


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891.

NO. 1.

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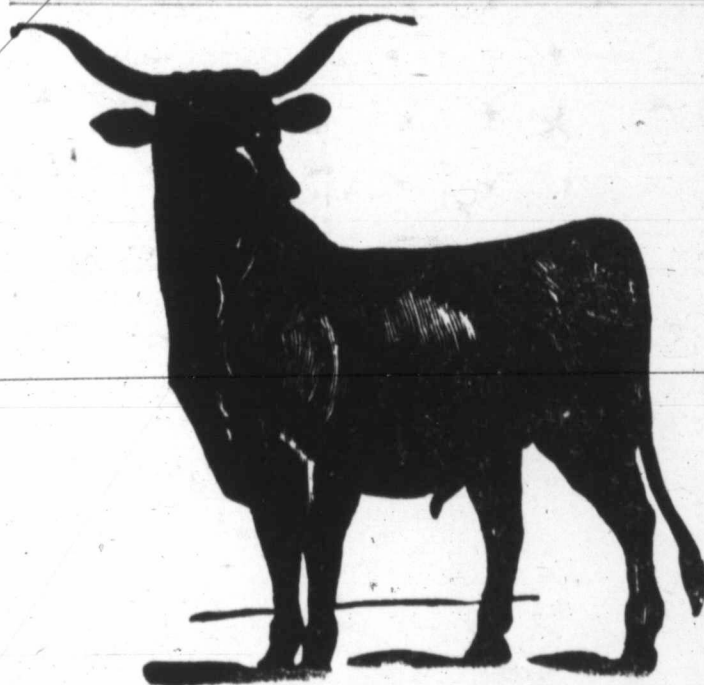
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No. 1.

Texas Live Stock Journal

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BY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

Geo. B. LOVING, Editor;
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor.
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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

All communications pertaining to the editorial or business departments, or to matters connected therewith, for any or all departments of the paper, should be addressed to the Stock Journal Publishing Company, and not to any individual connected with the establishment.

THE injunction sued out by the American Live Stock Commission company against the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange was dissolved last Saturday, thus scoring another victory for the Exchange.

JUST before adjournment congress passed an Indian depredation law that will probably put \$50,000,000 in circulation. This law practically removes all restrictions and limitations, and every settler or his heirs can now get pay in full for all losses occasioned by Indians.

THE Kansas City Drovers' Telegram had the following in Saturday's issue: Compared with corresponding period of 1890 the receipts from Jan. 1 to date show for cattle a decrease of 50.9 per cent; for hogs, an increase of 32.7 per cent; for sheep, a decrease of 45.9 per cent.

THIS number of the JOURNAL starts it on the thirteenth volume, and it is with no little pleasure that its publishers assure its patrons that the paper was never at any time more prosperous or popular than it is now. The efforts of the publishers to furnish a model paper are appreciated, and the appreciation is manifested in a substantial manner. Before the summer has passed other improvements will be made in the JOURNAL which will show for themselves and add to its popularity.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGES.

The Value of Responsible Organizations—What a Leading Newspaper Says.

The fight between the different live stock exchanges and the American Live Stock Commission company continues to attract considerable attention. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, one of the greatest and most widely circulated papers in the United States, has the following very timely and truthful editorial on this subject:

Before the live stock exchanges were organized the business was in the hands of commission men, who competed for business by the cheapness of their charges; thus business was done at haphazard, and it often happened that the shipper or producer would bring his stock to market and not only be defrauded as regards price, but often be beaten out of the entire proceeds of his shipment. Now all is changed under the organized effort and regulations of the exchanges; now a stated commission is the basis of charge, whereas under the old condition of things the public of course were at the mercy of anyone who was unscrupulous enough to defraud customers by overcharging them. A most rigid inspection of all food animals, both by local, state and national inspectors, is in force against anyone disposed to put diseased live stock on the market. In addition to the protection afforded the public by the live stock exchanges, the amount of protection given the producer is inestimable. The St. Louis Live Stock exchange stands for sufficient and honest expert service and quality for all shippers, whether they handle one car of live stock a year or thousands of head each month.

Members of the exchange are expert handlers of live stock, men who have been the most of their lives in the business; they not only act as agent, banker and adviser of patrons, but loan stockmen millions of money annually. It is to be hoped that the Illinois and Missouri legislatures will not commit the very serious mistake of passing any such measure as will deprive the public of the excellent market facilities, service and expert commission merchants, the stock-raiser of the service, assistance and protection of honest and reliable men and make an opening for the biggest kind of a one-sided monopoly. It is a well known fact that expert service is rated highest, and that a low-price man is not always and necessarily the cheapest one to do business with. The exchanges, whose members render skilled service, charge only a reasonable rate, being the lowest prices paid to any live stock commission merchant in the world. Therefore, no one should, it seems, prefer the old irresponsible way of doing business. It is but fair to surmise that a sensible business man would rather place his stock in the hands of an exchange, whose members demand a legitimate price for good, honest service than to take chances with commission men who hold out as an inducement the offer to do business at cost or less.

Agricultural Schools.

It is stated on what appears to be good authority that in Ontario, where the children are sent from the farms to agricultural schools, more than 85 per cent of them go back to the farm. The JOURNAL some weeks ago called attention to another statement that appeared to be equally as reliable, that in the United States where the children are not, as a rule, sent to such schools, less than 8 per cent of those sent from the farms to colleges return to the farms. Now take these two statements and consider them carefully and see if they have any special significance for the farmers. A very late issue of the JOURNAL contained some statistics showing the alarming tendency in late years of the population in this country to move from the farms to the cities, towns and villages. In a single state it was shown that more than two-thirds of the people lived "in town." It is not necessary now to discuss the objectionable features of this state of affairs. It is taken for granted that the tendency mentioned should be discouraged, and the JOURNAL has an abiding conviction that the true solution of the problem "how to do it," is

the encouragement of agricultural schools all over the agricultural sections of the country. In Texas one such school is not sufficient. If the A. and M. college could be developed into a collegiate institution proper, it would be a good thing. As it is, it is now burdened with a preparatory department and its professors are required to do the work that should be done in grammar and high schools. What Texas needs is a comprehensive system of agricultural institutions to occupy a middle ground between the grammar schools and the A. and M. college and the University. There is room for a dozen such institutes, and two dozen could be supported if organized on the idea of a maximum of benefits guaranteed for a minimum of expense. In every county in the state having as many as 5000 population there is room for a county agricultural school, which might be located on a county experimental farm.

These county schools might be made feeders for the institutes, and they for the college at Bryan and the University at Austin. Texas needs more producers and a smaller percentage of consumers. In other words, it needs to have the boys born on the farms so educated that they will find it pleasant and profitable to remain on them. If in Ontario 85 per cent of the farmer boys sent to agricultural schools go back to the farms, why can't the Texas people go to work and establish such schools all over the state and thus stop the rush from the farms to the cities and towns. The late Texas legislature might have been asked to take the matter in hand. But in spite of its unusual number of farmer members it was not disposed to consider the farmers' interest to any great extent, and it is now believed that it would have laughed at any proposition looking to the establishment of such a system. In fact, did it not refuse to provide for a second A. and M. college in the state, in spite of the fact that the Farm and Ranch has for months been urging the necessity for such a school in North Texas? The farmer was not a pet with this legislature, and if the farmers of Texas realize the necessity for such schools, they must either elect more agricultural school men to the next legislature or they must take hold and by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, organize and support such schools without asking for state aid.

A Great Decrease of Range Cattle.

The Denver Field and Farm has the following timely editorial under the above heading: "From all directions word comes to hand of the decrease of cattle on the open ranges. In the last half dozen years these numbers have been curtailed by millions. There is no longer serious complaint made of the overcrowding of the range. At least it is not made so often, and when it is, it is frequently done more to frighten others away so that the field may be left unmolested to those who already have cattle there. With the return of better times to the cattle industry the rangemen greatly regret

that they cut down their herds last year by the wholesale manner with which they forced their immature and unripe animals on an already over crowded market. Such is the present state of affairs.

"In the future the range will not be such a prominent factor in the live stock business. Within a few years farm cattle will form the bulk of animals that are sent to market. As this is more and more the case they will be of better grade, and there will be more sound prosperity among those engaged in stock growing. Much is written of the rapidity and manner with which the open range is being taken up and occupied more and more each year by thrifty and industrious settlers, and yet the extent by which the range is being thus diminished is not fully appreciated. Hereafter there will be only rare instances where from ten to thirty acres will be devoted to the nourishment of a single animal. Land is becoming too valuable for this primitive plan of growing cattle. As the new order of things becomes more firmly established the beef product of the country will be better regulated, and the industry will move on a more even foundation, with surer profits and less losses than have prevailed for the last half dozen years."

Influence of Farmers.

The influence which farmers may report in every relation of life, when working together, may be seen in some recent movements of the alliance. The present danger is that they may become too aggressive, attempting control of matters that are wholly beyond their province, and thus cause public opinion to recoil against them. It is to be hoped that the soberer judgment of those in control will see this danger in time. "Party politics" (unless it be in the way of establishing a farmer's party), the boycotting of legitimate mercantile or industrial pursuits, and other measures of that sort, are likely to alienate public sympathy. Just now public opinion is strongly in favor of such reforms in our system of political economy as will aid in putting the farmer on a better footing, as compared with the merchant, the speculator and the railways.

The Americans Again Defeated.

National Live Stock Reporter.

The commission company which is trying to do away with live stock exchanges was defeated again at Omaha, Nebraska.

The injunction suit brought by the commission company to prevent the Live Stock Exchange from enforcing its rule against rebaters and discriminators, the court decided in favor of the exchange.

This is convincing that the company has no case against the exchanges, as it has suffered defeat at Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha.

ARE the live stock men of Texas not going to organize for the World's Fair.

IN Australia the workman fights for a life of comfort and well-earned partial leisure, against a life of mere existence.

CATTLE.

When the cow is shedding her hair her milk is poorer and thinner than at other times.

"All that glitters is not gold," and every bull that looks "fine as a fiddle" is not a first-class animal.

The Home Land and Cattle company recently purchased 1500 steer yearlings of the Worsham Cattle company at \$10 per head.

When pure bred breeding cattle have to be sold for a little more than beef prices it is a grand time to improve the blood of the country.

Seaton Keith, of Tom Green county, sold the J W brand of cattle last week to the Chambers Bros. for \$7000. The herd contained 1000 head.

Cattle are now taking on flesh very fast all over the country. The indications are that cattle in Texas will get very fat during the coming spring and summer.

Good treatment may, in a measure, hold in abeyance inherited disease, but no animal should be tolerated on the farm or ranch, if known to possess constitutional deficiencies.

The shipment of cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory during the past six weeks will not fall short of 300,000 head. Add to these the 100,000 head that will go to Montana and other Northern ranges, and it will foot up a good showing for this state.

Now is a good time to look closely into the history and antecedents of the bulls. If they have not done good work in the past, it is safe to conclude that they will not improve. With plenty of green grass they can be made to show up all right on the butcher's block.

The census of live stock in France, taken by order of the French agricultural department enumerates: Cattle, 13,104,000; sheep, 22,619,000; swine, 5,881,000; horses, 2,711,000; goats, 1,483,000; mules, 238,000; asses, 387,000. This is an increase in all classes compared with last year. In cattle the increase amounts to 1,658,000.

A stockman well known to many of the JOURNAL'S readers is the owner of a Jersey bull that shows unmistakable evidences of inherited disease. And this stockman tries to believe that his offsprings will not inherit the trouble, but that they will do so is almost certain, if there is truth in the proverb that "like begets like."

J. A. Johnson, of Albuquerque, has traded his large cattle ranch, the San Jose, in the southern part of the territory, on which are 7000 cattle, and his horse ranch near Carthage, Socorro county, with about 500 head of horses, for eighty acres of land in South Chicago, valued at \$560,000. So says the Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

There are stockmen who believe that good common cows and common steers are more profitable in the long run than pure-bred cattle. They overlook the fact that some men are so conversant with the principles of good breeding that they can secure better results from scrubs than others can secure from the purest strains of pure breeds.

C. L. Shattuck & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, sold 10 cars Texas fed cattle for A. C. Riddle & Co. 75 steers, 844 lbs, \$4.80; 22 steers, 994 lbs, \$5.05; 131 steers, 994 lbs, \$5.15; 21 steers, 1060 lbs, \$5.75. The last lot named were Texas Herefords. These prices top the market, and are the highest received for Texas cattle for several years.

It would seem, says the Atlanta Constitution, that the cattle barons ought to adopt some system of caring for their stock. Their present method is waste-

ful, if not wicked. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 cattle and other animals died last winter in the extreme Western and Southern states and territories of neglect and starvation, and probably hundreds of thousands were frozen to death.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal says: "The first shipment of cattle from the South is booked for May 1. This is too early. No stock should arrive in this state before the middle of May, unless the weather turns unusually warm very soon and forces the growth of grass. To unload cattle on a range where there is no green grass is to invite loss from various causes. Better hold off a few days.

In Germany much satisfaction is expressed over the admission of American cattle and the satisfaction increases as the quality of the imports becomes recognized. Hamburg official returns for March show that during the month eight hundred and eleven American cattle were imported. If a lot of two hundred and ninety-six, brought late in February by the steamship Amalifi, be added, the five weeks' total promises a rapid expansion of trade.

New Mexico seems to again come in for its share of the cattle traffic. The Deming Headlight says: The spring cattle shipments have begun in earnest. Over eight thousand head have been shipped from this station since the first of the month, and this week has shown a daily average of between two and three hundred. Buyers abound and our ranges seem to yield abundantly. The shipments will probably equal those of last year.

The fact that an advance of over a dollar a hundred on the market price of good heaves in Chicago fails to "bring in the cattle," and that receipts are still falling off is pretty good evidence that the JOURNAL'S utterances about an actual shortage of beef steers in the country were founded on facts. History will continue to repeat itself and the recent plethora will be followed by a visible shortage for a period sufficiently long to breed and mature beef steers.

It is always a question with the stock-farmer as to how he may lessen the cost of raising his calves. One way is to feed new milk almost wholly from the start, giving it to the young animals fresh from the cow, but never letting it suck. Feed it well when young; at three or four weeks lessen the quantity, and at two months gradually wean it. After this start they will develop naturally and easily, learn to take care of themselves and grow well toward profitable maturity.

Spaying heifers is a work that would pay well, and should be practiced by our stockmen more generally. While scrub bulls are now castrated and turned into profitable steer beef, scrub heifers are permitted to perpetuate their kind and add to the already large surplus of scrub stock. Spaying heifers would diminish the production of scrub stock and transform the animals operated on into valuable beasts for the beef market. Experiments show that not one animal in two hundred will die under the operation when it is properly performed, and that heifers so treated will bring as much money as steers at similar ages.

Prices of cattle have at last squarely reached the quotation of six cents a pound, live weight, in the Chicago market. This is a realization of just what has by many cattlemen been hopefully expected for some time, and really is an improvement which seems to be thoroughly warranted. There is no reason why strictly choice cattle should not now sell at anywhere from five to six cents per pound, and when such prices are realized, producers may congratulate themselves that there is in them nothing of inflation, and nothing which can be considered as the result of forcing on the part of sellers. It is

time that cattle were cattle again and no other one thing can do more for placing agriculture in the line of profit than the change which seems to be going on in the prospects of beef production.

Red Polled cattle were first brought into this country exclusively for dairy purposes, but more recent importations have contained some magnificent beef animals and there is an active demand for them for this purpose. The average weight of the cows is 1200 pounds, but they sometime reach a weight of sixteen hundred pounds or more. The bulls average about 1800 pounds, although a-weight of over 3000 pounds has been attained at four years and seven months. Rollick 558 weighed 2226 pounds at two years and eight months, and dressed 1400 pounds, while steers are on record that weighed from 1400 to 1800 pounds when less than three years old. The red Polls breed at 2 years; they will thrive on comparatively scant pasture, lay on flesh rapidly and economically for corresponding improvement in their diet, and there is as little waste to the carcass as with any other breed of cattle.

Quarantine Line.

Northern rangemen who have recently bought cattle in Texas have been considerably agitated over the order of Secretary Rusk, adopting for Montana, Wyoming and other northern ranges the quarantine line heretofore established and known as the government line. Through the influence of prominent stockmen and politicians of Colorado and Wyoming, who visited Secretary Rusk while on his recent visit to San Antonio, he was induced to rescind his order and re-establish the quarantine line as it heretofore existed.

Jersey Cattle Breeders to Meet.

The call for a meeting of the Jersey cattle breeders of the state has been issued to meet at Fort Worth on May 20, for the purpose of organizing a state association. A large attendance is expected, and the meeting will doubtless be a very important one to the breeders of thoroughbred cattle in the Southwest. The Chamber of Commerce has invited the gentlemen interested to hold their meeting at Fort Worth, and it is thought the headquarters of the association will be located in this city. The raising of Jersey cattle has become an important industry already, and with a state organization a more widespread interest may be expected to be manifested in this branch of the cattle business. The convention will probably last two or more days, and will very probably be held in the Chamber of Commerce hall.

New Route Opened.

By the completion of the St. Louis Merchants' bridge and its track connections with Union Stock Yards and National Stock Yards and railways terminating in St. Louis and East St. Louis, a new route of transfer is opened up which avoids the tunnel.

Stock reaching St. Louis over any of the railways leading from the west or southwest that is billed to the care of the St. Louis Merchants' bridge, either for local delivery or to be forwarded to Eastern points, will be promptly transferred via this new route.

The management of the Merchants' bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with the least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers will have no cause for complaint.

Major C. C. Rainwater, who is so well and favorably known to the live stock men of the Southwest, is president of the Merchants' Terminal, and

takes a deep interest in making the new route a success. With no tunnel and quick transfer the Merchants' bridge will no doubt receive a large share of the live stock shipments.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.,

With offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, desire to inform their friends and live stock shippers in Texas that they are prepared to handle the Texas trade at either of the three markets to the very best advantage and interest of shippers. The majority of the members of the firm have grown up with the trade, having been in it for the past fifteen years, and the firm can give you the benefit of ripe experience, honest business methods and satisfactory sales on the markets.



TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. R'y the best line to

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(St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.)

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The Only Line

FROM TEXAS, RUNNING

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

TO MEMPHIS,

And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer across the city.

The Shortest Route to all points in the

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Rates, maps, time tables and all information will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the Company, or

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SHEEP AND WOOL.

Can any farmer in Texas afford to be without a few sheep on his farm?

Buy salt for your sheep by the 100 pounds and keep it where the sheep can get to it whenever they want it.

If it will pay to handle blooded cattle and horses on high priced land, it will pay still better to handle blooded sheep on the same land.

It is the uniform testimony of stock breeders everywhere who keep a few sheep, that they pay better than any other kind of stock.

The Oxford sheep is a composite breed produced from the Leicester and and Southdown, and is more recent than the Shropshires.

One of the JOURNAL's flockmaster friends says he has used crude petroleum for sheep ticks and has found it to be a "dead shot." He thinks it will kill any parasite that it touches.

That there are serious draw backs to successful sheep husbandry in Texas is not to be disputed. And flockmasters should see to it that they are called to the attention of the legislature. It will require both legislative action and persistent individual effort to remove them.

It is a fact that the small flocks yield a greater per cent of profit than the larger ones, for the sole reason however, that they are better cared for, which establishes the correctness of what the JOURNAL has for years been urging, viz., that it pays to give to sheep the best possible attention.

A good dip for sheep may be made by steeping, at boiling heat, four pounds of tobacco stems in 20 gallons of water; to this add by stirring one pound of flowers of sulphur. Dip with the liquid at 120 degrees, and stir while dipping. The best time to dip old sheep is just after shearing, and again in the fall.

It will be a great many years before the West is overstocked with sheep. To-day we do not have the requisite number of sheep. In all our states and territories there are only about 42,000,000, producing about 250,000,000 pounds of wool, and we import annually in the form of wool and woolen goods about 350,000,000 pounds.

English flockmasters are aiming to produce 25 to 30 pound fleeces by using severe selection as well as proper food. It is not hard to believe they are indeed correct when the large prices paid by some of them for the use of rams is considered. Fifty guineas, a little more than \$250, was recently paid there for a season's service of a single ram.

C. W. Norwood of Iowa says that the dog tax in that state has "wiped out" one-half the dogs, which, besides saving a large amount of food which they would eat, has been of great benefit in preventing their ravages on sheep. The JOURNAL again invites the attention of the Texas legislature to the fact that there are several hundred thousand useless dogs in this state.

The JOURNAL knows a sheep man who is confident that he owes his immunity from the depredations of wolves and dogs to the fact that he bells every fifth sheep in his flock. He has sixty-five sheep running loose on his farm and they carry thirteen bells. Like the "old lady on the white horse, with rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," they have music wherever they go.

When the flockmaster is making clear about \$3000 per year he can perhaps afford to spend about one-half of it and still lay up something. But if he clears about \$1500 and spends about \$3000 it is only a question of time when he will not have 15 cents. Senator Squire of Washington is rich enough

to spend \$250 a day and not impair his capital, but he is satisfied with a dollar dinner.

A vigorous ram should be the sire of about thirty to fifty lambs each season unless he is stabled and fed grain and groomed, in which event he can do better than that. If he is a No. 1 animal and the ewes are good the lambs will be worth say 25 to 50 cents more per head when a month old than if served by a scrub. Figure out the advantage therefore of using only No. 1 rams on the basis of each one costing from \$25 to \$50.

A correspondent of the Farm and Home says: "A flock of 45 sheep can be kept on most any Iowa farm with hardly any outlay, and such a flock will seldom fail to pay 100 per cent. on the investment." The same will hold good in Texas so far as the farms easily supporting each from 40 to 50 head of sheep. But 100 per cent. profit per year is a little too steep even in this, the very best sheep state in the Union, and it is hard to believe it can be realized anywhere.

The history of sheep farming in the Argentine Republic dates back to 1550, when the Merinos were introduced from Spain, but it received no attention at all from the earlier settlers of the country. Even as late as 1840 sheep were of no value from a commercial point of view. They were allowed the run of the pampas as a cheap but not a desirable article of food. And the wool was not worth the expense of carting it to town, it being often used as litter. Now, however, that country leads all others in the number of its sheep.

There was a time, even in the United States of America, when sheep were not deemed worth stealing, and a "sheep thief" was put down in the category of rogues as on a par with the chicken thief. But now the fellow who "goes for" his neighbor's sheep is very apt to find his way into a Texas penitentiary. But this same fellow can permit and even encourage his mangy dogs to feed on those same sheep, and both dogs and the mangy owner are exempt practically from punishment.

The San Antonio meeting of Texas woolgrowers called for June next can be made very profitable if those in attendance will devote their attention in the main to the consideration of matters relating to practical sheep breeding and wool growing. If a dozen or more of the most intelligent and best informed sheepmen in the state will be invited and will agree to discuss such matters, and this fact is well advertised, there will be a good attendance. But if the time is to be devoted to political harangue and this fact is known the attendance will be small and no good will be accomplished.

The president of these United States has been having a rollicky time recently, traveling through the land, "meeting the people." But he found time to give expression to at least one sensible idea. At Memphis he said he knew of no reason why the South, which raises 75 per cent. of the cotton of the world, should not spin the greater part of it, nor why the South could not export cotton as a manufactured product instead of the raw material and thus hold in our midst the profits of transformation of the raw material. And the JOURNAL sees no good reason why Texas wool should not be spun and woven in Texas.

The per capita of circulation in the United States is said to be about \$8. But as a matter of fact, it is but a few cents in excess of \$6. And when it is considered that people will fill up old stockings with silver and gold, and will hide away greenbacks in cosy places, it is not hard to believe that in reality there are not more than \$5 per capita actually on duty day after day. So, when one man concentrates in his own pocket or bank \$1,000,000, he has the

share of 200,000 poor devils who must be minus a cent. When wool-growers fail to realize big figures on their wool clips this season, let them consider how much these facts are responsible for short prices.

It has been said that "in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom." In the business of sheep husbandry especially is this the case. New men are continually buying in and they not only need good advice but want it and are glad as a rule to receive it. If they could only drop in on such organizations as the old Tom Green County Wool Growers' association used to be and get the benefit of its discussions, what a help it would be to them? In some sections of the state sheep husbandry is still the prime industry and such organizations are still profitable. Why not get together, flockmasters, say once a month, or even more frequently, and exchange experiences.

The Railway and Financial Chronicle says: "Capitalists are constantly receiving circulars setting forth the superior advantages of manufacturing possessed by towns in the South and Southwest, and already millions and millions of New England money have responded to these invitations." Especially in the matter of cotton and wool are these Eastern capitalists interesting themselves. But there is just as good reason for Texas wool being manufactured at home as Texas cotton, and Texas wool growers may have woolen factories at their doors if they will invite those having the surplus millions to come here and "look at the lay of the ground."

Master Charley swore the cat had been in the closet again because all the cakes were gone again. The cook suggested that as the cat had been shot fully twenty-four hours, something other than the cat had been after those cakes. But Charles reminded the cook that cats have nine lives and are presumed to be still alive after being shot but once. All of which reminds the JOURNAL that in the winter of 1883-4 the average sheep in Texas not only didn't have nine lives, but didn't seem to have more than the nineteenth part of one life. It was about the easiest thing imaginable for it to die, though the fat and healthy ones had a much stronger clutch on life than the thin and scabby ones. How is it now? Well, sheep are very live creatures and the business of breeding them is a very live business, because they are being kept fat and free from disease.

Western Pennsylvania is headquarters for a class of sheep which are popularly known as big Merinos. The class comprises four distinct strains of which the leading one is the "American Delaine Merinos." These sheep have been carefully selected and bred with a view to producing "more wool and more mutton on fewer legs." For record in the National Delaine Merino register, rams are required to weigh not less than one hundred and fifty pounds at maturity, and ewes not less than one hundred pounds. The sheep of this breed are compact and massive in form, without wrinkles, and carry a heavy uniform fleece of fine, crimped wool with natural secretion of white, well-distributed oil, sufficient to protect them from wet, but not to form a dense, black crust. The staple is of combed length and quality, from which textile fabrics are made fine enough for ladies dress goods. Fleeces weigh from ten pounds upward, and the mutton is claimed to be of good quality.

In nearly every section where sheep breeding and wool growing is a conspicuous industry, there are two or three men in the business who regularly realize top figures for their wool—and yet their sheep are not better perhaps than their neighbors, who are disposed to explain the matter by saying that it is "luck." Webster says the word means "that which happens to a person." If these two or three men realized the best figures one year and small

figures the next year, it might be said with some reason perhaps that they just happened to get good prices the lucky year. But they "get there" regularly and systematically, and there isn't any luck about it. To quote again from Webster: "Luck, or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without being intended or foreseen, or from some cause not under human control; that which cannot be previously drawn or determined with certainty by human power or skill." These two or three men intend to get the best prices for their wool and they foresee that they are going to do it. The matter is under their control and they control it. The result is previously determined by them and is, directly due to the exercise of human skill and intelligence. In other words they keep fat, healthy sheep, and when shearing time comes they see to it that their wool is properly sorted, packed and handled. And by keeping posted as to the markets and knowing precisely how their wool will be classed, they never "get left."

45 sold in '88
2,288 sold in '89
6,268 sold in '90
20,000 will be sold in '91

THESE FIGURES TELL THE STORY OF THE EVER-GROWING, EVER-GOING, EVER-LASTING Steel AERMOTOR Where one goes others follow, and "WE TAKE THE COUNTRY"



FOR \$60 and freight we erect on a 40 FT. STEEL TOWER a Steel Windmill that equals any 15 ft. Wood one and GREAT REDUCTION TO FIRST PURCHASER.

This unprecedented success is due:
1st. To the fact that before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigation and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5,000 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, by which were settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of all surface the resistance of air to rotation, obstructions in the wheel, such as heavy wooden arms, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill, and numerous other more abstruse, though not less important questions. These investigations proved that the power of the best wind wheels could be doubled, and the AERMOTOR daily demonstrates it has been done.
2d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Company, that guarantees its goods satisfactory or pays freight both ways, and
3d. To the enormous output of its factory which has made possible a reduction of prices so that it furnishes the best article at less than the poorest is sold for.

If you want a firm Fixed Tower made of Strong, Stiff Steel, and a Wheel that will cost you less than wood, and last in times as long—IF YOU WANT THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO CLIMB (The Tilted Tower) and THE WHEEL that RUNS when all others STAND STILL, or if you want a wheel that will churn, grind, cut feed, pump water, turn grindstone & saw wood, i. e. A GEARED AERMOTOR THAT WILL DO THE WORK OF FOUR HORSES AT THE COST OF ONE (\$100) write for copiously illustrated printed matter, showing every conceivable phase of Windmill construction and work, to the AERMOTOR CO., Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., or Branch, 12 Main St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

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-CURES CANCER-
Lupus, Rheumatism,
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and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.
A POSITIVE CURE
If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced.
Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE MARKETS.
FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 24, 1891.

This cattle market has been about steady this week. More good cattle, either steers or cows, could have been used, but there is no sale for poor or trashy stuff except at low prices. One load of good cows shipped by S. W. Barber and sold by Eldridge, Campbell & Robison brought \$2.95, the highest price of the year. Most of the cattle offered were too light in weight to suit the purchasers and made quarters too light to suit the retail butchers.

A bunch of twenty-one steers, weighing 1050, sold late yesterday evening at 4c per pound to a Kansas City shipper.

Representative sales: 24 steers, 800 lbs, \$3; 20 steers, 1052 lbs, \$3.50; 21 cows, 819 lbs, \$2.95; 8 cows, 740 lbs, \$2.75; 9 cows, 738 lbs, \$2.40; 18 cows, 690 lbs, \$2.25; 7 cows, 680 lbs, \$2; 1 cow, 930 lbs, \$2; 10 heifers, 426 lbs, \$2.

The hog market has held up remarkably well this week. Eastern markets have lost 25 to 30c per hundred in the last week, while this market can only be called weak. Such hogs as sell here at \$4.60 to \$4.75 would not bring the same money in Kansas City.

Hogs are in demand and will sell readily at prices quoted. Sales were made as follows: 61, 172 lbs, \$4.75; 5, 212 lbs, \$4.75; 91, 131 lbs, \$4.60; 1, 200 lbs, \$4; 5, 720 lbs, \$4.50; 15, 270 lbs, \$4.75; 63 stock hogs, 80 lbs, \$2.25.

BY WIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 400. Lower. Good to fancy native steers, \$5.00@5.80; fair to good natives, \$4.00@5.00; Texans and Indians, \$4.00@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 5000. Market lower. Prices ranged \$4.25@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, 1100. Firm. Good to choice, \$4.40@5.75.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 1400. Market steady. Steers \$3.75@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 6900; shipments, 4400. Market steady weak and lower. All grades \$3.50@5.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, none. Market steady.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 400. No trade; feeling firm. Dressed beef steady at 8½@10c. Ship-

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
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DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Snider, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$200,000. Consignments solicited.

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Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

ments to-day, 4500 quarters of beef.

Sheep—Receipts, 5700; ¼c per pound higher. Unshorn sheep, \$6@7.10; clipped sheep, \$4.50@5.75.

BOSTON, MASS., April 23.—Wool—Fair demand at about previous prices.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23.—Wool—Receipts, 71,742 pounds. Arrivals of new clip are gradually increasing, somewhat unsettling prices, but no change in quotations have been made.

CHICAGO.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
April 21, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 5000 head, making 19,000 for two days, showing an increase of 5000. The market to-day was not very satisfactory to sellers. The supply of desirable cattle was moderate and the market for such stock was steady. Good, heavy cattle were in ample supply, though most of them were left from yesterday. The bids on heavy and rough cattle were generally 10c lower, and the market was very slow. Dressed beef men bought freely at \$4.65@5.90 for 848@1350 pound steers, with a car of fancy 1110-pound yearlings at \$6; 1532-pound bulls at \$4.25; 1000@1132-pound cows at \$4.30@4.70; 750 pound yearlings at \$5.75 and 1179 stillers at \$5.50. Shippers bought sparingly at \$4.85@5.85 for 1185@1527 pound steers, including ten carloads of 1250-pound stillers at \$5.65. Exporters were light buyers at \$5.55@5.85 for 1300 @1435-pound steers. Cows, \$2@4.50; bulk, \$3@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$3@4.70; Texas grass cows, 685 pounds, \$2.50; fed steers, \$4.25@5.60.

Hog receipts were 17,500 head, making 43,000 for two days, or 7600 more than last week. The general hog market was quiet and week, and prices ranged 5@15c lower. A good many late sales to-day were 20c lower than yesterday morning's best prices. The market was weak at the outset, and flattened out very badly late in the day. The lack of Eastern shipping orders, the comparatively liberal receipts and the warm weather were all given as reasons for the break down. Mixed

sold at \$4.65@5.30, mostly \$4.95@5.05; heavy, 4.60@5.40, the bulk at \$5. Some 468-pound hogs sold at \$4.75; light bacon hogs, 150@200 pounds, \$4.70 @5.20; pigs, \$3.50@4.75. A bunch of 158 Texas hogs, averaging 218 pounds, sold at \$4.25. They were on the "razor-back" order. Seven packers brought 6189 hogs, and shippers took 8000, leaving 8000 in the pens.

Sheep receipts were 15,000 head. Prices in the sheep market were irregular to-day. The demand centered on 90 to 100-pound weights, and when anything heavier was offered buyers asked for a reduction. Light sheep were scarce, and sold freely at steady prices, while heavy grades went very slowly at a decline of 10c. The prevailing prices for 155 to 130-pound Western sheep were \$5.50@5.60; medium weights, \$5.60@5.85. Lambs were steady with a stronger tendency, selling at \$6@7. About 1500 head shorn Texas sheep averaging 72 pounds sold at \$4.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1561 head. The market for heavy native shipping and export steers has ruled about steady and quiet the past week under light receipts, but the tone and feeling is easier than it was on the corresponding day last week. Good to choice heavy steers sold at \$5.80 to \$6.15 per 100 pounds early in the week, and pretty good to good steers sold to-day at \$5.70 to \$5.80, and good to choice are nominally steady at \$5.80 to \$6, showing a decline of 10c to 15c the past few days on heavy cattle. Light and medium weight butchers' cattle of good quality have been gaining in strength all the week under an active competition between the various buyers. But there is a wide range between fair and fancy cattle of equal weight. Choice young steers averaging 997 pounds sold at \$5.50 per 100 pounds, and fairish 985 steers at \$4.40. Pretty good 1142-pound steers sold at \$5.35, and common 1130-pound steers at \$4.50; good quality

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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.

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native butchers' cows averaging 1045 pounds at \$3.85, and common 1056-pound cows at \$2.60, with scalawag cows averaging 935 to 950 pounds at \$1.62½ to \$2 per 100 pounds. The market for desirable cow stuff is stronger than last week, but there has been no improvement on common grades. Milch cows with young calves are selling at \$15 to \$34 each. Bulk of the veal calves are selling at about \$4.50 per 100 pounds. Bulls, \$2.25@3.25 per 100 pounds. There is a fair inquiry for thrifty native stockers and feeders, but everything desirable and fleshy of this class is being bought by slaughterers under the light receipts of butchers' stuff. There has been a fair run of Texas cattle on the market the past week, grassers selling at \$3 to \$3.75; wintered and light fed steers, \$3.90 to \$4.45; good to choice corn-fed steers, \$4.55 to \$5.40. Increased receipts of Texas cattle could be handled on this market to good advantage, as the eastern and interior shippers and the dressed beef interests require more of this grade of stock than has been coming forward.

Representative sales: 22 Texas steers, 977 lbs, \$4.30; 98 Texas steers, 875 lbs, \$4.35; 49 Texas steers, 909 lbs, \$4.40; 47 Texas steers, 899 lbs, \$4.45; 49 Texas steers, 897 lbs, \$4.45; 11 Indian steers, 1056 lbs, \$4.50; 48 Texas steers, 962 lbs, \$4.55; 24 Texas steers, 990 lbs, \$4.60; 24 Texas steers, 900 lbs, \$4.60; 41 Texas steers, 1051 lbs, \$4.65; 175 Texas steers 1000 lbs, \$4.80; 4 Texas steers, 1047 lbs, \$4.90; 21 Texas steers 1070 lbs, \$4.90; 70 Indian steers, 1150 lbs, \$5.40.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5367 head. The market has been nervous all the week, and where any strength or advance was shown, it was only on the good medium weights, and but few of these were represented on the market. Pigs, common to fairish light mixed, and rough hogs have been in large supply, and the market for that grade of stock has weakened, even when there were slight advances on the better grades. Top quotations are only realized on smooth matured corn-fed hogs. To-day choice 187-pound hogs sold at \$5.10; fair 187-pound hogs at \$4.70, fairish 185-pound hogs at \$4.40, and common 182-pound hogs at \$4.25. Good quality, 222 to 242-pound hogs sold at \$5.15; fair 224-pound hogs at \$4.80; common 272 to 342 pound hogs at \$4@4.25, and rough 234-pound culls at \$3.75. Light pigs sell slowly at prices ranging from \$3.40 to \$4.35 for averages of 110 to 135 pounds; light lights of about 150 pounds average, \$4.20@4.70. The market closed weak.

Representative sales: 32, 111 pounds, \$3.50; 7, 342 pounds, \$4.00; 6, 333 pounds, \$4.10; 7, 332 pounds, \$4.25; 100, 136 pounds, \$4.25; 81, 152 pounds, \$4.40; 60,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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(INCORPORATED)

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LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS.
WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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OUR STANDING.

206 pounds, \$5.00; 44, 187 pounds, \$5.10;
49, 211 pounds, \$5.20.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 140 head. There have been but few good sheep on the market during the past week, and the local dealers were unable to secure needed supplies. Bulk of receipts have been from fairish to pretty good—but none that were choice—and prices ranged from \$5.25@5.60 per one hundred pounds. There were a few sheep on the market good enough to command \$5.75, and choice were quoted at about \$6 per 100 pounds. A few fair native shorn sheep, averaging 108 pounds, sold at \$4.50; a string of Texas sheep, averaging 83 pounds, at \$5.25, and common 77-pound Texas sheep at \$4.12½. A few small bunches of spring lambs, averaging from 40 to 50 pounds, sold at \$6 to \$8 per head. Eastern buyers are on the market and require fat shorn sheep, as the weather is a little too warm to ship sheep with a heavy fleece. To-day the market ruled about steady; sales embraced 535 head of Texas shorn sheep, averaging 75 lbs., at \$4; a small bunch of native shorn sheep, averaging 112 lbs., at \$4.50; fair woolled natives, averaging 96 to 97 lbs., at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and a few common 130-pound sheep at \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 22.—The offering of hogs were very heavy, and everything was in favor of buyers, who took advantage of the situation as much as possible. Salesmen were willing to concede a decline of 5 cents, but that was not enough for packers who insisted on a reduction of 10 cents, and some buyers went a nickel lower than this. The result of such a difference of opinion was a slow draggy market and it was only after coaxing and persuading buyers that they would take hold at a nickel decline. By noon sellers were forced to accept the situation and let hogs go at 10@15c lower than the day before, the bulk being 10c lower. The top price was \$5.05, while the bulk of sales were made at \$4.70@4.80, with a great many going at \$4.60@4.65.

The shipping steer market was active at a decline of 10c, with the offerings better than for some days. There was a decline of 10c on dressed beef steers, but at this loss sales were active. An occasional bunch sold steady, but it was so seldom that it cut little or no figure in the market, and was put down as a "scratch" sale. Good cows were steady and heifers were strong to a shade higher. The latter class of cattle sold better relatively than anything else offered on the yards. Stockers and feeders were in light supply and salesmen thought that if many were here they would have sold steady, as there was a good inquiry for them to go to the country to be put on grass. Bulls were quiet and so were calves. Sales were made at the following prices: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4.25@5.95; cows and heifers, \$2.40@4.85; stockers, and feeders, \$2.40@4.20.

There were no sheep on the open market for sale to amount to much and traders quoted values strong to a shade higher.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	118	198	169
Calves and yearlings	212	544	660
Hogs	106	136	459
Sheep	274	498	...

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed

(Concluded on page 11.)

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, April 24, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The date over last week's San Antonio report makes it look like a back number, but we have had a glorious rain and there's no kick coming on any subject now; that is, not from Southwest Texas. What a glorious rain it was, to be sure. Luxuriant pasturage, plenty of stock water and abundant crops all assured to us this year. It is safe to say that there has never before been such flattering prospects for this section of the state. And it was needed, too, but there is no good in reviving past misfortunes. The present is glorious and the future is full of promises for still greater gains.

Since the rain the stockmen have been rare visitors here. They are busy on their ranches and the buyers are with them. Sales will be numerous from this time to the end of the shipping season. Buyers who had expressed their determination to stop purchasing have started for the ranches to endeavor to secure a fresh supply of stock fit for shipping to Northern markets. Details regarding prices are hard to obtain, but that calves have advanced in this neck of the woods is a conceded fact.

Among the visitors here during the past week was Mr. Henry Cupples, manager of the Keystone cattle ranch. His visit, however, was not one of pleasure. In working about one of the windmills in use on the ranch to pump water for the stock, a piece of piping fell on his left hand and mashed his little finger, necessitating amputation. Mr. Cupples reports his stock in fine condition and is enthusiastic in his descriptions of the benefits derived from the late rains. He will ship 30 carloads of cattle next week to northern markets.

The following are those prominent in live stock interests who registered at the Mahneke hotel during the past week. J. K. Burr and John J. Burke, Eagle Pass; A. Y. Allee, Pearsall; W. G. Butler, Kennedy; Henry Cupples, Pearsall; John Wileland, Martines Ranch; John White, Maverick county.

Wool is coming in more freely now and there are over 2000 bags stored in local warehouses awaiting the coming of the Northern buyers.

The Horse Market.

More improvement was shown in the horse market last week and the recent rain gives promise for still greater improvement. For the first time this year the shipments of horses, mules and mares by rail exceeded those of the corresponding week last year. Receipts have been larger and were mainly driven in, so that the railway figures given below do not show the totals. Had this stock been in better condition undoubtedly the sales would have footed up larger. However, saddle stock sold at \$30@35 per head in carload lots, and one lot of 95 head of mares, thin potros, sold at \$14 per head. More buyers are on the market and the demand has a wide range. This is now a favorable time to ship in fat animals, and with abundant pasturage there probably will be larger receipts of a better class of horse stock.

The receipts of horses, mares and mules by rail during the past week have included 220 head, against 631 head during the corresponding week last year, and 675 head during the corresponding week in 1889.

The shipment of horses, mares and

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mules by rail during the past week have included 300 head, against 201 head during the corresponding week last year, and 900 head during the corresponding week in 1889. Among the shipments by rail last week to points outside of Texas were 138 head of Shetland ponies to Marion, Iowa, and 30 head of horses and one mule to East St. Louis, Ill. G. H. King, shipped 30 head of horses to Columbus, Miss.; M. L. Thompson, 31 head of horses and mares and one colt to Hattiesburg, Miss.; J. F. Nichols, 29 head of horses and mares, three head of mules and one colt to Demopolis, Ala.; Joe Farris, 32 head of horses and mares to Franklin, Tenn.

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands	\$ 86@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands	126@ 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	176@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	136@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded	66@ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	86@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	106@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	156@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	226@ 50
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½	756@ 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands	236@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands	186@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands	176@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts	76@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12½ hands	186@ 25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ hands	356@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved	186@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved	306@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	126@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	186@ 20

The Cattle Market.

Since the rain the cattle buyers have been more active than ever and have bought heavily, but they are as backward as ever about giving the particulars of their purchases. It is very evident, however, that the feeling is much more hopeful, and \$25 per head for beeves, ranch delivery, is not considered a high price. Local receipts have also improved in quality and this market has been pretty well cleaned up of cheap, thin cattle. Pasture men now take anything which offers a profit when fat and they are not slow about taking them. Reports from all sections are now very encouraging and the stockmen are the favored class at the local banks.

Goats and Muttons.

Only choice fat animals are wanted and these are very scarce. Indeed, receipts of all kinds of goats and muttons have recently been very light.

Hogs.

Receipts are only moderate, but the demand is fair for fat animals. Prices remain about the same as last week.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.,

With offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, desire to inform their friends and live stock shippers in Texas that they are prepared to handle the Texas trade at either of the three markets to the very best advantage and interest of shippers. The majority of the members of the firm have grown up with the trade, having been in it for the past fifteen years, and the firm can give you the benefit of ripe experience, honest business methods and satisfactory sales on the markets. Market reports by mail or wire cheerfully furnished. Correspondence solicited. All sales of stock made on individual merits of each shipment.

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WOOL

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Correspondence and Consignments solicited.



SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 10, 1891.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 9th day of May, 1891, and then opened, for transportation of Military Supplies on following described routes in Department of Texas, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891: Wagon Transportation, No. 1—Between Pena and Fort Ringgold, Texas; No. 2—Between Spofford Junction and Fort Clark, Texas. River transportation No. 3—Between Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas. Local transportation, No. 4—At San Antonio, Texas; No. 5—at Brownsville, Texas. All information will be furnished on application to this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned. GEO. H. WEEKS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

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AGRICULTURAL.

To secure early vegetables it is necessary to plant early. The seed may be lost, but the loss is small and the trouble to replant is comparatively little.

Farmers should keep a strict account of income and expenses, and take an inventory of everything once a year. They then can know whether they are losing money or not.

The barren places in our pastures could be made useful by planting some hearty turf grass, like Bermuda. It might be a little troublesome to do this, but nothing succeeds without work.

The great reason why farmers are not more prosperous than they are is that they do not plan and think. The most successful men are those who read extensively and put their knowledge to practical use.

During the planting season farmers have a great deal of land measuring to do. Two hundred and seven feet eight inches square is very nearly an exact acre. To get an exact acre requires a chain.

Hay or fodder thrown down to the animals in the barnyard is largely wasted by being tramped in the mire. Often the waste from this source in a year is enough to pay for good feeding appliances.

There are more men who farm for a living than those who follow farming as a business. The way to succeed at anything is to be earnest and energetic and to learn as much about it as circumstances will admit.

Dull times in a city does not, in all cases, mean adversity. Complaints come from towns in Texas where the country is prosperous, because the farmers are spending their surplus money in improving their lands.

Perhaps the greatest pleasure of a farm is a well cultivated garden, and the soil and climate of Texas is capable of a great variety of vegetables. If the farmers would pay more attention to this feature they would be more prosperous and happy.

Staking young trees to keep them upright is often practiced, but it is preferable to heap up a mound of earth around the base of the trunk. A mound of earth around the base of the trunk a foot high will serve to stiffen the tree as well as to keep mice away.

In districts where seasons are uncertain the farmers will find it an excellent plan to plant various kinds of crops. Out of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, millet, rye, barley and sorghum it would be impossible not to raise something even in the most drouthy seasons.

Against the aggregate indebtedness of the farmers of this country, which is put at two billions of dollars, stands their annual production of articles worth twice that sum. So long as this ratio holds good, farmers need not be expected to go into general bankruptcy.

The recent census gives the numbers of farm animals in the country as follows: 14,056,750 horses, 2,596,532 mules, 16,019,591 milch cows, 36,875,548 other cattle, 43,431,136 sheep and 52,625,106 hogs. This enumeration does not include animals in cities, towns and villages.

In central Kansas the beet sugar industry is now being worked up by Dr. Swirtwiler, of Germany, who is arranging for 500 experimental tests in different counties with foreign seed. He says a German syndicate with a capital of \$10,000,000 will put in factories if the tests are satisfactory.

By changing the crop on a piece of land every year the supply of plant food removed is equalized and a greater yield is procured. The elements of the

soil necessary for wheat or corn are not the same used by cotton or cane, and hence a change of crop is almost equivalent to rest to the soil.

The annual loss to farmers on account of leaving their tools and implements exposed to the elements can not be estimated. Plows, hoes, cultivators, and even fine machinery, are left exposed to rot and rust. The cost of a shed would be light and would save enough in one year to pay for itself. A shed of straw would be better than nothing.

The value of the land depends much upon the nearness to market. Every farmer near a good town should consider whether he is using his land to the most advantage and in such a way as to get the largest interest upon its value. Growing of staple crops is sometimes the poorest use to which it can be put.

The value of driven wells to farmers and others can hardly be overestimated. No other modern invention has contributed so much to the comfort of farmers and the sanitary amelioration of our country homes. Where we see a driven well and windmill accompaniment, we are pretty sure to find good farming.

In regard to the thick or thin seeding of wheat, the Indiana station says: "The yields from thin seeding are poor and fluctuating, while thick seeding shows uniformly good results. There is quite a rapid increase in average yield from thicker seeding up to five pecks per acre, and a slight average increase from each higher rate."

The Rural New Yorker method of potato culture—deep planting, with subsequent level culture—has been tried in Alabama, with the result of obtaining yields averaging 33 per cent. higher than from other methods. The hilling up of potatoes is without sense or reason, and the practice should be allowed to fall rapidly into disuse.

A good many foolish things are said to farmers about going in debt. Going into debt for luxuries cannot be too strongly condemned; but if a farmer can till more land than he now holds, it may be wisdom to incur some debt, if needful, to acquire it. But it would be still wiser to add extra tillage and manure to that which he already has.

No matter how much we may agitate and secure reforms, it is the good farmer—the man who knows his business and sticks to it—that is most prosperous and contented. Such men do their full duty as citizens, but don't neglect the farm to do it. We are rather shy of that other kind of "agriculturists," who work the farmer instead of the farm.

Bees are valuable not only for their products, but because they also serve as active agents in the fertilization of plants. One reason why they are profitable is because they gather and store up that which would be entirely lost without their aid. They work in places that are rarely seen, and the fence corners and neglected spots are often their most valuable pastures.

There is a wide field for reform in farm management outside of such questions as can be dealt with politically. For instance more strict attention might be given to little sources of profit and loss in the management of home affairs. If we were each mindful of all the little leaks and losses about the farm, we would, in all probability, have less occasion to find fault with the administration of the government.

By beginning the season with a vigorous attack on weeds as soon as they appear there will be a great saving of work in their eradication later on, as well as reducing the labor the succeeding year. Weeds must not only be kept down, but must be entirely destroyed. Seeding of weeds should never be allowed, and to be sure of this they should be killed when they are young.

If a drouth sets in soon after corn planting, and the corn makes a slow growth, it should be cultivated once a week until it has become too large to plow. Constantly stirring the soil causes it to retain moisture. Level culture will serve this purpose best. With a good deep seed bed, the better tilled the better crop. See to the first before planting, and follow up with the latter, whatever the season.

Better grasses are the greater agricultural need of the South. The Alabama station is making tests with about 60 varieties, in order to determine their value and adaptability. A half acre plot is given to each sort. Good grasses in the South would mean the rapid development of all live stock industries, dairying, etc., and the consequent rapid improvement of lands now suffering from too long continued cultivation.

Whenever the rotation of crops precludes permanent pastures it has been carried too far. While rotation economizes fertility and should be insisted upon, it need not be so rapid or inclusive as to root up the pasture every four or five years. A longer time than this is required for the firm rooting of grasses sown, and the springing up of others, thus giving that close covering of every inch of ground necessary to make a wholly satisfactory pasture.

In the early spring work of the farm some attention should be given flower planting about the home. If one has not the money nor time to devote to bedding plants, bulbs, etc., good results may be had by sowing a few beds with the hardy annuals. Indeed, these will usually give the most satisfaction of any for the labor and money invested. Packets of mixed seed which will give a profusion and succession of bloom may be obtained of any seedsmen for 25 cents.

We are learning more and more about the value of corn fodder, but we do not know it all yet. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, has made \$45 worth of butter (sold at 20 cents a pound) from an acre of corn fodder after the corn is husked out. The average farmer cannot afford to pasture his stock field. The corn should be cut up and fed in the barn or barn lot and the manure saved and returned to the land. The fodder, if properly handled, is worth as much as the grain crop.

Gradually the sowing of the German millet is on the increase. Being a crop of quick growth, and in many regions doing well if sown as late as July 1, it is used to occupy pieces of ground that have been kept vacant, or to take the place of wheat, oats, etc., when these have failed. It is a rank feeder, and grows with surprising vigor on rich, deep soil, making a large amount of excellent feed, especially for milk cows. It should cut before it is fully ripe, and for this reason demands much care in curing. It makes a profitable crop for the silo.

It does not require much theoretical knowledge to prove the value of crop rotation. Every observing farmer knows that cattle can be pastured on a field after horses, and will subsist well for a time where horses would have starved; and that sheep will still do well after the cattle. The same principle applies to the growing of crops. Wheat will thrive on the plant food left in the soil by the corn crop, oats on that left by the wheat and corn, and potatoes on what was not taken up by the three preceding crops.

There is no economy in the thin sowing of oats. The general practice is to sow two bushels per acre, but careful experiments during recent years seem to establish the fact that from two and a half to three bushels will give uniformly better results. As the extra bushel or half bushel does not amount to much in cost, compared with the total expense of putting in the crop, it would

be well to try heavier seeding on at least part of the land this year and watch results carefully.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that the world still possesses great numbers of wholly wild species of plants which give promise of yielding important edible parts if once brought under the hand of the cultivator. There is every reason to believe, says Professor Bailey, that more edible fruits and kitchen vegetables are still unknown to cultivation than are now grown by man. Dr. Masters declares that there are more vegetables to be had for the search than are now in use. The difficulty is rather in overcoming the prejudice against new edibles and in getting them cultivated than in discovering them.

The plan of feeding grain to milch cows at all seasons, if intelligently carried out, is one of the most profitable methods in the dairy. It maintains the flow of milk, increases its value for commercial purposes, and enriches the land by giving back in manure two-thirds or more of the original market price of the feed. A cow that is fed bran or shorts or even oatmeal during the early summer months, will give more milk and hold out better than one that subsisted during that period on grass alone and had her grain ration added as the maturing grass and later summer heats began to tell upon the milk flow.

It is said that the Jerusalem corn produces best when the season is dry and after the plant gets a start it is said to be absolutely impervious to the influences of drouth and hot winds. If this is a fact, it will prove a valuable thing for the higher plains of Texas. The grain is said to be white and to answer every purpose which is served by Indian corn. It makes sweet and good bread and is more palatable when boiled as rice or oatmeal. An exchange says that the entire supply now in Kansas, where it is being grown extensively, came from two kernels. These produced the seed from which five bushels were raised and the next crop amounted to 500 bushels. The plant grows to the height of about three feet and resembles broom corn or sorghum.

Pecan Culture.

The pecans of Texas are known and prized abroad for their excellence, yet there is little attention paid to them. When the wild trees ripen in the fall the people gather and take them to market, but no one seems to devote any time to planting out the trees and cultivating them. It is not idle talk to say that a pecan orchard will make more money to the acre than cotton, besides leaving an excellent pasture beneath the trees to be used in raising stock. The pecans may be planted in the field and cultivated along with other crops, not interfering with the regular crop until they begin to bear. Why should a farmer hesitate to try this? If the tree should become grown and the profits should not prove satisfactory he could cut down the tree and sell the timber at a living price.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. So. by Druggists, 75c.

Lohlein & Sigwart, successors of J. S. Collins & Co. in the saddlery business, Cheyenne, Wyo., have issued a new catalogue. Send for one before buying elsewhere. No charges.

SWINE.

Hogs are going to help lift the mortgages now.

The nimble penny for the farmer is found in a good stock of hogs.

In no kind of stock does a little good blood tell more than in swine.

Brood sows must have attention before farrowing as well as after.

There is a grateful swing to the corn basket as prices for hogs go higher.

The rising price for hogs should make the faces of all farmers wear a smile.

One dollar per hundred pounds in two weeks is a gain that is simply wonderful.

Have as much methods in the management of your hogs as you have in anything you do.

Luck is a poor thing to trust to if you want to make the most out of your investments in hogs.

By a little planning in advance a good supply of slops for the pigs can always be ready for feeding.

The diet of the brood sow should be different from that of the other hogs, therefore they should be kept in separate apartments.

Note the difference in prices between "selected" and lower grades of hogs on the fat stock markets. This difference may represent the profit or loss in the hog business on your farm.

Good grass-fed steers will dress about fifty per cent. of their live weight, on the average, while well-fed hogs will dress about three-fourths of their weight, if the head and feet are left on.

It is a great mistake to think that swine prefer to revel in dirt and filth; on the other hand they probably appreciate cleanliness as much as any other animal, and it is certainly conducive to their health and thrift.

Use carbolic acid freely around the pens and beds. This not only disinfects from foul odors and noxious gasses, but its free use will prevent cholera and other diseases—if not directly imported by bringing infected animals on the place.

Sows with pigs should now be well and properly fed in order to have the latter mature early. As soon as the pigs are old enough they should be fed separately, beginning with a light ration and increasing with care. There is a strong probability that hogs will bring a good price next fall, and hence the need of care and early maturity.

Pigs farrowed in early spring should be on growing foods, milk, bran, slops, oats, green rye, grasses, clover, sweet corn, etc., until late fall. Then fatten rapidly, on corn mostly, but also on green rye, grass, pumpkins, boiled potatoes, turnips and other roots. This is the way to produce pork cheaply.

The summer prices for hogs promises to be much better than was indicated a few months ago. Feeders should push their stock forward as fast as possible now and so have it ready when the market serves best. An advantage in summer feeding is that every pound of corn or other fattening food gives its best results in flesh production at this season.

The feeding of swine, as a rule, receives less consideration as far as the food material is concerned than does any other domestic animal. To gain the greatest profit from them the proper feeding of a wholesome and well-balanced ration is as important as with any other stock. Because they will eat almost anything that is given them is not a good reason for only giving them almost anything.

The small Yorkshires are a breed of swine noted for the rapid and vigorous growth that they make in proportion to the amount of food consumed. They are hardy, growing rapidly on grass, and possess remarkable fattening qualities. Their small amount of bone and offal render them profitable for feeding, although the flesh is not so finely marked with fat and lean as some other breeds.

The need of pure water for swine is not sufficiently understood. Investigations of the swine plague show that of all farm animals, swine more than any other should have pure water from a well. The microbe that produces the dread disease of swine plague may be carried in a stream of water, hence it is unwise to allow the hogs to drink from a stream, if hogs are kept under bad conditions anywhere about, and have access to it.

Give special attention to swine kept for breeding purposes. It is essential that they be maintained in the best condition for such purpose, and that is not always the condition that is best for the rest of the herd. Breeding animals must not be fed so liberally that they become too fat, as by that their fertility is apt to become impaired; while, on the other hand, too low a diet or too spare feeding has the effect of lessening vitality, and thereby impairing the constitution of the offspring.

To have swine healthy and to insure an even growth of all, the large and small animals should be kept separate; and it is advisable to have small numbers together where it can be done rather than to let a large drove run in the same lot. Keep them away from the straw pile or any heating litter, especially in very warm weather. Maintain cleanliness, breed only from mature animals, and give ashes, charcoal and salt in the place of medicines and you will have little to fear from disease.

We are continually warned against having breeding sows in too high condition as to flesh. This is all right, in consideration of our almost universal custom of feeding corn, but we might take a lesson from English feeders in this respect. It is there the practice to keep the sows in very high condition, but it is done by the use of nerve and bone foods, such as bran, oats, barley, oil meal, roots, etc. The best pigs will be raised by sows that are in the best flesh, if they can be farrowed safely, and that can be done by the use of less corn and more of such foods as are enumerated above.

The Duroc-Jersey swine are a decided improvement over the old Jersey-Reds. These latter were narrow on the back, flat and deep-sided, very long in the body, and had a very heavy, thick, and lopped ear. The breeders of the improved type have aimed to make long, well sprung ribs and very full hams. They have been bred to a medium standard rather than a fine one. They are not as liable to disease as many others, and are especially free from skin diseases. They are natural grazers, and will take to coarse food and grass with relish and profit.

The heavier a hog is, the more feed it will require to produce each additional pound of flesh. Thus, taking as a basis the amount of food required to make a pound of gain on swine weighing thirty-five pounds, 3.3 per cent more food is required by swine weighing seventy pounds, 14 per cent more by swine weighing 125 pounds, 19 per cent more by swine weighing 175 pounds, 22 per cent more by swine weighing 220 pound, 55 per cent more by swine weighing 270 pounds, and 84 per cent more by swine weighing 325 pounds. As the natural growth of the animal diminishes, the artificial production of flesh becomes more expensive. The medium weight, early maturing animal is not profitable.

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



TURN ON THE LIGHT

TURN IT OUR WAY. WE HAVE A CLEAN RECORD OF 21 YEARS AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU LOOK AT IT. A RECORD OF HEALTH RESTORED AND DISEASES CURED BY **COMPOUND OXYGEN.**

COMPOUND OXYGEN IS A CONCENTRATION OF OZONE. IT IS CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY, AND IS COMBINED WITH OTHER POWERFUL REMEDIAL AGENTS. IT IS RELEASED FROM THE INHALING APPARATUS, WHICH ACCOMPANIES EVERY TREATMENT, BY HEAT. YOU INHALE IT: AT ONCE A WARM, OXYGENATED VAPOR PENETRATES EVERY PORTION OF THE LUNGS, AND A GENIAL GLOW OF RETURNING STRENGTH PERVADES THE SYSTEM. NOT TRANSIENT STRENGTH; FOR THE GOOD AND THE GAIN OF **COMPOUND OXYGEN** REMAIN WHEN THE TREATMENT IS DISCONTINUED. IN THIS NATURAL WAY, THAT IS: BY THE USE OF NATURE'S OWN VITALIZED NOURISHMENT, A ROBUST CONDITION OF VIGOR IS MAINTAINED. THAT IS THE BEST SPECIFIC KNOWN FOR ANY FORM OF DISEASE. IT IS BETTER THAN THE BEST MEDICINE.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN. IT IS FILLED WITH THE SIGNED INDORSEMENTS OF MANY WELL KNOWN DIVINES, COLLEGE PRESIDENTS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN AND WOMEN.

THIS BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ONE WHO WILL WRITE TO

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 58 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have pure-bred Berkshire pigs for sale, one to five months old, all from choice hardy importations. **W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas**

POULTRY.

J. G. McREYNOLDS
 P. O. Box, 25,
NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.
 Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine.

STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted-Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

PIT GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

GEORGE E. BROWN,
 AURORA, ILLINOIS.
 PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

THE oldest, largest and most complete collection in America. Established in 1874. Has been the Champion stud ever since. From 200 to 900 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acclimated and of prize-ring quality. A particularly choice importation just arrived.

150 Choicely-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. **GEO. E. BROWN,** Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. Branch stable at Gainesville, Tex. Address Aurora, Ill., or Gainesville, Tex.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)
 PROPRIETOR OF
Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,
 1531 East Elm Street,
Dallas, - - Texas.

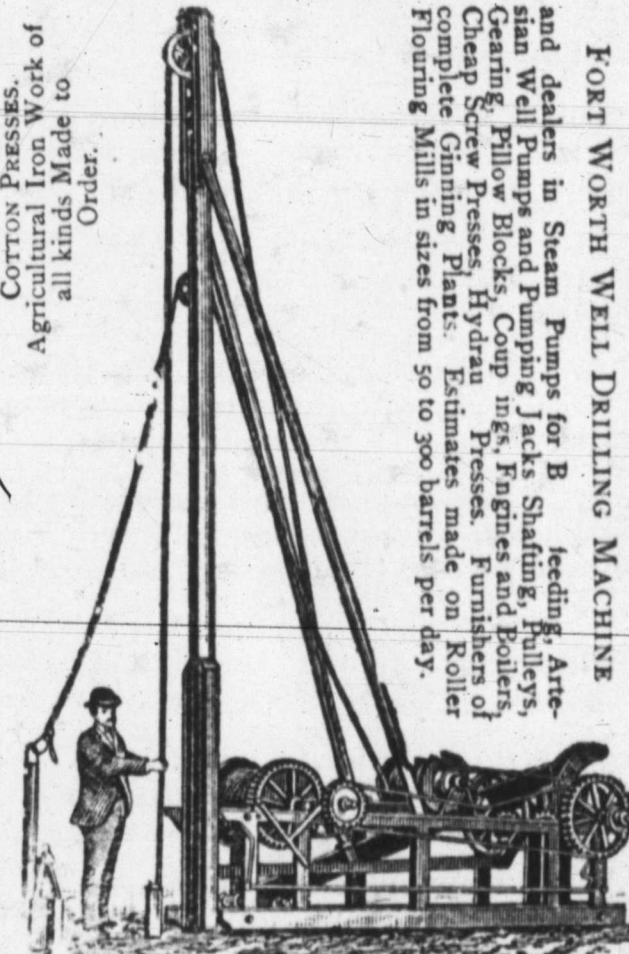
FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated **FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE**

and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shaking, Rotary, Geating, Pillow Blocks, Comp. Infs., Engines and Pumps, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of complete Ginning Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

COTTON PRESSES. Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.



JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter
 912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.
 Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Santa Fe Route.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

THROUGH TRAINS

Between Galveston, Fort Worth, Kansas City and Chicago, making close connections with fast limited trains from these points for the North and East. Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet drawing room sleeping cars are run on all through trains.

Through Tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The quickest time from Fort Worth and all points in Texas to Denver, San Francisco and Portland. Tourist sleepers are run on all trains to the Pacific coast.

For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, sleeping car reservation, etc., call on **C. D. LUSK,** Ticket Agent, Union Depot; **WM. DOHERTY,** C. P. and T. A., 316 Houston St., Fort Worth; **H. G. THOMPSON,** G. P. and T. A., Galveston, Tex.

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Horace Simms is still in town.

Burke Burnett is in the city again.

Major W. V. Johnson is again in Fort Worth.

L. C. Wait, of Elgin, Kansas, is in our city.

D. C. Plumb, the Archer county ranchman, was in the city Tuesday.

Alvis Belcher, a cattleman of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth a few days ago.

H. H. Campbell of Motley county spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

J. C. Leary, live stock agent of the Union Pacific, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

T. J. Allen, representing the Kansas City Stock Yards, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Capt. Joe Anderson, formerly of this city, but now an Oklahoma boomer, is in the city.

C. U. Connellee, the worthy and efficient representative of Eastland, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

D. H. Snyder, the well-known stockman of Georgetown, Texas, was in Fort Worth the first of this week.

The Aermoter Co. of Chicago have an advertisement of their wind mills in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Col. J. F. Shepherd, traveling agent for the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, was in town this week.

The Matador Land and Cattle Co., Limited, make some important changes in their advertisement this week.

A. S. Nicholson, the Fort Worth cattle dealer, is still quite busy with his Indian Territory cattle shipments.

G. T. Reynolds, a well-known Texas cattleman, who now makes his home at Oklahoma, was in the city this week.

A. S. Nicholson sold 2 cars of steers to the Fort Worth Packing Co. on Thursday at \$3.75. Pretty good figures.

J. W. T. Gray, secretary of the American Live Stock Commission Co. of Kansas City, is again in Fort Worth.

W. E. Rayner, manager of the Rayner Cattle company, left for his ranch in Stonewall county Wednesday morning.

Dr. McFarland of Aledo, Texas, was in the city this week enroute to his ranch, after a trip to Tennessee. He is looking well.

H. M. Catlett of Colorado, Texas, passed through the city on Monday, on his way home after quite a sojourn at St. Joseph, Mo.

Wm. Bevans of Menardville, Texas, was in the city on Wednesday. Mr. Bevan has 4000 beeves on pasture in the Osage nation.

Capt. Geo. W. Littlefield, the well known cattleman of Austin, passed through Fort Worth Thursday en route to Roswell, N. M.

T. C. Anderson, the cattle broker of this city, returned from Ballinger a few days ago. He reports grass good and cattle fattening rapidly.

A. Putnam, Jr., of Lowell, Mass., one of the owners of the Erath County Cattle company, was among the visiting stockmen on Wednesday.

S. R. Coggin, the well-known banker and cattleman of Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Coggin closed the sale a few days ago of 1000 three and four-year-old steers to Capt. A. G. Evans. The cattle are from Brewster county and were delivered at Midland, Texas.

Col. Lemons, cattle buyer for Sheidley Bros., of Kansas City, who own a big ranch in Dakota, was in Fort Worth the first of the week hunting steers.

Sam Sherwood of Pilot Point, Texas, an old friend of the JOURNAL'S, was in the city on Wednesday. Mr. Sherwood is looking as young as he did 15 years ago.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, Texas, was in the city on Tuesday last enroute home, after having put several thousand head of cattle on his range in the Creek nation.

Luther Clark of Mangum, Greer county, was in the city this week. Mr. Clark is now busy delivering cattle sold, but will continue in the cattle business in Greer county.

H. G. Bedford of Dimmitt, Texas, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Bedford is the gentleman who has just succeeded in establishing Dimmitt as the county seat of Castro county.

H. D. Henderson, ranching on the old Moon ranch in Cottle county, was in the city a few days during this week. Mr. Henderson has a fine pasture, and will turn off some good cattle.

The Lightning Hay Press company, of Kansas City, have an advertisement in to-day's JOURNAL. This company is reputed to be thoroughly reliable and to manufacture none but first-class machines.

J. H. Wood, of Independence, Mo., is now in the city. Mr. Wood is very much pleased with Texas, and being an old cattle dealer, will very likely make arrangements to go into the cattle trade again.

S. L. Carter of Cottle county, a son of the late Col. Kit. Carter, was in the city this week and informed the JOURNAL that Cottle county welcomed a fine rain, which will make grass grow and the cattle improve.

The Fernoline Chemical company, of New York, manufacturers of the well known and popular Fernoline Sheep Dip, have a new "ad" on the last page of this issue, which will prove to be interesting reading to Texas wool growers.

Messrs. A. Van Tuyl & Son, the well known Mitchell county sheep men, say: "We would recommend highly Cooper's Sheep Dip for its curative qualities, ease of handling and cheapness. We have used many remedies for Scab, and prefer Cooper's powder to all others."

H. T. Thompson & Co., wool commission merchants of Chicago, have a card in this issue of the JOURNAL. This firm are well up in their business and are thoroughly reliable. Those having wool for sale will find in Messrs. Thompson & Co. a firm well worthy their patronage.

F. J. Godair, son of W. H. Godair, the well known live stock commission merchant of Chicago, was in Fort Worth a few days ago en route to his father's ranch in Tom Green county. Mr. Godair, Jr., is a wide-awake, thorough-going young man, who has an eye to business, and will some day make his mark.

S. Matlock, of Arkansas City, Kansas, offers through this issue of the JOURNAL a large body of land for lease for the season. The land is located in Otoy reservation and is as fine for grazing purposes as can be found in the United States. Mr. Matlock is one of the leading business men of Arkansas City, is thoroughly reliable in every particular. Those wanting grazing privileges may rely on any representations made by Mr. Matlock.

Adam Wilson of Bandera county, Texas, tells his own story as follows: "I have had large experience in the raising of sheep for the last fourteen years, and in that time have had occasion to use and experiment with vari-

ous highly recommended sheep dips. Recently my attention was called to Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder, which I have used more than once, and now give it as my decided opinion that it is the best and the cheapest of any of the dips I have ever handled. It is easy to work with, it is a sure cure for the scab and it gives a fine lustre to the wool. I at least will never use any other dip, and I am satisfied that this dip will ultimately become the dip for Western Texas."

The W. H. Taylor Dry Goods company of this city have a page advertisement in this issue. This company has long stood at the head of the dry goods and clothing business of this city. They give special attention to the mail order department, consequently customers in the country can obtain as good bargains by ordering through the mail as they could by buying in person. The JOURNAL hopes its readers will give this company a trial.

William Cooper and nephews, of Berkhamsted, England, the manufacturers of the well-known and popular Cooper's Sheep Dip, have opened an office in Galveston and are now in good position to handle their immense Texas trade on the most advantageous terms to the consumer. This dip is too well-known to the wool growers of Texas to require any introduction or commendation at the hands of the JOURNAL. It would, however, ask a careful perusal of the advertisement to be found elsewhere, and those still in-doubt are advised to write the Galveston house for one of their pamphlets, containing hundreds of letters from well known sheepmen, giving the result of their experience.

C. M. Bruce of the Babacomori company returned to Deming from Kansas last Monday. While east he made satisfactory arrangements with the Santa Fe road to ship his cattle to pasture in Kansas, so his plan of taking them to that state by the trail has been abandoned. Mr. Bruce, we are told, speaks in the highest terms of the liberality and courtesy shown him by the Santa Fe officials. He thinks they will ultimately grant to this section an especial cow-rate, as they now have this matter under serious consideration. The Bobacomori herd arrived in good condition at Deming, the drive to that point being entirely successful. The cattle were to be shipped east this week.—Deming Headlight.

H. O. Skinner, the popular and efficient manager in Texas of Street's Western Stable Car line, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Skinner makes headquarters at San Antonio, but has many friends, especially among the cattle shippers, all over Texas. This company are building and will have 500 new cars in Texas by the first of May, making in all 2000 Street's stable cars that will then be in use in this state. The immense business so rapidly built up by this company is attributable to the many late improvements in these cars, the popularity and efficiency of their agents and the liberal use of printer's ink. By the way, did it occur to any of Mr. Skinner's Fort Worth friends that on his last trip he was looking more sedate than usual? Wonder if he contemplates any serious change? The JOURNAL predicts that something is going to "pop" soon.

Interesting to Texas Cattlemen.

After years of experience the cattlemen of Northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana have learned that there is a larger and surer profit on buying Texas steers for maturing on northern ranges than there is in raising the calves at home. Hence, we are reliably informed that ranchmen generally in the states above named have sold their she herds and in future will rely upon the south for supplies. Under these circumstances it would seem the proper thing for Texas stock raisers to cultivate closer and more general business relations with our northern

friends. The best channel through which to become acquainted with northern ranchmen, their methods, wants and conditions is the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, published at Cheyenne, Wyo. This is an old, reliable and well established paper, and if Texas stock raisers generally would send three dollars and get the Journal for a year the money would be well invested. The interests of the south and north are highly reciprocal and we should take advantage of the opportunity to reap the fullest benefit from an exchange of intercourse.

Steer Cattle For Sale!

We offer the following bargains in Texas cattle:

500	Greer county 3-yr.-old steers at \$20	14
1000	" " " " " "	9
4500	Stephens " " " "	8
1200	" " " " " "	12
600	" " " " " "	16
1000	Scurry " " " "	17
1000	" " " " " "	14
1000	Garza " " " "	15
2000	Childress " " " "	15
1000	Bosque " " " "	16
1000	" " " " " "	11
1000	" " " " " "	7
1000	Collin " " " "	8
1000	" " " " " "	12

Also one lot 1700 3, 4 and 5-year-old Western Texas raised steers will be delivered on Fort Worth and Denver City railroad at \$17. These are well-bred, good cattle.

One thousand good, mixed Childress county stock cattle at \$8.

One thousand good, mixed Nolan county stock cattle at \$8.

Ten thousand good, mixed, stock cattle, one of the best herds in Western Texas, at \$8.

The above steers will be delivered at nearest shipping pens at figures named.

In delivering stock cattle above named no charge will be made for calves of present year. For further particulars address or call on

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AG'NCY,
401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

J. T. SAUNDERS,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

THOS. C. SHOEMAKER,
Liv. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

Markets—Concluded from page 7.

beeves, per lb, 4@5c; choice grass beeves, 3 1/2@4 1/2; common to fair beeves, 2 1/2@3 1/2; good fat cows, 2 1/2@3c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@15; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$7@11; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 5@5 1/2c; common to fair, 3 1/2@4 1/2c. SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4@4 1/2c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.50.

Common to fair beeves and cows in fair supply. Calf and yearling market glutted and in an unsettled condition. good cornfed hogs firm. Sheep dull, prices unreliable. Good fat beeves firm.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, April 24.—Cattle receipts are lighter and pasture men are freely taking all thin stock at better prices. Choice fat cattle continue in very active demand at the following quotations. Fat beeves, 2 1/2@2 3/4c per pound; fat cows, \$13@16 per head; fat spayed cows, 2 1/2@2 3/4c per pound; fat yearlings, \$6@7 per head; fat calves, \$6@6.50 per head.

Goats in light receipt and good demand at 75c@\$1.50 per head for the best fat animals.

Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$2.50@3 per head.

Hogs are in moderate receipt and there is a fair demand for fat animals. Average hogs, 3 1/2@4c per pound; choice fat hogs, 4 1/2c per pound, live weight.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 23.—Wool—Market quiet. Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
Fine	18@22	18@22
Medium	20@22	20@22
Fall—		
Fine	18@20	18@20
Medium	18@21	18@21
Mexican improved	15@17	15@17
Mexican carpet	14@15	14@15

Scoured, spring, twelve months—XX, 57@59; X, 55@57; No. 1, 52@55. Spring, six months—XX, 55@56; X, 53@54; No. 1, 50@52.

Chicago Wool.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The receipts for the week ending April 18, were 191,485 lbs. against 184,032 lbs. the corresponding week of last year. Shipments, 312,148 lbs against 402,245 lbs. of last year. Receipts to date are 3,034,265 lbs. against 1,991,574 lbs. for 1890. Shipments were 5,265,107 lbs. as against 6,457,099 lbs. The market has shown a little more activity. Manufacturers have been in the market to a greater extent than the week previous. The demand has been as heretofore, chiefly for fine medium and medium grades of well grown wool. Prices obtained are well up toward outside figures, and the terms are invariably in favor of the seller. The market here is entirely bare of any good wools. Such shipments as are now being received meet with ready sales at prices entirely satisfactory to everybody, excepting the manufacturers, who are grumbling very loudly. The merchants in this market are preparing to increase their business in the Texas wools and will be pleased to hear of anybody desiring to sell or consign wool. SHERMAN HALL & Co.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc.—We repair boilers, engines and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

**WAGNER BROS. & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.**

All stock consigned to us at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, will receive careful attention. Special attention given to Texas shipments.

Texas Land & Live Stock Agency,

401 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Headquarters for all Kinds of Real Estate and Live Stock.

If you want to buy or sell any class or kind of land.

If you want to buy, sell or lease a ranch.

If you want to buy or sell cattle, sheep or horses.

If you want to contract cattle for future delivery or exchange one kind or class of property for another, call on or write the

TEXAS LAND and LIVE STOCK AGENCY,

Or GEO. B. LOYING, Manager, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth.

POULTRY.

A great deal may be effected in the way of improving the breed by always keeping a fine cock.

A few shovel fulls of gravel thrown out where the chickens can get to it may save them a great deal of labor.

Chicken flesh is by far the finest for the human body, being composed of the best elements and easily digested. If the supply of chickens should increase the demand would enlarge.

Eucalyptus trees are valuable as a disinfectant and for driving away insects. Planted in a chicken yard for the fowls to roost on, they will be of direct benefit in maintaining the health of the flock. By topping off the trees may be made spreading and bushy.

It is always profitable for the farmer to have a good flock of fowls on the place, but with these, just as with any other live stock, it is the best sort that pay best. Blooded fowls and blooded cattle are all in the same line and one will pay as well in proportion for the increased cost as the other.

The difference in the size of eggs does not depend wholly upon the fowl, but is greatly influenced by the sort of foods used. Experiments at Cornell University have shown that corn and other carbonaceous foods produce large eggs, while wheat and nitrogenous foods produce small eggs and larger numbers of them. These foods must be combined to produce the best results; that is large eggs and many of them.

It pays to grow turkeys, although they require rather more care than hens. As soon as the warm days come they grow restless, and will want to be off with their broods, foraging in distant meadows and woodlands. This causes trouble, as they will often fail to return at night, and this is disastrous to the young fowls in wet or inclement weather. Turkey poult are the most tender and sensitive to wet and cold of any of our domestic fowls, though when fully grown they become the hardest of all.

Taking it as a hypothesis that the same per cent profit on the investment is obtained in raising fine fowls as it is in raising the common stock, we would make considerable by lessening the expense. For example, say a common fowl, produced from a capital of twenty-five cents, sells for a dollar and it costs fifty cents to raise it, and a fine fowl from fifty cent capital sells for two dollars and only costs fifty cents. Thus fifty per cent more is realized on the fine fowl than on the common.

No class of farmers can find greater profit in poultry than the new settler coming into a sparsely settled region. The homesteader or pre-emptor usually meets with his greatest discouragements during the first year. Until he can raise and market a crop, it is all outgo and no income. Fowls become immediately productive, and one is rarely so far from some sort of market but that sale can be found for eggs. On the frontier poultry products almost always bring a good price, and besides that they will help materially toward filling the home table. Their keeping costs nothing practically, where the range is unlimited.

To insure the health of swine in summer and consequently to gain a profit from them, the greatest care must be taken to keep them in good health. Cleanliness is an important factor in this respect. It is common for the sows to resort to a certain place to sleep with their young, even in open pasture. These bedding places should be watched and a handful of sulphur scattered about them every two weeks or so. This will not only keep the pigs from getting lousy, but mangy as well, and keep their skins and systems in good condition, for a portion of it will be absorbed by the skin and it will act as an alterative upon the system.

The Standard Dip of the World.
Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly.
Vastly Improves the Wool.
AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.

Used Largely in the States than any Other
Manufactured Dip.
Requires only Cold Water. Ready for Use in Five Minutes.
Recommended by Thousands of American Sheepmen.

REDUCED 25%
\$16 PER CASE FOR 1,000 GALLONS
COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER.
AMERICAN BRANCH GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

PROPRIETORS OF THE ESTABLISHED 1877. DEALERS AND EXPORTERS COUNTRY AND PACKER GREEN SALTED

Minneapolis **JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,** **Hides and Calfskins,**
Sheepskin **Tannery.** **Dry Hides, Pelts,**
MAIN HOUSE,
200 to 212 First Ave. North, **Furs, Wool, Tal-**
Minneapolis, Minn. **low, Grease.**

EXPORTERS OF **Fine Northern Furs.** GINSENG & SENECA, ROOT.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:—Security Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.; First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.; First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.; First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.

BRANCHES:—Chicago, Ill., 137 and 139 Kinzie street; Helena, Mont.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Lincoln, Neb., 920 R street.

Liberal Advances Made on Shipments Against Original Bill of Lading.

Shipments Solicited. Write for Circulars. Texas shippers correspond with and consign to Chicago House.

THE MARTIN-BROWN CO.,
— WHOLESALE —
Dry Goods
Corner Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.
The Only Exclusively Wholesale Dry Goods House in the City.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The mule is hardy and handy, if not handsome; and there is profit in growing them for sale and for use.

Two horses of one kind will do as much work as four horses of another kind, and it ought not to be difficult to determine which is the most profitable.

Axtell, for whom the large sum of \$105,000 was paid, has nearly paid for himself in stud fees in the last two years. He is still a young horse and good for at least ten years more service.

When the horse is first taken out from the stable it should not be allowed to move at a fast pace for the first mile or so. Its stomach is then full, and fast driving may easily injure its wind and bring on the heaves.

A clean and inoffensive material for "stopping" the feet of horses that are used on hot pavements, or other situations which induce a hot, dry condition of the feet, is made by mixing linseed meal with an equal part of clay, and wetting the mixture to the desired consistency.

The Gentlemen's driving association of Silver City, New Mexico, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$50,000 divided into 5000 shares. They expect to give an early summer meeting, which will probably be held at a time not in conflict with the June meeting at Albuquerque.

It requires considerable skill to feed a horse to obtain the best results. Five ears of corn and plenty of hay and water after each meal will keep the majority of horses fat. But different horses require different feeding, and the owner must rely upon his own experiments for the desired results.

Good grooming is as essential toward keeping a horse in the best condition, as is good feeding. The grooming growing should be done thoroughly at least once a day; it should not be done in the stall while the horse is eating, but the animal should be taken out for the purpose so that the dust which fills the air may be blown away.

Never permit a check rein of the harness bridle to be hooked tight, as some drivers will persist in doing. It gives the horse great pain, especially when standing, as all may observe from seeing him constantly tossing his head up and down, and from one side to the other, seeking relief from the needless torture.

Horses require especial care during the early days of summer, when they are not yet accustomed to the heat. See that the collars and harness are well-fitting, and kept clean whenever they come in contact with the skin. Never leave them on while resting during the noon hour. Attention to this may prevent annoying sores.

A naturally courageous horse may be made cowardly by abuse. If he often receives blows, the fear of them is always with him, and any unknown noise is imagined to be a coming hurt to escape from which is an uncontrollable impulse. Blinds are opposed to courage, for they prevent the animal from seeing to the sides or rear, and so discovering the causes of mysterious noises. They are responsible for many runaways.

Half a century ago trotting action and speed were matters of chance rather than the results of breeding. Topgallant was taken from a public coach, and Dutchman from a brick yard to win triumphs in the trotting ring. Nothing was known or cared about the pedigree of either. That is all changed now, and trotting horses are bred with the utmost care, and the record in consequence is being steadily lowered. Selection and breeding will tell in every department of live stock.

In the Northwest, the mules produced are of a large, coarse, sluggish class, not to be compared with the somewhat smaller but clean limbed, active and high spirited mules out of well-bred Kentucky mares. They have the blood of the Clyde and the Percheron mixed with the coarse Canadian, which is largely the foundation of the brood mares of the Northwest. Look well to the mares from which you breed, for no animal shows the effect of good blood more quickly, or to greater pecuniary advantage, than the mule.

A noted horseman who has traveled extensively throughout the world says that the best harness-broken horses he found were in Russia, and they wore no blinders. He says that he never saw even those of the highest spirit either shy, jump, rear, or attempt to run. The use of blinders is a pernicious custom, and if a horse is broken to harness as he should be without them, there will never be any need of wearing them. They are injurious to the eyes and the vision, and it is as absurd to use them in harness as it would be under the saddle.

Faster Walkers.

The line in which there is the greatest need for improvement in our horses, is in the increase of speed of the walking gait. Breeders would do well to give this matter attention, and if it should be as faithfully as the improvement of the trotter has been, the results might be approximately as great. Faster farm horses, roadsters, dray horses, etc., would be of greater value and would save time and money all around.

Bedding Horses.

There is no excuse for not giving a horse a good bed, in a country where straw is as cheap as it is here. If you don't think it is necessary to bed the horse well just try sleeping yourself upon the soft side of a board, with only two or three inches of straw over it. Don't be afraid of using too much straw, for the deeper and softer the bed is the better, provided only that the wet and dirty litter is thrown out every day. Sleeping in a foul stall will cause the skin to scald and the hair to come off.

Animal Ailments.

Every owner and breeder of live stock should aim to know something of the diseases of animals, and of rational methods of treatment, but they should steadily remember one fact, that there are no absolute specifics in medicine. Patent nostrums should be avoided, and if an animal is sick and beyond our own power to treat understandingly, a good veterinarian should be called at once. With animals, too, prevention is better and easier than cure, and there is scarcely a disease to which our domestic animals are subject that may not be avoided by the exercise of good judgment and prudence.

"In six weeks we had 168 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal."—Col. L. A. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of L. A. Ellis & Sons' plantation

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1889 I commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Harlem plantation, Texas.

Ask your druggist for it. Put up in 2-ounce bottles, at 50 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to

C. F. JENSEN & CO.,
Burton, Texas.

A RARE BARGAIN!

30,000 Acres of Land at Half
Its Value.

An Investment that will Pay 100 Per
Cent. in Twelve Months.

A joint stock company who own a tract of 30,000 acres of first-class land, in a solid body, immediately on line of railroad and within two hours ride by rail of Fort Worth, are anxious to close up and dissolve their company business, and to this end have placed their property in the hands of the TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY of this city, with instructions to sell at once.

This entire tract is first-class grass land, while fully one-half is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. It is abundantly supplied with pure, clear, running water by four never-failing living streams, running at convenient distances throughout the entire property.

There are several finely improved farms, good residences, and commodious barns on the property, while 12,000 acres of the land are under splendid fence.

The valleys on the streams and a large percentage of the uplands are as fine for agricultural purposes as can be found in the state, while for grazing purposes the entire tract is unsurpassed anywhere. This property is well adapted to the successful breeding and raising of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. It would make one of the most magnificent fine stock farms in the Southwest, or as a maturing ranch for young steers it has no superior.

This property would not only prove a profitable investment for any of the purposes above indicated, but can be cut up into small tracts and sold to actual settlers at an advance of fully 100 per cent. within the next twelve months.

The TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main street, who have exclusive control of this property, are authorized to dispose of it at \$4 per acre, one-third cash, balance on long time at seven per cent. interest. The above named agents will take pleasure in giving any additional information, or will show the property to intending purchasers.

This is, considering its railroad facilities, central location and superior quality and improvements, the greatest bargain now being offered in Texas land.

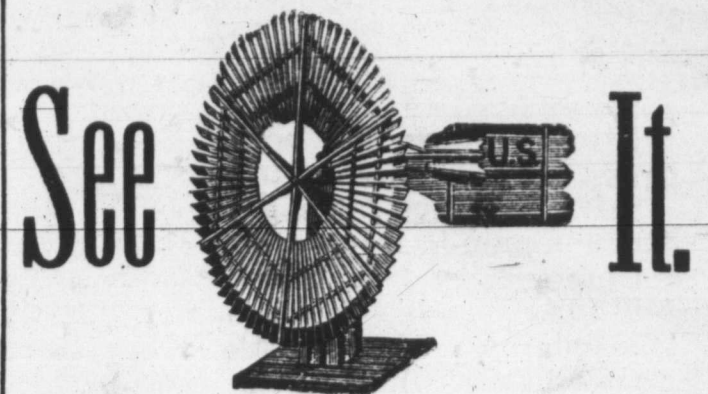
20,000 Acres Farming Land.

We are authorized to sell 20,000 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the state at \$6 per acre on easy terms.

This land is in a solid body, located in one of the best agricultural counties in Texas; is immediately on line of railroad and within two miles of a flourishing town. There is no waste land on the entire tract. This property can be cut up and sold to farmers within the next two years at from \$12 to \$15 per acre. This is a safe investment, with a sure, certain profit of 100 per cent. in two years time.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

U. S. Solid Wheel
Halladay Standard
EUREKA Wind Mills
THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

LONG STROKE,

SOLID and

DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.

PUMPING JACKS, best in market.

Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,

Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm

Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belt-

ing, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well

Drilling Machines, Grind-

ing Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well.

The Panhandle

Machinery and Improvement Co.,

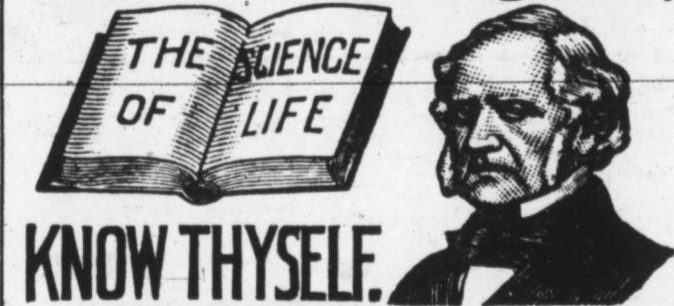
Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH VITALITY!
How Lost! How Regained,

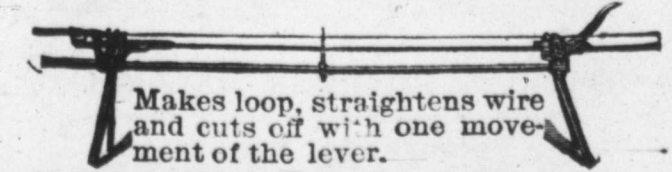


KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY
AND THE
UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.



Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.

Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.

Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil.

Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue. U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

To North and West Texans:

Each year that rolls around adds thousands to the population of North and West Texas.

Fort Worth, the Gateway and Base of Supplies

For this vast Territory, in keeping with its rapid development, is steadily and rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

We Are "In The Swim"

Keeping right square up with the gigantic forward strides of this great and glorious country. Each year strengthens our facilities for handling

The Dry Goods and Clothing Trade

Tributary to this city. Visitors will find us the most centrally located and carrying by far the largest retail stock in the city.

Our Out-of-Town Customers who cannot visit our store can shop through our Mail Order Department with as much satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Our Illustrated Spring Catalogue

Will be sent to any address free of charge upon application. All orders, whether small or large, receive our prompt and personal attention. When sending either for goods or information our customers can address us with the same assurance of satisfaction as though they were addressing a personal friend, who would make special effort to please.

THE W. H. TAYLOR DRY GOODS CO.

SUCCESSORS TO W. H. TAYLOR.

Fort Worth,

Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Heel-fly Evolution.

ALBANY, TEX., April 18, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

It may be of some interest to your readers to know that the so-called heel fly is proved to be the one which produces the larva or grubs which appear in the back of cattle. After very many failures I have at last succeeded in effecting the metamorphosis and obtained the perfect fly from a grub taken from the back of a young Holstein bull. The fact recorded is the more interesting from its being, I believe, the first time the metamorphosis has been observed under artificial conditions. The fly will, I am satisfied, prove to be hypoderma boris, but will be forwarded to Dr. Cooper Curtice, Washington, for absolute determination.

As the heel fly is the perfect form of these larva, it follows that the fly produces the larva, but if the eggs are deposited in the heel, how does the resulting larva or grubs reach the back, is the question? That some, at least, are deposited in the heel is certain, as Mr. Wm. Reynolds of this place, a very accurate observer, secured me a specimen which was caught when in the very act of oviposition on the heel of a cow. The animal invariably, I believe, bites or licks the heel when attacked, and the observations of Dr. Curtice go to show that some, at least, of the larva make their way to the back by way of the mouth, being taken there by the tongue and thence through the walls of the throat to the tissues immediately under the skin along the back; other facts which have come to my knowledge would seem to render it at least not improbable that some of the larva pass upward under the skin from point of deposition to the back, where they are found when mature.

If any of your readers have any facts tending to elucidate any point in the life history of the fly, I hope they will publish them.

G. W. H.

Heavy Rains and Bright Prospects.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., April 19, '91.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The heaviest rain for months fell today (Sunday), lasting all day. Prospects were never better for all kinds of crops. Stock will gain on the grass now and fatten by the middle of June. There is very little shipping stock here. Feed was too scarce.

C. M.

LEDBETTER, April 20, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

We have had fine rains. Stock of all kinds are doing well. The farmers are all smiles, and the merchants look a good deal better. They can smile now at almost anything that is laughable.

Mr. Wat Henderson, of the firm of Rounge & Henderson, bought and shipped from Caldwell last Friday about 1400 one and two-year-old steers. They were picked up in Lee and Burleson counties by different parties in small bunches. I think Mr. Cutbirth, of Rodgers, did the contracting. The cattle were shipped over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe to Ballinger, then to be driven to Menardville for Rounge & Henderson. The prices paid I did not learn, but think they were \$6 and \$8.

P. J. ATKINSON.

Boston Wool.

BOSTON, MASS., April 18, '91.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The season with us is, as the saying goes "Between hay and grass," and nothing of any special interest develops from week to week.

Sales of domestic wools are very light, and Australians for the past two weeks have been only moderately active. No new wools have arrived from any quarter save straggling parcels from mutton sheep from near by points, which give no indication of the

TEXAS WOOL!

! LOOW SAXET

TEXAS WOOL.

Wood, Holloway & Co.,

WOOL BUYERS

Burnet, - - - Texas.

market. Prices rule in buyers' favor on such old wools as are left, much of which is undesirable stock, except the fine wools from the Middle states, and these have shown a lack of strength for some time.

Manufacturers are annoyed by quite considerable cancelling of orders of heavy weights, which has developed within two or three weeks, and private advices from London for the past few days indicate a weakness which had not been expected. Hence, on the whole, the feeling is, for the time being, not quite as hopeful.

From California we learn that the views of holders are decidedly above anything warranted by present prospects at the East.

DENNY, RICE & Co.

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it without. That woman had tried it. And it's a medicine that makes itself felt in toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun. Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure'll come. But if you should not feel the help, should be disappointed in the results—you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper, that'll get your money back for you.

How many women are there who'd rather have the money than health? And "Favorite Prescription" produces health. Wonder is that there's a woman willing to suffer when there's a guaranteed remedy in the nearest drug store.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mild and effective.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

DAIRY.

The February report of the agricultural bureau shows that the average value of mitch cows is largest in the state of New York at \$34 each. There are cheese factories and fine breeders there, too, and creameries.

An agricultural expert, who has tried both ways, says it is better to have a cow give 300 pounds of butter for five years and die on your hands, than to give 200 pounds for ten years and then make 1500 pounds old cow beef.

Poor butter is often the result of having the cream too warm during churning. To attain the best results cream should be churned at sixty-two degrees. To attain this begin at sixty degrees in summer and sixty-four degrees in winter.

In Holland dairying has been brought to its highest perfection. There \$36 yearly is often paid as rent for land on which cows are kept, and cows are held at the high average value of \$150; yet even on such a basis it is there one of the most profitable agricultural industries that can be pursued.

The profit in dairying is more within the control of the individual than it is with most branches of farming. For instance, one bushel of potatoes is very much like another, and will sell for about the same, whoever grown by; but a pound of butter produced by one man may be worth 30 cents, while that made by his neighbor goes begging in the same market at half that. The difference is in the skill, knowledge and care that have been exercised at every step, and with every detail of the butter-making process, from the stable to the consumer.

The cows most desirable for milk-dairying are large bodied animals that give an abundant yield of fairly good milk containing sufficient solid matter to mark a specific gravity of 1.030 on the scale of the lactometer. It will rarely pay in this business to rear

calves, and certainly not to have dry cows feeding three months without profit. A constant succession of fresh cows must be kept up by purchase and the failing cows must be kept in condition to be readily disposed of to the butchers. Half grade Shorthorns or grade Holstein-Friesians will be found most generally desirable for this business.

Buttermilk is in much greater demand as a summer beverage than sweet milk. As a therapeutic agent it is now given to a sick person when nothing else is allowed. It is a powerful nerve tonic. Buttermilk is now considered better than sweet milk for persons inclined to dyspepsia, because one of the difficulties of milk—its slow digestive qualities—is removed at once, as buttermilk has already gone through one process of digestion. Iced buttermilk is a fashionable fad now. Ladies offer a glass of buttermilk to their friends in summer just as they do the "cup of tea" in the winter.—Field and Farm.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

On Sunday, December 14th, the Cotton Belt Route, with its well known desire to offer every accommodation to the traveling public, placed another train in service between Fort Worth and Memphis and St. Louis. The schedules in effect for both trains are as follows:

Leave Ft. Worth.....	8.00 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
" Plano.....	9.44 p. m.	10.18 a. m.
" Wylie.....	10.08 p. m.	10.46 a. m.
" Greenville.....	11.20 p. m.	12.10 p. m.
" Commerce.....	12.00 night	1.10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.....	12.45 a. m.	2.03 p. m.
Arrive Memphis.....	8.45 p. m.	8.55 a. m.
" St. Louis.....	7.40 a. m.	

It is to be hoped that the patronage of the public will justify this evident intention on the part of the railroad company to offer every facility for the comfort and despatch of our citizens.

To guard against disease in chickens, keep plenty of pure water handy, see that they have plenty of food, and by frequent change of cocks keep them from being impure in blood.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in solid block in south part of Archer county, subdivided in 160-acre tracts. Rich farming land. Price in a lump or small tracts \$6 to \$7 per acre. Railroad being surveyed and graded (spring of 1891) from Henrietta to Archer.

715 acres four miles northeast of Dundee station, Archer county, rich land, all well fenced, 100 acres in wheat. Price including the crop, \$8 per acre.

640 acres of good creek valley land twelve miles southwest of Archer; price \$5 per acre.

Two good sections in east part of Baylor county; \$5 per acre. W. E. Pickering, Archer, will show the land. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

For Sale!

A car-load of one and two-year-old Hereford bulls, natives, one-half to seven-eighths grade, in good condition, ready for work. Also a few choice heifers of same stock.

JNO. HARRIS,

Colorado, Tex.

FOR SALE!

Twenty-eight high grade Hereford bulls, all yearlings, from three-fourths to fifteen-sixteenths grades. Address

J. S. GRINNAN,

Terrell, Texas.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-falling water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$2 per acre.

A. F. SHULTZ,

Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex., or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters, GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

Grazing Land for Lease.

Nine hundred thousand acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2 cents per acre. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney-at-law, Waco, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

2500 fours and up;
1000 threes;
1000 twos;
1000 ones.
All straight coast cattle, none raised in timber. Address W. P. MCFADDEN, Beaumont, Tex.

For Sale!

100 Texas raised grade Hereford bulls, three and four years old, from one-half to three-quarter breed. Have been fed through the winter and are in fine condition; can be bought at a bargain.

J. C. LOVING,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY,

All of good pedigree and individual merit. We have a large lot of Berkshires, all ages and both sexes; also far fish anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. Write for prices. EUBANKS & MILLER, Bowling Green, Ky.

BLOODED STOCK HEADQUARTERS.

Polk Bros. have at their stock yards:
4 Tennessee bred saddle stallions, 4;
1 Tennessee bred trotting stallion, 1;
6 Missouri bred trotting stallions, 6;
1 Welch Pony 13 hands (sire and dam Imp.) 1;
25 single and double harness horses, 25;
15 Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, all guaranteed, 15;
8 Registered Holstein bulls, 8;
5 Registered Jersey bulls, 5.

FOR SALE.

Half interest in 2500 head high grade Merino sheep; easy terms with good notes if necessary. Big opportunity for the right man. For full particulars address E. C. FAIN, Weatherford, Texas.

FOR SALE.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning
"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas.

At the head of our herd stands the Imported Grove third bull "PRIAM" No. 11,434, winner of six first premiums at the leading Western fairs. Our breeding cows are imported and of the best strains produced in England. We have thorough acclimated bulls of all ages which we will sell at reasonable figures either singly or in car-load lots, and on as good terms as can be produced elsewhere. Also young

Cleveland Bay Stallions

and fillies. Write for prices, or better call and see the stock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,600
1 farm, 330 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500

Total.....\$35,700
The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Steers For Sale.

I have 2000 steer yearlings for sale. Also 850 two-year-olds, and 150 three-year-olds. These cattle were raised in Collin, Grayson and Dallas counties. Also 60 yearlings and 40 two-year-old Durham bulls. Address

E. R. STIFF,

McKinney, Tex.

STEERS FOR SALE.

1500 three, four and five year-old steers, West Texas cattle; majority of them are five years old. Will deliver at Amarillo about May 1, at \$18 per head.

H. H. CAMPBELL,

Matador, Tex.

A. Y. WALTON, Jr. & CO.

Breeders of Registered and Grade

DEVON CATTLE

Largest herd in the South. 44 prizes won at Texas fairs in 1890. Choice young stock for sale now. Address

A. Y. WALTON, JR. & CO.,

San Antonio Texas.

STALLION FOR SALE.

Stallion 5 years old, 17 hands high, weight about 1500 pounds, color is dark bay. Has fine action and is perfectly gentle, and a sure foal-getter. Sired by an English Coach stallion out of a fine Morgan mare. Will sell at one-half value. Address

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Tex.

For Sale,

Out of a large stock of Northwest Texas cattle, straight marks and brands, all natives of King County, 3000 one and two-year-old steers. Or will sell any class of cattle, cows and calves, heifers or dry cows. Address

RAYNER CATTLE COMPANY,

Rayner, Stonewall County, Texas.

Holstein-Friesians.

Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South. Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address

CLIFTON STOCK FARM,

Dallas, Tex.

Bulls for Sale!

I have for sale at the Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm, twelve miles north of Fort Worth, 30 Shorthorn bulls and 8 Polled-Angus bulls; all ready for service this season.

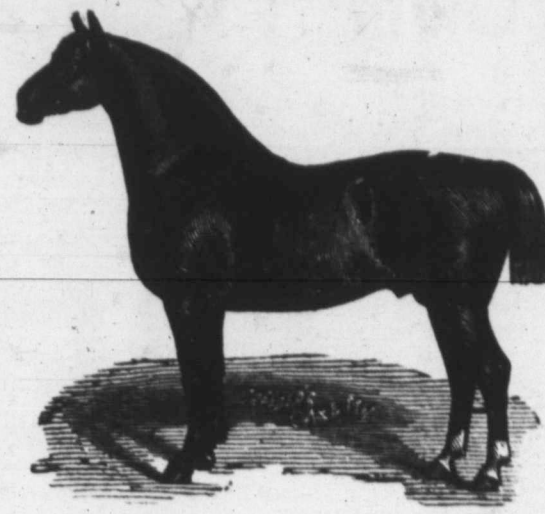
J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE

Trotting stallion, Chestnut Bay, 4767, foaled 1875 by Burger, dam Lady, by Addison, son of Vermont Blackhawk; Burger by Boston Boy, son of Dover Boy, by Mambrino Paymaster; dam by Medley, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. The horse is standard and registered, and has a record of 2:28 1/4. Price \$3000 cash, or in exchange for land. Horse is perfectly sound in every particular. Address

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE.



For Sale, Season of 1891.

Over 100 head pure bred and high grade Percheron, French Coach Stallions, and Jacks, a large assortment of heavy, stylish horses suitable for express and fire companies, matched pairs and single family carriage horses, and gentlemen's roadsters, at my Sales Stables, on Fair Grounds, Dallas, Geo. R. King, salesman.

Also 150 head select North Texas raised mares.

300 head grade Percheron mares, weight from 1100 to 1500 pounds, all in foal by pure bred Percheron French Draft or pure bred French Coach Stallions.

100 head of mules, from two to five years old.

75 head grade Shorthorn or Durham, Hereford and Galloway bulls, at Grayson county ranch, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro, on the Texas and Pacific railway. These offerings will be continued until sold.

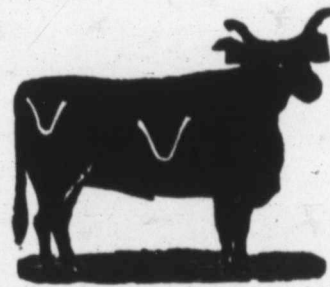
Also 2000 head three-year-old steers, 1000 head two-year-old steers, on Clay county ranch, twelve miles northeast from Henrietta, Texas. For further particulars address

H. B. SANBORN,

Houston, Texas.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,

Trinidad, Colo.

A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,

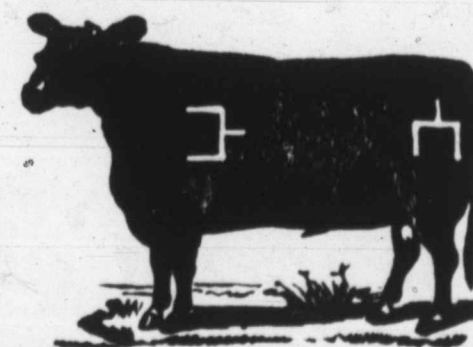
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Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls;
Grade Jersey cows;
Thoroughbred Berkshire swine;
Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine.

Terrell & Harris,

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FOR SALE—STEERS.

From 1000 to 2000 yearling steers prairie raised. Address

B. E. & C. D. SPARKS,

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To drivers of trail herds. This is to notify you not to come into the pastures of the Tongue River ranch, situated in Motley, Cottle, Dickens and King counties, Texas, with cattle from below the Government quarantine line.

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60,000 Acres

Summer pasturage on the Otoe Reservation. This range is well watered and now being fenced. Stockmen wanting pasturage call on or address

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Counties, to the Indian Territory and all points North.

Shipments from Comanche make from eighteen to thirty hours better time than from any competing point, and save one or two feeds. This road has the best track, and gives the best service in Texas. All the cattlemen praise it.

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Special freight service from California at passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.

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F. VOELCKER, L. S. Agt.,
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Texas.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen find here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

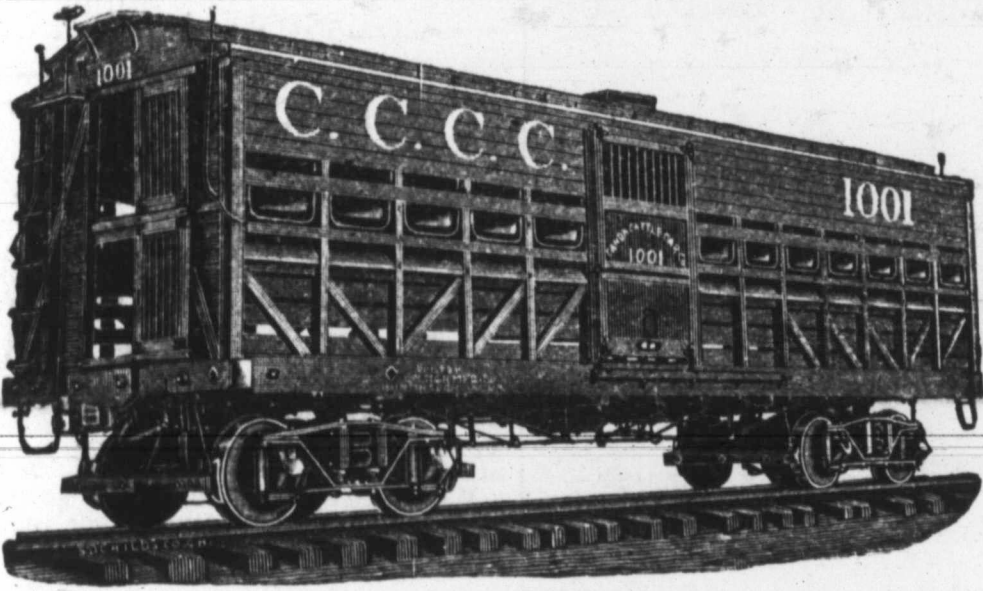
W. S. Tough, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive horse and mule market, known as the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in car-load lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the sales market are large feed-stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best attention. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlement will be made when stock is sold.

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All cars equipped with the Chisholm Suspension Truck, guaranteeing easy riding, and with Westinghouse automatic air brakes and Janney automatic Coupler, the latter obviating the jar caused to cattle by slack in link and pin coupling. Place orders with railway agents and with

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BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

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Have on hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweepstakes Bull Harkaway. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the state since May last. Have also choicely bred, Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas Raised.

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Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free. 1429-1430 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.



An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,	\$1,018.99

Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: "The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very convenient to use."

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