference in the demand and the greater utility of the well bred horse is becoming more evident every year. The intelligent breeder is alive to this fact, and is taking advantage of every opportunity to substitute the better class of horses for those of inferior breeding and the day is not far distant when the farmer must do this or quit the business.

The leading sire of 2:30 trotters located in the state is Reno Defiance, owned by W. T. Campbell of Dallas, Tex. This horse considering the class of mares he has been mated with has made a wonderful showing. Had he been located in Kentucky where he could have been bred to some of the best mares, there is no telling what he would have done in the stud. He has been handicapped but, with all the disadvantages under which he has been laboring he has made a pretty good showing. The following is a complete list of his 2:30 performers to date: Reno's Baby br. h. (2:24 1/2 p.) 2 years, 2:25 1/2; Nannie C. (p.) b. m., 2:18 1/2; Barbara Riddle b. m., 2:23 3/4; Pealey b. g., 2:23 3/4; Reno Clipper (p.) br. c., 2:24 1/2; Prospect, 2:20 1/4; Richeleu, 2:30; Lolly W., 2:24 1/4.

J. W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt railroad, is the owner of the handsome stallion Black Time 11651, his breeding is worthy of notice being by the game old campaigner Hambletonian Mambrino 540, record 2:21 1/4, and the sire Wild Rake 2:22 3/4, Hayden 2:26 1/2, Billy McCracken 2:24 3/4, St. Clair 2:26 1/2, Big Four 2:22 1/4, J. J. C. 2:24 1/4, Shamrock 2:25, Katie Cahill 2:26 1/2, etc. Black Time's first dam Bessie, sister of Josie Sellers the dam of two in the 2:30 list by Mambrino, time 1886. Sire of Four Corners 2:20 1/4, Emmet 2:29 1/2, Mambrino Dick 2:24, etc., and the dams of Temple Box 2:14 3/4, Silverone 2:19 3/4, C. C. 2:16 1/4, Shaddand Onward 2:18 1/2, etc. Black Time's second dam by Mambrundo 2:21, the sire of Sadie Howe 2:26, Tom Britton 2:26, etc., he by Mambrino Chief 11. Black Time according to the writer's ideas comes very near being a model horse. A representative of this paper has seen him show quarters repeatedly in 35 seconds, which proves he is not only a fine looking horse but a trotter as well. Mr. Barbee is using his horse on the road at present, and has the honor of driving the best looking turnout in Fort Worth.

There has been within the past few years quite a number of standard and thoroughbred horses shipped into Texas. With our

natural facilities and the various advantages we have over most other states there is no reason why we can't if our people will only take hold and push the horse business as they generally do every thing which they undertake, be one of the leading horse states in the Union. Breeders in Kentucky and Tennessee are beginning to see that there is a market here for the right kind of stuff, as they have been experimenting in public sales in this state, and find when ever an exceptionally fine and high bred horse is put up, he will bring every dollar he is worth. These public sales are new to our people but like every thing it don't take them long to catch on. Mr. J. B. Perry of Lexington, who held a sale at Dallas, Tex., November 28 and 29, will hold another sale at San Antonio some time in January next, which goes to show he is perfectly satisfied with prices realized on his former sale. Mr. Perry is a man of good judgment. We only wish there were a few more such men bringing well bred horses to Texas.

**How He Got the Name.**

"Don't you know how Hoke Smith's famous riding horse Possumpat got his name?" asked E. S. Flint, a well-known cotton broker from Galveston, says an exchange. Mr. Flint is a personal friend of the secretary, whose first name has made him famous, and he addressed the question to a number of friends in the cafe of a New York hotel.

"No; let us have the story," came in unison from the party.

"Well, it was this way," said Mr. Flint. "You see, Hoke Smith has a favorite old negro servant, Uncle Jim, whose business it was to exercise the secretary's horse when he lived down in Atlanta. Uncle Jim, like all other good old Southern darkies, has a tender spot in his heart for sweet potatoes baked with the fat of a 'possum. One morning, shortly before the Honorable Hoke's appointment to Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, Uncle Jim had his master's horse out for a morning constitutional, when he met a friend, Uncle Sammy Ross, jogging along the road on his old black mule. The two negroes gradually let the conversation drift into the discussion of things to eat. The talk about corn pone, crackling bread and watermelons made Uncle Sammy's mouth water and worked him up to such a state of excitement that he challenged Uncle Jim to a guessing contest.

"I ain't no bettin' man," said Uncle Sammy, "but I'll just lay you dis umbrel agin dat ar linen duster dat I kin guess de bestest thing to eat de bery fust guess."

"Uncle Jim said he would bet his linen duster on condition that he might have the first guess. Uncle Sammy agreed, and both got down off their animals and the articles were laid on the rail fence for the winner.

"Well, here is my say," said Uncle Jim: 'Sweet 'tatoes an' 'possum fat.'

"Uncle Sammy grew blue with anger, for he couldn't grow red, and then picked up a short piece of rail and started for Uncle Jim.

"Yo' outlandish niggarr,' he said. 'Yo' sarbant ob po' white trash, yo' ain't neber lef me nuffin' to guess at.' With this he gave Uncle Jim a beating which laid him up for some weeks. The Hon. Hoke Smith had a charge of assault and battery preferred against Uncle Sammy and Uncle Sanmy was sent to the county jail for six months. When the story of the guessing contest was brought out by Mr. Smith at Uncle Sammy's trial it was the standing joke of his friends for a months, and the horse that Uncle Jim rode that morning has been called Possumpat ever since."

**The Trotter vs. Other Horses.**

Correspondence Kentucky Stock Farm. In my articles I have always tried to be perfectly just to any and all kinds of horses,

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provided they were well bred in any true blood lines. To-day I believe there is but one horse for any and all classes—the American trotter, trotting bred.

As a draught horse he excels. I have just discarded a big, heavy pair of Clydesdale, or Percherons, or something, for a pair of my brood mares, weighing about 1100 each. They pull an unusually heavy wagon with an unually big load, better than the former pair of big clumsy brutes, that eat fourteen ears of corn three times a day, and are always puffing and blowing over their work. I worked four horses, all intensely trotting bred, and not seasoned to work, to haul hay a distance of six miles, and they made from one to two more loads a day and hauled more than we had ever hauled before on each load.

As a family horse I would strongly recommend the trotting bred one. My aunt, a dear, timid old lady, recently drove an "old poker" from our home to the village, a mile distant, and it was "dollars to doughnuts" that she didn't get there at all. To day she drives a standard-bred filly, and never minds the weather or the cursed roads as it takes a very few minutes to make the trip, and she can leave her standing just as well as she did the "old plug."

I know a New York man, a Wall street king, who says: "D—n a trotter; I would not own one." Yet he drives a cob or hackney from his suburban home to the city or nearest railway station, and he must get up half an hour earlier and almost freeze these brisk mornings. Oh! if he would only lei me sell him a real road horse at a long price.

The best horse I ever rode cross coun'ry was sired by a trotter with a record of 2:20.

The thoroughbred has exactly the same value as a poker chip—nothing more than his value as a gambling implement. Take away the game and what is he worth?

Allah! The recuperation in the trotter has already set in. The sale of a weanling last week at \$2600 shows this.

The trotter is a necessity to all classes of society. For all time, every citizen—of the United States now, and, as he becomes introduced into other countries, ultimately all over the globe, will need, buy and use the trotting horse, each man buying "as cosy a trotter as his purse can buy."

We must breed the good looking trotter. A horse does not have to be ugly to go fast. We must also, I reiterate, have the trotting bred trotter. At the recent sale of horses from the establishment of the late Senator Stanford (peace to his ashes), on the first day, the small prices were accounted for in the daily papers by bad weather, but it was not the weather, as was proved on the next day, the weather being just the same, when a weanling by the intensely trotting-bred stallion, Advertiser, sold for \$3100? Senator Stanford's vagaries in breeding would have ruined any one but a multi-millionaire.

I hope I have offended no one. You know this is a republican government, and every fool has the right to his opinion, and this one thinks that the trotting horse will be to the world what Grover Cleveland is to the Democratic party—a godsend.

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

Leave	Arrive
Mineral Wells 7:30 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:55 p. m.
Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Weatherford 8:55 a. m.
Sunday Only.	
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PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

A Few Words on the Past and the Outlook As Viewed from the Present.

Kansas City Telegram.

A man who is to-day an honored personage at the stock yards, and whose hair is streaked with the silver beams of life's setting sun, tells of the days, when, in the early fifties, he hunted on the very spot where to-day stand in all their magnitude the Kansas City Stock Yards. The howling of wolves on the banks of the Kaw, the barking of foxes, and the depredations of dangerous animals were known only to their own kind, for not a hut or a wigwam was present to break the awful lonesomeness of nature running wild. The person who can recall the wonderful transformations in Kansas City in the past ten years can entertain a crowd with stories, but the man who saw the site of Kansas City forty years ago, and who lives to-day to gaze on the immensity of her commercial relations, can weave a history that extends from savagery to the highest civilization.

In 1858 the first stock yards were built in Kansas City at Sixteenth and Walnut streets, but they were merely local in their dealings. At that time the first annual review of the trade at Kansas City was printed by the Kansas City Journal. In reviewing the year's business the Journal said:

"We compile the following from our live stock market reports of the past season, as published by us weekly, from the actual sales made by and through our stock dealers and from the statistics furnished us by the city butchers:

14,700 mules, horses and oxen averaged at \$86 per head.....	\$1,193,200
52,000 stock cattle from Missouri, Cherokee country, Texas and Arkansas, sold here for the California, Salt Lake, Fort Laramie and for home markets, averaged at \$18 per head..	899,000
Total.....	\$2,193,200

We have no data as the number of hogs and sheep sold and prefer not to estimate."

Such was the first review ever made of the Kansas City live stock market. It was not until 1870 that any attempt was made to build a good live stock market. Col. L. V. Morse, lately deceased, superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, in 1870 planned and built yards at Twelfth and Boll streets, containing five acres of ground, eleven pens, fifteen unloading chutes, which was the nucleus of the yards of 1893.

In March of 1871 work was begun on the present yards. The exchange building at that time was one and one-half stories high, or just one-half story lower than the cattle pens will be in a year from now. The building contained a stove, and a few men could squeeze into the room on a cold day and dry and warm themselves. That was all there was to the exchange building in 1871. During that year, or twenty-three years ago, the receipts were as follows: 120,827 cattle and calves, 41,036 hogs, 4527 sheep, 809 horses and 6623 cars.

The second exchange building was built in 1876. Its dimensions were 105x127 feet, three stories high, of brick and stone trimmings, and cost \$35,000. At that time the yards had grown to 100 acres. Additions to the exchange building and the yards have been made almost yearly for several years; to-day the building contains 200 offices with, the finest banking room in the land, and the yards are extensive enough to accommodate 20,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 20,000 sheep every twenty-four hours.

An army of figures is presented in tabulated form in this issue, showing the marvelous growth of receipts by years since 1871. A study of those receipts by years will reveal the greatest and quickest development ever made by any market.

Nor has the growth ceased. Already steps are being taken to enlarge the capacity of the yards. Even at their present enormous size the cattle accommodations are too small for the heavy runs of rangers in the summer and fall. Plans have been prepared, which are to go to the board of directors of the stock yards company, calling for the ex-

penditure of \$1,000,000 or more in putting a second story on the present cattle pens. Something must at once be done to prepare for the flood tide which is annually rolling up to Kansas City from the ranges and mountains of the west, and more land or double-decked pens must be procured before another season is upon us.

The future is full of brightness. There are thousands of people that can be found in a day's journey who are full of hopes and expectations that Kansas City is to-day merely an infant in the live stock business compared to the progress which lies invitingly at her bidding. Her stock market, even at its present proportions, is not wholly the result of natural fitness therefor by location, although such a fact had a great deal to do in determining her fate. But, as a gentleman visitor from Omaha recently said, push is what made Kansas City and her market. And we are equally positive in saying that the future holds great developments in store for this market, both from the fact of its central and convenient location to the greatest grazing grounds in the United States, and from the further fact that the progressiveness of its stock yards company, and the push of its commission merchants will never be content to rest until the name of Kansas City is given to the world as the greatest of all stock markets.

Mineral Wells.

A representative of the JOURNAL had the pleasure of spending two days in Mineral Wells, the popular health resort of Palo Pinto county, last week, and met a number of the JOURNAL'S good friends there, among whom will be mentioned Messrs. Hardin Kidwell, G. D. Oaks, Col. William Hittson, Dr. C. B. Raines, M. L. Sykes, Capt. W. C. McAdams, and Walter Parker of Iowa Park, all of whom are among our readers. Besides these, the JOURNAL man met many personal friends, too numerous to mention.

Mineral Wells is a beautiful little city and the many recent improvements denote thrift, enterprise and prosperity. Several business blocks there all of stone, would be a credit to much older and larger cities. Business men all report trade fairly good and talk encouragingly of the outlook. The hotel people report business a little slow, but at this season visitors are not numerous. However, they are all anticipating a heavy business as soon as the winter months are over, and are preparing for it. Each succeeding year finds Mineral Wells more popular than ever as a health and pleasure resort.

The JOURNAL man was a guest of the Cliff Home, Mrs. Kate Varner, proprietress, and while there attended a hop given by Mrs. Varner, which was largely attended and hugely enjoyed.

Looking for Something Good.

A. A. Brown of Douglas, Wyo., a prominent sheep man, was here yesterday. Mr. Brown is looking for something good to take back with him. Says he believes the time to go into the business is when sheep are low; you can't lose much then. He looks for better times. Says the Wyoming sheep are in good shape and will winter very well.

A "Run-Down"

and "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. And, with a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you're an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system and restores health and vigor.

For every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood, it is the only guaranteed remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have our money back.

\$500 is offered, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh. Their remedy perfectly and permanently cures the worst cases.

Where Seeds Come From.

First among the seed producing houses of the world stands the old establishment D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Established in 1856, this firm has been for years the largest and best known seed house in the world. In 1893 over one hundred thousand dealers handled Ferry's Seeds, and the number of people who planted them runs far into the millions. For 1894 this firm has made preparation to supply at least 50,000 bushels of garden beans alone. Something more than shrewd business methods is required to place and keep such a business in the lead. It is something that deserves the thought of every one who plants a seed. If every sower could go on a tour of inspection through this great establishment and see what is behind the name of Ferry's Seeds, see with what care they have been developed and tested, see with what precision they are sorted and packed, ready for planting, there would be less disappointment and fewer losses from the use of inferior seeds.

Every year D. M. Ferry & Co. issue an Annual for the convenience and instruction of those who plant seeds. It is prepared by the most competent authors, and is rightly looked upon as a standard authority on the most profitable things to plant, and the best way to cultivate them. This book is sent free of charge to all who send their name and address to the above mentioned firm.

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.

"Cowboy" Water Elevator.

This new invention the result of practical ranch experience by a practical cowman has just been patented, and while on exhibition at the Dallas State Fair met with approbation from all the prominent stockmen of Texas who saw it in operation. There is one on exhibition in Fort Worth at present. All stockmen and farmers are invited to see it. One gallon a second or 3600 an hour can be raised out of a well fifty feet deep by any boy with a pony, saddle and stake rope. It only weighs fifty pounds and only costs \$50 delivered at any railroad station in Texas.

Nothing to break—nothing to wear out. Works in dug wells only. Any man that can build a fence gate can set it up. No wind or steam necessary to run it. You can water 1000 head of stock in one hour with one of them from a twenty-five foot well, or you can irrigate an acre of land in three hours with it. County rights for sale by J. H. MILLIKEN, General Agent. Care Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

**PILES** Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 320, New York City, N. Y.

**AGENTS \$50 to \$100**—A Ladies or Gents. Best seller known. Sold at every house, place of business or farm the year round. "Home" Electric Motor runs all kinds of light machinery. Cheap power on earth. Connected instantly to wash or sewing machine, corn sheller, pumps, fans, lathes, jewelers' or dentists' machinery, &c. Clean, noiseless, lasts a life-time. No experience needed. To show in operation means a sale. Guaranteed. Profits immense. Circulars free. W. F. HARRISON & CO., 1-7, Columbus, O.



To Stockmen:

We have succeeded to the business of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, and will continue same at our new quarters up-stairs, opposite Pickwick hotel.

We will make a specialty of negotiating the sale of all kinds and classes of cattle, including contracts for the future delivery of same.

We respectfully solicit the business of those who have cattle for sale. By furnishing us full particulars we can often find a ready customer, thus saving the annoyance and uncertainty of delays. We are now having inquiry from parties ready to buy. Some of them want young steers located above the quarantine line for their northern ranges.

Others want cows and young steers from below the quarantine line for their pastures in the Indian Territory. There is also still some demand for good feeding steers, consequently we have customers for all kinds and classes of cattle, and are in good position to render efficient service to all who favor us with their patronage.

We also give especial attention to the sale of stock farms and ranches and large tracts of Texas land. We now have a few exceptionally good bargains in properties of this kind.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the land and cattlemen of the state, all of whom are cordially invited to call at our office when in the city.

Correspondence solicited, and all inquiries promptly answered.

Very Truly,  
**GEO. B. LOVING & SON,**  
Up-stairs, opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

NOTES AND NEWS.

F. B. Ewing of San Angelo, sold to Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, 1500 head of steers from twos up, at \$12 for twos and \$17 for balance.

W. J. Field of San Angelo, has contracted with Felix Mann, for himself and Peter Robertson, to deliver 2000 cows in the spring at \$7.50 a head.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, bought fifty head of fat cows from Jack Tersse at \$8, and fifty head of one and two-year-old steers from W. J. Skinner at \$8.50 and \$11.50.

Several nights ago at Riverside, Trinity county, some miscreant cut two fine horses belonging to Mr. C. E. Heald. Two long, vicious cuts, apparently with a long bladed knife, were inflicted. The horses are disabled permanently.

Harry Hickley returned to San Angelo a few days ago from a trip through the Sonora, Ozona and all the district south and southeast of San Angelo, and says the range is in good condition. All this talk of no grass and water and starving cattle and sheep is "bosh."

The Tombstone, Ari., Epitaph says: W. C. Green has 1700 head of steers at Bakersfield, which are being fed on alfalfa hay and barley. This is a new departure from the old plan of fattening on pasture. Mr. Green has shipped nothing but selected cattle and will keep them in the best condition possible till spring, when he will put them on the market.

The Colorado Clipper, the neatest and best paper in West Texas, says: The Colorado country was the recipient of the most unique Christmas present that could have possibly been presented to her, and the gift came direct from the heavens and was in the shape of a gully-washing rain that lasted four days. Oh, you sons of toil, come hither and enjoy the golden harvest that be the offspring of this glorious gift that Jupiter Pluvius has endowed upon the most fertile valleys of the world.

Pecos News: A. F. Clarkson, late of San Angelo, Tex., now of Reeves county, was in town on last Tuesday buying material to fit up his sheep ranch. He is located south of Saragosa, and we understand he has a large band of sheep on the ranch heretofore occupied by Riggs' boys. Having purchased their ranch he is fencing and putting up windmills preparatory to becoming a regular resident of our country. We welcome all such energetic men.

The Abilene Banquet.

The Citizens' banquet was given at Abilene last Thursday night and was a most enjoyable occasion. S. P. Hardwick was master of ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Smith invoked divine blessings. The following toasts were responded to: "The bell never rings of itself; unless someone handles or moves it, it is dumb," by Gen. Sayles. "The rose and the thorn; sorrow and gladness are links together," by Hon. B. R. Webb of Baird. "The Almighty Dollar," Mr. J. G. Lowden of Abilene. "There never was a night that had no morn," by Mr. H. A. Tillett. "The housewife that's thrifty," by Hon. J. H. Calhoun of Eastland. Master of Ceremonies Hardwick thanked the guests from neighboring cities on behalf of the citizens of Abilene for their attendance. During the evening Professors Lucas and Kavanaugh and Miss Maud Lucas furnished excellent music. The guests from neighboring cities were: Judge and Mrs. Webb of Baird, Hon. J. H. Calhoun of Eastland, Judge and Mrs. Woodruff of Anson, Chas. Rupp and J. C. Jameson of Baird and others.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Stray Steer.

ABILENE, TEX., Jan. 2.  
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:  
There is a stray steer on our range branded with a reversed and an inverted F on left side and a bar on shoulder. If he belongs to any of your readers we would like to turn him over.  
D. H. & A. C. MIDDLETON.

From Cottle County.

PADUCAH, TEX., Jan. 1.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:  
Cottle county has had one of the finest rains of the season. Some of the farmers say the ground is wet to the depth of two feet in some localities. This will almost insure a good wheat crop in the county. Stock doing well.  
A. C. T.

Who Has Got Them?

ALPINE, TEX., Jan. 2.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:  
I want ten or twelve good registered Shorthorn bulls, not less than two years old next spring. Nothing but registered bulls will do, and prefer Texas raised stock. If you can put me onto any such stock I would be very thankful. I can find no registered Shorthorn advertisers in your paper, though I see Herefords and grade Shorthorns, but no full bloods.  
J. B. GILLET.

In South Dakota.

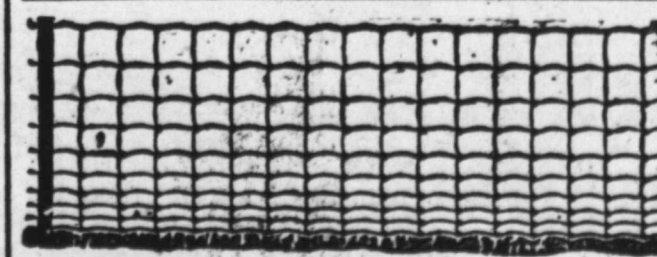
RAPID CITY, SO. DAK., Dec. 30.  
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:  
The winter thus far has been quite mild in our vicinity, but there is plenty of time for severe weather yet, and with ever so mild a winter the loss will be quite severe, as our range is so badly overstocked. We have for the past two seasons purchased and put on our Dakota range the Adair cattle, about 4000 in number, each year, but owing to the last season's bad market and a scarcity of range, we will not handle so many this season. A great many of the largest northern buyers will be out of the market entirely.  
G. E. LEMMON.

A "Durham" Mule.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., Jan. 2.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:  
Some time since a negro who lives on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, came to me for advice. He stated that a mule belonging to him had been killed by the railroad and asked me what kind of a mule to sue for, and I advised him to sue for a "Durham" mule, valued at \$200. To my surprise he did as I advised him and put in a claim for a \$200 "Durham" mule. The railroad companies all agree that a cross between a railroad locomotive and a long-horn Texas cow, make one of the purest, best and most costly breeds of cattle.  
We had a fine washing rain last week, which made everything show up finely—everything except money.  
Success to the railroads of Texas, the JOURNAL and the Fort Worth Packing company.  
A FRIEND TO ALL.

**Don't Lose Heart.**

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It contains information to be had from no other source. Free to all.  
D. M. Ferry & Co.  
Detroit, Mich.



The Majority Rules.

And when it says Protection is "not in it," we submit. Have selected best farm fence for the slaughter. Knocked down workmen's wages, robbed agent's commission, strangled manufacturer's profits and will serve up the remains in a new list January 1st. Nevertheless the COILED SPRING FENCE itself stands unalterably for PROTECTION, now, henceforth and forever.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

PUBLIC SALE

Kentucky Bred Trotting Stock

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., JANUARY 31, 1894.

Sixty head of Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies; also a few fine road geldings. This stock is all

HIGHLY AND FASHIONABLY BRED, and selected for their individual merits as well as breeding. Will be sold without reserve. For catalogue, address.

J. B. PERRY,

LEXINGTON, KY., Until January 20, then SAN ANTONIO, TEX., care Menger Hotel.



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.  
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers  
No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.  
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week; private sales every day. At THE KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS HORSE AND MULE DEPT.  
THE LARGEST AND FINEST INSTITUTION of the KIND in the UNITED STATES.  
32,505 head handled during 1892. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for market report mailed free. Address  
W. F. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

Better than Ever for 1894.

**GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1894**

Established 1856.

Is Different from Others.

It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the Seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense; and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out. We invite a trial of our Seeds. We know them because we grow them. Every planter of Vegetables or Flowers ought to know about our three warrants; our cash discounts; and our gift of agricultural papers to purchasers of our Seeds. All of these are explained in the Catalogue, a copy of which can be yours for the asking.  
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.



L. ZABEL

AGENT.  
Successor to J. B. Askew, and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery,  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, Etc  
314 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Send for catalogue and prices.

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.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

No. 8318.  
THE STATE OF TEXAS.  
In the district court, February term, A. D. 1894. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county, greeting:  
You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon Charles Grimm and Charles F. Runge, composing the firm of Grimm & Runge, and C. M. Kendrick and C. A. Kendrick, composing the firm of C. M. Kendrick & Co., who are non-residents of the state of Texas, to be and appear before the district court, to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the courthouse thereof, in the city of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in February, A. D., 1894, the same being the 12th day of February, A. D., 1894. File number being 8318, then and there to answer the petition of Jacob Foster, filed in said court on the 14th day of December, A. D., 1893, against the said Grimm & Runge and C. M. Kendrick & Co., and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: That plaintiff owns in fee and is possessed of the southeast quarter of block 11, in Moore, Thornton & Co's addition to the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Tex., that on December 7, 1893, plaintiff purchased said property from Frank P. Capera, and said Capera purchased said property from A. R. Mignon on November 15, 1888, and used and occupied same as a homestead from the time of his said purchase up to date of sale of same to plaintiff. That on May 9, 1888, defendants, Grimm & Runge obtained a judgment against the firm of Capera & Bro., a firm composed of John F. P. Capera and Frank P. Capera in the county court of Tarrant county, Texas, for the sum of \$427.50 and costs. That on October 22, 1889, defendants, Kendrick & Co., obtained judgment against said firm of Capera & Bro., in said court for the sum of \$52 and costs and each filed recorded abstracts of their said judgments in the office of the county clerk of Tarrant county, Tex., which creates an apparent lien and incumbrance upon plaintiff's property. Plaintiff prays that the court decree, that the said abstracts of judgment, are null and void and of no effect as to plaintiff's property, and that they constitute do lien or incumbrance thereon or cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto, and for judgment for costs and for special and general relief, etc.  
Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.  
Witness, R. H. McNatt, clerk of the district court of Tarrant county.  
Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Fort Worth, this 15th day of December, A. D., 1893.  
R. H. McNATT,  
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.  
By John C. Branum, Deputy.

## SHEEP AND WOOL

Do not abandon land but turn a few sheep upon it.

A crop of early lambs can often be made very profitable.

Under no circumstances should fattening sheep have more food than they can eat up clean.

The value of a sheep on a farm aside from the wool and mutton cannot be too strongly urged.

Even a poor farmer can give a sheep a trial in a small way and increase as experience and profit warrant.

The man, who, in the selection of a ram considers only the first cost, will never make much of a mark as a sheep breeder.

Keep the salt where they can help themselves, and they will take only so much as is required to satisfy their actual needs.

In sheep breeding there is but one way of keeping the ideal flock, and that is by trying to improve it when it is seemingly at its best.

A good ram can add more to the value of his offspring from ewes shearing four pounds than he can to those from ewes shearing seven pounds.

The selection of a ram is of first importance. When good rams can be had for a fraction of their real value, there is no excuse for breeding from a poor one.

The number that can fatten sheep well is less than those that care for them in general. Good feeders consider that it requires more skill to fatten sheep than hogs.

Sheep are valuable in that they will feed on ranges that cattle cannot live upon. Thus, when a range becomes too closely cropped for cattle, sheep will be able to fatten upon it, and in return, improve the range.

Many farmers think they should not purchase a good ram unless they have high-

grade or pure-bred ewes. This is a mistake, for it has been demonstrated that there is a greater return in breeding good rams on common ewes than on the grade ewes.

There is much to gain in the selection of a good ram and there is much to lose, if induced, by some trivial pretext, to use a poor one because it is cheap.

If one has a fine fancy flock, it will pay to go to considerable trouble to get a tip-top registered ram for it, and if the flock be a common to scrub one, we would still want a large No. 1 ram if possible, though fancy points would not be so important.

In Australia sheep graze out all the year. The pasture is better there in winter than in summer. The government fences the lands, sinks the wells and leases the land in large tracts for less money than many of the American wool growers pay in taxes alone.

Success in anything is dependent on intelligent management. The wool growers who have increased the weight of the fleece from four to seven or eight pounds have done it by proper breeding and management. A Dakota wool grower says that with his flock of 200 sheep he has made his business profitable. Some dozen years ago he says he began with a small flock of Cotswold-Merinos and bred them to Shrop rams for eight years. Then used Merino rams to give weight and compactness of fleece. My sheep shear seven and one-half pounds and average 109 to 115 pounds weight. Sheep are bound to become general in South Dakota, because it is a superior sheep country, and the industry pays better than wheat or anything else. A mutton sheep with a good fleece is what we want these times."

There is probably no kind of stock that will depreciate faster under neglect or improve slower when run down than sheep; and if we mistake not the frequent stampeding of the flocks to market is one of the inevitable consequences. Sheep can hardly be kept on the plains by "greasers" or "ranchers" and retain the vigor of the foundation stock because they are kept in

such immense flocks as to preclude all idea of care from the ignorant herdsmen. Sheep to be profitable for wool or mutton need the kindly and paternal care of a shepherd, and the smaller the flocks the more likelihood of their getting it and of making money for their owner. We hail then the sending of hundreds of thousands of the little thin, skinny weaklings to the stock yards to be sold for what they will fetch as a good riddance of very poor rubbish. The only misfortune about it is the fact that in flooding the stock yards they lower values measurably and perceptibly all along the line and do injury to the business as a whole.

The present is not the only collapse that has ever occurred in the history of sheep industry in the United States. In 189-10 there was a tremendous boom in sheep. In 1809 the first Merinos brought into Kentucky, two of them, sold for \$1500. For the next three or four years, Kentuckians went wild on the subject of improved breeds, prices mounted to fabulous figures. Samuel Long of Lexington, bargained with Mr. Trotter of the same place for one lamb and one ewe. He agreed, for these sheep, to build a four story house, 50x70 feet. The house cost \$15,000. Pure-bred sheep dropped in value long before the house was finished. In six months after Long had finished Trotter's house the same kind of sheep could be bought for \$20. Long kept the ram and ewe until they were worth no more than ordinary sheep. Then he killed them, invited his neighbors to a barbecue and thanked God he wasn't worth a dollar.

## Selecting Sires for the Flock.

Successful flockmasters are most careful in this work. It is essential to success and best results. Mr. H. W. Mumford, Moscow, Mich., in an article in the Sheep Breeder, says:

"Taking it for granted that a flock of ewes has been selected, as nearly unassailable as expenditure would warrant, the most important step in the successful management of the flock is the selection of a sire or sires.

"What I may say is as applicable to

grade flocks as to pure-bred ones, and perhaps more beneficial to the breeder of common grade stock than the breeder of thorough-bred stock, for the latter is soon relegated to the ranks of the former if due care in this respect is not at all times exercised. While the mass of men interested in the breeding of pure-bred stock use their best judgment (however much mistaken their ideas may sometimes appear) in regard to the selection of sites, the man with a grade flock rarely gives time and thought enough to the matter; thinking that since his flock is not recorded or pure-bred any ram is good enough for him to use.

"If the flock of ewes is large enough to permit the expenditure, two or more rams should be purchased. A careful survey of the whole flock should be taken in order to observe the weak points of the ewes, which will be present, no matter how particular you may have been in their selection.

"If two or more rams are required, then separate the flock, being careful to place those ewes deficient in like points in the same flock, then select a ram for each flock, which is strong in those qualities in which the ewes are found lacking. If this course is rigidly followed for a term of years the weak points will be practically gotten rid of. Although I have known of a few instances where grade rams have proved good sires, yet, as a rule, nothing but pure-bred animals should be used.

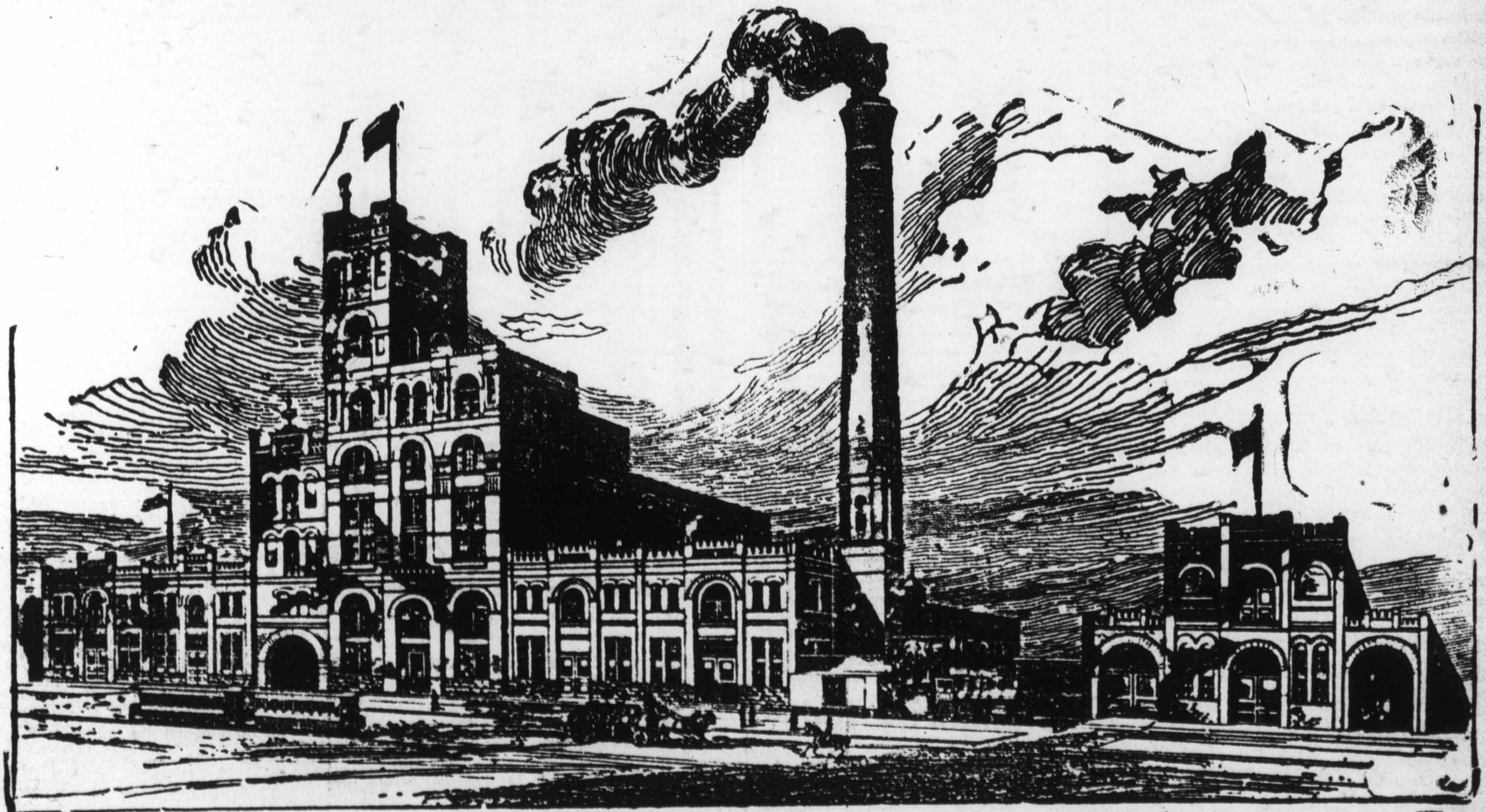
"One should aim to get size in the ewe flock and establish other desirable qualities by the use of proper rams.

"Oftentimes a comparatively small ram of strong breeding is a valuable sire both of size and quality."

## Cattle For Sale.

We will sell for spring delivery 2000 good San Saba county cows at \$9 00.  
4000 Donley county three and four year old steers at \$18 and \$22 50.  
1000 good Hunt county steer yearlings at \$7 50.  
1000 good Callahan county steer yearlings at \$8 25.  
GEO. B. LOVING & SON,  
Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Ft. Worth, Tex.

## TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

SWINE.

Many make the mistake of discarding their boars too young.

It may be necessary to compel young pigs to take exercise during the winter.

By having the feeding floor clear it will be much less work to keep them clean.

No grain growing or dairy farm is complete without at least a small lot of hogs.

Too much corn given too soon after farrowing often causes serious loss with the young pigs.

As good a lot of pigs cannot be expected from the young untried sows as from the old regular breeders.

Men who are continually changing from one breed of hogs to another rarely find hog raising profitable.

The farmer that insists on buying a breeding sow or boar at stocker prices will but make hog raising a success.

The amount of food consumed by swine in comparison with other animals in proportion to weight is very great.

In nearly all cases some corn can be fed not only to the brood sows but to the growing pigs during the winter with profit.

In nearly all cases it is safer to depend on the proper use of several foods for health and vigor than to hope to correct mistakes with medicines.

Fattening in Winter.

Western Swineherd.

Under what may be termed average conditions it is not usually a good plan to attempt to fatten hogs during the next two months. Yet in some cases with pigs that were farrowed late in the spring and are reasonably well-matured it will be better to fatten and market rather than to feed during the next two months, keeping in a good, thrifty condition and then fattening and marketing later.

Under present conditions hogs should not be kept for any length of time after a sufficient growth has been made to properly fit for market. In nearly all cases a safe rule to follow is to push the growth from birth, and when ready to sell, market. Sometimes a better price may be realized by holding, but there is so much risk of loss that it is only in exceptional cases that it can be considered advisable.

The principal item to remember in fattening hogs at a low cost in cold weather is warmth. If warm quarters are provided where the hogs can be clean and comfortable they can be fattened very readily.

But if the animal heat must nearly or quite all come from the food the cost will be increased to such an extent as to preclude much chance for profit. So that if for any reason it is considered best to fatten hogs during the next two months good care should be taken to provide clean, dry, warm quarters. The material used, and the manner of conditions, is of less importance than to have the items. If convenient they will save time both in feeding and in keeping clean. It is best to make corn the principal ration, in cold weather, no other ration will supply animal heat and fattening material as fully and at as low a cost. Slop can be used if care is taken to have reasonably warm. It is, to say the least, a questionable economy to feed frozen slops to hogs of any kind, and especially in fattening hogs, as the chilling of the system by drinking or eating them would have to be made up with other material.

The feeding places must warm, as well as the sleeping, as coming out of a warm bed and standing exposed to cold while eating would increase very materially the risk of disease. The hogs must be kept healthy if they are to gain as they should. Because of the cold it may be necessary to make exercise in order to maintain health, but unless on full feed for more time this will not be necessary, ordinarily the quieter and more comfortable they can be kept the faster they will fatten.

HORTICULTURE.

It is as wrong morally to cheat in packing fruit as it is to pass counterfeit money.

Your local nurseryman knows better what varieties are suited to your section. Let transient nurserymen alone if you have home nurseries.

A Milwaukee paper tells of a man who, on a plot 60x120 feet, raised three crops in succession—onions, radishes and cauliflower and radishes. The product brought him \$120, or at the rate of \$720 an acre.

Carnations are nice window plants in winter, thriving well in a cool sitting-room, when placed in the sunlight and given good soil. Grane Wilder, a pink one, and Lizzie McGowan, a white one, are favorites with florists, who grow them largely.

Cut out all old canes in the raspberry patch, and if where winters are severe, bury the canes under ground. During the latter part of winter give a coat of manure to the soil, unless it is already in good order. Raspberries do not need very rich soil.

Time flies very rapidly. Put out an orchard, and even if it does take five or six years to come into bearing, you will have an orchard almost before you know it. One thing certain, if you refuse to set out trees, because some waiting will be required you will never have an orchard.

Lawns which are frequently mowed need stimulating at this season of the year, by having an application of well rotted manure spread over them. There is no need to use rank material, as some do. That which is well decayed will quickly break apart and disappear among the grass tops, and it will be ample for the growth of the grass.

The glorious chrysanthemums commence to give us their beautiful flowers in October, and continue until frost comes. If small-sized plants can be had, pot them before the flowers open and keep them cool and partly shaded for a while, to bloom in the house later on. Small plants of them are invaluable for decorating the windows at this season of the year.

Whenever the growing of fruit enters largely into the agriculture of a district, we find intelligent people, prosperous homes, and better conditions generally than where other branches of agriculture are followed to the exclusion of this. Horticulture, when followed intelligently, gives better returns upon the capital employed than almost any other branch of agriculture. It is a business for careful, thoughtful, industrious men, and for such only. Guess work and half way methods will always bring one to a disastrous end. There is plenty of room for the right men in this work.

In some grape growing countries of Southern Europe the quality of grapes is found to depend on the chemical composition of the soil. Those soils that have the largest available mineral fertility produce the best; that is the sweetest grapes. An excess of nitrogen makes the fruit watery and not so sweet. So, before the ground is planted or bought for a vineyard, the chemist is called on to make an analysis and determine the quality of the fruit it will ordinarily produce. There is a difference dependent on seasons, but each year the produce of different vineyards is better than that of others.

In marketing fruit of all kinds more skill is required than in the marketing of any other farm product. Always early in the season the market is glutted with fruit whose owners do not know how to hold it for better prices, or else lack the facilities for so doing. Knowing how is the principal thing, and it is knowledge which pays. If no better cold storage is available, dig pits for the apples and place them in the pits in well secured packages. Potatoes and roots which grow in the soil may be placed in contact with the soil. Fruits must not be, as it gives an objectionable earthy flavor, though this will partly pass away upon exposure to the air.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."



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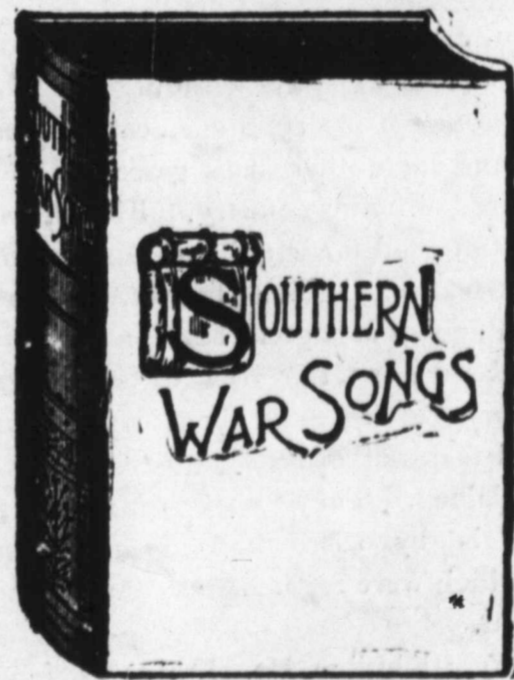
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Camp-Fire, Patriotic and Sentimental.



No better argument in favor of this book could be presented than that given by the compiler in his preface, as follows: "The war songs of the South are a part of the history of the Lost Cause. They are necessary to the impartial historian in forming a correct estimate of the animus of the Southern people. Emotional literature is always a correct exponent of public sentiment, and these songs indeed the passionate sincerity of the South at the time they were written." Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this volume. The engravings are of the very best, the typography of the finest. It is a book which every Southern man or woman should possess. The price is reasonable enough to permit of its being in every household. It is especially adapted for Birthday or Holiday Presents. It is a work of nearly 400 pages, profusely illustrated, and a handsomely bound in Confederate Gray cloth, with ink side-stamped gold back, and will be sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50

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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS  
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

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407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

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

OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN.

Important Matters to be Discussed  
at Austin.

The third annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association, which convenes in the city of Austin next Tuesday, the 9th, promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of stockmen that has ever been held in the state. Large delegations from the live stock exchanges of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha will be present to look after the interests of their respective markets. The railroads, stockyards and live stock commission merchants will be on hand in larger numbers than ever before. Quite a number of cattle buyers from the Indian Territory and Northern range country will attend ready to close contracts for spring delivery. This meeting will afford a splendid opportunity for buyers and sellers to get together and close their deals for the coming season. The members of the Texas Sanitary Live Stock Commission have signified their intention to be present for the purpose of conferring with the members of the association and other stockmen in attendance in regard to the state sanitary and quarantine regulations.

The improvement of all kinds and classes of live stock, including improved methods of breeding, feeding, handling and marketing same, will be fully discussed by men who have made the subject a careful study. Needed legislation, railroad, stockyard and commission charges, diseases of live stock, quarantine regulations, the encouragement of home markets by the establishment of packing houses, deep water on the Texas coast and many other matters of vital importance to the live stock interests of Texas will be discussed and acted on by the association. No one directly or indirectly interested in the live stock industry can afford to miss this meeting.

The railroads in the state will sell round trip tickets at one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. Again extending a cordial invitation to the stockmen of Texas and urging them to favor us with their presence and cooperation, we are. Yours truly,

D. H. SNYDER, Georgetown,  
C. M. ROGERS, Austin,  
R. A. SMITH, Ballinger,  
JNO. T. LYTLE, San Antonio,  
I. B. BAKER, Houston,  
A. P. BUSH, JR., Colorado,  
M. SANSOM, Alvarado,  
J. M. CAMPBELL, Del Rio,  
N. T. WILSON, San Antonio,  
J. M. DAUGHERTY, Abilene,  
C. U. CONNELLEE, Eastland,  
VORIES P. BROWN, San Antonio,  
W. H. FEATHERSTON, Henrietta,  
Executive Committee.

G. K. ELKINS.

The JOURNAL reproduces the following sketch of G. K. Elkins, with a picture which does the gentleman as much justice as the one published before did him injustice:

The subject of this sketch, who is an old-time typical Texan in every sense of the

word, was born in Illinois in 1832, and is now 61 years old. Young Elkins left his native state when only 19 years old and came to Texas. He located first in Dallas county, but only remained there one year, until he removed further west settling in Parker county in 1854.

Parker county was at that time an unorganized, extreme frontier county. The early settlers were at that time compelled to draw on Dallas and Collin counties for supplies in the way of bread stuffs, etc. Parker county was then a virgin grazing section, and was literally a stockman's paradise. Mr. Elkins was in a small way both a stockman and a farmer, and from a small beginning was gradually accumulating a competency, and in the mean time living comfortably when all his hopes, prospects and anticipations were blighted by the advent of the late unpleasantness. In the mean time Parker county was organized and the county seat located, in both of which young Elkins took an active and prominent part.

When the war begun and the Federal troops were removed from the frontiers, the Indians, who up that time had been friendly, were not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered of depredating upon the then defenseless and helpless frontiersman, who had by this time dotted the prairies of Parker, Jack, Palo Pinto and other western counties. Mr. Elkins took active part in this Indian war, and made several vigorous and successful campaigns with such noted Indian fighters as Cols. John and George Baylor and Capt. Sul Ross. On one of these expeditions, commanded by Col. John R. Baylor, in 1855,



the men, among other privations, were compelled to go for 21 days without any food whatever except prairie dogs, coyotes, jack rabbits and such other small game as is afforded by the plains country. Elkins, who by this time had made quite a reputation as a brave, fearless Indian fighter, and who was also known as a great eater, a man who never missed a meal or went to bed hungry, was sorely tried by this long march and enforced fast, but never whimpered, sulked or complained. They were rewarded for their trials by some half dozen Indian scalps which were regarded as ample compensation.

In 1861, "Kin," as Mr. Elkins is familiarly known, enlisted in Capt. Tubbs' company, Col. Griffin's battalion Confederate army. As a soldier, like all other stations in life, he was true and faithful. He made a good soldier and remained at his post until the close of the war, when he returned home to find his horses, cattle, hogs, and in fact all his accumulations gone. For three years he worked hard to retrieve his fortune with very poor success. Becoming discouraged he decided to leave Parker county. He hoped that a change of location would also change his luck, which was, as subsequent developments proved, a correct theory. In 1868 he started West. He took in Granbury on the way where, by the kindness of Col. Tobe Johnson, now of Fort Worth, but then living at Granbury, Kin Elkins was, by the loan of \$10, enabled to continue his journey to Coleman county, which was then a wilderness and the home

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## Royal Baking Powder

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of the bear, the buffalo and the Comanche. Mr. Elkins' merits as a cattleman, an Indian fighter and a good citizen were readily appreciated by Mr. Sam S. Gholson, who was then running a big ranch in Coleman county, so much so that Mr. Elkins was offered a half interest in the Gholson herds on time. This offer he readily accepted and was soon again a full-fledged ranchman. For some four years the firm of Gholson & Elkins seemed, notwithstanding the frequent inroads and depredations of the Indians, to prosper. Coleman county, however, soon began to settle up, the range failed, other ruins followed, the firm of Gholson & Elkins was dissolved, and Mr. Elkins again went West, carrying with him a nice herd of cattle, which he located on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos river, in Kent county, where he still resides.

During the cattle boom of 1882-3-4, Mr. Elkins built up a fine herd on his Double Mountain ranch and was regarded as quite a wealthy man. He, however, like a great many others, went down in the crash that soon followed. A few years later he was compelled, after surrendering all he possessed for the benefit of his creditors, to again begin life anew. Mr. Elkins is now a hale and hearty man. He is a respected and trusted county official of Kent county and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He is again beginning to accumulate a nice little property and is even now in good, comfortable circumstances. In fact, Kin Elkins has more than once proven the truthfulness of that old saying, "you can't keep a good man down."

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The writer made a flying but very pleasant trip to San Antonio on Friday, and spent Saturday most agreeably shaking hands with the many friends he happened to meet in the Alamo City.

George W. West of Live Oak county was up spending the holidays with his brother Sol. Mr. West owns one of the biggest and best ranches in Southern Texas. It contains 160,000 acres all splendid grazing and first-class agricultural land. It is located in Live Oak, which is one of the best counties in the state. This county, notwithstanding the drouth, raised good crops, both cotton and corn, this year. The cotton will probably average three-fourths of a bale, while the corn crop runs an average of 40 bushels to the acre. Mr. West's ranch is bountifully supplied with pure, clear water and a superior quality of grass, which explains why it is that he usually gets more money for his beeves than is realized by the average stockman for the same class of cattle. Last spring Mr. West sold 10,000 fat cattle to the Swifts, of Chicago. The price paid was \$25 for the steers and \$14 for cows. After these cattle were slaughtered Mr. Swift, in a personal letter to Mr. West, expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the cattle killed out, and seemed more than pleased with the transaction. Mr. West now has 20,000 cattle on this ranch, a large percentage of which are three and four-year-old steers. His idea is to hold these steers for the market of '95. George West has made a fortune in cattle and still has great faith in the future of the business.

J. M. Mathis of Goliad county, who is also one of the pioneer and successful cattlemen of Southern Texas, was making one of

his periodical business trips to the metropolis of Southwest Texas. Mr. Mathis owns a very fine and valuable ranch on the San Antonio river in the Western part of Goliad county. Mr. Mathis has put about 1000 acres of this land in cultivation and is now giving considerable attention to raising corn. Last year he raised over 40,000 bushels on 1000 acres. He is now feeding on corn, for beef, 600 calves and several hundred steers. Mr. Mathis says Southern Texas, and especially the valleys of the San Antonio and Nueces rivers, is the best farming country in the world. He says he would not sell the lands owned by him at \$25 per acre. They will, he says, rent for a monied rental of \$5 an acre, which is 10 per cent on \$50 an acre.

John Blocker, "Bill" Jennings, W. L. Crawford, Capt. John T. Lytle and a large number of prominent and successful cattlemen were seen, they all seemed cheerful, full of hope and reasonably prosperous.

I am especially indebted to Mr. J. M. Chittim, the well-known and popular cattle dealer, for courtesies received at his hands.

All the cattlemen I saw said they would attend the Austin convention, consequently I conclude the attendance will be larger than ever before.

San Antonio is a good town, the best in Texas, am always glad of an excuse to visit her and sorry when the time comes to leave.

GEO. B.

### New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 1.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Light receipts of all classes of cattle during the past week and the market is in a good, healthy and promising condition for fair fat to good stock. The market closed with an active demand for good beef cattle, calves and yearlings.

No change in the hog market. Sheep dull and low.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.	
Good fat fed beeves	\$3 25 to \$3 75
Good fat grass beeves	3 00 to 3 50
Common to fair beeves	2 00 to 2 75
Good fat cows	2 50 to 3 00
Common to fair cows, each	8 00 to 14 00
Good fat calves each	7 50 to 9 00
Common to fair calves, each	5 00 to 7 00
Good fat yearlings, each	10 00 to 12 00
Common to fair yearlings, each	7 00 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 5 00
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

### Dallas Live Stock Report.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:

MARKET QUOTATIONS.	
Choice grass steers	\$2 25 to 2 40
Common to fair grass steers	2 00
Choice fat cows	1 75 to 2 25
Common to fair grass cows	1 40 to 1 60
Yearlings	6 00 to 9 00
Bulls	1 25 to 1 50
Stags	1 10 to 1 50
Milch cows, each	20 00 to 40 00
Choice veal calves	2 50 to 3 00
Common to fair calves	2 00
Common to fair mutton sheep	2 50 to 3 00
Common to fair	2 00 to 2 25
Goats	2 00
Choice corn fed hogs	4 50 to 4 75
Common to fair hogs	4 25 to 4 50
Stockhogs	4 00 to 5 00

During the early part of the week we had an over-supply of cattle, but the latter part of the week all classes of cattle were scarce, poor cows bringing as high as \$1 75. Good cattle are very scarce and are finding ready sale at top prices. There was some choice heavy cows sold as high as \$2 50. The hog market continues to be glutted with all classes of hogs, but is very steady at \$4 75. Stock hogs are also slow sale. Milch cows are very scarce and find ready sale. There is very little demand for veal calves. Mutton is in little demand unless extra good. Bulls and stags are ready sale at \$1 25 and up. The prospects are good for next week.



MARKET REPORT.

Fort Worth Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX., Jan. 4. Receipts of all kinds of stock have been fairly liberal the past week, and demand strong: Hogs sold from 4@5c; all good corn-fed hogs weighing 200 pounds or over are bringing 5c. There is a liberal demand for light hogs weighing 125 to 175 pounds at 3 1/2@4c; this latter class has been a drag on the market until recently. Receipts are gradually growing and by the close of another week we will have several substantial buyers here from the northern cities buying and shipping to New York, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia. These gentlemen are coming here to stay provided they can fill their orders.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 4. New Year's day 7500 cattle, 22,000 hogs and 8000 sheep. Dressed beef men were a little slow in buying and wanted nothing except at steady prices. There was quite a large share of \$3 25@4 00 steers that were not easy to sell. Eight cars of fed Westerns from Nebraska sold 3 cars at \$4 30 and 5 at \$4 25. Good 1333 lb steers at \$4 85; rough 1400-lb steers at \$4 00; 21 good 1706 lb Shorthorns, \$5 50; 1 car 1500-lb Angus, \$3 50; 3 cars 1500-lb grades, \$5 35. Some 10 cars of fed Texans could be sold at \$3 65, against \$3 70 last Thursday. The low grade cattle generally sold no better, but it was a fair market. Fourteen loads of Texas heifers sold as follows: 270 head, 750-lbs at \$2 50; 90 head, 725-lbs at \$2 15. Desirable butchers' cows and good canners sold quite readily at an advance of 10c. Calves also shared in the improvement, and showed a gain of 25@50c over a week ago. Canners sold at \$1 25@2 25; medium cows, \$2 25@2 50; fat cows and heifers, \$2 75@3 40; bulls, \$1 75@3 50; calves, \$2 00@5 75. The hog market was generally 5@10c higher. Mixed and butchers' sold at \$5 10@5 55, bulk at \$5 30@5 45 for fair to choice lots. Rough to fancy heavy and 265@290 lb mediums sold at \$5 00@5 50, bulk at \$5 20@5 40 for fair to packing to choice shipping grades. Poor to best light sold at \$5 10@5 45, bulk at \$5 25@5 40 for mixed and selected lots. The sheep market was fairly active and somewhat stronger. Owing to the light receipts for the previous week business loosened up some and prices were 25c higher on most all sheep than for ten days before. Lambs were also selling better where quality was desirable. Native sheep, consisting largely of ewes, sold at \$2 00@3 00 and a lot of 53 wethers averaging 105 lbs, sold at \$3 55. Western sheep, 107-lbs, sold at \$2 80; 413 head, 110-lbs, \$3 00; 210 head, 109-lbs, \$3 10; 350 head, 113-lbs, \$3 20. Some Mexican, 98-lbs, \$3 30, and two loads of prime Western brought \$3 40. Lambs ranged from \$3 50@5 00. Tuesday's receipts consisted of 5500 cattle, 22,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep. Cattle buyers seemed to wake up and acted as if they really wanted to buy, and the general market was higher. Receipts of Texans were 600 head, including a lot of grassers for slaughterers. The fed cattle were in fair quality and met with a moderate demand. They sold better than last week but not any

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too well to suit salesmen or feeders. The hog market opened slow and weak and a few early sales showed little change, while shortly after 8 o'clock the general market ruled 5@10c lower than yesterday's prices. Trade improved after the decline was established and the finish was comparatively steady, with only a few hogs left in first hands. Poor to fancy mixed and butcher weights sold at \$5 05@5 45; bulk at \$5 25@5 40; rough to fancy heavy and mediums sold at \$4 95@5 40; bulk at \$5 20@5 30. Sheep and lambs were fairly active and strong. Some 90-lb lambs sold at \$5 00; prime 140-lb ewes, \$3 25; choice native wethers, \$4 00; Western, \$3 00@3 50. Yesterday we had 14,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs and 16,000 sheep. The cattle market was slow and steady to lower; prime, \$5 00@5 85; others, \$4 25@4 80; common, \$3 60@4 10. No Texas here. Cows, \$1 65@3 25. The hog market opened lower, but closed steady at Tuesday's quotations. Rough heavy, \$4 90@5 05; packers and mixed, \$5 10@5 30; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 35@5 60; prime light, \$5 35@5 40. The sheep market was lower. Thin ewes \$2 00@2 80, few weathers \$3 00@3 25; westerns, \$3 00@3 50. Lambs, \$2 50@2 55. Receipts to-day were 12,000 cattle, 3000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. The market was a little firmer. Fed Texans sold at about \$4 00 for the best. The hog market was stronger, prime to good bringing \$5 35@5 45. Sheep were slow.

St. Louis Live Stock.  
Special to the Journal. ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, Jan. 4, 1894. The offerings of native cattle Monday were scarce so much so that the market dragged for want of a good supply. Prices were fully as good as at the close of last week but no better. The butcher class of steers were not represented by a full car-load, and cows and heifers were extremely scarce. The buyers were not out in full strength but more were here wanting good cattle than could be supplied. Only eleven cars of Southern cattle were here, including grassers; rough fed and fed steers, all of which sold at strong prices. No advance was quoted, but the general market was conceded to be stronger than last Thursday's. Bulls sold at \$1 50@1 75; cows, \$1 75@2 10; Indian cows, \$2 30; and fed cows, \$2 75. Steers sold at \$2 00@2 60, and one good bunch weighing 984 pounds brought \$3 25. Top fed steers brought \$3 35. Supply of hogs was small. Seven or eight loads sold at \$5 15@5 25, represented all the strictly good hogs on the early market. The market for good hogs was strong. Other mixed hogs sold at \$4 50@4 75 for southwest stock and \$5 00@5 10 for fair to medium quality mixed hogs. Buyers could not get the hogs desired and business was not on as strong a basis as it would have been with a good supply of standard hogs on sale. Course to good packers were quoted at \$4 90@5 15, and good lights sold up to \$5 25. The sheep division had in a car-load of mixed natives which were only fair quality and sold at \$2 50. The demand for fat muttons and lambs was better than at the opening of last week and at stronger prices. Sheep sold during the past six weeks at \$2 00 were often better than those sold Monday at \$2 50. Receipts for the day were 700 cattle, 2127 hogs and 100 sheep. Receipts Tuesday were 2459 cattle, 5833 hogs and 1404 sheep. Native cattle market was active at steady prices. Texas cattle were steady. The receipts of Texans amounted to about sixty cars and mostly fed steers, but the receipts included some cows and one lot of good spayed heifers. The market was quiet and the disposition of the buyers was to go slow for fear of being rushed to an advance. The market was steady with Monday but no better. Follow-

ing are some of the representative sales of fed steers: 161 head, 953 lbs, \$3 25; 76 head, 926 lbs, \$3 30; 75 head, 908 lbs, \$3 40; 45 head, 1023 lbs, \$3 45; 25 head, 1092 lbs, \$3 50; 42 head, 1040 lbs, \$3 55; 62 head, 1188 lbs, \$3 70; 18 head, 1317 lbs, \$4 15. Good packing hogs sold at \$5 10@5 25. Choice heavies and select butcher hogs sold at \$5 27 1/2@5 35. The bulk of the native hogs sold at \$5 10@5 25 and the medium quality mixed loads sold at \$4 90@5 05. Light hogs sold mostly at \$5 00@5 25. Some Indian pigs sold at \$3 75 and other pigs at \$4 25@4 90. The close was steady with bulk of sales. Southwest hogs have to be strictly good and corn fed or they sell irregularly and at very low prices. The sheep market was strong and 25@40c higher than at the low time. Yesterday we had 4000 cattle, 8500 hogs and 1400 sheep. The cattle market opened strong, closed lower; fair native steers, \$3 00@4 00; fed Texas steers, \$3 10@3 75; cows, \$1 70, 2 00@2 25. Receipts mostly Texans. Hog market steady to strong. Top, \$5 35, bulk of sales, \$5 10@5 30. Sheep market strong. Lambs, \$4 40; sheep, \$4 00. Receipts to-day consisted of 3000 cattle, 7000 hogs and 500 sheep. Texas cattle were strong; fed steers selling at \$3 40@3 60; good grass steers, \$2 80@3 20; cows, \$1 80@2 15. The hog market was strong and sheep were firm.

Kansas City Live Stock.  
Special to the Journal. KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 4. Monday's receipts were 2400 cattle, 1305 hogs and 920 sheep. The general market on desirable stuff was higher. Most of the offerings of range cattle were quiet and barely steady. The best fed cattle were steady to strong. Stocker and feeder grades were dull on account of the idleness of the speculators. Fed Texans sold at \$3.05 for cattle weighing 951 lbs to \$3.35 for 1042-lb steers. Prices on hogs were mostly steady to a little higher. The top was at \$5 20 against \$5 17 1/2 Saturday, and the bulk of sales at \$5 00@5 17 1/2 against \$5 05@5 15 Saturday. Sorted 210 to 230-pound hogs were unchanged at \$5 15. A load of light fed Indian hogs sold at \$4 85. An outsider wanted 130 to 150-lb pigs but could not get a shipment. The supply of sheep was small and more good stuff could have been sold. An early clearance was made on killing stuff, but trash was dull. There was no quotable difference from Saturday's prices, but a good feeling was shown. From the low time two weeks ago there has been quite a rise on medium stuff and something like a quarter on good staple grades. Among the sales were 126 head, weighing 75 lbs, \$2 85; 10 head, \$1 25; 206 head, 92 lbs, \$3 30; 16 head, 81 lbs, \$2 40; 96 head, 94 lbs, \$2 25; 50 head, 92 lbs, \$3 40; 357 head, 100 lbs, \$3 50; 58 head, 111 lbs, \$3 35. Tuesday's receipts amounted to 6226 cattle, 9397 hogs and 2455 sheep. Most of

We Do a Strictly Commission Business

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

The cattle receipts were natives. There was a pretty good demand for corn-fed cattle, and prices were generally quoted 10c lower. The supply of rangers was light, and most of them were fed. Stuff that suited the killers was in fair demand and usually at steady figures. The supply of hogs was liberal and up to the strongest estimates. The quality was the best in two weeks. The packing and speculative demand was fair, but the shipping trade was limited. The early market was active, but the supplies kept coming, and, with lower prices at Chicago, the later market was quiet. Buyers of sorted 200 to 230-lb hogs 5c rise at \$5 20, but dropped afterwards to \$5 15. The top was \$5 22 1/2 against \$5 20 Monday. The bulk of sales was at \$5 00@5 20. The stringency in supplies was broken and the buyers had a chance to break prices. The best sales were 10@15c, and the worst 25c lower than Monday, while the worst bids on some of the medium stuff that showed a big recent advance, were as much as 50c lower. Iowa feeders paid \$3 for stuff fat enough to kill. Yesterday's receipts were 5000 cattle, 11,000 hogs and 3000 sheep. Best cattle steady; others slow; Texas steers, \$2 50@2 75; Texas cows, \$1 56@2 65; shipping steers, \$4 00@5 30; native cows, \$1 25@3 25; butcher stock, \$3 00@4 15; stockers and feeders, \$1 75@2 40. The hog market was 10@15c lower. Bulk, \$5 05@5 15; heavies, packers and mixed, \$4 05@5 15; light yorkers and pigs, \$4 75@5 15. The sheep market was slow but steady. To-day's receipts footed up 3000 cattle, 7000 hogs and 400 sheep. The cattle market was steady to stronger. Texas steers sold all the way from \$2 25@4 00, according to quality. The hog market was 5@10c higher, and the sheep market was steady.

HORSES.  
Market more active than at any time during the past season. The bidding was prompt at auction and all the stock sold on arrival. Receipts liberal, but still not up to the demand. Prices firm at last weeks' quotations.

Extra draft, 1500 lbs.....	\$110	to	\$150
Good draft, 1300 lbs.....	80	to	100
Extra drivers.....	100	to	200
Good drivers.....	75	to	100
Saddle, good to extra.....	75	to	175
Southern mares and geldings.....	25	to	75
Western range, unbroken.....	20	to	50
Western ponies.....	12.50	to	20
Price of mules:			
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years.....	40	to	50
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years.....	45	to	50
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	80	to	120
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	70	to	85
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	80	to	100
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	90	to	95
1 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, good to extra.....	100	to	150

Thomas and Robert Andrews are now located in the same offices with the live stock agent of the Santa Fe, this city, and are ready for business.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.  
Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

## AGRICULTURAL.

It is foolish business to plant seeds without testing their germinating power. It is so easily done that there is no excuse for omitting it. Place them between two cloths and keep them damp and in a warm room for a few days. Probably more will germinate thus than in the earth, but if 90 per cent prove good you may safely plant them.

Lose no time now in making everything secure for winter. See that the crops are properly stored, as it does not pay to grow a thing and then let it spoil before getting to market. One thing that we would call attention to is that you keep the potatoes from the light. A dark, cool, dry place is what they want.

Fertility tends to make fertility. Good crops grown from the land, fed to stock upon the land, and the by-products returned to the land with due care, will make better land, bigger crops, and enable the feeding of more stock. Then you have more manure again, and the same round goes on and grows more money as it does so.

Double cropping is a matter that the majority of farmers do not see their way toward practicing. But where it can be done it is a pretty certain way in which to increase the earnings of the land. Crops must be used which do not require a long season for maturing, and you must make up your mind to apply enough manure to counteract the extra drain made upon the land.

Decaying matter of any sort, even piles of rotten wood about the premises, is a constant menace to health and a breeding place for insects that will do damage to your crops. Do not think because the snow covers them up that it prevents them from doing harm. Get all such things cleared up before you consider yourself ready for winter.

There is one thing that must be avoided in buying a run down farm. That is, the effort to make it yield good crops at once, and to improve in condition while doing it. Such a course will only make the land poorer. Be content to do one thing at a time, and let the first be the building up of the soil. Then the good crops will come in their own good time.

When the boy is grown up and married and wanting a farm of his own, do not send him a thousand miles away to look for one. Take the measurement of the home place carefully and see if it is not large enough to cut in two. If it is not now it may be made so by increasing the depth of the soil, manuring more heavily, and giving twice as good cultivation as you could do if you keep the whole of it alone.

Fortunately not many farmers have suffered by the present financial depression to such an extent that they must sacrifice their farms. Yet there are occasional instances of this, and other causes contribute toward throwing a good many farms on the market. Our advice to young farmers, and to others who want more land is to buy these now at the ruling prices, without fear. They are bound to grow in value.

### Mixed Farming.

A writer to the Prairie Farmer says: Does mixed or diversified farming pay as well as specialty farming, or the production of one leading cash crop with such other crops as are necessary to the best preparation for this leading crop? The advocates of diversified farming sometimes assert that a rotation of crops is inconsistent with the claim of specialty work, and that one having a rotation is not a specialist. Strictly speaking, this claim might be upheld, but it is a begging of the question. No one at a distance from the cities is advocating the production of only one kind of crop on a farm. The specialty farmer is the one who, believing that he has found the best cash crop for his farm, bends his energies to its largest production, and in so doing he may find it best to have two or three other crops

for sake of rotation, or as aids in production as is the case when a certain class of live stock is the specialty.

The advocate of mixed farming is the one who believes in making the farm produce a variety of things and usually includes among them a certain amount of live stock in order that some of the field crops may be consumed on the farm. Usually he believes that the farm should be made to produce as much as possible of all that is needed by the farmer for his table and his stock, paying out as little cash as possible. Many of our best farmers believe in this variety of production both on the ground of safety and that it is seemingly in best accord with the laws of nature. We thus find two schools of farmers with a still greater number between them, inclining toward specialties in some degree. The man who wants the best income from the farm is often asking himself the question, "Which will pay me best?"

There is one great trouble with mixed farming—it often gets too "mixed." Several things pile on the farmer at once, and everything suffers. I believe that we are inclined to undertake more when practicing mixed farming than when pushing some specialty, and one of the greatest of our faults is to incline to lay out more work than we can get through with. The specialist knows just what may be done within a given time, and keeps within bounds. The specialist must be business-like in his ways, as much depends upon the chief cash crop; the mixed farmer trusts to many things and can find more excuses for the neglect of some. The mixed farmer has lots of irons in the fire, and often half expects to burn some of them; the specialist has but one chief thing to attend to, and he knows that he must make it pay.

The foregoing are minor reasons why mixed farming may not pay as well as special farming. There are weightier ones. The specialist usually is one who has a liking for the production of a certain thing, has good facilities and is an expert in that line. His specialty is, or should be, the one product best adapted to his farm and market. It is the one thing he can get the most net cash from per acre. He may raise potatoes, wheat and clover, but the crop he is after chiefly is potatoes; or, he may raise corn and hogs; or, oats, grass and horses; but the chief aim is to increase the annual sales of potatoes, hogs or horses. He makes a name for the production of plenty of a choice article, and is enabled to get the very best prices.

The chief argument against special farming is that if it does not include stock of some kind the fertility of the soil will finally be exhausted. Whether this be true or not I do not know. I cannot grant that it is, as there seems to be proof to the contrary. I believe in making and saving all the manure possible from work animals, and in converting all refuse matter into manure; but since it is proven by science that nitrogen is added in abundance to the soil by clover, peas and other legumes, and since we see daily that field are rendered more productive as years pass when nothing but clover or other legumes are used for fertilization, it yet appears safe to claim that by the addition of potash and lime in the form of ashes and of some phosphoric acid, the stock of plant food in the soil should not diminish.

At any rate, just as long as one's yearly yield increases there is no reason to be disturbed. Some soils, it is true, tire of clover, but I think that they never fail to grow other legumes in its place, and usually grow clover well again if potash and lime be added. This is no argument against the careful saving of manure—the more the better—but if one's farm is best fitted for the production of some one vegetable or fruit, and if plenty of green manure increases the ability of the farm to produce fruit, as is now the case on thousands of farms, it is business to push that specialty. At least this is the view of one Prairie Farmer reader, and these views are offered not to try to settle a great question but to draw out the views of others—the majority of whom doubtless believe in diversified farming.

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*Crazy Kate*, "The Lifeboat," "Asleep at the Switch," "Farmer Green," "The Old Wife's Kiss," "The Boy Hero," "The Light on Deadman's Bar," "Whisperin' Bill," "The Pauper's Christmas Eve," "The Old Parson's Story," "Cripple Ben," and many others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, and the result is the finest collection of select recitations ever published.

**MRS. PARTINGTON'S GRAB BAG.**—This is the last and best book written by B. P. Shillaber, the original Mrs. Partington, and narrates the laughable adventures of the old lady and her son Ike upon a sea voyage to the West Indies, her experience with the natives of a tropical island, her testimony in a lawsuit, her death and appearance in the spirit state to Ike, during all of which she continues to murder the English language after the style for which she is famous. The book is illustrated with 67 engravings, which are as laughable as the text, and altogether it is one of the best humorous books ever written, and just the thing to drive away the blues.

**THE MODERN HOYLE.**—As everybody knows, Hoyle is the authority upon all games played with cards, dominoes, etc., hence the time-honored expression, "according to Hoyle." This book contains the latest official rules for playing: *Whist*, *Euchre*, *Chess*, *Cribbage*, *Dominoes*, *Poker*, *Drum*, *Backgammon*, *Napoleon*, *Solo Whist*, *Scarto*, etc., and is illustrated with numerous diagrams. No matter how skilled one may be in these games, disputes and questions regarding particular points are constantly arising, which may be settled at once by reference to this book, hence the advantage of having a competent authority always at hand.

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**STOCK FARMING.**

Common stocks on the market always have to stand back till the better classes are sold.

In proportion as the barn is cold and uncomfortable will feed be required to furnish the required heat. It economizes food to have warm quarters.

One beauty about raising hogs, sheep or cattle is that the people require them for food. As long as that is the case there will be a demand for them.

It has been shown by experiment that it costs \$2.16 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to produce the same gain with pigs of the same age.

A good system in managing your stock is to keep it in such condition that it is ready for market at any time. Then good prices cannot come and go again while you are getting ready to take advantage of them.

Every one who has had much experience in raising sorghum for feeding live stock is ready to admit its high nutritive value, as well as the great yield an acre, which helps to make it a profitable crop for this purpose.

A well-bred animal of any sort is a machine for utilizing raw products to the best possible advantage. It does this with less waste, and consequently more profit than a scrub can. It is like using good machinery instead of poor to harvest your crops.

The beginner in stock breeding should not suppose that some one breed of animals embodies all the merit to be desired. The main thing is good and watchful care, and especially attention to details. All breeds have their merits and do well with good care.

If you conclude that the way toward better success lies in growing more stock, see to it that you also grow better stock. To accomplish this well means more grass land than you have had. Think seriously as to how you can build up the pastures and meadows.

The increased attention paid to stock breeding during the last twenty-five years has also been felt in other departments of agriculture. Whatever branch of work obliges farmers to think and study is sure to lead to better farming, as well as to better citizenship.

Instead of wasting time bemoaning the low price of wheat, we know some farmers who have wisely taken the drop in values to mean that they should give more attention to stock. This is right, because it will help toward growing better crops of whatever you may then undertake.

Good hay, properly fed, will carry stock through a mild winter without grain, but they cannot make much gain on it. The reason why some who try this find their stock in such sad shape in the spring is that the hay is not very good—probably cut too late.

Perhaps you do not think it best to keep your stock in doors all the time throughout the winter? But at least bear in mind that exposure to storms and sudden changes of temperature cannot fall to be very detrimental. Pay attention to this and put them under cover when the need appears.

Common stock can be vastly improved by good feed and care. But the same end can be accomplished more quickly, more surely, and with a better final outcome by the introduction of new and better blood. The best result comes from a combination of all these things.

It is within the reach of every farmer who reads these lines to keep a little better stock in the future than he has done in the past. Look about and see in what line there is the best chance for improvement, in your own case, and then set to work to bring about this improvement.

The man who wants to succeed at stock-breeding should be a careful reader and observer, and a listener, also, when something

instructive is to be heard. Farmers' institutes are now an important feature of agricultural life, and especially intended to benefit farmers at their homes. The instruction as to dairying and the care of dairy animals is often of very great value. The man who sneers at the opportunities they furnish shows a narrow mind.

In bringing your stock—of any sort—up to a better average, it is quite as important to weed out all bad qualities as to introduce new good ones. Otherwise the bad will counteract the good. We think the weeding out should be the first step in searching for improvement. The weeding cannot be done too carefully, as it will be a costly blunder to leave a single poor animal, and continue to perpetuate its bad qualities by breeding.

Change the food of the stock that is housed up for the winter, as often as you can do it without lessening the value of the ration. Variation in their food often helps to stimulate a sluggish appetite, and so the gain goes on more rapidly and consequently at less cost than it would otherwise. Watch the stock, and if you see any sign of a loss of appetite give them some change at once.

**Does It Pay to Feed Grain.**

Indiana Farmer.

Some stock raisers think that it is a waste of grain to fall and winter feed the common stock of the farm. What we mean by this term "the common stock," is the young steers, heifers, colts and stock in general that is to be carried over to next grazing season. The idea formerly prevailed and does to some extent yet, that the less outlay in wintering an animal the greater the saving, the more economical the business management of the farm. This is a sadly misleading principle in farm economy. The saving of the bones and pelts as a kind of ground work to build upon next spring, is certainly better than a total loss. Yet it cannot be recommended that there is any advantage, direct or indirect to the animal or its owner in starving off fish required during the months of summer grazing in order to evade an outlay of money value in prepared feeds.

There is but one intelligent business point of view from which this question can be considered and that is, the stock raiser must adopt a system of feeding and handling his animals that will produce the greatest gain in flesh and growth on the smallest outlay of dollars and cents. This will be conceded by all practical stock men to be secured from pasturage and grass products, as they are the least expensive or all crops produced upon the farm. Again, when flesh and growth has been acquired it is worth a certain number of cents per pound. If we conclude that upon this basis of animal weight we are justified in holding the animal in our possession for another year and again secure the grazing advantages that so encouragingly built up this carcass at little cost, we do so on an estimate of largely increased weight, with a possible increase in price.

These figures and estimates are never made upon the basis that we are going to put the animal into a feed lot and starve off 300 or 400 pounds, or let it range over the bare fields until the same results obtain. When an animal stops growing and increasing in weight it goes back. There is either an advance or decline. No animal ever was known to make its owner money by the declining process. The only way to guard against this is to feed such grass and grain foods in the absence of pasturage as will keep the animal constantly moving forward. The stockmen of the country who are making the money are the men who have learned to be feeders and who supply early the grain and hay to take the place of the exhausted pasturage in the autumn season. The feed consumed by the animal is only converted into another kind or condition of farm produce and when this is intelligently done the revenue of the farm is largely increased.

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



**AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.**

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**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?

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The JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of \$2.00.

16 2/3 cts	The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal	\$2.00
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MONTH.	The Cosmopolitan Magazine.	YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been \$3.00 and \$4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, too keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as THE COSMOPOLITAN has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

**The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

## 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.

Sam Lazurus of Sherman was here, Tuesday.

J. M. Embrie of Decatur was here Monday.

R. D. Wellborn, of Henrietta was here Monday.

Harry O. Skinner of San Antonio was here Monday.

Keech Halsell of Decatur spent Wednesday in the city.

W. I. and Pat Hooks were here from Itaska Tuesday.

H. H. Riddels, the Alvarado cattleman, was here Tuesday.

D. D. Swearingen, the Quanah cattleman was here Saturday.

George Simmons came down from a trip to the territory Tuesday.

W. S. Davis, the Amarillo banker, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. J. Turner came up from Ballinger and spent Tuesday in the live stock center.

Arch Tandy of Harkell, the well-known banker and cattleman, was here Wednesday.

E. D. Earner, the well-known Tarrant county feeder, was here a couple of days this week.

Will Hawkins, the well-known Ellis county feeder, was here several days this week.

D. G. Galbraith of Colorado was here Wednesday. Reports his country in good shape.

George Tandy came down from Clarendon and spent Wednesday in the live stock center.

James Simpson of Weatherford was here Saturday. Says his steers in Baylor county are doing well.

A. T. Garth of Macksville, Kas., wants to lease a 15,000 acre pasture. See his advertisement and write him.

M. O. Lynn came down from Palo Pinto county Monday night and reports things out that way in fairly good shape.

E. Ferguson, of Fairlie, Hunt county, was here Tuesday. Reports all kinds of live stock in his section doing well.

G. A. Freeman of Jack county was here Wednesday. Reports plenty of grass and water and says Jack county is strictly in it.

T. J. Black of Prairie Hill, was a pleasant caller at the JOURNAL office a few days since. Says stock is doing splendidly in his section.

Col. William Hunter, general manager in Texas for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, has been in St. Louis the past week on business.

W. Z. Hollan, of Commerce, was here Tuesday. Says cattle are doing well all through his section and he doesn't anticipate any very serious loss.

T. S. Lycan of Missouri was here Wednesday. He says not as many cattle are on feed in his state as is usual. Thinks we may expect better markets.

T. B. Irwin of Gordon, Neb., live stock agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railway, has been here the past week on the lookout for young seters.

Col. T. J. Peniston of Quanah, manager for the Kimberlin Cattle company, spent the week in the live stock center. Says cattle are in good shape and will winter well.

T. J. Christian, of Comanche county, was here Saturday. He says he was lucky enough to turn everything loose last spring

and he did not have many cattle to suffer from the drouth which visited that section last fall. The recent rains have given them all the water they need, and cattle in that section will be in good condition when spring opens.

J. W. Gibson has been spending a few days at Mineral Wells. John is a little under the weather, and also had some business in the vicinity of the great heath resort.

Ed H. East, the Archer county cattleman, was here several days this week. He talks encouragingly of the prospects and thinks feeders and all others will come out all right.

J. L. Harris, "Sycamore Jim of the Wa bash," is back from headquarters where he spent the holidays. He's nearly straightened out now and will soon be ready for business.

J. F. DeWhitt, a well-to-do stock farmer of Santo, Palo Pinto county, went west on the same train with a JOURNAL representative last week. Said everything was looking and doing well in his section.

T. J. McCarty, the Strawn cattleman, was here Saturday. Says Palo Pinto county is getting along all right and spring will find cattle there in very good shape. His steers in the territory are in good shape.

W. L. Townsend of Coleman was here last Friday. He called at the JOURNAL office, dropped a big dollar in the subscription box slot, and reported good rains in his section which were badly needed.

G. E. Lemmon of Rapid City, So. Dak., manager for the Skeidley cattle company, whose range is on the Mauran river, Choctaw county, favors the JOURNAL with an interesting communication this week.

Messrs. G. W. and D. W. Skinner, of Denver, have a lot of fine, unencumbered San Antonio real estate they would trade for young steers. Anyone wanting such a trade would do well to correspond with them.

L. F. Wilson, the enterprising Archer county cattleman, spent Sunday in the live stock center. He looks for a decided improvement in the cattle market at an early day; also thinks we are short on all kinds of cattle.

Uncle Hilary Bedford, of Knox county, who is known to everyone as one of our old time settlers and good citizens, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city. He has lots of good grass and water, and cattle in his country are doing fine.

Sam Cutbirth came in from Baird Friday night and mixed with the boys here until Sunday night, when he went on to the territory, where he has just shipped 1500 steers. Says Callahan county is a little dry, but cattle will winter all right.

T. C. Thatcher, Drop, Tex., dropped in the JOURNAL office Wednesday, dropped a dollar in the contribution box and reported cattle doing very well. Says he don't depend on rains for stock water, as it is easy to get water by boring.

Col. E. M. Daggett, of this city, reports stock doing well everywhere he has been. The weather has been all that could be desired for them, whether feeders or on the grass. Says some little trading is going on and figures are about the same as last year.

J. N. Russell, the well-known Henrietta cattleman, was here Monday. Says cattle generally are doing fine and he looks for better times. He recently bought a lot of spayed heifers from the N U G ranch, which he marketed well. Says Jack county sure raises some good cattle.

Capt. W. J. Good, the old-time Texas cowman, who is now living at Quanah, was here Saturday, en route to Kansas City. Capt. Good reports cattle in fine shape in his country and is very much encouraged with all the prospects, even though present markets are dull and hard.

R. K. Halsell, the well-known Indian Territory cattleman, who makes his home at Decatur, was in Fort Worth accompanied by his family on Wednesday. They were

returning from Vinita, I. T., where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. E. Halsell, who died at the last named place on the night of December 30th.

Jere W. Barbee, the good-natured live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, is up after a week's tussle with the fashionable fad—la grippe. Says it's no fun to have it, but as it is all the style he had to submit. Jere got well just in time to give his good friend, Col. J. Alton-Wilson, a hearty welcome home from a holiday trip through Arkansas.

G. B. Rowden, of Caldwell, Kas., one of the best known cattlemen who visits the state, passed through here yesterday. He has been traveling through Southern Texas, says he finds cattle in very good condition, though many of them are thin. He thinks cattle will generally do well this winter. He looks for some improvement in the markets soon.

William T. Way, one of the efficient representatives of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, spent all the week in the city. Says Uncle Bill and Charlie were both away and someone has to stay in town to show the boys around. Says there is going to be quite a rush of meal cattle to market shortly and he hopes to see the market improve some.

Sam Harwell, the well-known young stockman of Hunt county, was here Tuesday. Mr. Harwell is feeding some cattle and hogs which will soon be ready for market. Says he will no doubt ship his hogs to the Fort Worth market; he thinks that considering everything, he can do better with his hogs here than to ship them anywhere else.

J. E. Gardner of Midland, who operates quite extensively in cattle in Western Texas, was on the west-bound Texas and Pacific last Thursday. Says cattle in the Western part of the state are doing well and will winter in good shape. Says cattle there are fat now. He will keep posted on all Texas live stock news in future with the aid of the JOURNAL.

Col. James Alton-Wilson returned a few days since from a pleasure trip, and is now doing business for the great live stock express route in his usual enterprising way. The colonel seldom has an opportunity to take a holiday on account of the immense business transacted by his road, and certainly appreciates a few days of rest. He is now looking much refreshed and is ready to meet all his friends and attend their wants.

W. N. Waddell, the well-known cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Monday night. Mr. Waddell was en route home from a trip to Chicago. While away he made arrangements to feed 2500 to 3000 steers on cotton seed meal and hulls at Little Rock, Ark. It is whispered around among the boys that "Bill" has formed a copartnership with Morris, Swift, Armour & Co. The JOURNAL will guarantee that "Bill" may be relied on to get his share of any good things that may be laying around loose.

Page Harris, general live stock agent of the great Texas and Pacific, spent a part of the week in the city, and says that his road is still moving a good lot of cattle, though the season is virtually over. However, it will not now be long until he will be crowded with work, but he will manage to handle all the business in his usual satisfactory manner. The Texas and Pacific will ship a big lot of meal cattle to market this year and will sustain its well-earned reputation of giving entire satisfaction.

Mrs. W. E. Halsell, wife of the well-known cattleman of that name died at her home at Vinita, I. T., Sunday night; the 39th ultimo. Mrs. Halsell whose maiden name was Crutchfield, was raised in Wise county, where she and Mr. Halsell spent not only their youthful days but lived for a number of years after their marriage. Mrs. Halsell was loved by all who knew her. She was a kind-hearted, charitable, Christian woman. She leaves many true and devoted friends to

mourn her loss. Mr. Halsell who is well and favorably known all over Texas, has the sympathy of his many friends in this his greatest affliction.

J. B. Perry, of Lexington, Ky., who, in connection with Messrs Buford & Tarlton, recently held a very successful auction sale of fine Kentucky trotting horses in Dallas, is advertising a similar sale to take place soon at San Antonio. Mr. Perry is not only a thorough horseman, but is also a reliable, trustworthy gentleman, one with whom it is always a pleasure to do business, and the JOURNAL recommends its readers to attend the sale and at least see some good stock. Fayette Wilkes, a well-known horse is among others to be sold at this sale. The JOURNAL will publish, next week, a cut of this noted horse. See Mr. Perry's ad and write for a catalogue.

Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission merchants at Chicago, Omaha, etc., and publishers of the Live Stock Report, are out with their annual calendar. These gentlemen issue each year the finest calendars money can get up, and to say that they are "beauties" does not begin to express it. Every month has a separate page, and each page is handsomely illustrated and embossed in colors, giving pictures and scenery peculiarly interesting to live stock dealers, and unsurpassed in point of artistic taste and workmanship, all of which goes to show, in a measure, the enterprise of these gentlemen, who enjoy the reputation of standing way up in the lists of commission men and salesmen.

Messrs. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., seed and nurseryman, are advertising their catalogue for 1894 in the JOURNAL. This catalogue is intended to aid the planter in selecting seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions, and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense, and the Messrs. Gregory have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or that nothing worthy be left out. The Messrs. Gregory are well known to the Texas trade, being regular advertisers every year in our paper, and have never failed to give entire satisfaction to all with whom they do business. Anyone wanting their catalogue can get it by addressing a request for same to them at Marblehead, Mass.

Messrs. Bramlett & Cheatham of Central Kentucky and Powell Bros. of Nashville, Tenn., assisted by R. E. Maddox of Fort Worth, will hold a great breeder sale of Kentucky and Tennessee bred trotting, pacing and saddle stock, standard and registered stallions, mares and fillies, also, a lot of nice bred Jersey cows at Fort Worth January 15, 1893. They will sell for cash or good secured paper on twelve months at 10 per cent interest. The stock is now on exhibition at West's sale stable, corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets. The JOURNAL indorses these gentlemen and the the stock they offer for sale, and advises all desire to invest in such animals to be on hand without fail. When in the city call at the above stables and see this stock, even if you don't want to buy.

Col. John W. Buster, at the supper table at the Windsor Tuesday night, said to a Dallas News reporter: "There is a great deal of chivalry in the rough among the uneducated men who herd cows on the plains. They have a code which is binding as an oath, though unwritten. They never go back on a friend. A man may be a pretty tough customer, but when he tells you he will stay with you, you need not look behind to see if he is there. Most of the time he will be so close behind you that he is pushing you on. Then a cowboy will never hit a man when he is down, no matter what the provocation. I saw an instance of this once. A lot of fellows were camped on the clear fork of the Brazos. A flood came down and swept the camp away and the boys were forced to take refuge in a tree. Up in



**HOUSEHOLD.**

In case the oven becomes too hot a pan of water put in it will lessen the heat perceptibly.

Oilcloth when soiled should be washed with a soft cloth in lukewarm water, without soap, but it should never be scrubbed.

The buffalo bug is to be eradicated only by benzine or naphtha. Apparently nothing else will have the slightest effect on him.

A good way to test a ham is to stick a knife under the bone. If the knife comes out clean and with a sweet smell the ham is pure and wholesome. If not, not.

The sunflower is probably the coarsest and rankest of garden weeds, yet in Russia the oil of its seeds is used on salads, and its stalks are good as fuel.

A piece of chamois skin cut to fit the inside of the shoe will not only prove very comfortable in cold weather and to tender feet, but it will save the stockings from wear.

A good set of carpenter's tools are among the most valuable articles to have around the house, and they should always be kept in a box by themselves, where they can always be found.

Nothing should be cooked in iron vessels that can be cooked in earthenware. The heat is more uniform, the flavor is better preserved and there is less liability to burn in the earthenware vessel than in the iron.

Thick woolen rugs are the only ones to be used in front of a fire, if any should be there at all. In such rugs, if they are thick, even a slight flame may be readily smothered, while cotton rugs are very inflammable.

There is a liability of disease germs in the dust and dirt that adhere to the ordinary wear of any person during the day, and it is wise, therefore, always to brush your clothing every time you change it after a day's use of it.

An easy and effective way to cover over-scratches on dark wood furniture is to rub them well with walnut or butternut juice. This, at least, hides them, as the oil is of the same color, and that is the best that can be done with such defects.

Chamois leather may be cleaned by rubbing it hard with plenty of soft soap and letting it soak for two hours. Then rub it well with a solution of soda, yellow soap and warm water, rinse it, wring it thoroughly in a coarse towel and dry quickly. Pull it about and brush it and it will be all the softer and better for the process.

For an efficacious way of cleaning tin cooking utensils, boiling them in soda and water, scouring with a solution of oxalic acid and fine sand, and finally rinsed with clear, cold water, is a European plan that insures cleanliness and brightness beyond any way the American housewife follows, but the tins must be washed afterward, because oxalic acid is a deadly poison.

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**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

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

**Home Made Candy.**

**Almond taffy:** Boil together half a pint of water and a pound of brown sugar for ten minutes. Blanch and slice through the middle one and one-half pounds of almonds, stir them in the syrup with two ounces of butter. Let the mixture boil hard for ten minutes. Pour on a well buttered dish to the thickness of half an inch.

**Everton taffy:** Put a pound of brown sugar in a buttered pan together with three tablespoonfuls of water. Let it boil until it becomes a smooth, thick syrup. Add half a pound of butter, stirring well. Let this boil half an hour. Add lemon flavoring.

**Butterscotch:** Use three cupfuls of New Orleans molasses, two cupfuls of granulated sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of butter, and a very little water. Cool quickly, about twenty minutes. Try a little in cold water to see when it becomes crisp. Just before taking up add one-third of a teaspoonful of baking soda, well mashed and smooth. Pour into buttered tins and cut as soon as it becomes perfectly cool.

**Hints on Drawn Work.**

There is no branch of fancy needle-work which is so durable and beautiful, says National Stockman, besides quickly accomplished, or more extensively used for home adornment than that of drawn work. When the linen is used there is no work done by the hands that surpasses it in beauty and durability.

A nice thing in this work is to make pillow shams of linen, with hemstitched hem and insertion of drawn work, one or more rows an inch wide. An embroidered initial or monogram is worked in the center and lace or embroidery on the edge.

Tea cloths have a hem one or two inches wide and a row of drawn work just above it. We recently saw a tea cloth with a band some ten inches wide of this work extending from the hem on one side to the hem on the opposite side and on each side of this was a smaller band with narrow spaces of cloth between. Beautiful tray and carver's cloths and center pieces are made, hemstitching pieces of linen, and across the ends about an inch from the hem have a border of drawn work as wide as you wish.

**Don'ts for Boys.**

- Don't gamble.
- Don't drink whisky.
- Don't cultivate bad habits.
- Don't ever be unkind to your mother.
- Don't think it smart to disobey your father.
- Don't talk when you should listen to older people.
- Don't ever talk disrespectfully about girls or women.
- Don't imitate a man who is not as good as you wish to be.
- Don't use bad language before ladies or old men.
- Don't indulge in vulgar conversation before young boys.
- Don't try to be too good. Be a boy; but be a manly boy.
- Don't neglect your opportunities of securing an education.
- Don't always be making good resolutions and as often break them.
- Don't go wild after some other boy's sister when you should go with your own.
- Don't excuse yourself because you are better than the worst of boys you can think of.
- Don't treat any girl in a way that you would not like your sister treated by other boys.—Ex.

A large mound of earth, about fall planted trees, to be taken away when spring comes, is an excellent help to them. It not only keeps the frost from the roots, but it keeps the trees firmly in their places, and for this reason is better than a covering of manure would be for them.

If the heifer is not too small she should come in when two years old.

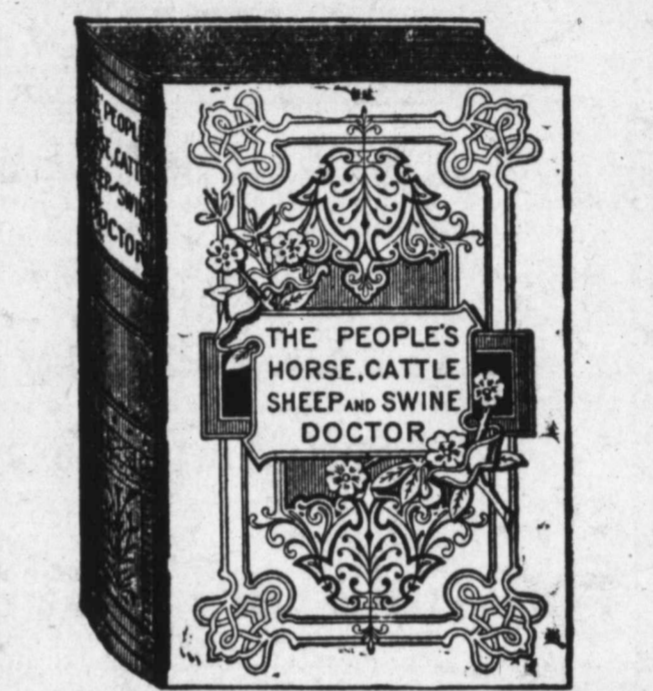
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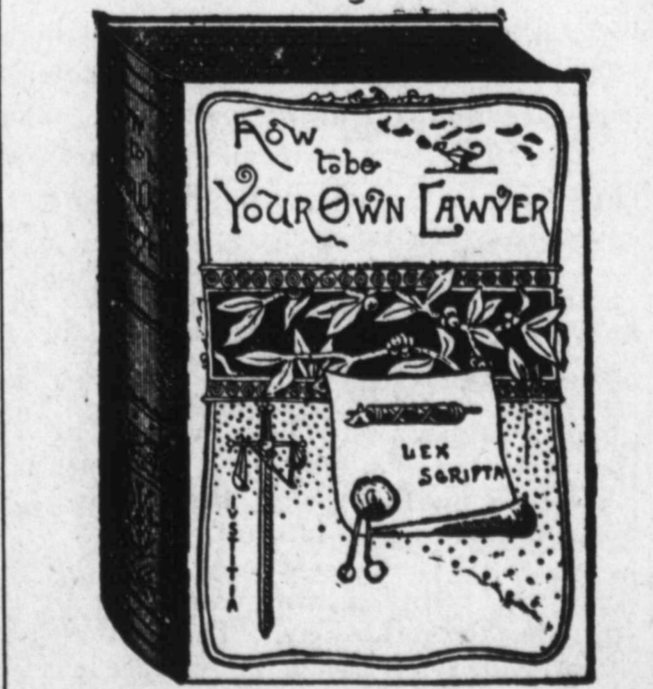
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Containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals, with the exact doses of medicine for each. A book on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work covers the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest Veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized and lastly is given the proper remedies. The different medicines employed in all diseases are described and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature. It will be sent to any address—postpaid—on receipt of the price, **ONE DOLLAR.**

One dollar and fifty cents will pay for above useful book and one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or we will give the book as a premium to anyone sending us \$2 for two annual subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe. Remit by postal note, express money order or registered letter. Address TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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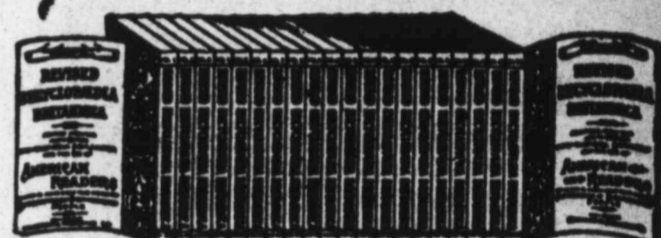
One dollar and fifty cents will pay for above useful book and one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or we will give the book as a premium to anyone sending us \$2 for two annual subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe. Remit by postal note, express money order or registered letter. Address TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Copy or cut this out and send to TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Please deliver to me the entire set of 20 volumes of Revised Encyclopedia Britannica, as above described, together with your Dime Savings Bank, for which I enclose One Dollar, and further agree to remit 10 cents a day (remitting the same monthly) until the remaining \$9.00 is fully paid.

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**POULTRY.**

Sunlight is as necessary as corn.  
 Provide dirt boxes for the poultry.  
 Carbolic acid is cheaper than cholera.  
 For health, feed plenty of oats; for fat, feed plenty of corn.  
 Draughts are largely responsible for sore eyes and swelled necks.  
 Lime is cheaper than roup, fumigation more profitable than lice.  
 The old hens will be the first to lay now and the first to get broody.  
 A cockerel mated to large hens usually gives large and vigorous chickens.  
 Neatly dressed poultry not only sells more readily, but at much better prices.  
 Dry leaves for the hens to scratch in will afford them the necessary exercise.  
 Turkeys should be dressed one day, hung up over night and shipped the next.  
 The full-grown goose should average a pound of feathers during the season.  
 Procure new blood every year if you would prevent your flock's "running down."  
 If hens are fed on nothing but corn and wheat they will cease laying after a time.  
 Ducks should commence laying the last of January or the beginning of February.  
 Chickens fatten faster on cooked than on raw food because it is more readily digested.  
 Winter eggs are profitable and it will pay to obtain them by proper care and feeding.  
 The second year a hen only lays half the number of eggs that she does the first year.  
 The ideal for poultry should be neither too soft nor too hard, but a happy medium.  
 Because turkeys are good foragers it will not pay to let them go without proper feeding.  
 Anything in the vegetation line, provided it is sweet and clean, will form acceptable food.  
 A dull, sunken eye shows defective nutritive power and lack of construction and vigor.  
 Bran for chicks should always be scalded and allowed to stand for a time in order to soften.  
 One pound of cut meat and bone is considered the proper daily allowance for sixteen hens.  
 It is not desirable to give too much red pepper and ginger to the poultry. Once or twice a week is sufficient.  
 A good breed is not alone sufficient to make money. Good care, good food and good quarters are also necessary.  
 To provide cold storage for eggs arrange a small room and keep the temperature not below 34 nor above 37, the nearer 34 the better. Eggs can be kept in this way without trouble.—[G. W. Howard, Suffolk County, Massachusetts.  
 The true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat together with milk and whatever scraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat; and with these, combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp.  
 Almost every poultry keeper who desires to obtain early stock has to depend upon other than his own yard for broody hens early in the year, or upon an incubator; for if he relies upon his own stock unless he keeps a breed that makes sitting the rule of life, he will not be able to secure sitters when he needs them. In this point the letting alone or so-called "natural" system does not work advantageously.

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 Now when it was yet night the cow dropped her calf.  
 And the owner of the cow appeareth promptly, and when the afterbirth cometh he straightway removeth it and burieth it in the manure pile.  
 For he hath heard it said that it injureth the cow to eat the afterbirth, that she doeth it because her ancestors when in a wild state ate it to prevent the beasts of the forest from scenting it, and when they found it they would eat it and the calf also.  
 [This hath he heard, and he hath the authority of a man who maketh it his business to doctor the cows and other animals.  
 But this doctor faileth to inform him how it came to pass that this instinct of the cow should have survived for the space of a thousand years.  
 He also refraineth to mention that the cow, when in a wild state, must have used carbolic acid and other powerful deodorizers wherewith to destroy the odor of the afterbirth that was on the ground at the time she calveth.]  
 Now when he had buried the afterbirth he bethought himself that the cow needeth some medicine wherewith to tone up her system and and so prevent any ill effects from following the act of giving birth to the calf.  
 So he giveth her what he calleth a drench, though she objecteth strongly, and then he leaveth her till morning.  
 In the morning he discovereth symptoms of fever and doseth the cow with nitre; he also rubbeth her with some liniment to limber her up.  
 But when the evening of the second day draweth nigh the cow lieth down and refuseth to eat; she appeareth to be in great pain and her owner giveth her another drench, but at nightfall he sayeth unto his wife that he feareth the cow will die.  
 Now his wife was a woman of great common sense, and she never interfereth in her husband's affairs unless under strong provocation; but when she speaketh she standeth not upon the order of her words, but leteeth them flow out of her mouth like unto a cascade that falleth over a precipice.  
 And when her husband began to bewail his hard luck she sayeth unto him:  
 Quit that talk about bad luck; thou knowest that I have told thee over and over again that thou shouldst let nature have her way when the kine calve; thou goest against nature when thou takest away the afterbirth from the cow, for it is nature's own medicine, and in the place thereof thou substitutest some of thy vile concoctions which thou callest medicine. Doth the doctor of the human race give unto a mother a nauseating dose to tone her up when a child is brought into the world? Nay, of a truth he does not, for he knoweth that a healthy woman needeth not any medicine. Does he half-starve the woman for weeks before she becometh a mother? Not so; he adviseth her to eat plenty of nourishing food and to take regular exercise. But thou, in thine ignorance, seekest to be wiser than nature, thou interferest with nature and when thou meetest with loss thou callest it bad luck. Why canst thou not let nature have a chance? Dost thou not remember the kine that calved during the winter when thou wast on thy back with a broken leg, broken because thou slipest on the ice at the trough where the kine drink, and which I begged thee three separate times to have removed, but thou sayest that we would soon have a warm day and the sun would melt the ice, and how every one of those kine did well, how every calf lived, how every cow ate the afterbirth, and how not one of the kine had what thou callest medicine? Now thou knowest that it is but seldom that I lettest myself out, but I have held my peace till I am ready to burst; the cow thou hast been doctoring will have kicked the bucket long before the rays of the morning sun kiss the tops of the tallest trees in our back meadow, and she will be one more dead cow to charge to the account of, not thine ignorance, but thine willfulness, and unless thou reformest thou wilt always be bewailing thy hard luck.  
 And when she had let up on him he giveth a groan and goeth to bed.  
 And in the morning he findeth that what his wife had predicted had come true, for the cow was quite dead.  
 And when he draggeth her to the woods he passeth by the grinning skulls of all the kine he had lost during the past years, and the sight setteth him to thinking, and he maketh up his mind that the kine could not die any faster if he letteth them alone at calving time and giveth them no medicine.  
 The next cow that calveth he trieth the let-alone system and she getteth along all right.  
 (But his wife sayeth not a word, for she was a wise woman.)



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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders.....	213,923	4,260	29,078		
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