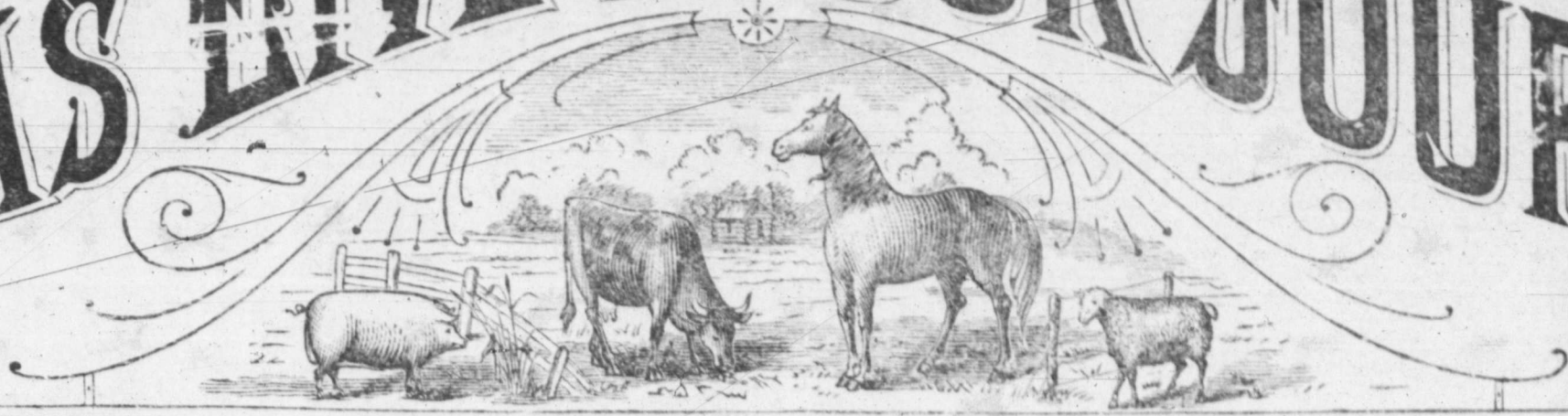


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

NO. 41

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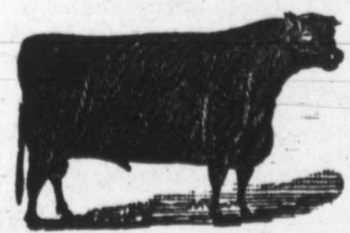
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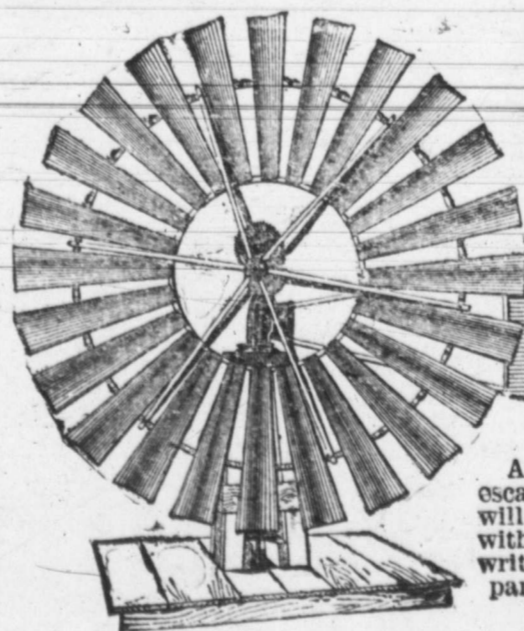
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

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No. 41.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

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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.

Free to All.

The Austin Convention is not called for the especial benefit of any one class of stockmen but for the benefit of all. The cattlemen, the wool grower, the horse and the hog raisers will all have equal privileges and an equal voice in the conduct of its deliberations. It will be as its name implies a stockmen's convention open and free to every one directly interested in any kind or class of live stock.

Railroad Rates on Live Stock.

The stockmen's convention should appoint a committee to wait on the state railroad commission and ask them to establish a fair, just and equitable uniform mileage rate to be hereafter applied to all shipments of live stock from and to points in Texas. Not a rate that would work a hardship on the railroads, but one that would do equal justice to both the roads and the shippers, a rate established on "the live and let live" basis.

Slaughtering Houses.

The stockmen of Texas should offer all reasonable inducements, and by all possible means encourage the building and establishment in Texas of additional slaughtering houses; establishments where the live stock products of the state can find a home market and save the enormous amount now being paid annually to railroads for the trans-

portation of this stock to market. By an organized effort on the part of the stockmen much good and effective work can be accomplished in the direction indicated.

To Stockmen.

You are requested to preserve and carefully read this copy of the JOURNAL. If you think it worthy your support and patronage, it will afford us much pleasure to number you among our regular subscribers.

The JOURNAL is working faithfully and industriously to improve and build up the live stock industry of Texas. Every stockman in the state is directly interested in this work, and can greatly assist by giving us their support and co-operation. In return the JOURNAL will never fail to do its part and give you full value received.

The Quarantine Line.

The cattlemen of Texas, those who have been handling cattle on the trail for years and have closely watched and studied the Texas fever question, are in better position than any one else to properly locate a quarantine line across the state, and formulate just and equitable quarantine regulations. For this reason the JOURNAL hopes to see the cattlemen of the state take some united organized effort to secure proper legislation and just recognition on this important subject. This work should be begun and fully mapped out at the Austin convention.

Reduced Rates.

With the liberality characteristic of all Fort Worth enterprises, the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railways will both accede to the request of the committee and sell round trip tickets over their lines to parties wishing to attend the Austin Stockmen's convention at one-half the usual rates. All other roads will sell tickets at two-thirds the usual rates. The stockmen will not forget this and the many other acts of kindness extended to them by these two popular and accommodating railroads.

Partial Program.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL is published a partial program gotten up for the Austin convention. The list referred to gives in part those who have consented to address the convention on subjects touching the live stock industries—together with a brief reference to a few of the most important topics that will come up for discussion and final action. To this program will be added the regular order of business that will be formulated by a committee appointed for that purpose immediately after the temporary organization. It is safe to say the meeting will be a business one, and will not fail to give due consideration to all matters affecting the stock interest.

Strictly Business.

The Austin Stockmen's convention, which now promises to be largest in attendance ever held in the state, will, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, be devoid

of the hilarious frolicsome spirit that usually pervades such gatherings, but will be composed mainly of men fully imbued with the importance of their work. Men who will come together strictly for business, and who will not allow anything to interfere with the work in hand. The coming Austin convention will no doubt long be remembered as having done more good effective work for the stock interest of Texas than was ever accomplished at any previous meeting of the stockmen.

Col. D. H. Snyder.

Col. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, is one of the pioneer stockmen of Texas. He is now largely interested in all kinds and classes of live stock. He has during the last fifteen years extended his business not only all over Texas, but has successfully carried it into Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and other Western states and territories. As a successful, enterprising, and thorough going stockman, Col. Snyder has almost a national reputation. He is not only universally popular, but is for his upright character and honesty of purpose, admired and respected by all who know him. Col. Snyder was one of the originators and prime movers in the idea of organizing a State Live Stock association. For these and many other reasons, the JOURNAL would like to see Col. Snyder made temporary chairman of the Austin convention.

Why We Do It.

The JOURNAL has devoted much of its space and time for the past two months in trying to impress on the stockmen of Texas the importance of a united and determined effort on their part looking to the improvement and upbuilding of the live stock interests of Texas. The JOURNAL did this because it felt that something ought to be done, and that the organization of a permanent live stock association would be a move in the right direction, and that such an organization would prove an important factor in fostering and building up the stock interests of Texas. The JOURNAL took the responsibility and found the time to do what it conceived to be its duty, and is glad of it. The success of the convention is now assured, but should it be a failure, the failure cannot be attributed to any want of interest or activity on the part of this paper.

Live Stock in Texas.

According to the latest report of the statistician of the United States there are in Texas, 7,876,271 cattle, valued at \$74,479,841. 1,512,385 horses, valued at \$49,613,322. 215,277 mules, valued at \$11,932,965. 4,990,272 sheep, valued at \$7,601,682. 2,321,246 hogs, valued at \$6,569,126. The total number of live stock in the state according to this report is 16,915,451 head, with a total valuation of \$150,196,637. These figures, which speak for themselves show the value of the interest that will be represented next week at the stockmen's convention. Comment as to the importance of the live stock industry of Texas is unnecessary.

The Texas Harbor.

The subject of deep water facilities for the transportation of freight is one that has long interested live stock men and those engaged in the different branches of that industry. Hardly a general meeting of stockmen has ever been held, since the feasibility of water transportation began to be considered, that failed to adopt resolutions favoring the most liberal policy of the government in dealing with the matter of deep water on the gulf coast of Texas. It is more than a sentiment with the people of Texas. It is a matter of the highest economic importance, and one that justifies all that can be said and done in its favor.

So far it must be confessed that all efforts for improving harbor facilities at Galveston have not borne good fruits. After many years of work and the spending of some millions of dollars, the depth over the bar is but a trifle greater than it was when the work was begun. Great expectations are indulged in that the appropriation of \$6,200,000 made by the last congress will result in some great practical benefit; but this can only be, if at all, after several years—and Texas is tired of waiting.

Velasco now claims to have what Galveston promises. The town at the mouth of the Brazos has obtained, after two years work with private capital, a depth over the bar of about 17 feet, and the current of the river, directed by a skilfully constructed jetty system, is scouring away this obstruction, and making a deeper channel, all the time adding to its depth and harborage facilities. This is no mere idle claim. Abundant evidence supports it. Vessels drawing more than 16 feet cleared the bar without difficulty, at low tide, and the ocean business is being attracted to Velasco that formerly went to Galveston—not because of any preference for Velasco, but because the bar can be crossed by ships of greater draft than can approach Galveston.

The railway accommodations of the city at the mouth of the Brazos will soon meet the ocean requirements, so that the interior trade of the state, as well as the interstate traffic of the country, will find its outlet here. The tap extending from Columbia has been completed to Velasco, giving railway connection with the world to a town which six months ago was without actual existence. The Rock Island is said to have Velasco for its objective point, and other trunk lines desiring a connection with the only deep water harbor on the Texas coast are considering the necessity of building to Velasco.

A population of 2000 rustling cosmopolitans already are making history at this new town that was born but yesterday. It is worthy of the best that can be said of it, and the men whose faith in the practicability of obtaining deep water at the mouth of the Brazos led them to put their money in the enterprise—not the government's money, but their own—are entitled to the highest consideration of the people of Texas and of the whole West and Northwest.

CATTLE.

The demand for two-year-old steers located above the Montana quarantine line will be fairly good this spring, and such cattle ought to bring good figures.

Now that Texas cattlemen have certainly learned the folly of longer raising scrubs, there ought to be a good demand for pure bred bulls.

The demand for two and three-year-old steers, located above the Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota quarantine line, will be greater than usual this spring and they ought to bring good prices.

Texas cattlemen should by organized effort encourage the establishment in this state of more refrigerating plants. The address of Jno. S. Andrews of Fort Worth on this subject before the Austin convention will no doubt create new enthusiasm on this subject.

The quarantine regulations are matters of great importance to stock raisers generally and of Texas especially. Perhaps no man in Texas has studied this question more closely than Judge H. H. Campbell of Matador, who will address the Austin convention on this important subject.

The men in all pursuits or professions who have refused or failed to keep up with the times have been compelled to step down and out and thus make room for the more progressive element. Just so with the cattle business; those who can't or won't keep up with the procession will save time and money by quitting now.

The JOURNAL has for a long time tried to convince its readers that fewer cattle and better ones would give more satisfactory results. The losses of the present winter will no doubt forcibly impress the minds of Texas cattlemen with the correctness of the statement that fewer cattle and less dead ones, will give better results in the end.

The quarantine line in Texas should be regulated and fixed by the altitude. Cattle raised in altitude of 1200 feet or over will rot in the opinion of the JOURNAL impart Texas fever, and should not be restricted or quarantined against. It is the cattle from the low, swampy or malarial districts that does the damage.

It is impossible to even approximate the number of cattle that will be lost in Texas this winter. It all depends on the weather. A few more severe snow storms, and the loss will be heavy; even though the remainder of the winter should be favorable, followed by a late backward spring the loss would be heavy indeed. In any event it is hardly possible under existing circumstances to get through the winter without an unusually heavy loss.

The San Antonio Express says: The remarks of Mr. Clartidge on the condition of live stock in Southwestern Texas were encouraging. All of us, nearly, are too prone to sensitiveness on behalf of the "old cows and thin steers," every time the wind veers to the northward, and sensational reports travel faster than reliable statements

of fact. Of course, with such severe weather as we have been experiencing for several days past fatality among old cows and thin steers will be much greater than during ordinary winter seasons; but when the man comes along with a story that he could walk miles upon miles stepping from one dead animal to another, put him down as a croaker, a sensationalist or a disciple of Ananias.

"Some learned Washington correspondent by the name of Bache, tells what he doesn't know about the 'dreaded heel-fly,' which lays its eggs on the backs of the animals, the worms hatched from them boring through the skin and remaining buried for several months in the flesh. Finally they emerge, fall to the ground, go through the chrysalis condition, and come out as perfect flies, all ready to lay their eggs on the backs of other cattle—this being their only method of reproduction." Of course he means the bot-fly, which produces oxwarbles, as above described. The heel-fly is one that takes its name from the propensity to sting the heels of cattle, driving them into marshy places in the spring, when they are frequently too weak from lack of feed during the winter to get out. They are one of the worst pests the Southwestern range cattlemen have to deal with.

Changing the "Red Line."

After the conference with a committee of the Chicago Live Stock exchange on the matter of changing the splenic fever cattle boundary in Texas so as to accommodate Colorado, Wyoming and Montana cattlemen, Messrs. Matt Murphy, A. P. Bush, Jr., Edward Fenlon, D. B. Gardner, Merdo McKenzie and T. T. D. Andrews, started for Washington to confer with Secretary Rusk. The gentlemen who sought the co-operation of the Chicago Live Stock exchange hope to have the counties of Winkler, Loving, Midland, Glasscock, Mitchell, Upton, Crane, Ward, Nolan, and Tom Green excluded from the operation of the national quarantine regulation during February and March to permit the shipment of cattle from those counties to the grazing regions of the Northwest. They do not wish to have any change made in rules governing the shipment of market cattle. The general feeling seems to be that while the request is reasonable that it is late, and as the secretary has issued his orders for the season he is not likely to make changes as hastily as would be necessary to enable owners to ship cattle out of those counties this spring.

A meeting of the directors of the Chicago Live Stock exchange was called to take action on a resolution favoring the request of the Texas and Northwestern cattlemen in reference to a change of quarantine line in the Panhandle, to permit the shipment of cattle for grazing purposes only from certain counties below the regular government "Red Line." There was no doubt that such a resolution would be adopted.—Chicago Drover's Journal.

Cattle Feeding in Texas.

The feeding business in Texas is growing and assuming more important proportions each year, and while it has already exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic feeder of a few months ago, yet it is still in its infancy.

Recent experiments have proven that cotton seed meal may be fed to good advantage with prairie hay for roughness or by allowing the cattle access to

a good pasture of the natural grasses. Where cattle have access to a good pasture, they may be readily fattened and finished up for market on cotton seed meal at any season of the year.

The ideas has heretofore prevailed that only cotton seed hulls could be fed successfully for roughness with the meal. The supply of hulls was not half enough to furnish the proper proportion to the meal, consequently a large amount of the meal has been shipped out of the state and used for other purposes. Another objectionable feature to the hulls is that they are too bulky to admit of shipping from the mills to distant points for feeding. The meal, however, being close, compact feed, can be advantageously shipped even for a long distance, and now since it is an established fact that the meal can be fed to good advantage without the hulls, Texas feeders will no doubt use it more than ever before. In fact there is no reason why cotton seed meal should not be shipped to any and all parts of the state and fed to good advantage. As a fattening and good beef producing feed it has no equal. It will, when properly fed in connection with any other suitable food for roughness, fatten cattle, quicker and make better and sweeter beef than any other kind of feed.

From 800 to 1000 pounds of cotton seed properly fed to a steer that has access to a good pasture will make a good thick, fat beef of him in from 80 to 90 days. This feed can be had in abundance in Texas and throughout all the cotton states, and the JOURNAL hopes to see it more extensively used in future. Texas has the climate, the grass and all the natural elements necessary to make her the best and foremost feeding state in the Union. We may never be able to produce corn in sufficient quantities and cheap enough to enable us to feed it at a profit, but in view of the fact that cotton seed meal can be had in abundance, and is better and cheaper than corn, Texas may yet be able to dispense with the later for cattle feeding purposes, and at the same time become one of the leading cattle feeding states of the Union.

How About Our Young Steers?

Texas cattlemen have heretofore regarded Texas as a breeding ground for young steers to be matured in the abundant and comparatively free ranges of the Northwest. As long as the trail was open from Texas to the Northwest, and our cattle were not barred by quarantine restrictions this idea was carried out with satisfactory results, but now that the old-time "trail" which furnished the favorite and only profitable way of transporting these young steers to market has been effectually closed, the question naturally arises, "What will we do with our young steers?" Not only has the trail been closed but Texas cattle, or at least a large proportion of them, have been quarantined against by all the world, excepting only a part of the Indian Territory which under existing circumstances affords but a scant relief.

It is not the intention of the JOURNAL to now discuss the justness of the quarantine restrictions against Texas cattle. Whether just or unjust they have been established and will no doubt be strictly enforced as they now exist. The question the JOURNAL wishes at this time to impress on its readers is, "What do you propose to do with your young steers?" To this question there is practically but one answer for the cattle raiser south and east of the Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota quarantine line, and that is, "Mature

and make beef of them at home." This will be a new idea to many of our cattle raisers and will require new methods and new practices on their part. At the same time it can be successfully done if those interested will only make use of the means at their command.

To begin with our cattle raisers must discard their scrub and inferior bulls and use in future only pure bred males. The young steers must be kept growing and in good flesh the year round. They must be given cotton seed, millet, sorghum or some other good, nutritious food through the winter, and made to grow and thrive every day of their lives. They can be finished on grass in the spring and summer or on cotton seed meal or corn in winter.

Steers raised in this way will be ready for market at from two to three years old. They will at least be half breeds, and as such will naturally be good colors, good size, smooth, well formed animals. Having always been kept in thrifty condition they will, when finished up and strictly fat, weigh at above named ages from 1000 to 1200 pounds in market and will sell for as much money per pound as any body's cattle, not excepting even those of the great feeding states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

When the methods briefly referred to above are put in practice by the cattle raisers of Texas they will cease waiting and watching for or running after Northern buyers to take their young steers at almost any price and on almost any terms. The steers they will then raise will, when ready for market, always be spot cash and at good figures.

Suppose it does cost more to raise a steer of this kind; suppose the additional cost of raising, feeding and maturing such an animal is \$10, \$15 or even \$20 per head more than it now costs to raise a scrub, won't the prices realized more than offset this difference? Taking the present market as a basis, the following results are reached: A common grass-fed scrub three-year-old steer raised south or east of the quarantine line above referred to, is now worth on an average of, say \$15 per head. (The fact is they are hard to cash at any price.) While a steer of the same age bred, raised and finished as above suggested, would weigh at least 1200 pounds, and bring in St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City even on the present dull market not less than four and possibly five cents per pound. The difference in price after deducting expenses, leaving a handsome margin in favor of the improved methods.

The point may be raised against the improved method that it would necessitate reducing the number of cattle; this is just what we want and need. Texas has too many cattle now, besides when we raise better cattle and introduce improved methods of feeding and caring for them, we will not need to have so many. One car-load of steers will then bring more money and give better results than will five times that number under the present system of raising and marketing them.

Cattle raisers of Texas are in position to be independent of the ranchmen of the Northwest or anybody else. They can materially add to the profits of the business by raising better cattle and maturing them at home and the sooner they learn this and put it in practice the better for themselves and the business they represent.

Brownwood

is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Sleicher, Sutton and Kimble counties. Shippers who have driven long distances to get there say it pays them to do so.

RICHARD LORD,
G. F. A., E. W. & R. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The diligent and practical man is the man to make sheep pay.

A strong constitution demands good lungs.

Those lambs! did you have shelter for them when the snow began to fall and stay on the ground?

Have you sheep that are too old to be thrifty and vigorous? If so, send them to the block.

The Cotswold association will offer \$200 in special premiums at the World's fair.

The directors of the sheep department at the Chicago fair are practical sheepmen.

The American Southdown association will pay \$1000 in special premiums at the World's Columbian exposition.

The "steep rump and a crooked leg" go together in the estimation of the well informed flockmaster, both being highly objectionable in sheep.

Good wethers will give you every year for four years wool enough to half pay for themselves. And at five years old they are just old enough to make the best of mutton.

Those breeding ewes! did you have some hay and grain for them, when the grass was several inches under snow? And did you have shelter for them under which to enjoy these comforts?

A sheep raiser of experience says that if New Mexico stock companies and ranchers were to devote their energies to sheep raising instead of to cattle, more money would go into that territory.

Many cattle are reported to have died from the effects of the late severe weather in Texas, but so far no losses to amount to anything are reported of sheep.

Sheep killing dogs are not confined to Texas. They are said to be ravaging the flocks in Keokuk county, Ills., and one well known breeder of Delaines at Nassau, lost 29 head of very fine animals in one day worth all the way from \$50 to \$100 each.

When a flockmaster owns a really valuable dog, he don't care to have it strychnined. To the few of the JOURNAL readers who are in this category it is proper to state that Mr. T. L. Alexander of Yokum, Texas, says that his shepherd dogs have been poisoned several times and he has never failed to save them by a liberal drench of camphor.

A last word to Texas flockmasters. The Texas Stockmen's association will be organized in a few days at Austin. Will you be in it, or will you, as heretofore hold yourself aloof from the whole thing and be neither seen nor heard there? The JOURNAL earnestly advises you to be on hand and actively participate in the organization of this association.

Ewes may be bred to advantage as long as they can give milk enough to raise vigorous lambs each year. The writer knew a ewe in Concho county that raised a No. 1 lamb when she was fourteen years old. And he has been

told since then that she was alive, vigorous and raising a lamb every year when she was seventeen years old.

"A dead dog is a good dog."—Exchange. The JOURNAL begs leave to amend by somewhat altering both the language and the sense of the above as follows: The good dog is the dead dog. This is only the rule, so far as flockmasters are concerned. Like all other mules, it has its exceptions. But outside of shepherd dogs, used for the purpose of herding or otherwise handling sheep, it is about right to say that the only good dog is the dead dog.

The more the JOURNAL considers the matter, the more it is inclined to believe that every shepherd's dogs are not only not indispensable on a sheep ranch, but they are practically worse than useless there. In driving sheep from point to point, a well trained "collie" can be used to good advantage. But in Texas this business of driving flocks from county to county, water hole to water hole, or river to river ought to end and that, too, very soon. The tramp sheepman is a nuisance on the face of the earth, and the sooner the species becomes extinct the better it will be for the legitimate business of sheep husbandry. Where sheep are kept on ranches, dogs are not needed, and do more harm than good.

Where sheep are fat and healthy, they will stand as much exposure as any other class of live stock, the prevailing opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Especially is this true where the weather is dry. No matter how cold it is, nor how hard the north winds blow, sheep that have been well cared for may be safely relied on to go out on the range of their own accord, to look after the stuff to satisfy their appetites. On the other hand even fat cattle and horses will drift before our Texas northers when severe and it is not often the case that they will graze while these cold winds are blowing, unless they can find sheltered spots. Fat sheep, however, will not only graze, but do it in the very face of the coldest of dry winds. Naturally they don't love water administered externally, and will not voluntarily go out in the rain for food, even when they are hungry. All things considered, the JOURNAL thinks sheep an excellent property.

The JOURNAL counts among its best friends a young lady who is very much interested in a certain sheep ranch. Not in the "male man" that runs it, particularly, but in the ranch itself and in the sheep that are on it. In short, she owns the greater part of the business, and being a business young lady she watches things and "catches on" about as fast as "the boys" themselves. She has been to see the JOURNAL, and has had something to say, which the JOURNAL thinks worth repeating. The recent cold and nasty weather being under discussion she expressed her very decided opinion as follows: "I am just in from our ranch, where I went to ascertain how the sheep had stood the storms. Would you believe it? I found them rooting down into the snow for grass, all day, and when night came on they had neither shelter, grain nor hay. Angry? You may well imagine I was. What did I do about it? Why, I interviewed the

boss, who has been acting in that capacity five years, and when the next storms come, we will have shelter for every sheep, and something in the way of hay and grain too. These things will cost money, but if I don't clear a cent, I am not going to allow any animals I have any property in to suffer for comforts and food."

Field and Farm has the following: "Stephen Powers says that a cry comes up from Texas that they must have a larger carcass—more mutton and more wool on fewer legs. These men do not correctly perceive what is wrong with their Merinos. It is not the size they lack so much as the quality. Now they 'cook red,' they will not brown in the oven, they are the despair of the French chef. The sheep that 'rustles' is muscular. He is gamey, though not necessarily 'sheepy.' He is never fat enough for good eating, even when feeding on the best Montana bunch grass, or the famous grama of Texas. And when he is forced to live awhile on the black sage of Nevada, or the nopal cactus of Texas, or the broom-sedge of Georgia, what can we expect?" The JOURNAL takes it for granted Mr. Powers is testifying from heresay. At all events he is "off his base" for the fact is, Texas range muttons are equal to any other grass-fed muttons.

Mr. Springer has introduced his little bill in the lower house of congress, proposing to put wool on the free list. It is quite probable that it will pass there, and go to the senate. It is even possible that the senate will also pass it. But the president will be certain to veto it, if the bill ever gets to him. The truth of the matter is, Mr. Springer ought to know that his said bill does not promise any real relief to the people of these United States who wear woolen goods. As long as the factory man can do so under sanction of the law he is going to hold up the prices of his woolen goods. And it is playing into his hands, exactly, this proposition to give him the chance to go into the open market of the world for his raw material. For him the rule practically will be to buy where he can buy the cheapest and then have the government protect him against foreign competition, so that he can make the profit now being divided between him and the wool grower. Texas congressmen will vote for the Springer bill, of course, under party discipline, but when they do it, they will vote against the interests of a large class of their constituents, and not really in the interest of anybody except Eastern wool manufacturers.

The writer once employed a herder who owned and was very much attached to a very finely bred and trained shepherd dog. In fact "Old Shep." was by all odds the most superior animal of his class the writer has ever seen anywhere. But the dog grew old and with age comes irritability, and when he reached that point he was no longer a safe assistant to his owner. When he was ordered to head a bunch of sheep in a certain direction he started at once, in a walk, to obey. If the sheep saw him coming and took the hint and headed all right "Old Shep" was satisfied. But if they debated the matter in their own minds and showed

any reluctance or hesitancy on their part he forthwith grew to be angry, and several of the head fellows of the bunch were certain to get dog bit. At first he would rush after them and merely snap at their heels. But later he took to biting them in dead earnest. Still later he would not hesitate to severely injure them. Having tasted blood he took to liking it, and when at last he was shot on an adjoining sheep ranch, caught in the very act of killing sheep, like any sheep-killing cur, even his owner was not surprised. All of which justifies a repetition of the remark, viz: "The good dog is a dead dog."

The American Sheep-Breeder says: The New England Dressed Meat and Wool company is almost a counterpart to the Armour establishment. It owns a large abattoir at Houlton and has in some years past slaughtered an average of ten thousand sheep and lambs per week, or a total of four hundred thousand head per year, but this season the business has been much less than formerly. This company is the great controlling agency of the lamb and mutton supply of Boston, and, it is said, can at any day lower or raise the market price any number of cents per pound which it sees fit. It is not likely to do this, having too great a regard for its own interests in the future to do so, but the statement shows what a power the company has become. This company has now under consideration a plan which they propose to inaugurate of interesting the farmers of Maine more generally in the business of sheep husbandry than heretofore. The plan, in short, to place before them, through the press of the state, by means of circular letters to the leading farmers and through their agents, an appeal, asking them to change their ram lambs to wethers early in the season, take special pains to make them all choice and fat, and agreeing to take all their lambs and weigh them at their own doors, paying for all weighing over sixty pounds five cents per pound live weight. By doing this the farmers of Maine will receive more than fifty thousand dollars next year for their lambs above what the same number brought this season under the poor method of care and raising of ram lambs.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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We have \$75,000 worth of good clear El Paso real estate to exchange for stock cattle. Will, if desired, receive and ship cattle at once.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A Call for a State Convention of Stockmen.

To the Stockmen of Texas:

At a convention of the stockmen of Texas held in the city of Austin on the 17th and 18th of November, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee of ten to take into consideration the feasibility of taking steps looking to the organization of a permanent live stock association for the state. We were instructed to meet in this city to-day and take such action in reference to calling a general convention of those interested in the live stock industry, as the interest of said industry might, in our judgment demand. In pursuance to the above instructions we have carefully considered and investigated the feasibility of organizing such an association and are fully convinced that such an organization will result in great benefit to the live stock interests of Texas, and for this reason have decided to call a general convention of live stockmen of the state to meet in the city of Austin on Tuesday, February 2, 1892.

This convention is called to organize a permanent live stock association of Texas, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary for the interest and protection of the live stock business generally. It is not in the special interest of either the cattleman, sheep grower, horse raiser or hog producer, but for the general good of all. We believe this an opportune time for a move of this kind; we believe by united action we can do much to extricate the live stock industry of Texas from its present depressed condition and put it on the high road to prosperity.

The stock business of Texas and the entire country is now undergoing a material change, and to be successful we must take advantage of every possible method of improvement in breeding, raising, feeding, shipping and marketing our stock. In no way can the needed improvements be so readily accomplished as by an organization that will call us together frequently, and afford an opportunity for the free exchange of our ideas and views. The question of quarantine, railroad rates, commissions paid to live stock commission merchants, state and national legislation, are a few of the important questions that can be discussed and acted upon with great profit. It will no doubt be found necessary to take some united action in regard to having our state properly represented at the World's fair; in fact all our interests can be much better protected by united action.

We hope through our state organization to be able to organize county associations throughout the state, and while we invite all persons directly interested in the live stock business to meet with us and participate in our deliberations, we urge the importance of seeing to it that each and every county in Texas is represented, and to this end

we ask that where the stockmen will not voluntarily attend, and where there are no local organizations, that the county judge of each county appoint two or more delegates to represent said county.

Specially low rates on all railroads and at the Austin hotels will be provided for those who attend. The committee on programme will arrange for addresses on appropriate subjects and leave no stone unturned to make the coming convention the most important, useful and largely attended ever held in any country by the live stock men.

In conclusion, the committee wish to urge every stockman in Texas to be in Austin on February 2nd. Come and give to your favorite industry a helping hand in its time of need.

Respectfully,

D. H. SNYDER, Chairman, Georgetown, Texas.

M. SANSOM, Alvarado, Texas.
V. P. BROWN, San Antonio, Texas.
J. C. RALSTON, Waller,
GEO. W. PIERCE, Bastrop.
H. H. CAMBELL, Matador.
J. B. RECTOR, Austin.
C. G. CALDWELL, Austin.
B. A. ROGERS, Liberty Hill.
GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary, Ft. Worth.

Austin, Dec. 7, 1891.

[All newspapers who are willing to assist in building up the live stock industry of Texas are requested to publish the above call and to urge their readers among the stockmen to give the move the benefit of their hearty support and co-operation.]

The Best Jacks and Mules.

There are other sections of the country besides Kentucky and Tennessee where as fine jacks and mules can be produced, provided the best blood is used. While the size of the jack or the mare affects the size of the mule, the blood of the mare is a more important factor. We differ with the writer of the following article on this subject, in the Breeder's Gazette, where he says draft mares bred to the best Kentucky and Tennessee jacks will produce the "largest and best mules that are to be found in the market, called in the South the sugar mule." The slow motion of the draft mare, combined with that of the jack, gives to the produce such sluggish action that the Southern planter will not buy them.

Some years ago we were at the stable of Messrs. Martin, Thompson & Co., in New Orleans, La., the largest dealers in sugar mules in the South, and noticed a large number of strong-boned, compactly-built mules being returned to the stable by the planters. On asking one of the firm the reason he answered that they were not able to secure Kentucky and Tennessee mules, and that they had bought those I saw being returned in the West; that the planters could detect the difference as soon as they were harnessed and put to work. He further said that his firm had purchased several hundred of them, but from that time forward they would do without rather than have the trouble they were having with these Western mules. They were evidently from draft mares.

Now why is this? It is from the fact that Kentucky and Tennessee mares have, more or less, thoroughbred blood which gives to their produce quick action, combined with that style peculiar to these States.

The better the dam is bred, the better the mule. No breeder expects a draft mare to produce a Maud S. The principle is the same. The draft mare cannot produce a duplicate to the Kentucky or Tennessee mule.

We agree with the writer, alluded to above, in his statement in regard to jacks. He says:

"Nine-tenths of the jack men will say that the best stock to be found in the world is that which is bred in Kentucky and Tennessee. There jacks have a better foot, bone, body and constitution, and are as a rule superior animals in every respect to the imported. With the class of draft mares we have in the North there is no reason why we cannot raise the largest and best mules that are to be found in the market, called in the South the sugar mule, which goes to the cities and large plantations for heavy draft work. The smaller animal, called the cotton mule, is used for light road and field work. The South is the market we must look to especially for the young stock, say from one to two years old, which we wish to turn into money. Ship mules of that age to any Southern market, and they will sell by the carload as readily as hogs or cattle at the Union Stock yards in Chicago. Large, matured, well broken mule teams will sell on any city market for good prices."

Texas is producing some fine mules out of half-blood draft mares. These mares are the result of crossing the draft horse on to the Texas native or Mexican mare. This draft cross neutralizes the preponderance of Barb blood of these fiery little horses, at the same time enough being retained to overcome the sluggish action of the jack. Without the draft cross the Texas mules, on the average, are too small and generally too high-strung or vicious to make them desirable.—The Industrial American.

Washing Plants.

Use water of about the same temperature as the room they are growing in. Even if anybody tells you that you can grow them better or get them to bloom more quickly by setting the pots in saucers filled with hot water, don't do it; it is nonsense. In applying water do not turn in on the middle of the pot near the stem, but rather at the side of the pots instead, and the farther from the stem the better. Pour on gently, and always use soft water if obtainable. Washing the leaves, so as to remove dust, dirt and insects, will most surely promote health if properly attend to, therefore do it frequently. Use a sponge for the purpose, clean water and a very little soap. After washing each plant, shower it with clear water. When washing plants it is advisable to lay the pot on the side so as to prevent the dirt and insects from washing into the soil, and also to prevent the soil from becoming saturated with the water. Should there chance to be crust of honey dew, or, as some one expressed it, "black stuff," on the leaves or stems, do not attempt to scrub it off, but keep these stems and leaves thoroughly wet for three, or even five, hours; then use your sponge gently, but persistently, and you will find that the most stubborn cases usually yield easily.—Transcript.

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Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants' Directory.

The following well-known and thoroughly reliable live stock commission merchants are regular patrons of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Our readers can rely on having their stock sold for its full market value and returns promptly remitted when consigned to any one of these firms:

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Scaling & Tamblin.

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C. L. Shattuck & Co.

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Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

The Alexander-Rogers Co.

The James H. Campbell Co.

Lump Jaw in Cattle.

A press telegram from Philadelphia, of the 27th says: "The results of a special investigation of lump jaw in cattle were presented last night at a meeting of the Philadelphia society of veterinary medicine. The investigators find first that the disease is a local one, being rarely found outside of the head and neck, and second, that there is no case on record where the disease has been transmitted to man from eating diseased meat.

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J. E. MITCHELL,

307 Houston Street,

FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

PARTIAL PROGRAM

Arranged for the Austin Stockmen's Convention.

The committee appointed to prepare a program for the Stockmen's convention, which meets in Austin on Tuesday, February 2d, next, have formulated the following partial program:

1. The convention will be called to order in Millett's opera house at 11 o'clock a. m. on above name date by Dr. B. A. Rogers of Williamson county.
2. Temporary organization.
3. Address of welcome by Hon. Jno. McDonald, mayor of Austin.
4. Response by Hon. T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth.
5. Address on "The Live Stock Industry of Texas," by Hon. James S. Hogg, governor.
6. "The Sheep Industry of Texas," by Hon. H. L. Bentley of Abilene, associate editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.
7. "Stock Farming in Texas," by Vories P. Brown, editor Texas Stockman and Farmer, San Antonio.
8. "Texas Fever and the Quarantine," by Judge H. H. Campbell of Matador.
9. "Live Stock Freight Rates," by Hon. C. G. Caldwell of Austin.
10. "The Improved vs. the Scrub Bull," by W. S. Ikard of Henrietta.
11. "The Future of Texas Lands," by Hon. C. U. Connelley of Eastland.
12. "Needed Legislation and How Secured," etc., by Judge J. B. Rector of Austin.
13. "The Refrigerating Interests of

Texas," by Jno. S. Andrews of Fort Worth.

14. Other and important subjects touching the live stock industry will be discussed by prominent stockmen from different portions of the state.

The above program will be interspersed with the "Regular Order of Business," which will be formulated by a committee appointed for that purpose immediately after the temporary organization.

The convention has for its object the promotion of the live stock interests of the state, and with that object in view, will discuss any and all matters of interest to stockmen, among which may be mentioned improved methods of breeding, raising, feeding, shipping and marketing all kinds of live stock; the encouragement of the establishment of slaughtering and packing houses in Texas; the establishment of just, equitable and uniform railroad rates on live stock throughout the state. The enactment, by the state legislature, of proper quarantine regulations, and an equitable arrangement of quarantine lines, etc., etc.

The convention will also organize a permanent State Live Stock association through which the live stock industry in future have an organization that will look after and protect in a general way its interest.

The usual ball and banquet, together with an excursion to Austin's great dam, and other interesting features will be provided by the liberal-hearted people of the Capitol city.

The indications are that the Austin convention will not only be a success,

but will be the largest gathering of stockmen ever held in the state. No one interested in the stock business can afford to miss it. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates will be on sale at all railroad ticket offices in the state.

Value of Cotton Seed.

The seeds from the cotton crop, years ago, were thrown away as worthless. Afterward they were used alone as a fertilizer on the coming crop or in the compost heap. To a limited extent they were then fed to stock without crushing.

The next and greatest advance was in separating the hull and kernel and in expressing the oil. The oil cake when ground, known as meal, came to be used as a stock food and fertilizer. The hulls were first used for fuel—the ash being used for a strong fertilizer—but afterwards were used also for stock food.

The combination of hulls and meal furnishes a complete food and is becoming to be extensively used for fattening purposes. The oil is used as a component of compound lard, for cooking, for lubricating and similar purposes, and when refined is sold as "pure" olive oil. The lower grade is used for soap-making. The small quantity of lint is removed from the seed by improved gins.

The following shows the value of the product made from one ton of cottonseed by the most improved process, giving the average selling prices:

Forty gallons oil, at 30 cents,	\$12 00
Meal, 675 pounds, at \$24 per ton,	8 10
Hulls, 1,000 pounds at \$3 per ton,	1 50
Lint, 27 pounds, at 4 cents,	1 08

Total,	\$23 68
Cost of one ton, 66 2/3 bushels, at 18 cents,	12 00
Excess,	\$11 68

As early as 1770 the Moravians, of Bethlehem, Pa., separated the oil from the cottonseed. And in 1783 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce in London, recognizing the value of cottonseed oil cake as a stock food, offered gold and silver medals for the best cake and the best oil extracted from the seed. Verily there is nothing new under the sun.—H. H. Battle, Experiment Station, Raleigh.

Will Cattle Thrive on Straw.

ALBANY, Texas, January 22, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I would very much like to have some one of your readers who have had experience tell me whether or not I can carry cattle through an ordinary winter without loss of flesh by feeding on straw alone? Should straw be nice and bright of barley, wheat, or oats, fed in racks and kept constantly supplied?

By the addition of cotton seed would I be able to fatten steers and dry cows, and what amount of seed per head will I be obliged to feed in order to accomplish this? We had a regular blizzard out this way on the 18th, and, where not protected, cattle undoubtedly suffered severely. I hear of considerable loss Northwest of here.

SUBSCRIBER.

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

Read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

He is a wise farmer who knows how to return to the soil economically an equivalent for what the crop takes from it.

Elevated land is best for the peach orchard, except in very dry sections. There the low lands will give better results, if the drainage is good.

Recently the Pioneer Canal company received \$1200 for the onions grown on one acre of irrigated land in the Pecos valley.

New Mexico abounds in much that isn't altogether lovely, but when it comes to cabbages she takes front place. Sixteen pounds are claimed as the average size.

A good well will sell a poor farm. At least that is the rule in many parts of the West where surface water is non est, and any kind fit to drink is hard to get.

While a crop is growing is the time to ascertain the poor spots on the farm. The wise and industrious farmer will mark all such spots, and before the land is planted again he will have these thin places as rich as the balance of the farm.

It is said that the first efforts to grow sugar beets in Germany were dismal failures. Since then, however, many fortunes have been realized there in producing them, and there are thousands there now who are having grand success.

According to late London papers the English farmers are not happy just now. Their crops last year were very poor and the prospects for this year are not all that could be desired. On the other hand the American crops were exceptionally good in 1891, and the prospects for 1892 are all that could be desired.

The grain crop promises to be a very short one next year. The peasants, fearing famine, held back what they could for food, and planted but little comparatively. Next winter American wheat won't have to compete with the Russian product in the markets of Europe.

A Colorado farmer has discovered how to utilize his dry ditches to the best advantage. He plows the banks and bottoms of the ditches and plants pumpkins therein. On the three-fourths of a mile of ditch running through his place he raises from fifty to a hundred wagon loads of pumpkins of the largest kind.

The farmers of western Nebraska have great faith in the ultimate success of the sugar beet and its prospects. They do not believe in depending entirely upon corn and wheat, which must be shipped long distances to reach the market, when by turning their attention to the culture of beets they can have a market at home.

Experiments at Cornell university and in France have demonstrated that electricity has wonderful stimulating effects on every variety of vegetable life. The colors of flowers are intensified and an increased yield of fruits and vegetables of nearly 100 per cent. has been obtained without diminishing the odor of the former or the flavor of the latter.

The advantage of having the soil finely pulverized before putting in fine seed, and rolling or pressing the earth down upon it, is that the earth will come in contact with it upon all sides, the air will be excluded, and the moisture necessary for germination will be maintained, and the young roots as they put out will find their best food all ready for them.

Hedges are not usually an economical fence. They take up too much ground, and often die out in places so as to leave gaps that destroy the value of the hedge for excluding stock. But many hedges are maintained simply because it costs too much to get them out. The easiest and cheapest way to destroy a hedge is to cut it close to the ground in winter. Leave the brush where it falls, and when new shoots grow up next season burn all to the ground while the new growth is in full leaf. Little will sprout afterward.

Southern Farm says truthfully: "A man is blind to his own interest if he opposes the adoption of any intelligent and practical system that will lead to the making and maintaining of good roads. It costs more in time and money to travel over a poor road than it does over a good one. Poor roads are the greatest drawback that any country district can have, and their improvement should always be the first sign that the people desire to be to considered progressive."

Too many varieties of one sort of vegetable in a garden are not profitable. Let the experiment stations test them, or when you want to test a new kind put in a little of it by the side of that which you have heretofore found best upon your soil, and give both as good care and cultivation as you know how to give. But a half-dozen different kinds, managed in as many different ways upon different soils, give no information, and some of them will yield no profit. Vary the kinds only when necessary to keep up a succession in order of ripening.

Do not pile stones around fruit or other trees that you wish to preserve. It seems like a convenient place to put the stone, where it cannot be disturbed by the plow, but it will kill the tree. Stones mulch the surface. They let the water filter through them, and keep the soil below mellow and moist. The tree roots are thus encouraged to come to the surface. But stones do not exclude frost. When the ground freezes under the pile the roots are frozen also. Even the hardiest trees may be thus destroyed in a few years, especially in localities where severe winters prevail.

The earlier in the season needed help is secured for farm work the better the employer will be served. Good help is growing every year more scarce, and those who find a capable young man who takes interest in what he does, keep him as long as possible. It is nothing against such a one, if after a few years working for others he wants to leave and set up for himself. If he did not have such ambition he would soon degenerate and become good for nothing. The work on a well-managed farm should be regarded as it is a training school for good farmers, taking the place of

the old-time apprenticeship in other trades. The best farmers have been educated thus, keeping their minds active while at work, and studying improvements on the methods their employers followed.

Two brothers came to Texas together in 1887, and settled on adjoining farms. One of them planted out an orchard in 1888. The other laughed at the idea of fruit trees paying in West Texas. It became desirable and necessary even that both should sell out and return to their old home in Georgia. Their farms were put on the market and sold. The farm having the orchard was sold first and without difficulty. The other sold at last but didn't go off in a hurry. They originally cost the same amount of money, but the orchard sold for 40 per cent more than the other. A farm with a good orchard will, nine times out of ten, sell for much more than one having no orchard.

A man, if he is industrious, persevering and economical, can make a comfortable living on five acres of land by combining poultry and fruit. Fruit trees will thrive right in the hen yards and small fruits can be planted on the outside of the hen enclosures. In summer the most attention can be paid to the fruit; in winter the hens. In the East there are a large number earning good and honest livings by doing this, and no state offers better inducements for men of moderate means than Texas. And no business is so well adapted to the circumstances of men of moderate means as a combination of poultry and fruit. Begin small, increase both branches as money and experience prompt.

A recent bulletin issued by the census bureau shows that the production of hops on the Pacific slope has increased enormously during the past 25 to 30 years. In 1859 the total crop of California was 80 pounds. In 1889 it was 6,547,338 pounds. In Washington in 1859, 637,677 pounds were produced, while in 1889 the product was 8,313,000 pounds. Oregon, in 1859, produced 493 pounds and in 1889, 3,614,726 pounds. When it is considered that in 1890 the average price realized for hops grown in the United States was 30 cents per pound, it will be realized that such yields as are above shown in 1889, mean a large revenue to those producing them. Hops are, however, an uncertain crop but when they do pay they pay big. It is thought that in many parts of Texas they can be grown successfully.

Prof. Bailey of Cornell University, has been conducting some experiments in greenhouse work by the use of electricity. He grew vegetables and flowers beneath electric lights, and after careful observation arrived at the following conclusions: It is impossible to draw any definite conclusions from the researches. Yet there are a few points that are clear. The electric light promotes assimilation; it often hastens growth and maturity; it is capable of producing natural flavors and colors in fruits; it often intensifies colors in flowers and sometimes increases the production of flowers. The experiments show that periods of darkness are not necessary to the growth and development of plants. There is every reason

to suppose that the electric light can be profitably used in the growing of plants. It is only necessary to overcome some practical difficulties, the chief of which are the injurious influence to the plant near the light; the too rapid hastening of maturity in some, and, in short, the whole series of practical adjustment of conditions to individual circumstance. It is a common notion that plants need rest at night, but this is not true in the sense in which animals need rest. If light is continuous they simply grow more or less continuously, as conditions require. There is no such thing as a plant becoming worn out or tired out because of the stimulating influences of continuous light.

The advice not to get trusted, and to buy only what you have money to pay for immediately, is for most of the year much easier to give than to act upon. A large proportion of American farmers begin and work through life with too little capital. They buy too much land in the first place, and to make this land productive we are obliged to borrow money to stock and work it. Even then they usually borrow less than profitable management of the land requires. The result is a multitude of petty debts that harass worse than large debts, are more often the subject of disagreements, and prevent farmers from one year's end to another from knowing how they stand financially. No good business man will allow himself to remain long in such financial condition as this. He will pay off the numerous small debts, even if he has to borrow the money in a lump to do so. At this season of the year, and through the winter, money is more plentiful with farmers than at other times. It ought to be possible for most of them to hold in reserve money sufficient to pay cash for all they need to buy. They will probably buy rather less paying cash than as if they received credit. What they buy for cash will be at a large reduction, more than enough in most cases to leave a good profit after deducting legal interest on borrowed money.—The American Cultivator.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed.

For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "HOW TO GROW CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

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

SWINE.

Average size is the best.

Breed for the extra quality.

Milk is better than water for slop.

Pig fat is much the more healthy.

A well fed pig grunts, but does not squeal.

Heavy feed is not always judicious feeding.

The pigs that has to wait generally goes hungry.

Feed to secure a good proportion of fat and lean.

It is poor economy under present conditions to breed scrubs.

When a young boar is depended upon for breeding be sure he is thrifty.

By feeding too much, one often fails to get the full benefit of the feed used.

It is very important to keep the feeding and eating places clean at all times.

When fattening pigs it is quite an item to feed them all they will eat up clean.

It is necessary to have the sows thrifty during gestation if vigorous pigs are secured.

Care must be exercised in extremes of weather to see that the hogs are well protected.

Two good litters of pigs in a year is all that a sow can farrow and raise to a good advantage.

During the next two months hogs need special care if they are all kept in a good, thrifty condition.

It is not reasonable to expect hogs to keep thrifty when they must suffer constantly from the cold.

The farmer that is in debt and paying interest cannot afford to keep any kind of slow-growing stock.

The objection to fattening hogs in winter, is that it requires so much extra food to maintain animal heat.

There is no economy in compelling hogs to eat food and drink water that no other animal on the farm will touch.

Under present conditions of feeding early maturity is a very important item, when the best profit is realized.

The young boar should have well arched ribs, good hams, meaty shoulders, strong legs, and strong in the loins.

A crop of corn can be raised and converted into bacon and lard in from eight to ten months.

It requires but little capital to stock a farm with good hogs, and but little time to get the returns.

There is absolutely no profit to the farmer in hogs that at eight, ten or twelve months show only an average growth of ten to fifteen pounds per month. The profit is in making a large amount of meat from a small amount of feed, and it takes good hogs and good farmers to do this.

Feeding for Weight.

Experiments for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of

age, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds.

He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make new weight.

A recent pig feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five to eight weeks. During the first 100 days of the experiment not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. Every pound of pork made in the last fifty days cost double that made in the first 100 days.

A lesson taught by this principle is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium weight.

Do not keep the store pig along with those that are to be fattened. They want different food and in different amounts. And do not keep large and small breeding sows together, as the small ones get crowded at the trough and sleeping pen.—Rural World.

Proceedings of American Berkshire Association.

The American Berkshire association met in annual session in Springfield, Ill., on the 20th instant, and after disposing of some of its business adjourned to again assemble on the 23d instant, when matters before the association were completed.

Among affairs of special interest was the adoption of a classification for special premiums to be offered at the World's Columbian exposition for Berkshires. The premiums thus offered aggregate \$1000, and will no doubt lead to a large exhibit of this favorite class of swine.

It was also provided that special prizes, to consist of the first ten volumes of the American Berkshire Record, amounting to \$50, may be offered at all state and provincial fairs in America in 1892.

In the Secretary's annual report was the following: "During the year 1891, volume XI of the American Berkshire Record has been placed before the public. This volume contains, as was directed by the executive committee, the likeness of the late secretary, Phil M. Springer, together with the resolutions presented by that committee, and a short biography of the deceased.

"In the volume there are recorded the pedigrees of 3000 animals; 1183 boars and 1817 sows, numbered from 20,001 to 23,000 inclusive. It contains also the record of transfers of 2513 animals, 1169 boars and 1344 sows.

"The breeders and owners of animals recorded in the volume, in the pedigree record and record of transfers, number 1938; 451 of this number are the breeders of the 3000 recorded animals, and 1487 the owners of the 5513 animals represented in the body of the record and in the record of transfers. These breeders and owners are distributed throughout 41 states, 3 territories and 3 foreign countries.

"Volume XII, with pedigrees numbered from 23,001 to 26,000, is in the hands of the printer, and the pedigree portion of it printed."

Charles F. Mills, president, and Jno. G. Springer, secretary, were re-elected for the ensuing year. J. G. S.

Care, Study and Economy Necessary to Profitable Pork Raising.

Profitable pork making calls for care, study and economical use of the materials used, the same as any other process of manufacturing. A great many farmers delay their pork making until late in the fall, largely for the reason that they use the corn of the same season for the purpose. In all these methods of farm work it is always a profitable thing to inquire with searching study: "Is the way I am doing this the best way? Very often one way means profit and the other loss. On the question of fattening hogs in the warmer weather of late summer and early autumn Professor Shelton, of the Kansas Experiment station, found that in severe weather, when the pigs were exposed, that it cost eleven and two-thirds pounds of corn to produce one pound of pork, while the same animals in like weather, but in a warm barn, gave a pound of pork for less than seven pounds of corn. His deduction was that it cost fully 25 per cent. more to make pork in cold, severe weather than in warm. He also found that for every bushel of corn fed to exposed animals an amount sufficient to make two and one-third pounds of pork was used up in keeping the animals warm. A few years ago we visited a feeding pen in Iowa in the winter, where 300 steers and a number of hogs were confined for the purpose of fattening. The night before snow had fallen to the depth of several inches, and the backs of the steers were white with it. Steers and hogs were ravenously hungry. We asked the owner if he thought that was a profitable way to make pork and beef, and he said he did. We called his attention to the extra amount of corn the animals would consume because they were cold and uncomfortable. He looked at us for a moment and said: "I reckon you must have got that out of a book somewhere. We don't make beef and pork out of books here." He finally confessed to us that, though corn was cheap, he had made but little money for several years in his feeding operations. This man, like many others, thought corn and cold weather did not cost anything. These are times when it pays to study the finer economies, if a feeder is going to see the color of his money the second time.—Colman's Rural World.

Pears' Soap

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and, when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no alkali in it; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

Price | "Worth a Guinea a Box." | 25c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(QUICKLY SOLUBLE PLEASANTLY COATED;)

cure Sick-Headache, and all Bilious and Nervous Diseases.

Renowned all over the World. Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Made at St. Helens, England. Sold by druggists and dealers. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 107.



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AGENT Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery. MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Etc.

We make a specialty of the celebrated Tackabery saddle. The demand for this saddle requires much effort to keep orders promptly filled, and parties wanting it will do well to place their order at once to avoid delay. We will spare neither pains or cost to keep this saddle up to the reputation obtained for it by the firms whom we succeed. Nothing but standard goods will be manufactured. Send for catalogue and prices.

A. ZABEL, 103 Houston Street, Fort Worth. : Texas.

The Texas and Pacific R'y.

EL PASO ROUTE.

The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis, The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

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For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

O. L. York, cattleman of Strawn, was in the city Tuesday.

Mart Byrd, stockman of Quanah, was in the city Monday.

A. Popham, manager of the Lee-Scott Cattle company, was in the city Monday.

Wm. Harrell, of Amarillo, was reconcoitering around the cattle center on Monday.

John Byson a well to do cattle dealer and raiser of Comanche county was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Col. Jno. G. Taylor, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe-Frisco road, was in Fort Worth Monday.

J. H. Wadleigh, a successful cattle feeder of Greenville, was hunting feeding steers in Fort Worth Tuesday.

B. F. Cobb, a well-to-do ranchman and cattle dealer of Antelope, Jack county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

D. W. Goodwin is home again from his Jones county ranch. He says his firm have not so far lost any cattle.

W. E. Cobb, of Wichita Falls, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Cobb is one of the solid cattlemen of Wichita county.

Major Sam Hunt, the popular and obliging live stock agent of the M. K. & T., spent most of the past week in the city.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, of this city, advertise a long list of bargains in land and live stock, in this issue.

Harry M. Catlett, of Colorado City, one of the best known cattlemen in Western Texas was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Ryan Bros., the well-known Montana cattlemen, are said to have received \$260,000 for the cattle marketed by them last year.

C. C. Keeling, a prominent cattle feeder of Wolfe City, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Keeling wants 800 good feeding steers.

William Hunter, the big-hearted, whole-souled representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, will take in the Austin convention.

Capt. A. S. Nicholson, the Fort Worth cattle dealer, says the 1200 steers being fed by him are doing fine and taking on flesh rapidly.

H. G. Williams ("Old Hez") is now proprietor of the Orr Hotel. His many friends should remember this and give him their patronage.

Tobe Odem, the well known cattle man, formerly of this city but now of Alvord, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Tobe will make a full hand at the Austin convention.

J. M. Day is owner and sole proprietor of the Driskell hotel at Austin. "Doc" Day is one of the most popular cattlemen in Texas and keeps the best hotel in the state.

C. C. French, of this city, will take in the Austin convention. Mr. French will again represent the James H. Campbell company in Texas, during the coming season.

H. C. Babb, the well known and popular cattlemen of Decatur, was in the city Tuesday. "Court" will take in the Austin convention and give the boys a few lessons in the art of cattle shipping.

J. M. Daugherty, of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Daugherty will be one of the representatives in the Austin convention from Taylor county.

A. H. Tandy, president of the First National Bank, of Haskell and also a prominent stockman of Haskell county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He reports cattle thin but no loss so far.

Col. James A. Wilson, of the Alton, will of course take in the stockmen's convention at Austin. It is whispered by some of his friends that the Colonel will be accompanied by a newly married lady in the person of Mrs. Col. James A. Wilson.

S. B. Burnett, of this city, is on the eve of closing a big deal with a party at Weatherford, the particular of which can not now be made public. Burke's many friends wish him unbounded happiness in this and all other undertakings.

Richard Ware, of Colorado City, and sheriff of Mitchell county, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Ware is not only a highly respected citizen of his county but enjoys the reputation of being one of the best sheriffs in the state.

W. V. Newlin, formerly general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, has returned from an extended trip through the East, and is now shaking hands with his many friends in Fort Worth.

J. F. Penington, of Fort Worth, has for sale or rent a valuable ranch in Wise county. It is supplied with never failing water and fine grass, and is a splendid opportunity for an investment for any one looking for a good ranch in Texas. See his advertisement in the for sale column.

J. E. Price, a well know stockman of San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Price is one of the owners and originators of the San Antonio Stock Yards and has in various ways done much to foster and build up the live stock traffic of the Alamo city.

J. C. Avery, one of the best known and best fixed cattlemen of Winkler county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Avery's ranch is just inside of Texas near the southeast corner of New Mexico. He says his cattle are in fine shape, the range is first class and cattle fat. There will be no loss in that locality.

Col. Jno. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, returned to St. Louis Tuesday night after making one of his periodical visits to Texas. Col. Nesbitt is personally very popular with live stock shippers in this state, which is in a manner accounted for by the fact that he represents one of the best roads in the United States.

Jno. S. Andrews, of this city, has consented to deliver an address at the Austin Stockmen's convention on the

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. 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.

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

Plants and Seeds

Write to-day for one packet each of our Famous Dallas Market Watermelon, New Dwarf Champion Tomato, Mammoth White Pearl Onion. Enclose 25c and receive our new illustrated catalogue for 1892. Address all communications to 800 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

R. DRUMM, Manager, 340 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

"Refrigerating Business in Texas."

Mr. Andrews is a fluent speaker and being well posted on the live stock business generally, will no doubt deliver an interesting address.

L. L. Russell will leave for the Nation shortly to make arrangements for the pasturing of cattle. Lee will also take in the stockmen's convention at Austin on February 2nd.—Devil's River News.

Tom Birtrong, the sheepman, has been living on Devil's River for about seven years. He was in Sonora for supplies on Saturday and says that sheep are in better condition this season than he has ever seen them and that they are improving.—Devil's River News.

J. H. Presnall, of San Antonio, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Presnall says stock in the extreme Southern part of the state in the Rio Grande country, are very poor and are in certain localities now dying of starvation. In the country West of the Pecos river and at other more favored localities in the Southwestern part of the state, they are in good shape and are doing well.

Joe Hampson, who has constructed over one thousand miles of railroad in the Mexican republic, has been elected assistant general manager and second vice-president of the Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad Construction company. The election was held in the City of Mexico. Mr. Hampson is a large cattle owner in Arizona, and has thousands of friends in the Southwest who rejoice at any announcement of his prosperity.—N. M. Stock Grower.

W. N. Waddell, a well known stockman of Colorado city was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Waddell owns one of the best ranches in the state. It is located immediately on the T. & P. between Colorado and Big Springs, where Mr. Waddell owns some 2500 fine cattle, 10000 improved sheep and 150 well bred horses. He says his stock are in good condition and will pull through the winter "o k."

The Orr Hotel, in the city of Austin, has recently been opened by H. G. Williams, a well known cattleman of Texas, who is well prepared in every way to give the delegates to the convention which meets in that city February 2d the very best of accommodations. Mr. Williams having much experience in the live stock industry knows something of the needs of those who follow this business for a liveli-

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3742 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

To all shippers of produce:

WANTED—Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Vegetables, Dried Fruits, Poultry, Game, Beef, Hay, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Honey, Beeswax, Broom Corn, Cotton, Live Stock, Roots, Corn, Wools, etc., etc.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

hood, and he will see to it that your wants are well supplied. Give him a trial.

J. W. Lynch, the enterprising and popular live stock commission merchant of the Union Stock Yards, this city, has just returned from an extended trip through Southern Texas. He reports having had a pleasant and from a business standpoint a highly satisfactory trip. Mr. Lynch has many warm friends all over Texas who will always rejoice at his prosperity. He is a wide awake, energetic and big hearted man. A few more like him would be worth "millions" to the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards.

Sheriff M. B. Stockton, of Colfax county, New Mexico, was in Denver recently in order to file new evidence before the commissioner of the court of claims concerning the loss of 2,800 head of cattle on the Brazos river twenty years ago. These cattle were valued at \$52,000. Rex Stockton, the late well-known cattleman of Deer Trail was a brother of Sheriff Stockton. The brothers were in partnership in the the cattle business on the Brazos river, in Texas, when the redskins stampeded all their stock and made their escape into the bad lands. General McKenzie followed the fleeing thieves with a body of United States cavalry, but after a hard run of twenty-four hours the pursuit was declared off and the Indians made their escape without the loss of a single life.—N. M. Stock Grower.

What folly! to be without Beecham's Pills.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Jan. 29, 1892. }

The market has not materially changed during the week. Best grass steers are bringing at and around \$2.00, while best cows, those that have kept in good killing condition on grass or have been partially fed are worth \$1.50@2.00, only strictly fat, choice lots, bringing the last named figure. Bulls and stags continue to sell at \$1.00@1.25. Light weight veal calves are in fair demand at \$2.50 per 100 pounds. The hog market firm and strong at last weeks quotations. Top hogs are bringing \$4.00, while light weights, say 125 to 150 pounds, are selling at \$3.00@3.25.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
January 28, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 400. Market strong. Texans and Indians, \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5400; shipments, 2500. Market lower. Prices ranged \$3.90@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Market steady. Fair to choice \$3@5.60.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
January 28, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 3000. Market fairly active and steady to shade higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; shipments, 12,000. Market steady; prices ranged \$4.20@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 300. Market slow and steady to shade lower.

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National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
January 28, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 1600. Steers, active and strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 2100. Market, active and strong. All grades, \$3.50@4.22½.

Sheep—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 3500. Market stronger.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 28.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
Fine.....	18@20	18@20
Medium.....	19@22	19@22
Fall—		
Fine.....	17@20	17@20
Medium.....	17@20	17@20
Mexican improved.....	13@15	13@15
Mexican carpet.....	12@14	12@14

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 28—Wool—Receipts, 2700 pounds; shipments, 141,300 pounds. Market quiet and firm.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1892.

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb, 3@3½; common to fair beeves, 2½@3½; good fat cows, 2@2½; common to fair cows, each \$6.00@12.00; Texas calves, \$5@9.00; Texas yearlings, \$7@11.00 Mississippi and Alabama calves, \$3@5.00; Mississippi and Alabama yearlings, \$4@7.00; good milch cows, \$20@25; attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4@4½; common to fair, 3½@3¾.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.25@3.25; common to fair \$1.25@2.00.

Beef cattle—The market is lightly supplied with good beeves and good smooth fat cows, prices steady and good beeves are in demand. Poor and trashy cows in large supply and hard to sell at low and unsatisfactory prices.

Calves and yearlings—Good fat stock active and values ruling firm. Poor

calves slow sale. Milch cows dull. Hogs in full supply and quotations are weak. Sheep quiet. Mutton butchers fairly supplied. Good fat muttons firm.

A Big Sale.

The following telegram explains itself:

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27, 1892. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal. We sold to-day for Waddingham Cattle company, of New Mexico, four thousand two-year-old steers at fifteen dollars each, and three thousand three-year-old steers at nineteen dollars each, delivered May next.

L. A. ALLEN & Co.

[The cattle above referred to are located near old Fort Bascom, in the Northeastern part of New Mexico, and are an exceptionally fine herd of cattle. The purchasers are understood to be Ryan Bros., the well-known Montana ranchmen. They certainly secured a bargain.—ED].

City of Runaway Horses.

The report of a statistician that more lives are lost in the United States every year through runaways than by railroad disasters will be readily believed by Maine people, writes a Bangor correspondent, for in this state the runaway horse often causes more fatalities in a single month than can be laid to the railroads for the entire year. Almost every other man in Maine, owns a horse of some kind, but only a small proportion of the owners are horsemen, and the horses for the most part are a wild, untrained lot, easily frightened by the breaking of a breeching, tug or whiffletree, or by any of the numerous little accidents that are liable to occur at any time. Thousands of fine colts are raised in Maine, but few of them are properly broken, with the result that the state is filled with unmanageable, dangerous horses.

Bangor has long been noted for the runaways that occur almost daily in its streets, and so pronounced has the nuisance become that in certain localities pedestrians are in more danger than they would be in crossing West street or Broadway in New York. Bangor is the center of a large farming district, and hundreds of untrained colts and

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We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

green horses come into the city every day from the surrounding country. At all seasons of the year several hundreds of farmers' teams are daily huddling together in the open market places of Pickering and Haymarket squares, and when a runaway occurs there the results are disastrous. The principal streets of the city are traversed by an electric railroad, and the cars on the line, with their peculiar noise and occasional emission of sparks, are the pet aversion of the country horses.

It is no unusual thing to see a horse or a pair of horses, attached to a heavy cart, go tearing along one of the crowded business streets, wrecking carriages and knocking down pedestrians in their path, and perhaps finally taking to the sidewalk and crashing through the front of a shop. Four and five runaways frequently occur in a single day, and the exciting events are a fruitful source of items for the local newspapers. Occasionally human life is sacrificed. Within a year two of the most eminent lawyers of the city, the Hon. Lewis Barker and ex-Judge James F. Rawson, have met their death in the street from runaway horses, and matters have reached such a stage that a promenade in a sawmill is a safe undertaking compared with a stroll in Bangor's business streets.—Horseman.

The Beauty Standard.

The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette, or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Pure Bred Bulls.

We have several car loads of pure bred Hereford and Shorthorn bulls, Missouri raised, that we will sell in car load lots at a bargain.

For further particulars call on or address The Texas Land & Live Stock Agency, 401, Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

What a year horsemen have had in 1891. More has been done with trotters and pacers to realize the possibilities of those two ways of going than in a decade before—yearlings pressing the twenty mark; two-year-olds close to 2:10 and three heats in harness in ten and below.

Now is the time for horse-breeders to select the stallions to which they must breed their mares. If they have stallions of their own and they have seen that the mares have nicked better bred to others, they should try and make arrangements to be on the safe side and breed back to the successful ones, even if they are owned by rival breeders, and in turn try and give the services of his stallions in exchange. Breeders cannot afford to be jealous of each other.

The pink-eye of horses is an inflammatory bilious fever, closely akin to the malaria; that is, simply bad air. The pestilent atmosphere of the common stable, and much worse, of the close, damp, dark basement stable, is a prevalent cause of disease among horses. Every farmer who cares for his own health by attention to his own dwelling ventilates his sleeping rooms, drains his kitchen and cellar, and keeps the atmosphere about him pure and dry and his clothes and person clean, should think of his patient horses and their necessities at this exacting season.

With moderate care and good usage a horse's life may be prolonged to twenty-five, thirty-five or forty years. An English gentleman had three horses which died in his possession at the ages of thirty-five, thirty-seven and thirty-nine years, respectively. The oldest was in a carriage the very day he died, strong and vigorous, but was carried off by spasmodic colic, to which he was subject. A horse in use at a riding school at Woolwich lived to be forty years old, and a barge horse on the Mersey, on the Irwell Navigation company, is said to have been in his forty-second year when he died.

It should be the policy of a man who raises a horse to get as much for him as possible, and it will pay every man who has a horse to sell to fit him especially to please the buyer. The majority do not study the matter of selling horses advantageously, and in consequence of this the man who does is in a measure able to avoid their competition and to place his produce in a more commanding position. Then, too, the chances of securing a buyer are much better with the more attractive horse. Few men can see merit "in the rough," but everybody will see it when in attractive form.

The Ives pool law, which regulates racing in the state of New York, provides that five per cent. of the gross receipts of the racing associations be paid into the state treasury, the revenues derived from this tax to be disbursed by the State Agricultural society for prizes for improving the breeds of horses, cattle and sheep at the various county fairs in the state. In 1890 the gross reported receipts of the racing associations were \$599,635.21, and

the tax collections \$29,981.27. In 1891 the tracks reported receipts aggregating \$646,963.55, of which the state received \$32,348.18. Reports were made by twenty different racing and driving associations. It is obvious that not all the driving associations comply with the tax provision of the law of New York.

Robert McGregor, says the Rural World, is forcing himself to the front through his get. He is twenty years old, but most of his life was spent in training and racing. It was just eight years ago last October that he made his record of 2:17½ over the uneven track at Fort Worth, Texas, and the rapidity with which his get are now entering the list at an early age, speaks volumes for his prepotency, while his purity of gait is demonstrated by the fact that no pacers are in it. Up to the close of 1890 he had fifteen trotters to his credit, with Bonnie McGregor 2:13½, at its head, and four of the number were but three year old and under. In 1891 the list was augmented by thirteen newcomers, making in all twenty-eight performers. Six of the thirteen were four years old and under, and they showed extreme speed. Four of the thirteen previously in the list materially reduced their records in 1891, and all have the great and distinguished excellence that they are race-horses. The star of Robert McGregor is undoubtedly in the ascendant.

Use Pure Bred Stallions.

If the horse raisers of Texas would use none but pure bred stallions, they would be astonished at the wonderful change that would be brought about in a few year's time. The result of a cross between a pure bred Percheron or Coach stallion and a common scrub Texas mare will show the same marked improvement that is noticeable in the offspring of a pure bred bull where crossed with our scrub cows.

A pure bred stallion will invariably reproduce in his colts many of his valuable characteristics and traits and always stamps them as something far superior to our scrub stock.

The JOURNAL does not favor the breeding of scrub mares at all, if it could be avoided; the country, however, seems to be full of them. They must be bred or disposed of in some way. They are too light and inferior in every way for harness or saddle stock exclusively, consequently it seems that the only way to make them productive is to breed them. To perpetuate or longer continue the production of scrubs by breeding to scrub stallions is not only suicidal to the horse raiser and worse than folly on his part, but is a shame and disgrace to the fair name of the Lone Star state. It is bad enough under any circumstances to use these scrub mares for breeding purposes, but if it must be done, let us make the best of it by using none but pure bred stallions. If this was done the business of horse raising would prove much more profitable, our horses would soon establish a better reputation in our markets, would sell for much better figures, and, best of all, scrub horses in Texas would soon be a thing of the past.

Horse raisers in Texas should quit raising scrub stock because there is

4 YEARS AGO

Prof. W. O. Atwater wrote from his chemical laboratory Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

"I believe that a combination of Beef Suet and Cottonseed Oil—nothing else, not even coloring matter—would, provided the ingredients of themselves, of course, are perfectly pure and wholesome—make a valuable addition to our food products and be very desirable."

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no longer any profit in them. Their day of usefulness has past and gone never to return. The demand now is for better stock, and those who are not willing to keep up with the procession and cater to the demands of the times had better sell out or give away his "broom-tailed" mares, and engage in another business.

Texas possesses all the natural elements of a horse raising country, our climate is mild and unsurpassed, our natural grasses are the best in the world, our grazing lands are comparatively cheap. In fact a large proportion of this state is especially adapted by nature to successful and profitable horse raising. If our horse raisers would only raise better stock, such animals as are wanted, horse raising in Texas would not only prove one of our most lucrative, but also one of our most pleasant and honorable industries. The first move in the right direction is to use only pure bred stallions.

To Our Subscribers.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

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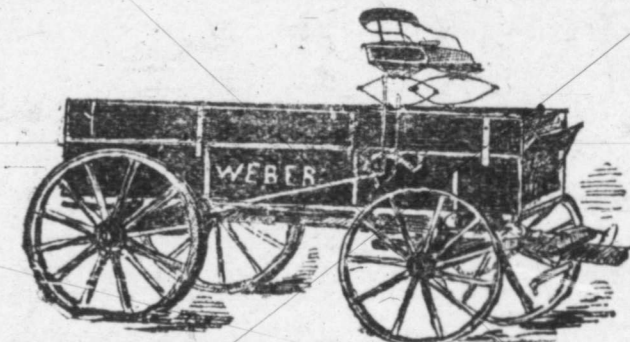
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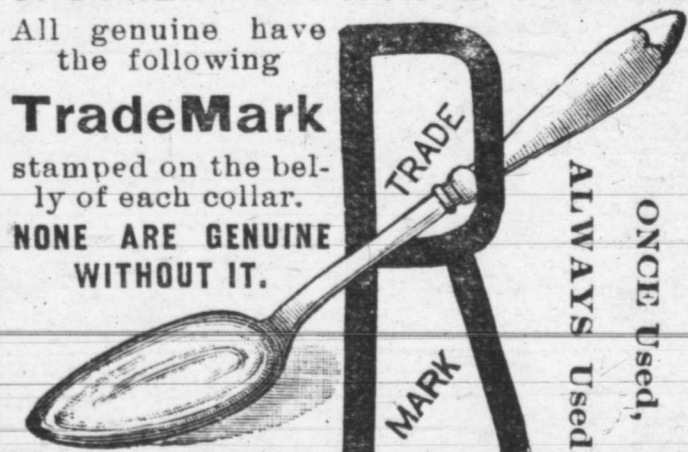
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STOCK FARMING.

Every farmer should grow live stock, but they should be good ones.

The time has passed in Texas for either exclusive farming or stock-raising. To be successful they should be combined.

Every farmer in Texas should also be a stock raiser and every stock raiser should to a certain extent be a farmer.

Everything raised upon the farm should be utilized; nothing should be wasted. Economy should be practiced in all methods of feeding. Provide good shelter for all kinds of stock. Discard all scrubs and feed the soil generously.

The importance of plenty of good grass in the raising and feeding of stock cannot be overestimated. Every stockman knows the importance of plenty of grass for all kinds of stock during the summer months. Good, well-cured hay is just as important for the economical wintering of stock.

Don't be satisfied with only one kind of live stock on the farm. Manage to turn off each year a few good young steers, a surplus horse or two, several fine fat muttons and as much as two droves of well bred fat porkers. It is the sales of live stock that bring in the money in the farming business.

The farmer who does not properly cure and save all his corn fodder, and feed out all the bright, clean straw that he has, deserves to have to buy his hay every winter. Get some grain to go with them and it will be cheaper than hay, the stock will do better, and next year's crop will grow better, because the manure heap will be richer.

We believe that stock cattle can be brought through the winter in good condition on good hay, and good corn fodder, with but very little grain; hence we consider it the best of economy for the stockman to spare no pains in securing his hay crop. We believe it would pay better to plant fewer acres of corn, so as to give more time to secure the crop of hay.

One meal a day is too much for a horse, if it lasts from morning until night. When hay is kept constantly before them they eat too much. Feed at regular hours and don't give too much. It is better and cheaper to use a few oats and less hay, whether the animals are used for fast or slow work.

Just look around some day and see how the barns can be made more comfortable for the stock, and more convenient and pleasant to do the work in. A few steps saved every day is a great deal in a year. It costs nothing to plan improvements, and when well planned the way will suggest itself for accomplishing some of those most needed. In a great many old barns the first thing thought of would probably be more sunlight, so that one might see to do the other work without leaving the doors open on a cold day.

It is slow work, and needs much painstaking to take land that is impoverished and worn out

and bring it up to good condition, but it is easy enough to take good land and run it down to almost barrenness. Keep but little stock, feed poor fodder and no grain, allow the manure to be exposed to the sun and rain, and allow weeds to take all the strength when applied to the soil, and it will soon spoil the best farm out of doors.

As a rule it seldom pays ordinary farmers to winter many horses that have to be kept idle. The horse is not so fit for work in the spring as is one that has regular work all winter. All that is fed to the idle horse is wasted unless it is young enough to be growing more valuable. It is poor economy to winter horses without some grain; but unless they are worked the grain makes fat rather than muscle, and when put to work in spring the fat rolls off in sweat, causing sore shoulders where the harness presses against skin made tender by lack of exercise.

As long as the people want the best and will pay for it, why not gratify them? What are farmers for but to gratify their consumers? How can a man with limited horse power cultivate 200 acres and produce anything better than hog feed? How can any one manure 200 acres with two teams and five cows. How can a farmer do his duty to himself and family if he don't do his duty to his customers? If a man can sell \$2,000 worth per annum of first class stuff from 50 acres, how much does he lose by selling \$1,000 worth from 200 acres? If a man can't see what sort of spectacles he wants to help him see the gist of the above, what business has he on a farm?

At this season of the year, says an exchange, the most economical, and the best all-around way to feed corn to milk cows, is to grind it, cob and all—the finer the meal the better. Feeding it whole is a waste, and meal from the pure corn is too rich and heavy for complete digestion. The cob, while deficient in nutritious qualities, has a certain value in forming bulk, aiding mechanical action of the stomach, and when mixed with the grain constitutes a food more profitable and desirable than feeding the corn alone. Cob meal is esteemed by many observing feeders to be worth, intrinsically, more than pure meal—all things considered—and as good results are obtained from its use as a substitution of an equal weight of wheat bran. For best effects a certain amount of bulk is required in connection with richer food; this the cob provides most completely, and when finely ground is easily digested.

It is reasonably certain that corn and its products will bring good prices another year at least. To increase the acreage and yield of this crop is therefore the interest of farmers everywhere. There is far too much poor corn grown now. A poor corn crop is always produced at a loss. In some of the states, and those too where the bulk of the crop is largest, the yield per acre is only about 23 bushels. The best farmers, with their ordinary culture, rely on a crop of 50 to 60 bushels of shelled grain per acre. The larger crop costs something more in preparing the ground, in cultivating and in harvesting, but it yields a profit to the grower

which the smaller yield cannot. It is not the low price of corn that has been the bane of farmers, but their slovenly and wasteful methods of growing the crop. In the Eastern States the corn crop averages much larger yields than it does either West or South.

The Rural World says: It is proved that when cotton seed meal is fed the manure is increased in value by nearly as much, some say 1/2 more, than the cost of the meal, and also that when not used in too large amounts it is of benefit to the animals, especially with poor fodder, and mixed with two or three times its bulk of wheat bran. It is proved that it pays to keep young stock growing in winter as well as in summer. It does not pay to have them gain two pounds in summer and lose one in winter. It is proved that the winter is the time to handle and train them, so that there will not be a battle to conquer them when older. It is proved that plenty of bedding adds to the comfort of the animals, and thereby induces better results from them, and also adds greatly to the value of the manure by absorbing the liquids. It is proved that regular hours for feeding are most important if the best results are desired from the amount of feed given. It is proved that all stock like occasional changes of food, even when the change is not from poor to better.

I know of a neighborhood where seven old horses are kept, none doing scarcely anything; all next April would not sell for enough to pay for their feed through the winter. All are owned by people, too, who can ill-afford to lose anything. They would be better off then to give the horses away now. If these were, say, three-year-old colts, there would be gain for wintering them. Taking annual account of one's possessions is very apt to cause weeding out. Again, our accountant had two two-year-old colts, one a half Percheron, worth \$200, the other a scrub worth \$100. The difference in service-fees was \$15, and thinking to save this, he has lost \$85 completely. He is once for all out of scrub-horse breeding. And this leads to the same breeding up with his cows, sheep, hogs and even poultry. His motto now is, "All good blood, but go as soon as you begin to decline, if not before." Some of his farm machinery and implements had to be marked down 25 per cent. once because they had stood out in the weather; but this occurs no more; his present rule is to take good care of them and then mark down 10 per cent. annually, which is about the natural wear. A similar farm schedule can be made in a day. The first will reveal a surprising result; subsequent ones will be replete with food for thought. In what other way can a farmer spend a day with equal profit?—Galen Wilson in N. Y. Tribune.

From Colorado.

A Colorado ranchman, whose range in Estes Park is one of the best known in the Centennial State, in the course of a recent call at this office stated that cattle-growing as a business in that portion of the West has been so generally abandoned that it has ceased to attract any special de-

gree of attention. He says that there is no reliable market in Denver, that corn is too scarce to admit of feeding the steers at home and that the Kansas and Nebraska market for feeders has been so unsatisfactory of late years that unless conditions change soon cattle-raising will be a lost art in Colorado. That the rangemen of Montana and Wyoming took advantage of the favorable market existing at this point for their well-conditioned stock during the summer and fall months to heavily reduce their holdings is an obvious fact, so that the great output of 1891 from the Northwest is not apt to be equalled this season. On top of this an unparalleled snowfall throughout large areas of the Southwestern range is said to have wrought havoc among the herds of the great breeding grounds of Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico. With three feet of snow to the southward of Trinidad it seems certain that the losses must mount up to a large total; all of which will be hard upon the already depleted purses of the men of the range, but the operation of all these various causes may perhaps reduce supplies from the West to an extent which may help to revive confidence in beef-making among the farmers of the Mississippi valley.—Breder's Gazette.

Cattle Outlook.

Discussing the outlook for cattle the Chicago Breder's Gazette says: One effect of the late decline in the grain markets is likely to be an increased demand for good feed cattle. While of course many farmers will still prefer to hold their corn in the hope of a substantial advance in values before another crop is out of harm's way, still the outlook for the future of the fat cattle trade is not especially discouraging, and with reasonably low prices for corn it is not improbable that well-bred young steers will be in very general request for the remainder of the winter. There are very few good two-year-olds to be had, the supply of well-bred yearlings is very limited and the calves are being knocked on the head or sold for a song to butchers in many localities as fast as they come. Advices from the Northern ranges all tell the same story of a desire on the part of ranchmen to close out their "she" cattle. This general liquidation (consequent upon continued low prices for stock and the failure of the corn crop of 1890) is rapidly reaching a point where under ordinary circumstances the level-headed investor would begin to get his house in order for a "turn." All signs fail in dry weather, however, and he who predicts any big things in cattle for the immediate future is indeed a bold prophet. We can only watch and wait for the reaction which sooner or latter follows all such periods of disastrous depression.

How to get Thin.

The only safe and reliable treatment for obesity, or (superfluous fat) is the "Leverette" Obesity Pills, which gradually reduce the weight and measurement. No injury or inconvenience—leaves no wrinkles—acts by absorption. This cure is founded upon the most scientific principles, and has been used by one of the most eminent Physicians of Europe in his private practice "for five years," with the most gratifying results.

Mr. Henry Perkins, 29 Union Park, Boston, writes: From the use of the "Leverette" Obesity Pills my weight has been reduced ten pounds in three weeks and my general health is very much improved. The principles of your treatment are fully indorsed by my family physician. In proof of my gratitude I herewith give you permission to use my name if you desire to do so."

Price \$2.00 per package, or three packages for \$5.00 by registered mail. All orders supplied direct from our office.

The LEVERETTE SPECIFIC CO., 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NOTES AND NEWS.

May Prove a Blessing.

The losses in the cattle business this year will be heavy and have a tendency to make prices look up in the spring, and if it should cause the scrub to go it might prove a blessing instead of a misfortune.—Mason County News.

From Utah.

There are a good many cattle being hay-fed in Utah this winter, but not enough to much more than supply the home demand for beef. A few train loads will go East in March and April, but not enough all told, to make one day's supply at Chicago.—Northwestern L. S. Journal.

From Southwest Texas.

Cattle especially are in poor condition to start into the winter and a great many will die before the warm sunshine of spring reaches up. But we believe those that are carried through will be worth more than all on our ranches are now. The time is approaching when our stock raisers will handle fewer and better stock, prepare themselves to take better care of them and get better prices.—Pearsall Sun.

The Red Line.

The question of changing the Texas cattle quarantine line is being agitated. The men who own ranges in the Northwest want the privilege of shipping cattle from below the present "red line." So long as such cattle are not unloaded until they reach the Northwestern ranges and no market cattle are forwarded contrary to the present regulations there is little, if any, objection to the plan.—Drovers Journal.

Still Better for 1892.

Not since 1884 has the \$6 mark been used so frequently in reporting the cattle market as last year. Average prices for 1891 on "beef" cattle have been about 30 cents above those for 1890. This is Presidential year, and while predictions are not safe, we believe the 1892 average will be still better.—Live Stock Indicator.

Dakota Stockmen Organize.

The "Missouri River Stockmen's association" was recently organized at Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The following is one of the resolutions adopted: Resolved, That a reward of \$200 be offered for the arrest and conviction of any and all persons unlawfully handling any stock the property of members, to be paid on certificate of judge passing sentence, but not to be paid to any officers or employes.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Largest on Record.

The past week's receipts of cattle, 84,000 head, were the largest on record outside of the range cattle season. Owing to the very large proportion of cows and half fat cattle, however, there were, doubtless, fewer pounds of beef than at times when weekly receipts were 15,000 smaller. During the corresponding week last year Chicago received 75,449 cattle, and while the quality then was not good there were more pounds of beef received than during the past week. The largest number of cattle received in a week was 95,524, Sept. 19, 1891, when there were 53,000 head of

Texas, Indian and Northwestern rangers included.—Drovers' Journal.

Should be Represented.

The stockmen of Coleman county, and in fact of this entire section, should be represented at the live stock association to be held February 2, in Austin. Some concerted movement may be made looking to the item of transportation and unless this section be represented at the convention the benefits so derived may go to other parts of the state while this section will be ignored. Besides transportation there are many other matters to be considered, and the meeting will surely result in good, if the stockmen so determine.—Colman Voice.

From Southern Texas.

Since our last issue we have had rain, sleet and snow. Sunday and Monday it rained, Monday evening it sleeted and Monday night and Tuesday morning snow and sleet fell to the depth of several inches, which has not disappeared at present writing, 4 o'clock, Friday evening. Our citizens generally have enjoyed a siege of snow balling while sleigh riding has been indulged in to the great pleasure of many. Yesterday and to-day a cold, drizzling rain, with prospect of a continuation through the night. It will set the farmers back in their work, but almost insure a good corn and fruit crop.—Bastrop Advertiser.

Needed Most of All.

It is not only proper and right but absolutely necessary that the stockmen of Texas in convention assembled should discuss and take decisive action on such important matters as railroad rates, quarantine lines, refrigerating establishments, etc. But it must not be forgotten that the most important matter just now to the stockmen of Texas, is the improvement of their live stock. A war of extermination should be waged unceasingly against scrub stock of all kinds, and more especially against the further use or tolerance of scrub males. The fight should be begun in good earnest at Austin and pushed actively until every male scrub is wiped from the face of the country, or at least "fixed" in a way that he will no longer reflect discredit on our live stock industry by inflicting it with his worthless progeny.

The Quarantine Committee.

It is now learned on good authority that the committee of cattlemen from the Panhandle and Western part of the state who recently went to Washington to interview the secretary of agriculture, with a view to inducing him to lower the quarantine lines, were informed by the secretary that on account of an agreement heretofore entered into with the veterinary boards of other states, it would be impossible for him to grant their request. It is too bad that Texas stockmen have so long neglected so important a matter as that of procuring the enactment of proper quarantine regulations. On account of this neglect they are now compelled to abide by the rules and regulations of those who know but little if anything as to what is proper and right in the premises. It is to be hoped that decisive steps will be taken in this matter at the Austin Stockmen's convention.

TEXAS

Land and Live Stock Agency,

Fort Worth, Texas.

COMMISSION - DEALERS

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK

And General Investment Brokers.

TEXAS LANDS—We make a specialty of Western Texas and Panhandle lands and can offer rare bargains to those wanting investments of this kind. We have a fine list of both large and small tracts and can suit intending purchasers in quantity, quality, price and terms.

TEXAS STEERS—We have at all times a large list of all kinds and classes of Texas steers and can always fill orders satisfactorily both as to quality and price, whether for immediate or future delivery.

SHEEP—We have 3000 improved Texas sheep for sale at a bargain, can suit buyers as to quantity, quality and prices.

TEXAS RANCHES—We represent the owners of quite a number of large ranches both stocked and without live stock. The owners of these for various reasons want to sell; we can therefore offer superior inducements to those wanting Texas cattle, sheep or horse ranches.

EXCHANGE AND INVESTMENT—We also do a general exchange and investment brokerage business and invite correspondence from those wishing to buy, sell or exchange any kind of properties. We can and will make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us.

Among the desirable Properties now offered by us we make special mention of the Following:

4000 ACRES fronting on Brazos river in Baylor county, all under fence and otherwise well improved. Price \$5 an acre.

FOURTEEN ALTERNATE SECTIONS in Knox county immediately on the Wichita river, fine grazing and fair agricultural land. Price \$3 per acre, one-third cash, one-third in one year, balance on ten years time at 8 per cent. interest.

EIGHT ALTERNATE SECTIONS in Lynn county, good smooth plains land, every acre covered with a thick coat of grass, and all good agricultural land. Price \$2 per acre, one-half cash balance on ten years time at 8 per cent.

17,000 ACRES in solid body in Cochran county, good, level, plains land, good grass and very productive. Price \$2.00 per acre, $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, $\frac{1}{4}$ in one year, balance on twenty years time at 7 per cent.

18,000 ACRES in Bailey county, first-class grazing and agricultural land in solid square body. Price \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1 year, balance can, if desired, run twenty years at 6 per cent.

16,000 ACRES in a solid body, all under good fence, divided into three pastures, in the centre of Nolan county near the Texas and Pacific railroad, all good grazing and fully one-half good farming land. Price \$3.50 per acre, one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

8000-ACRE pasture, within 10 miles of Fort Worth. Good grazing and first-class, well watered agricultural land. Will exchange for cattle. Price, \$12.00 an acre.

10,000 ACRE pasture in Palo Pinto county, immediately on line of Texas and Pacific railroad. Enclosed with first-class five-wire fence, good houses and improvements of all kinds. Price \$5.00 per acre, one-fifth cash, balance on time to suit.

\$75,000 WORTH of first-class clear El Paso city and county real estate to exchange for cattle.

6000 CATTLE and well located ranch in Southern New Mexico to exchange for desirable clear real estate.

KANSAS CITY and Fort Worth real estate unencumbered to exchange for Texas cattle or land.

20,000 TWO-YEAR old steers for spring delivery, all located north of quarantine line, will be delivered on line of Fort Worth and Denver City railway at from \$13 to \$16 per head.—Price varying according to quality and location.

1000 GOOD Palo Pinto three-year-old steers, will deliver on demand at \$15.

1000 FIRST-CLASS Callahan county three-year-old steers will be delivered at Baird any time wanted at \$16 per head.

ALL KINDS and classes of real estate and live stock for sale or exchange.

WRITE US fully and explicitly as to what you want and we will make a special effort to serve you.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from both buyers and sellers, address

GEORGE B. LOVING, Manager.

401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

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.

NECHES POULTRY FARM.



The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry culture. Twenty-two varieties of poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier dogs. Eighteen first and ten second prizes at Dallas Fair, 1891. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue and matings for 1892. Eggs for hatching carefully packed.

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



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Direct From France

A new lot of PERCHERON and COACH horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of REGISTERED PERCHERON and COACH stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the Importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. Those wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

800 4 to 5-year-old steers, \$17 to \$19; 1800 3-year-old steers, \$16 to \$18; 4000 2-year-old steers, \$8 to \$10.50; 5000 1-year-old steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Will contract for future delivery. 300,000 acres of choice farming land in tracts to suit purchasers. Grazing lands that cannot be excelled for water and grass in tracts up to 35,000 acres. We mean business. Give us a trial before buying. SEATON & ARNOLD, Dealers in Land and Live Stock, Sweetwater, Texas.

WANTED.

WANTED One car-load price for 14 1/2 to 15 hands high blocky young mules; also for 15 to 15 1/2 hands high blocky young mares and horses. "CONRAD," Box 63, Harvey, La.

IF YOU WANT CATTLE

Of any kind write me for prices. Ten years actual experience in handling cattle enables me to guarantee satisfaction in anything I buy for my customers. Address GEO. G. GRAY, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

6,720

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance in twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$4.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

A solid new brick business building, well rented, well located; no debt on it, to exchange for ranch, stocked or unstocked.

S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.



FOR Corn-Fed Mules, Extra Heavy Work Horses, and well bred Jacks and Stallions, Address

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	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
1 farm, 320 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.....\$25,700
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.

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FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Fort Worth, Tex.

4000-Acre Ranch For Sale.

We are offering a rare bargain in a well improved ranch containing 4000 acres of splendid grazing and agricultural land. This property is Brazos river front in Baylor county, and is as good as the best. We will sell it for \$5 an acre, which is about one-half its value.

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We represent a large list of Panhandle lands that we can sell in quantities to suit at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, and on easy terms. Home seekers and speculators can save money by buying through us.

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For sale, thirty-five head of well-bred work mules, age three and four years. Address

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We Have for Sale

- 10 Standard and choice trotting bred stallions;
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- 2 General purpose stallions;
- 2 Extra good Jacks;
- 500 Well improved mares and fillies, having one and two crosses of high-class trotting blood;
- 2 Jennets;
- 50 Weanling mules.

For particulars apply to J. A. LOOMIS, Paint Rock, Concho Co., Tex.

Steers For Sale!

We have a large list of all classes of steers for sale. Among them are some rare bargains. Buyers can save money and time by writing or calling on us.

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For Sale, 100 Red Durham Heifers,

One, two and three years old; the three now calving. Six Red Durham Bull yearlings, and 500 Southdown ewes; will begin lambing March 6th. Address H. O. SAMUELL, Dallas, Texas, Box 249.

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DEALERS IN

Live Stock, Ranch and Farm Lands. Future Delivery of Cattle a Specialty.

We have for sale several well-located herds of stock cattle, together with 20,000 head of one-year-old steers; 27,000 head of two-year-old steers; 15,000 head of three-year-old steers. All above quarantine line. Address

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CHEAP - LAND

FOR SALE.

One pasture of 8500 acres and one of 3800 acres; well fenced and lasting water. For sale cheap and on easy terms. Apply to

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Jacks and Jennets

And fine Berkshire Pigs For Sale.



62 head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also 27 fine Jacks. Longfellow, a \$1000 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years.

Write for catalogue and prices. Address JETTON & REED, Aspet Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Please Mention this paper.)

If you wish to exchange land for high-bred trotters, address "Box 1," Shawhan, Ky.

For Sale!

A car-load of Shorthorn bulls and heifers of my own breeding, best strains. Also Standard-bred trotters, stallions, mares, colts and fillies; also a fine young Jack. Prices low. Address R. K. THOMSON & SON, Slater, Saline Co., Mo.

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2700 acre ranch, six miles southwest of Decatur, Texas. Fine grass and permanent water. Call or address J. F. WELLINGTON, JR., 214 Penn Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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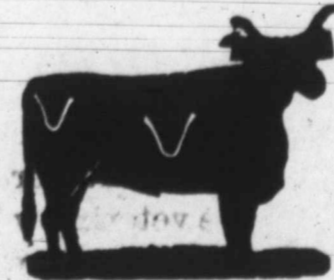
3000 good two-year-old King and Clay county steers for sale. Address H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE.

I will exchange good grazing lands, town and city property for stock cattle, spring delivery. Address H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



"Ranch Brand."

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

NOTICE IN PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, 1892, I received from the County court of Tarrant county, Texas, letters of administration upon the estate of George W. Baker, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law. My residence and postoffice address is Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. This January 21, 1892. SALLIE M. BAKER, Administratrix of estate of George W. Baker, deceased.

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48 Bushels Per Acre.

It is easy enough to do if you know how, and more money in it. You can find full information in

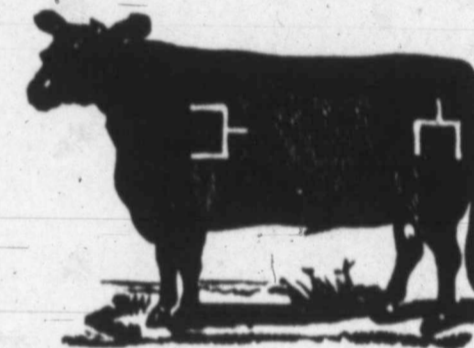
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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JANUARY 26, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., 30th meridian time, FEBRUARY 26, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at San Antonio, Texas, of 26 Cavalry Horses. Proposals for delivery at other points than San Antonio will be entertained. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Proposals will be received for a less number than the total required. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for. Blank proposals and full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

SHEEP Breeders should send a stamp for our new Catalogue of WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES and a free copy of the only illustrated sheep journal published. C. S. Burch & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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I will send (sealed) FREE to any sufferer a prescription to enlarge small weak parts and speedily cure lost manhood, emissions, varicocele, impotency. NEW POSITIVE REMEDY. Address CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 26, Marshall, Mich.

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Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms. W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Oreg. Oakland, Cal. Galveston, Tex.

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We also manufacture **Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows**, and handle **Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills, Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS**. Write us for your wants.

BEST OF ALL.
The CANTON PLANTER has **BREAK PIN ATTACHMENT** adapting it to use in sections where other planters will not work.

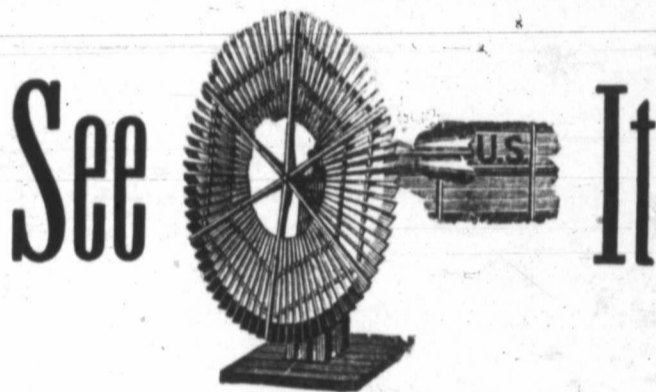
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A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young; Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address **ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
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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

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

HOME STUDY Book-keeping, Business forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL at LOW RATES. Seven years' success. Trial lesson and circulars free. **BRYANT & STRATTON, 34 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

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Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

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Test the seams



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POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant **Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Sliker** to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Sliker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Sliker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below).
Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. **A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.**



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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 tone line in low rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and liable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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JEROME HARRIS,
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JOHN R. WELSH,
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Artistic Metal Workers.
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Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher 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 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

The eighteen 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.

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 cars, 108,160.

Horse and Mule Department, W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer,
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent, **E. RUST,** Assistant Sup't.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.**

Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

1892. For Over Thirty Years

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we have always had very pleasant dealings together, the public and myself, and I again have the pleasure of presenting to them my Annual Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue. It contains the usual immense variety of seed, with such new kinds added as have proved to be real acquisitions. Raising many of these varieties myself, on my four seed farms, and testing others, I am able to warrant their freshness and purity, under such reasonable conditions as are contained in my Catalogue. Having been their original introducer, I am headquarters for choice Cory Corn, Miller Melon, Eclipse Beet, Hubbard Squash, Deep Head, All Seasons and Warren Cabbage, Etc. Etc. Catalogue **FREE** to all.

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