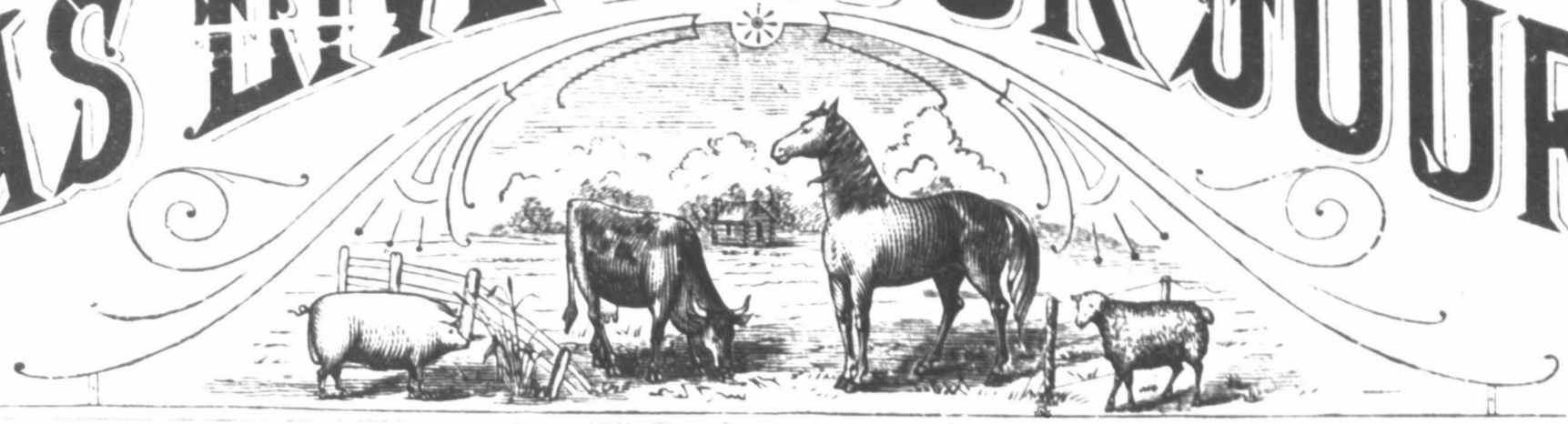


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

NO. 43

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pres., Chicago. J. H. MCFARLAND, Sec. and Treas., Chicago. G. W. CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres., Kansas City.

Consign Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

:- The James H. Campbell Co., :-

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

C. C. FRENCH, Representative, Fort Worth, Tex.

J. E. GREER, Chicago. F. O. MILLS, Chicago. N. B. GREER, Manager, Kansas City. Jo. BERRY, Manager, Nat'l Stock Yards, Ill.

GREER, MILLS & Co.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY. NAT'L STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis. T. B. Patton, T. F. Timmons, Dick Forsythe, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. M. HUSTED, President, Banker. DAVID WRIGHT, Vice-President. THOS. B. LEE, Manager. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

Incorporated. Capital, \$100,000.

:- Texas Live Stock Commission Company. :-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

for the sale of Texas Cattle and Sheep only.

Write for special market report of Texas Cattle and Sheep. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

W. H. GODAIR.

CHAS. E. HARDING.

:- GODAIR, HARDING & CO., :-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Room 144, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Kansas City Correspondent, OFFUTT, ELMORE & COOPER. REFERENCE National Live Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards.



BULLS! BULLS!

Pure bred pedigreed SHORTHORNS and HEREFORDS. Yearlings and two year-olds ready for service and now offered for sale reasonably.

65 SHORTHORNS 100 HEAD OF GRAND GOOD 35 HEREFORDS.

ONES, RECORDED OR ELIGIBLE. The best strains of both breeds represented. They are a splendid lot of thick fleshed, short legged useful bulls. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

McKINNEY & McGAVOCK,
Rocheport, Boone County, Mo.

HOTEL PICKWICK,

Rates \$2.50 Per Day.

GEO. C. HUDGINS, Proprietor.

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

DEWEY MARKET LETTUCE.



KANSAS SEED HOUSE, Lawrence, Kan.
Headquarters for Alfalfa, Japan and Espersette Clover, Jerusalem and Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Dourha Cane and Millet Seed; Johnson, Bermuda, and Tex. Blue Grass Seed, Kansas Stock Melons. Tree Seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. **EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.** Catalogues Mailed **FREE.** F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards,

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

Shippers should see that their Stock is Billed Directly

TO THE

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

ALLEN GREGORY.

H. H. COOLEY.

L. R. HASTINGS.

GREGORY COOLEY & Co.,

Commission Dealers in Live Stock.

Rooms 58 and 60, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given consignments. Business Solicited.

Sam'l Scaling, St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. Tamblyn, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Robert Strahorn.

Established 1861.

Jesse Sherwood.

R. STRAHORN & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

Room 55, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

E. H. EAST, General Live Stock Agent for Texas.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER.

H. D. ROGERS.

The Alexander-Rogers Co.,

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION - MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEEDS

J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV.,

MILLET A SPECIALTY.

Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,

Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red

Top, Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TELEGRAPHY

Thorough Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue **FREE.** Write to

Bryant & Stratton Business College,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Consign your Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses to

W. R. THOMSON & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

STOCK LANDING.

LOCK BOX 536.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All Stock Consigned to us will receive prompt attention and good care. REFERENCE - Hybernia National Bank.

SAM J. HUNTER.

SETH W. STEWART.

IRBY DUNKLIN.

Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

500 MAIN STREET.

OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO THE
Fort Worth Union Stock Yards

And Patronize Home Industry.

Most Commodious and Best Appointed Yards South of Chicago.

Sixty Chutes, Seventy Acres in Pens—Macadamized
Throughout, Well Watered and Thoroughly Drained.

Ample Capacity for Feeding, Watering, Weighing and Shipping Cattle, Hogs,
Sheep, Horses and Mules.

The Fort Worth Packing company's plant is located at these yards. Its capacity is 1000
hogs and 250 cattle per day. Buyers for it and other interests regularly attend the yards, which
guarantees a permanent market and top prices for stock sold here.

All railroads entering Fort Worth are accessible to the yards, and grant stop-over privileges
to shippers, giving them the advantage of the best accommodations for stock in transit, while
being on the direct route to Northern markets. Business conducted systematically and with
the utmost promptness. Charges the same as at all first-class yards.

The Union Stock Yard Bank has been established for the convenience of parties handling
cattle here.

R. H. SELLERS,
President.

M. G. ELLIS,
Vice-President.

V. S. WARDLAW,
Secretary and Treas.

M. G. ELLIS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office Exchange Building, Union
Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds and classes of
Live Stock. Correspondence and patronage solicited.

TOBE JOHNSON & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL STOCK CONSIGNED TO US WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

HENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, P. O. Box, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

All stock consigned to us will receive prompt attention and good care.

JOHN MUNFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT For the Sale of CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

Stock Landing, P. O. Box 684, New Orleans, La.

R. T. WHEELER.

C. JAMES.

J. S. MCKINNON.

Wheeler, James & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, St. Louis Mo.

A. P. NORMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fort Worth and Dallas

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

In continuous session 20 years. Equip-
ments, boarding facilities, courses of study
and faculty unsurpassed. Thousands of
the best business men of Texas graduates
of these schools. Highest Honors at Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. For elegant Catalogue and
specimen of penmanship address, F. P. PREUITT, President, Dallas or Fort Worth, Tex.

J. T. BRENFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT

LIVE STOCK—
P. O. Box 794,
Stock Landing, New Orleans, La.

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
Commission - Merchants,

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special

reports of market furnished on request.
REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.



**IF YOU WANT THE WIND MILL THAT
PUMPS WATER WHEN
OTHERS STAND STILL
GET THE LEFFEL**

The only steel rim wooden Wind Mill. The only
mill with twisted slats and power producing arms.
The only mill with largest possible wind surface.
PRICE IS RIGHT FULL SIZE! FULL POWER! NO SKIMPING!
State depth of well, amount of water wanted, and we will quote price, de-
livered at your station, on all goods in this line. Address
SPRINGFIELD MACHINE CO., SOLE MFRS. SPRINGFIELD, O.

ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST!

Spalding's Commercial College.

ESTABLISHED OCT. 25, 1865. KANSAS CITY, MO. INCORPORATED JULY 11, 1867.
East Wing N. Y. Life Building, Nos. 814, 816, 818 Delaware St.,
(Near "Junction," Ninth, Delaware and Main Sts.)

All English and Commercial Branches, Phonography, Type-Writing, Modern Languages, Drawing, etc., at lowest rates.
Unsurpassed Advantages. 20 New College Rooms. 16 Experienced Teachers and Lecturers. No Vacations. Catalogues free.
Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., PRESIDENT

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,
Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.
P. O. Box 558, Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. No agents or rebates paid.

JAMES R. ROBINSON.

ARTHUR SPRINGER

Robinson & Springer,

Attorneys at Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building,

FORT WORTH, TEXA

CLOVER Garden, Tree, Field and Grass Seeds, **MILLET**
SEED GRAINS-ONION SETS-PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.
TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.,
1426-1428 St. Louis Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMOTHY Send for Our Illustrated Catalogue—FREE. **BLUE GRASS**

M. B. LOYD, President.

D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President.

E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

First National Bank,

Cor. Second and Houston Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex. Cash Capital and Surplus, \$375,000.

TEMPLE HOUSTON.

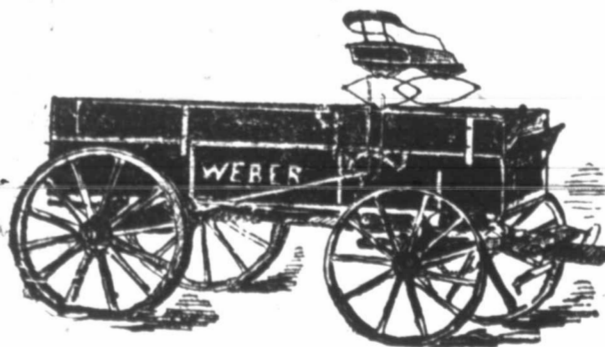
J. V. MEEK.

HOUSTON & MEEK,

Attorneys at Law,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Office in Powell Building, Room 12. Will practice in all the state and Federal Courts of Texas



We want Farmers and Stockmen to know
that we are the largest dealers of Fort Worth in
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Road Carts and
Wagons. We keep in stock the celebrated
WEBBER WAGON. We sell our goods un-
der a strict guarantee. Call or write us for
prices.

J. CULBERTSON & SON,

First and Throckmorton Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)



Practical - Hatters

From the Eastern
Factories.

No. 34 1/2 Main Street,
Dallas, Texas.

Silk, Derby and Stet-
son Hats Cleaned, Dyed,
Stiffened and Trimmed
equal to new for \$1.35.

Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail
or express promptly attended to.

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

**Tickle
The Earth**

With a Hoe, SOW FERRY'S SEEDS and
nature will do the rest.

Seeds largely determine the harvest—always
plant the best—FERRY'S.

A book full of information about Gardens—now
and what to raise, etc., sent free to all who ask
for it. Ask to-day.

D. M. FERRY P. O. Box 1353
& CO., DETROIT, MICH.



MEN ONLY. PROMPT
RELIEF. LASTING
CURE.

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

I. P. HUTCHISON,

Attorney at Law,

Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.

Land Litigation a Specialty.

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, February 13, 1892.

No. 43.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor.
J. D. CARWILE, Business Manager.

Office of publication, 1008, Houston Str.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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

Cattle Raisers' Convention.

As will be seen from the call of Secretary J. C. Loving, published elsewhere, the Northwest Texas Cattle Raiser's association, will hold its sixteenth annual convention in Fort Worth, beginning the 8th of March next. This will be a representative and largely attended meeting, at which much important business will be attended to. The association is in a flourishing condition, and seems to be growing continually, both in membership and usefulness. Every cattleman in Texas should attend, in fact, none can afford to remain away.

The Texas Live Stock Association.

The Austin Stockmen's convention inaugurated several important moves. The good work begun by them will be carried on and completed by the Texas Live Stock association. This organization, which is the outgrowth of the convention referred to, is a move in the right direction and should receive the hearty support and co-operation of every stockman in the state.

Through the organized efforts of this association it is expected to bring about a general improvement in the blood and breeding of our Texas live stock, and raise the standard of some at least to a point where they will in quality compare favorably with those of our sister states. It is also hoped to introduce new improved methods, not only of breeding, but also of feeding, maturing and marketing our live stock products.

This association has a well selected, active board of fifteen directors, who have full charge of the affairs of the association, and who can and will be promptly called together to take action at any time on matters affecting the live stock interests. By this means the stock interest can always depend on being fully looked after and protected on all occasions.

This association will encourage the speedy erection in the state of additional slaughtering and refrigerating establishments at such points as may be deemed to the best interest of all concerned.

In this way it is hoped to open up new and additional methods for our stock, where they can be sold on their merits,

and the price be regulated by the supply and demand and not by the machinations of a senseless combine.

Through the organized and well directed efforts of the Texas Live Stock association, it is confidently expected to secure the passage of a law recognizing Texas fever and protecting the cattle in healthy localities in this and other states from those in the malarial or affected district. This can only be done by a properly organized and efficient sanitary bureau. A law of this kind will put the quarantine and Texas fever question in the best possible shape, and not only permanently settle this perplexing question, but open the markets of the world to a great many cattle that are now excluded.

These and many other important movements have already been inaugurated by the Texas Live Stock association, all of which will be successfully carried out, together with many others of equal importance if the association meets with the support and encouragement from the stockmen that its merits demand.

If the Texas Live Stock association fails to accomplish any of the purposes for which it was organized it will not be for want of good hard work on the part of its officers, directors or members, but for want of the support of the stockmen of the state.

Slaughtering and Refrigerating in Texas.

Notwithstanding the fact that the beef slaughtering and refrigerating business has not yet been successfully established in Texas, yet there is no longer any good and valid reasons why this business should not at once be put on a solid, successful paying basis.

The difficulties and obstacles that have been unsurmountable in the past were mainly the following:

The inability of the slaughtering companies to obtain a regular supply of cattle at all seasons of the year, as is well known an establishment of the kind mentioned must keep a permanent regular force of experienced men. These men must be kept on wages, work or play, consequently the expense of the business goes on even though the work stops. There are other heavy expenses connected with starting up and stopping establishments of this kind that render it absolutely essential that the machinery should be kept in constant operation. Up to within the last year it has been simply impossible to obtain a supply of good, fat cattle the year round, but the cotton seed and cotton seed meal feeding business, now being so extensively practiced throughout the state, has entirely removed this formerly unsurmountable obstacle.

It has heretofore been impossible to get a regular supply of refrigerating cars, and obtain railroad rates based on a just and equitable basis. These two difficulties have been entirely removed by deep water on the Texas coast. Slaughtering and refrigerating houses can now established at Velasco, where deep water is no longer a promise but already an established fact, and thus substitute cheap water rates for the

high railroad tariff heretofore charged. Deep water will also enable the slaughtering houses to dispense with the meager and uncertain supply of refrigerating cars, and substitute therefor the commodious, reliable and in every way preferable refrigerating steam ships.

Last, but by no means least, slaughtering establishments in Texas have always been at the mercy of the dressed beef combine, who have never failed to strangle all opposition in its infancy. They not only control the principal markets of the United States, but also manipulate railroad rates to the detriment of our home institution. Deep water on the Texas coast opens to Texas beef the markets of the entire world, and places our products beyond the reach and machinations of the dressed beef monopolists.

Slaughtering and refrigerating establishments on the Texas coast are in the opinion of the JOURNAL, the only solution of the difficulties and vexatious questions that are now crippling the live stock industry of Texas. If Velasco has deep water, then Velasco is the place. This can be settled by the stockmen themselves, and in person if they will only take the time and trouble to accept the invitation extended by the enterprising people of Velasco and visit that city on the 10th of March.

The JOURNAL regards this matter of utmost importance, and hopes every stockman who attends the cattle convention at Fort Worth on the 8th of March will arrange to join the stockmen's excursion, and visit and personally inspect the deep water harbor at Velasco, after which they will be able to talk and act intelligently on this important matter.

The Young Steer Trade.

The JOURNAL, as is well known among its readers, is inclined to the bull side of the market. At the same time it is not disposed to mislead its readers as to future prices, neither will it advise them against selling at the proper time, even though the prices are not as favorable as we would like to see them.

There are a great many Texas ranchmen who are so situated that they are almost compelled to sell their young steers at one, two and three years old. They haven't the range and other facilities necessary to enable them to successfully mature, fatten and make beef of these young steers. For these and various other reasons they must rely on marketing their steers while young, and allowing those who are more fortunately situated as to maturing facilities, a good margin for converting these young steers into beef.

For the young steers that must be sold each year, Texas, virtually, has but one market. There are but one class of buyers who can be relied on to buy these cattle, and they are the ranchmen of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Dakota and other Western ranges. These ranchmen can only handle these cattle early in the season, say in May and June. The contracts are usually made in February and March.

Colorado is virtually out of the market. Wyoming, Montana and Dakota will each want several thousand cattle. The purchasers will be scattered over Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, while not a few will buy in Utah, Idaho and Oregon. It is safe to calculate that within the territory named there are several times as many young steers for sale as there are, or will be, buyers to buy. For this reason it behooves those who have steers to sell to watch the market closely, and not wait until the limited demand has been supplied before an effort is made to find a buyer.

Another feature to be remembered in connection with this steer trade is that the present condition of the cattle market will hardly justify these Northern rangemen in paying boom prices. In fact our boom, if we have one, must begin and be inaugurated in the beef market, which is just now, unfortunately, at a very low ebb. For this reason it might be well to consider the feasibility of meeting these buyers in something like a fair, half-way basis and not drive them out of the field by unreasonably high prices, such as are not warranted by the surroundings and present status of the cattle market.

The JOURNAL is induced to make these plain statements relative to present condition of the steer trade from the fact that many of our ranchmen, by asking prices beyond the reasonable market prices last year, drove many of these buyers from our state. By this action they not only missed the sale of these cattle, many of which were later on sold at reduced prices and on long time, but they forced these buyers to go to other states and territories for their cattle.

The buyers referred to want several thousand of our young steers. They have the cash to pay for them and will now make liberal cash advances, provided contracts can be made on what they deem reasonable figures. The prices they are willing to pay compare very favorably with the beef market, and with the figures at which all other crosses and kinds of cattle are being held.

Believing that it will pay a certain class of Texas ranchmen to turn off their two-year-old steers at the figures at which they can now be sold, rather than hold them for higher prices, and sell them later on at a sacrifice, as was done in many instances last year, the JOURNAL, with its usual freedom and candor, advises its readers to consider the matter well before sending the buyers referred to, to other states and territories for their supplies.

A Big Ranch Sale.

J. L. Gray & Co. of Midland have recently purchased of the Tillar Land and Cattle company the cattle known as the "Block Herd," located in Midland county, about 25 miles south of the town of Midland. The property consists of between 6000 and 7000 cattle, a large leased pasture and the usual number of horses, ranch improvements, etc. The consideration was \$53,800. This is a very fine property and is regarded by those in a position to know as a bargain for the purchasers.

CATTLE.

The difference between poor to common cattle and the best grades has never been so apparent as during the past year, especially in Texas.

If any cattle man doubts the efficacy of good breeding, let him watch the difference in the way well-bred cattle and common stock sell in the market.

Profit in feeding cattle depends greatly upon the rapidity and constancy of gain. When cattle go off their feed for a few days it means great loss.

Every cattleman in Texas should join in the crusade against scrub bulls, and lend a helping hand in redeeming the state from the disrepute brought on it by too free use of scrub bulls.

A recent shipment of cattle from Decatur, brought \$4.15 per hundred in market. Another unanswerable argument that Texas cattle, can even on a hard market, be made to bring good prices.

Don't delay dispensing with your scrub bulls because you can't at the time determine on the particular breed or type of improved cattle you wish to use in future. Any of the well-known breeds are good enough.

There is no profit in raising a class of cattle that no one wants. The successful cattle raiser is the one who will cater to the wishes of, and even to the whims of those who are expected to buy his products.

The cotton seed meal feeding business has already assumed large proportions in Texas, but is comparatively speaking, yet in its infancy. Meal-fed cattle are regarded with much favor by butchers, and will, when well fed, always top the market.

Texas possesses more natural advantages as a cattle breeding, feeding and maturing state, than any other in the Union. Nature has bountifully done her part, the only thing now necessary is for the cattlemen to properly carry out their part of this great work.

Three or four Indian Territory buyers have visited Fort Worth this week and went on south in quest of cheaper cattle. They seem to want them for less money than ever before. Texas cattlemen can hardly afford to make such radical concessions at this time.

While the loss has so far been light, much lighter than was anticipated, yet quite a number of cattle have already died in Texas. The loss has not been confined to any one locality but has been equally distributed all over the state, excepting possibly the Panhandle and extreme western part.

Every cattleman in Texas should attend the sixteenth annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association which meets in Fort Worth on the 8th day of March next. This association has done much to protect the cattle industry in this state and should receive the hearty support and co-operation of cattlemen in Texas.

Three or four Montana cattle buyers have been in Fort Worth this week. These gentlemen are quite bearish and have so far been unable to find Texas steers cheap enough to satisfy them.

On account of the difference of opinion between the buyers referred to and Texas ranchmen, the former have continued their search on into New Mexico and Arizona.

Through the combined influence and efforts of the members of the Texas Live stock association, a law providing for and establishing a sanitary bureau will be secured. When once in operation, this bureau will not only give protection against Texas fever, but will be able to give bills of health to a great many cattle that are now quarantined.

When spring comes there will be but few, if any overstocked ranges in Texas. Should next season be a good grass year, our cattle will get fatter and bring more money than they have brought for several years past. To say the least there is no good reason why Texas cattlemen should become discouraged and sell their cattle for less than the market value.

No man buying, feeding or any way dealing in cattle, nor any ranchman or farmer owning as many as 100 head can afford not to at once become a member of the Texas Live stock association. It only costs \$5, while the benefits already derived, and the good work already inaugurated are worth several times that amount to every cattleman in Texas.

The sale of the two and three-year-old steers out of the Waddingham herd in Northeastern New Mexico, reported two weeks ago, in the JOURNAL, is the only sale of the kind so far reported. This sale covers about 8000 head of extra good, well bred steers, in fact, the Waddingham herd is soon to be one of the best in the country, as good as our best Panhandle cattle. The purchasers were Ryan Bros., who live at Leavenworth, Kansas, but own a large ranch in Montana. The price paid for delivering on board the cars at Clayton, N. M., was \$15 per head for the twos, and \$19 per head for the threes. This is regarded as a fine purchase for the Messrs. Ryan Bros., the prices being, considering location and quality, from one to two dollars per head below the price at which young steers are held in Texas.

Excursion to Velasco.

The cattlemen of Texas have been invited to visit Velasco in a body at such time as they may elect. After consultation among those in attendance at the Austin Stockmen's convention March 10th, was agreed upon as the time. This date was selected from the fact that it will enable all who are so disposed to first attend the annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which convenes in Fort Worth on the 8th of March. This convention will be in session on the 8th and 9th, possibly holding over until the 10th. Arrangements will be made to have the excursion leave Fort Worth immediately after the adjournment of above named convention, or at least with as little delay as practicable.

The objects of this visit to Velasco on the part of the cattlemen is as the JOURNAL understands, to examine the question of deep water at that point, and, if thought advisable, to take some concerted action looking to the erection of slaughtering and refrigerating establishments at that place.

If deep water is a certainty at Velasco, which now seems to be a well established fact, it is or can be made a matter of great importance to the cattlemen. The establishment of slaughter-

houses on the Texas coast has long been admitted to be the most feasible, if not the only solution of the question of free and untrammelled markets for our Texas beef. Now that this long wished-for outlet seems to be within the grasp of Texas cattlemen they should certainly give it their prompt and concerted attention.

The JOURNAL does not understand that those who visit Velasco on the occasion referred to are expected to furnish the money for the erection of the slaughtering plant. They are simply asked to look the field over, and if they think the undertaking a feasible one, they will then be given an opportunity to forward the movement in such way as they may think its importance demands. The bulk of the money can, through the influence of combined and concerted action on the part of the cattlemen, be secured from parties outside of Texas.

To say the least it is a move in the right direction and should receive the support of every cattleman in Texas. Those who can do nothing more can at least join the excursion and give the movement the benefit of their presence and moral support.

The Quarantine Restrictions.

The government quarantine line as fixed by Secretary Rusk, exempts from restrictions all cattle north of a line running due east from the southwest corner of Cochran county to the southeast corner of King county, thence northerly with the 100th meridian to the northeast corner of the Panhandle. This line has also been extended in a due southerly direction from the southeast corner of New Mexico to the Rio Grande. All cattle, therefore, west of this line are also exempt from any restrictions whatever, excepting only the New Mexico quarantine laws.

By agreement with the sanitary bureaus of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, the secretary of agriculture has established further south another line, (which has heretofore been fully defined in these columns). Cattle from north and west of the last line referred to may be admitted into the states above named under certain restrictions, one of which reads as follows: "That such cattle shall not be allowed in pens or on trails or ranges that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to the Eastern markets, before December 1, 1892, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact."

The sum and substance of the agreement entered into between the above named sanitary boards and the secretary of agriculture, is that cattle from the last named belt of country may be admitted into the states named on conditions and under restrictions, the terms of which cannot be complied with.

To reach the ranges of any of the states named the cattle must be driven from one hundred miles to five hundred, after being shipped as far as they can go by rail. It is simply impossible to make this drive without crossing the ranges and coming in contact with the native herds along the route. In all these native herds there are more or less beef cattle intended for market this year, consequently these cattle come within the meaning and are no doubt the ones the secretary wished to protect by the restrictions referred to.

It is not the intention of the JOURNAL at this time to discuss the justness or fairness of this order. It merely wishes to call the attention of its readers to the fact that, while cattle in certain localities, to-wit, between the government and Colorado, Wyoming and Dakota lines, are ostensibly admissible into the above named states, they are under the above restricting clause as affectually barred as are the sea lions on the Texas coast.

A Word to Cattlemen.

The JOURNAL has never hesitated to openly advocate and boldly espouse any and everything that it believed would benefit the cattlemen of Texas. On

the other hand it has never failed with equal energy to oppose every measure or movement calculated to injure the cattle interests of this state. For these reasons and by virtue of its well established fidelity to the cattle industry the JOURNAL feels that it has a right to speak and should be accorded a patient and considerate hearing on all matters affecting the interest of cattlemen.

The step the JOURNAL wishes to urge at this time on the cattlemen of Texas is the importance of at once becoming members of and giving their hearty support and co-operation to the Texas Live Stock association. This organization has only been in existence about ten days and can hardly be regarded as being on its feet, yet it has already done some good and effectual work for the live stock, and more especially for the cattle industry of the state.

The membership, while small, contains the best and most enterprising stockmen of the state. They have taken hold of this matter with a vim and enthusiasm that should commend both them and their work to the cattlemen of all Texas. If they can only receive the prompt encouragement and support the merits of the move is entitled to they will build up an institution that will be a power for good for all time to come in this great state.

What the Texas Live Stock association now needs is members and money. The membership fee has been placed at \$5, thus making it within the reach of all. The association needs money now to enable it to meet current expenses in carrying out its work. One hundred additional members at \$5 each would give the organization cash capital sufficient to meet its present demands. This number of new members should be gotten in one week's time. The only thing necessary to become a member is to send \$5 to the secretary who will in return forward receipt and certificate of membership.

Among the many commendable and praise worthy undertakings of this association may be mentioned, the influence it will bring to bear upon stockmen to induce them to breed up and improve their cattle, and adopt modern and improved methods in breeding, raising, feeding, maturing and marketing their products. This alone is a broad field for great and useful work, a move in which every cattleman in the state is largely interested; a move in which every cattleman should be willing to lend a helping hand, and who will in return receive at least indirectly, if not directly, benefits ten-fold greater than the cost of their membership.

Through the efforts and influence of the Texas Live Stock association the cattlemen of this state will soon be placed on an equal footing with those of other states in the matter of quarantine regulations. In other words we will have a sanitary bureau of our own that will control our quarantine restrictions in future instead of having it done by the bureaus of other states and territories.

Through the organized efforts of the Texas Live Stock association Texas will no doubt have within a few years time several well established refrigerating and slaughtering establishments that will afford the Texas cattlemen good markets almost at their pasture gates.

Just and equitable railroad rates will be established by this association and much other good and effective work done for the cattle interests of the state. But it cannot be done by Col. D. H. Snyder and his handful of co-workers, however faithful they may be. They must have the moral and financial support of the cattlemen generally, this can only be given by becoming members of the association. This every cattleman should do promptly without a second appeal. Will you do it?

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Mr. F. E. Houston asks: "Is it not true that wool touched its highest point about 1872 or '73?" To which we answer: In April, 1872, Ohio medium wool sold in the Philadelphia market at 80 cents per pound, and so did fine wool, washed of course. In January, 1865, however, the former sold at \$1.02 per pound, and the latter at \$1 even. At the same time coarse wool sold there at 96 cents, while in 1872 it sold for only 75 cents.

The people of Texas are vitally interested in the deep water problem on the Texas coast. If this is practically accomplished, it ought to develop a new period of prosperity, especially among stockmen. Texas muttons can be put down in the markets of Europe cheaper than those from away-off Australia and New Zealand. And if these countries can ship to the markets of Europe profitably, Texas can do so. The JOURNAL sires in this speedy realization of its hopes for a direction.

Mr. O. F. Housberry will pardon us for not replying to his inquiries in last week's issue of the JOURNAL. The fact is, we had to look up the matter he inquired about and a press of business prevented this sooner. He is now informed that the cost of scoured wool from unwashed wool at 40 per cent of shrinkage, will be about 30 cents per pound, where the unwashed wool cost, say 18 cents per pound. And where the cost of unwashed wool is 20 cents per pound, and the shrinkage is 45 per cent, the cost of the washed wool will be approximately 36 1/2 cents per pound.

The way in which ewes, to lambs next spring, are handled from now until lambing time will largely determine the character of the lamb flock. A fat ewe will naturally bring a fat lamb, and will be able to afford to it an abundance of nourishment during the first six or eight weeks of its life. With such a start it is safe to say the lamb will rapidly grow and develop into a good sheep. But a half-starved ewe is apt to disown her lamb, and even if she owns it she will not be able to give much milk and the lamb will come into the world a runt, develop into nothing better and go through the world a shabby excuse for a sheep.

Mr. Wm. P. Turnbull suggests that it would be a good idea if the JOURNAL would publish from time to time actual experiences of flockmasters in the matter of sheep husbandry in Texas. In the conclusion of his interesting letter he says, "In theory it is a great paying business, and I take it for granted it is a great paying business in practice. But it has its drawbacks, and it will be honest at least to give to those seeking information on the outside, both sides." In reply the JOURNAL will say it agrees fully with Mr. Turnbull in all he says, and it now cordially invites him to send on for publication a statement of his own experience as a flockmaster. And we will be glad to receive and publish such statements from others.

In reply to Mr. A. C. Graham we have to say that we have no personal knowledge of any one having successfully propagated mesquite grass from the seed, but can see no reason why it

cannot be done in Kentucky or elsewhere. Mr. James A. Lewis of Kanawa, West Virginia, it is said, once procured seed of the mesquite from Texas and claimed that it did well in that climate, comparing favorably for pasture with Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass etc. But as the term "mesquite" is popularly applied to several different grasses, we have no way of determining which of them was experimented with by Mr. Lewis. We also state for Mr. Graham that the botanical name of mesquite grass is stipaspartea.

Field and Farm says it is strange that Denver men do not make a greater effort to secure a woolen mill. The same thing might be appropriately said of several Texas cities. This is a great wool-producing state and there is no good reason why every pound of wool grown here should not be manufactured here. Our Denver contemporary gives some interesting particulars in regard to a Utah factory as follows: "Utah has one that has been in operation for twenty-six years. It was begun in a very crude way with indifferent machinery and inexperienced hands. The mill now cards, spins and weaves into cloth 600,000 pounds of wool in a year. The machinery is very complete, comprising about all the improvements in general use and turns out a variety of fabric which is very desirable. A good feature about the mill is that it is a home institution. It is owned by residents of the territory of Utah, employs home men and women to do its work and constructs into fabric much of the wool grown in its vicinity, which is bought at the market price. Its entire cost was about \$140,000, but its value to the wool growers and settlers is very much greater.

Mr. George H. Howard has been experimenting with clover and grasses with a view to establishing a permanent range for his sheep. He has had a fair measure of success with lucerne, but is disposed to try red clover, and wishes us to give him the analysis of each, say lucerne when young and red clover in full blossom, both used as hay. We do so as follows:

Hay	Water.	Organic matter.	Ash	Albuminoids	Carbo-Hydrates etc., etc.	Crude fiber	Fat, etc.
Red Clover	16.7	77.7	5.6	9.4	20.3	48.0	2.3
Lucerne	16.7	74.6	8.7	19.7	32.9	22.0	3.3

In West Tennessee, where Mr. Howard's farm is, the red clover has not been much grown, but he thinks he can grow it quite as satisfactorily as he can lucerne. His idea is to try each of these clovers and he promises later to report the result of his experiments to the readers of the JOURNAL. He was in Texas from 1880 to 1885, and says he never made money as fast as he did here in the business of sheep husbandry. He was then figuring on being a millionaire, but is now trying to make 100 thoroughbred ewes pay on a 220 acre farm, of which only 70 acres are capable of profitable cultivation.

"Josh" Downing is an old sheep herder. He was "brought up to the business" in California, and came overland to Texas in charge of a flock of sheep back in the eighties. He has never followed any other business and

what he don't know about sheep is hardly worth knowing. To a JOURNAL reporter he recently said, "I haven't driven my sheep in ten years. I train them to follow me on the range, and I find I can manage them to better advantage while I am in front of them. I can better see that they are properly scattered over the range and I can watch them more readily to see that none of them stray off into the canyons and brush. When I am ready to head for the coral I go on in front and head them back to graze until I think it full time for them to go in. When I am behind and the flock is headed in that direction they make a rush for the coral as soon as they get in sight of it. I have been herding sheep for twenty-three years, and I am thoroughly satisfied that the proper place for the herder is in front of his sheep and not in the rear. They will soon learn to follow him and he can lead them better than he can drive them."

A friend of the JOURNAL writes that he has recently had a rather serious experience that has fully satisfied him of the folly of employing cheap men as herders. He had an old Mexican in his employ who had been a sheep herder for twenty years, and not only thoroughly understood the business, but was, in all respects, except one, a reliable and faithful herder. But Morales would, periodically "get on a high lonesome," when he was quarrelsome and generally disagreeable. He was never too drunk, however, to know what he was doing, and never neglected his sheep. A nappy, well-dressed and well-spoken young American applied for Morales' place and offered to work for \$15 per month, while the "old man" was getting \$25. It so happened that the Mexican was on one of his periodical sprees when the young man put in an appearance, and was making himself unusually objectionable. Under the influence of exasperation, induced by this conduct, the flockmaster gave Morales his "walking papers" and put the American in charge. In a week's time 54 sheep were lost out of the flock, worth \$2.50 each, in all \$135. And yet the new herder was doing his best. Another place has been found on the ranch for this new man, and old Morales is back at his post, with permission to quarrel to his heart's content. The flockmaster says he can't afford to have inexperienced men in charge of his sheep, even if they are willing to work for nothing to board themselves. An experienced herder, though sometimes personally objectionable, is preferable to the most genial fellow imaginable, if in addition to pleasant manners he is not also fully up to the work expected of him. A sober herder is to be preferred to one who will even occasionally get drunk, other things being equal. But even a little benzine on the ranch and under the belt of a first-class herder otherwise, is better than too little experience. It never pays to put one's property in charge of any but experienced men.

American Wool Product.

It has been estimated that the number of pounds of wool grown in the United States in 1891 was 262,401,507 washed and unwashed, or 112,326,703 pounds scoured. Adding to this the government estimate of the pulled wool,

on a scoured basis, and we have given us a scoured wool production of the United States for 1891 of 136,926,703 pounds—showing a slight decrease from the production of 1890. On a scoured wool basis, Texas supplies more wool than any other state in the Union—Ohio, California, New Mexico and Oregon following next in order.—[Ex.]

These figures are based upon government statistics, which are invariably an underestimate. The actual wool production of the country in 1891 did not fall short of three hundred million pounds.

Chinese Competition.

Inquiries are being made by Maj. Brock, chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, regarding our heavy imports of wool in recent years and the sources whence they came. He is convinced that the chief competitors of the American wool grower during the next few years will be the flocks of Australia and of the portions of Russia and China which are just being opened up by new railroad systems.

One of the most striking increases within the past three years is in wool of Chinese origin. Maj. Brock has obtained special statistics of these imports, from which it appears that the imports of this Chinese wool into the United States were 5,026,060 pounds in 1889, 9,304,657 pounds in 1890, and 13,389,926 pounds in 1891.

The wool from the northern parts of China and Russia is being much sought after for its fine quality and length, and, as railroad systems are extending, is likely to be a still larger competitor than at present with other wools.—[Ex.]

Australian Wool.

Australian wool production is now the great factor in determining the world's supply and market values in other countries, and the indications are that competition from this source will continue to grow more serious. Previous to 1830, Australia had no place amongst the wool producing countries of the world, her total clip in that year amounting to only 2,860,000 pounds. In 1890 the product had increased to 400,879,240 pounds—a growth which under ordinary circumstances would have effectually swamped any competing production. No wonder that the world's prices have declined under this enormous expansion.

Large areas in Australia are peculiarly fitted by nature for success in sheep husbandry. For the most part, the "runs" or ranges are located in sections near the coast, where a copious rainfall insures abundant feed at all seasons. The climate is mild and equable the year around, and no provision for winter feeding is necessary. In fact, there seems to be no limit to the expansion of the industry, except the decline of values to an unprofitable level, or the eating out of the available grazing area.

The rabbit pest is the great scourge of the Australian flockmaster, and the size of the evil can hardly be appreciated by a stranger except by a knowledge of the extent and cost of the devices used to suppress the nuisance. The ravages of these rodents seem to be similar to those of the prairie dog of this country, intensified by the superior breeding qualities of the rabbit. The most effective means of checking their depredations is found in fencing the runs with wire netting at a cost of \$250 per mile, and thousands of miles have been laid down during the past few years.—The Montana Stockman.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Information Wanted.

CHILDRESS, TEX., Feb. 3, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal

Can you tell me where I can likely procure some artichokes for seed. I believe the Panhandle of Texas will produce them equal to any county in Texas. Very truly, W. P. JONES.

Can some of the readers of the JOURNAL furnish the desired information?—Ed.

Need it in His Business.

PITTLE, TEX., Feb. 1st, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Enclosed find one dollar, for which renew my subscription and don't let my paper stop any more; notify me and I will remit you, as it is impossible for me to handle cattle down here in the brush without your paper. I have also 200 head of feed cattle at Longview that are ready for market, and need your JOURNAL to keep posted.

S. B. FAMBROUGH.

[The above was crowded out last week on account of the convention.—Ed].

Wants German Millet Seed.

BOSQUEVILLE, TEX., Jan 25, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Would like to enquire through the columns of the JOURNAL if any of its readers have pure German millet seed for sale that is clear of Johnson grass seed. If so, if they will address me. I can furnish customers for a good lot, provided it is not too high. We can get plenty in our market (Waco) that is reported to be genuine, but it is not. Very truly,

B. E. SPARKS.

[The above was crowded out last week on account of the convention.—Ed].

A Prosperous Country.

CHILDRESS, TEX., Feb. 4, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The much talked of snow storm has past away without much perceptible damage, and upon the whole, considering the great advantage to the wheat crop, the snow is considered a blessing rather than otherwise.

During the summer and fall, while all Central and South Texas was suffering for both water and grass, providence seemed to smile on us and we continued in the enjoyment of both, so that our farmers only had to stop their plowing for just a few weeks, in consequence of which our stock have gone into winter quarters in splendid shape, and the farmers have been enabled to get in large crops of wheat, probably 50 per cent over last year, and the lands are now being turned, and the necessary preparations are being made for a large spring crop of oats, barley, etc. Upon the whole we regard our country in a very prosperous condition, and think all have reasons to be happy.

As the large ranches give way, the farmer with his improved stock-farming industry is taking the place which you know means fewer and better stock and a general prosperity for our country.

W. P. JONES.

[The above was crowded out last week on account of the convention.—Ed].

Early Lambs for Market.

CADDO, TEX., Jan. 15, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I would be pleased to have your opinion in regard to raising early lambs for

the market. My plan is as follows: Fence the land by the separate sections 20 to 30 feet between the posts, and from 8 to 10 strands barbed wire. Turn in 500 or 600 head loose; round them up every night; have good warm sheds and all the cotton seed and wheat brand, together with good grass, sheaf oats and sorghum hay they will eat. Have the lambs to come in September or October. In the month of May shear them and send them to the market fat. My ewes will average 5 pounds wool roughing it; how much would they shear under such treatment, and how much, would the lambs shear? I keep good registered bucks of the Dickinson Merinos. How much would such a lamb weigh 8 or 9 months old; how much would such a lamb be worth in the market, and how much cotton seed, wheat bran, sheaf oats and sorghum would it take for each 100 head in feeding them all they can eat? I have let out 100 head for 5 years, the parties of the second part furnish everything. I pay him 40 percent on everything that is sold.

I would be glad to hear from you in regard to this subject, and any information given will be thankfully received. PETER SWENSON.

[The above was unavoidably crowded out last week on account of the convention.—Ed].

The Coming Cattle Convention.

JACKSBORO, TEX., Feb. 8, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' association of Northwest Texas, will meet in Fort Worth on the 8th day of March next. The attendance promises to be very large, more than any meeting of late years. In view of this fact it will be necessary that the good people of Fort Worth spread out in way of hotel accommodations, for the vast multitude that will be there on that occasion. Hope those good people will remember the promise made the cattlemen at the last annual meeting when they were being refrigerated at Dallas contrary to their feelings, that if they would hold their next meeting, at Fort Worth, they would be warmly received and properly cared for.

The association is in fine condition financially and otherwise. The reports from the various departments will show that greater benefits have been derived by the members than in any other previous year, and that a larger work has been done generally. It would be largely to the interest of every cattleman in Texas and the Indian Territory to belong to this association; as the membership increases so does the work and usefulness of the association. The membership is now larger than at any previous time in the history of the association, thus causing the large volume of business done the past year.

All persons engaged in buying, selling, shipping, raising or otherwise interested in cattle, are invited to attend the sixteenth annual meeting of this association on the 8th and 9th days of March next at Fort Worth. The members of the executive committee will please meet at some place on the 7th at 10 a. m. J. C. LOVING,

Sec'y and Treas.

In spite of the gloomy outlook taken by some cattlemen, still it is a fact that well fed and well fattened cattle bring good prices.

A Timely Address.

President S. S. Baker, at the last meeting of the Illinois State Veterinary association, delivered a spirited address upon the importance of forming strong organizations and having interesting meetings, and among other words of advice used the following:

The benefits to be derived from these meetings are many; a man gets an opportunity to gain new ideas; it takes him out of the old rut he has been running in; gives him a chance to get the dust blown off his best suit of clothes; he sees new faces, puts more money in circulation, and if he is not troubled with big-head (not lump-jaw) he will learn something; he enjoys himself and goes home with fresh vigor to again take up the task of life.

I tell you, gentlemen, in these days of microbes it is not safe for a man to stay from a meeting, where he may learn something about that which is at the bottom of all diseases, for everything is "germ" now, even we ourselves are full of them, and to prove it, I will, with your kind permission, add something taken from the Texas Health Journal:

"Man, born of woman, is of few days and full of microbes. He standeth in the midst of Micro-Kock-I, and gnaweth on the hock-joint of the razor-back hog until filled with trichinae. It has been said: 'God made man a little lower than the angels,' and he hath been a little lower ever since. In cities the food of man is stale vegetables, hydrant water and sewer gas; in the country he groweth 'phat' on pea soup and branch water; at other times he maketh himself sick on sauer-kraut and sendeth him ipecac and calomel until he cougheth his teeth out. Animals have instincts and man outinstincts, neither of which smelleth like a tube rose.

"From teething to unteething is the longer life of man. After the latter he gummeth his soup and drinketh his dried beef. His younger days are filled with wind, but in his old age the wind is knocked out of him. He drinketh bug-juice until his nose shineth with a ten-candle power, and he smoketh the vile weed until he snoreth—when the wind changes and he smelleth his own breath. Verily the seed of woman stone-bruise his heel and thumpeth his nose against the screen door. Yea, man is of few days, and is filled with tanglefoot.

Beet Pulp as Cattle Feed.

Of the cattle recently taken off the Empire ranch in Arizona and shipped to Chino, Cal., the Champion has the following to say: "The cattle Mr. Gird has fattened on beet pulp have turned out most satisfactorily. The beef is as juicy and tender as any of the Eastern stall-fed, and is coming into great demand. Simon Mayer of Los Angeles, has just bought 60 head of them for his slaughter house and Los Angeles people may expect some fine steaks hereafter. At Watsonville thousands of tons of pulp have been sold to Miller & Lux, the great San Joaquin ranchmen, who ship it from Watsonville to their headquarters at Gilroy, where they fatten their cattle. They consider it the best feed they can get.

A Good Showing.

The Wilcox (Ariz.) Stockman says: "At the meeting of the live stock sanitary commission a report was read showing that during the year 500 cattle had been recovered from thieves and rustlers. In many cases owners were not found and the stock sold, the money being held subject to proof of ownership of property sold.

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:

- U. S. YARDS, VICKSBURG, MISS.
Mose Feibleman, Mgr.
STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON.
Norman & Pearson.
UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS.
Wheeler, James & Co.
U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.
Eldridge, Campbell & Robison.
M. G. Ellis & Co.
STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS.
J. T. Brenford.
Henry Michell & Bro.
Albert Montgomery.
John Munford.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY.
Cassidy Bros. Commission Co.
Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
Fish & Keck Company.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
The James H. Campbell Co.
Scaling & Tamblin.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.
Cassidy Bros. & Co.
C. C. Daly & Co.
Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Scaling & Tamblin.
Stewart & Overstreet.
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
The James H. Campbell Co.
The Alexander-Rogers Co.
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.
Darlington, Quick & Boyden.
Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
Godair, Harding & Co.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Gregory, Cooley & Co.
Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.
Scaling & Tamblin.
C. L. Shattuck & Co.
R. Strahorn & Co.
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
The Alexander-Rogers Co.
The James H. Campbell Co.

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.

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

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

MEN Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BOBY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drians upon the wells of life, Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Pimples upon the face, and all the effects leading to early decay, Consumption or Insanity. Send for BOOK OF LIFE, (sealed) free with particulars of a home cure. No cure no pay. DR. PARKER, 340 N. Cherry, Nashville, Tenn.

Private Lying-in Department.

Is she worth saving? If she was your daughter you would certainly say yes! Due to an unguarded moment, under solemn promise of marriage, a lady finds herself in a condition to disgrace herself and family, unless something is done. During the period of gestation and confinement, we offer to this class of unfortunate girls, an elegant home in which the strictest privacy is observed, and under the immediate care of skillful physicians and a staff of trained nurses. Address C. W. PARKER, M. D., President. The Good Samaritan Sanitarium, City offices, 340 North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

SEYMOUR'S SOLID DIAMOND SENT
TEEL FEEL EDGES BY
NEED WARRANTEED MAIL.
NEARS PATENTED

4 1/2	5	5 1/2	Inch	\$1.00.
6			"	1.15.
7			"	1.25.

C. S. BURCH & CO.,
180 Michigan St., Chicago.

VELASCO.

What A. S. Mercer Says About Deep Water.

A JOURNAL reporter had the pleasure of meeting A. S. Mercer, editor of the Northwest Live Stock Journal, Cheyenne, Wyoming, one day this week on his return from a visit to Velasco, and to the question, "What do you think of the deep water port and its relation to the cattle industry," he made the following statements: "The matter of deep water on the Texas gulf coast is settled. Velasco has seventeen and a half feet at low-tide and long-legged ships are already passing through the jetties and sailing up to the wharves without a tug.

The same process by which the water on the bar was deepened from four and a half feet to seventeen and a half is still in operation and twenty-one or more feet are virtually a mathematical certainty. International marine commerce is carried on a in vessels having displacement as draught of from sixteen to twenty-one feet. Interstate coast traffic is mainly conducted with vessels from fourteen to seventeen feet, so that the water now on the Velasco bar is a guarantee of both interstate and international intercourse.

As a deep water port Velasco is a fact—not a sweet dream of the future.

What the effects of deep water are to be on the cattle and live stock industry generally of the Southwest, is largely dependent on the stock growers themselves. The opportunity for grand results is now presented, and if made, the most of it will simply be revolution. With more live stock than any other four states; with grazing areas in the same proportion, and with grain lands sufficient to raise feed for all the stock growers, the state of Texas has steadily refused to fatten its kine; and in consequence has sold for the lowest prices, and been out of the race when the question of exporting meats was seriously under discussion.

But a new era seems to be dawning. This year nearly a quarter of a million cattle are being grain fed in the state, and the discovery is made that Texas can fatten her cattle and make export beef. This much conceded, then what? Your cattle can be raised and fattened cheaper than those of any other state for the reason that your lands are equally productive, and the cash per acre is, on an average, not more than one-fourth the cost in other grain-growing and cattle-feeding states. The cost of transportation from the cooling rooms of a dressed beef plant at Velasco to the seaports of Europe, is much less than the cost by rail, and ship from Chicago to the same foreign ports.

Then the saving to Texas cattle growers by reason of the establishment of refrigerating plants at Velasco would be a net gain of the cost of transportation to Chicago, supplemented by the saving of a large percentage of the shrinkage incident to the long haul by rail. On fat cattle a conservative estimate would be six dollars per head. The census gives you over seven million cattle. The saving, then, in round numbers to the state, is forty-two million dollars.

This, however, is but a small part of the benefit to flow from the inauguration of dressed-beef slaughter at Velasco. The demand will be for fat cat-

tle, and this will stimulate production in this line until the improvement in weight and quality will over balance by far the benefits above mentioned.

I understand the stockmen of the state have been invited to visit Velasco on March 10 for the purpose of looking into the matter of establishing refrigerating works at that point, and I trust the invitation will be accepted. Such a monument, backed by money and guided by intelligence, means the cutting of all the chains now fettering the cattle industry of the Southwest, and the placing of your stock raisers on a plane of prosperity as much higher than that occupied by the cattle growers of old corn producing states as are land values in the latter named states higher than those in Texas.

With an open road to all nations over the common highway that stretches from Velasco's docks to every port on earth, there is no apparent reason why Texas should not take advantage of the situation as it now opens to her, and rush to the front where nature intended her to be.

Go down to Velasco on the 10th and verify these statements.

A New Shrub for Everybody.

Buffalo Berry—Shepardia Argentia—a most remarkable shrub, found in the lava beds of the Dakotas, on the bank of the Missouri, and in the mountains of the Rockies; is remarkable in many respects; it is as hardy as oak and as long-lived as the cedar; it attains the height of from 8 to 15 feet, and can be cultivated with success everywhere; no shrub exceeds it in beauty; in the early spring its fragrant blossoms appear literally hiding the foliage in their blooming glory; then comes the fruit, in the shape of great clusters of berries, similar to the currant in appearance, but borne so profusely that a single plant often holds three bushels. The fruit is delicious, and makes excellent pies, jellies and preserves, but the most remarkable part is, that, as soon as frost appears, it changes the flavor of the berry to the richness and quality of the best cranberry. The fruit remains on all winter, and can be gathered at any time when you wish cranberry sauce and pies. We are sure that the Buffalo Berry and the Juneberry will be hailed with delight by all lovers of small fruits. By mail, each, 30c. 2 for 50c; 6 for \$1.

The above is a clipping from John A. Salzer Seed Co's. catalogue, La Crosse, Wis., and can be obtained from them.

American Live Stock Commission Company.

A press telegram dated Kansas City February 8th, says: It is reported on good authority that the directors of the American Live Stock association, which has an organization at all the principal cattle markets of the country, is about to dissolve its present organization for the purpose of re-organization on a new basis and thereby get rid of several troublesome stockholders who are opposed to the interests of the American in the recent legal battles with live stock exchanges of the country.

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.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dying by Wholesale.

The Tucson, Arizona, Citizen says: "A gentleman recently in this city from New Mexico stated to a Citizen reporter that the cattlemen in Arizona were fortunate in comparison with those of Northern Mexico. In the latter territory feed was more scarce than here, and to make matters ten-fold worse, the ground is covered with snow to a depth of six to ten inches, which utterly precludes cattle reaching the little feed there is, and the results is that they are dying by wholesale.

The Country Saved.

Since our last issue the most general rains for several seasons have fallen in all sections of Arizona, and consequently encouraging reports on range conditions everywhere are being received and cattlemen looking forward for that brighter day which is now sure to come. The rains in our section were followed by warm, pleasant weather until yesterday, when the temperature dropped several degrees, followed by raw winds and rain, but from the lateness of the season will be of short duration, and on the reappearance of warm weather, the grass and herbs, which already have made their appearance on the hillsides, will assume a rapid growth, affording the cattle a bounteous feed. "The mountains have been likewise covered with snow during the week, which, taken together with the vast amount of water absorbed by the thirsty earth, will furnish a water supply sufficient for all needs. A cattleman said on Tuesday, since when we have had more rain, that cattle would do nicely for a year to come, were we to have no more rain. Cattle values have already advanced, and the future bids fair to be brighter than for some time past, regardless of small losses experienced in some sections.—Southern Stockmen, Wilcox, Arizona.

Director's Meeting.

The directors of the Texas Live Stock association after the adjournment of the association held a meeting in the parlors of the Driskill hotel and organized by the election of D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, president; Jno. T. Lytle of San Antonio, vice-president; Geo. B. Loving, Fort Worth, secretary; H. H. Halsell, Decatur, treasurer.

The board appointed several important committees, and transacted much important business, after which they adjourned to meet in Fort Worth on March 8th, next.

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds of live stock and farm news.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System), T. & N. O. R. R. CO.

G. H. & S. A. RY., N. Y., T. & M. AND G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

—FAST FREIGHT LINE.—

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

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

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

M. E. BALLARD & CO., General - Produce - Commission

MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS. 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. Send for our daily bulletin.

J. C. CROWDUS. E. S. BROOKS, Special Partner

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets,

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

DR. M. ELLEN KELLER

Physician and Surgeon.

Gives special attention to all diseases peculiar to Women.

Office and residence 611 West Fifth street. Telephone 224.

FOR MEN ONLY!

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 BRIF MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Established 1881.

SEND YOUR OLD HATS TO

CHARLES MAGERSTADT,

THE WELL KNOWN HATTER.

33 SOLEDAD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Hats cleaned, dyed and finished with finest trimmings and sweat proof sweat bands. Returned as good as new. Stockmen's trade solicited. Charges the lowest. Give me a trial.

PROPOSALS

For permits for grazing on the Ponca, Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma Territory, United States Indian Service, Ponca Agency, Oklahoma Territory.

Telegraphic Address, Ponca Station, February 15, 1892.

Sealed proposals for permits to graze cattle (not horses, sheep or hogs) upon unoccupied portions of the Ponca, Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma Territory, endorsed, proposals for cattle grazing permits, addressed U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca Agency, Oklahoma Territory, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, March 7, 1892.

The portion of the reservations upon which grazing will be permitted has been divided into six separate ranges, full description of, and estimated number of acres in each, upon which grazing will be permitted, with all other necessary information, including prescribed form of permit agreement, or lease, and the amount of bond required for fulfillment of contract, will be furnished upon application to this office.

Sealed proposals must state the price per acre per annum, and the total amount per annum for each of said ranges and also the maximum number of cattle proposed to be grazed thereon at any one time. Proposals must be submitted for grazing permits or leases for one year from April 1st, 1892.

Everything being satisfactory, it is proposed to award these permits to the high bidder proposing to pay the highest price for each range but the right is reserved to reject any and all proposals and no permits or leases will be issued thereunder except upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some U. S. Depository or Solvent National Bank in the vicinity of the bidder's place of business, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to properly execute the agreement for lease for grazing privileges, and execute a suitable bond for the faithful performance of his part of the contract, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. DAVIS, J. M. WOOD, U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca, Oklahoma, Ter'y.

AGRICULTURAL.

The difference between a sharp plow and a dull one may not appear very important, but it may make the difference in labor of three horses compared with two. When the implements are in proper order less power is required. Plowing will begin this month all over Colorado.

The farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value. With this fact uppermost as it should be farm work becomes a labor of love—something more than a dollar and cent struggle. Farm life should be the happiest existence in the world, and the pleasant impressions of the dear old homestead should be made so deep that they will always be remembered.

The poor man who buys a large ranch with borrowed capital and gives a mortgage on the place, being the helpless victim of extortionate money lenders whose interest must come whether crops are made or not, and with high taxes, heavy expenses and a few unfavorable seasons, in a large majority of cases fails, and the farm with the improvements for years goes into the hands of the mortgage holder. The fact is the poor farmer, like the poor merchant, should begin on a small scale and build up gradually.

If it pays a country to raise its own supplies and manufacture its own goods, even when they could be bought more cheaply abroad, it certainly pays an individual to be equally independent. The reason in either case is in providing against those contingencies which upset the theory that can be worked on paper. A farmer may sit down and figure that he can make more money by putting an acre in cotton and buying the meat and bred to make it with than by lessening his acreage in cotton and devoting some of his time and labor to making the meat and bread at home, by somehow he finds in practice that it does not do it.

Small farms usually pay best because as a rule the small leaks are stopped on them better. On large farms these small leaks (some not so very small, either) are usually considered not of much consequence, but when we come to put them together we find a large hole in our profit. Let any one think over this and he will find leaks enough to surprise him. We shall find that farmers who are crying "farming don't pay" either have not the means, or the ability, or maybe lack both, but by far the most are trying to spread too much. We shall also find that, almost without exception, where a farmer has sufficient means and ability for his business, even if he is working but one acre, farming not only does pay, but pays better than almost any other business requiring no more means.

It is time to look for the help that will be needed next summer. Engage them early, and if they are known to be good, faithful men, do not try to drive too hard a bargain with them. A dollar or so on a month's wages is not much, and cheap help can easily waste

or lose much more than that for their employers by a little carelessness, neglect or ignorance. Usually the best help is obtained by beginning early, and by putting them at work early. If the spring work is begun early and everything is made ready beforehand, it seems to be easy to keep well up with the work, if too much is not planned, while a late start makes hard and discouraging work. It is a stern chase all of the time. There is upon nearly every farm much work that can be done while waiting for the ground to settle so as to be suitable for plowing, and if there is help to do it then it will be better than leaving it to be done later in the season. The mending of walls, fences and gates are among such work, and the clearing of the stones from the meadows, and perhaps the digging out of stones or rocks that are known to be in the way of the plow, are among the things that should suggest themselves to every farmer.

Always.

Always believe in farming so long as it pays.

Always blanket the warm horse standing in the wind.

Always milk the cows regularly, kindly, and with dispatch.

Always count your chickens after the period of incubation is passed.

Always think twice before the boy is set to a task you would not do yourself.

Always prepare for the spring work during the comparative leisure of winter.

Always clean the mud from your horses, when you get home, and rub them dry.

Always go to the barns at night, just before going to bed, to see that the stock is all right.

Always keep the fences and gates in order, and have a supply of posts ready in the shops.

Always keep posted about the work of the month, and read the agricultural papers, not forgetting the advertisements of implements and seeds.

Corn Culture.

The writer, though not an old man, can remember when farmers thought deep and frequent plowing was the only method of cultivating corn that would insure a good crop. Experience of farmers and actual tests made at the experiment stations have proven the fallacy of this method, yet there are many farmers in Texas who hang tenaciously on to this and other old time ideas and ways, that should have been discarded long ago.

In preparing land for the corn crop it should be well and deeply broken. This deep plowing should not be done in the fall but as short time before planting as possible. The reason for not breaking late in fall and early winter, as is thought best in colder climates, is that we have but little snow to cover and protect the land; seldom have a hard freeze, but our winters are usually wet, and where lands have been deeply broken in the fall much of the fertilizing qualities in the land are liable to be leached out. Land well and deeply broken in the spring will remain sufficiently loose for the roots to make their way through the soil in search of plant food.

On this subject an old and successful corn planter says: "I never work my land when wet nor stop the cultivation on account of a drouth. I give my corn a good hoeing when about shoulder high. I do not allow my cultivating tools to run deeper at any time than

from one to one and a half inches and set them so as to throw as little dirt as possible. My reason for this mode of cultivation is that I do not now believe in the theory of root pruning, but do believe in the theory of mulching the roots with mellow earth, and level cultivation."

Corn a short-lived plant, coming to maturity from four to six months after planting, and it, like every other plant, lives off of the mother grain until it has sent out roots to gather food from the earth. If these roots are cut, even when the corn is quite young, the plant is certainly injured. An examination will develop the fact that a great many stalks not more than 6 or 8 inches high have roots extending far out between the rows. Deep plowing necessarily cuts and breaks these roots. If the season is a good one the injury done may not be perceptible, but if the season should be dry the injury will be irreparable. The fact is, it is injurious at any and all times. To keep from cutting these roots the cultivation must necessarily be shallow, and the shallow cultivation is beneficial in another important particular. In the process of evaporation, the moisture will always rise to the bottom of the broken soil and no higher; you will find even in dry weather, by scraping off the fresh broken soil in the morning, the ground moist; hence, the necessity for breaking the ground as soon as it has time to settle back to its normal condition, and the shallow breaking will stop the moisture around the feeding roots.

Corn should be cultivated level so as to keep the roots their full length, about the same depth in the ground. If the dirt is thrown to the stalk, forming a bed with deep water furrow, these lateral roots would be very near the surface under the water furrow, and the concentration of the sun's rays in this narrow deep furrow dries the roots, so as to make them useless as feeders beyond this point.

If the readers of the JOURNAL who are still following out and practicing the old idea of deep cultivation will give a bove suggestions a fair trial, they will continue to observe them in future. No sensible man, who expects to make farming a success, will have plans that he will not change under any circumstances, but he will be governed by what, in his judgment, will be the best, all things considered.

Progress in Corn Culture and Use.

C. S. Plumb of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment station, gives in the February number of the American Agriculturist, a very interesting review of the progress made in Indian corn culture and use for the past fifty years. The review is too lengthy to admit of reproducing in full, the following concluding paragraphs will be found both instructive and interesting:

The methods of cultivation have been changed greatly since 1860. The fields are more thoroughly cultivated. Hilling is no longer practiced by progressive farmers. In the West, listing is now receiving attention. After much research, feeding experiments and chemical analyses have seemed to demonstrate that the old custom of growing corn fodder thickly broadcast or in close rows is not the best, but that kernels dropped a foot apart in drills, three and a half or four feet apart, produce the best fodder. Further, instead of cutting the fodder when the ear is just forming, it is now cut just in the glazing stage, especially if for silage. For ten years or so, root pruning of corn was advocated, but the mass of evidence at hand to-day indicates the desirability of shallow cultivation between the rows, for where the roots are mutilated the crop is diminished as a result.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.

The invention of new implements

has played an important part in the handling of the corn crop. By means of the gang plow, improved harrows, cultivators, planters, and drills, five acres may be planted to-day where but one could be handled in 1842. Twenty-five years ago gang plows and self-seeding drills were not employed in American corn culture. To-day, were it not for these tools the vast corn fields of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska would be enormously reduced. Had not the improvements of the past twenty years been made in agricultural machinery, we should not now be able to supply our own demands for Indian corn. The corn drill is a comparatively recent invention. A corn husker is not yet a success. The corn harvester is a new invention, a machine modeled after the reaper, which, in future, must largely assist in handling the fodder. The old-fashioned, vertical, knife fodder-cutter, worked by a lever, has given way to the modern cutter, propelled by arm and drive wheel, or by steam, which accomplishes wonders compared with the machine of yore. Could we follow step by step the improvements of fifty years in handling and harvesting maize, we should find it to be a wonderful progression, a great conserving of strength, a striking illustration of the developments of Yankee ingenuity in agricultural economy.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The geographical distribution of Indian corn has undergone a change to a certain degree during the past half century. Considering the relative positions held by the ten great corn growing states we find them as follows. It is to be noted that the growth of population has materially influenced the relative standing and consequently, the geographical location of the largest corn growing states:

1849	1 Ohio, 2 Kentucky, 3 Illinois, 4 Indiana, 5 Tennessee, 6 Missouri, 7 Virginia, 8 Georgia, 9 Alabama, 10 N. Carolina.
1859	1 Illinois, 2 Ohio, 3 Missouri, 4 Indiana, 5 Kentucky, 6 Tennessee, 7 Virginia, 8 Alabama, 9 Georgia.
1869	1 Illinois, 2 Iowa, 3 Ohio, 4 Missouri, 5 Indiana, 6 Kentucky, 7 Tennessee, 8 Pennsylvania, 9 Texas, 10 N. Carolina.
1879	1 Illinois, 2 Iowa, 3 Missouri, 4 Indiana, 5 Ohio, 6 Kansas, 7 Nebraska, 8 Kentucky, 9 Tennessee, 10 Pennsylvania.
1889	1 Iowa, 2 Illinois, 3 Missouri, 4 Indiana, 5 Tennessee, 6 Ohio, 7 Texas, 8 Kentucky, 9 Nebraska, 10 Kansas.

After 1859 Virginia and Alabama are dropped from the list, and Tennessee, which stood fifth in 1849, drops to the ninth place in 1879, but comes back again to the fifth place in 1889. While Ohio was first in the beginning, she stands sixth in 1889.

America is the home of the corn plant, and it thrives in perfection along the line of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska. A hardier, quicker growing plant must be grown north of these states, where the season is short, frosts occurring late in the spring and early in the fall. The development of new, quick-growing varieties has made the possibilities of corn-growing in these more Northern states greater at the present than at any other time in their history.

In conclusion, through the sequence of progress, maize is grown in greater variety; is used as food more extensively and variably; is grown and harvested more economically at the present than at any other time in the history of the plant.

STOCK FARMING.

Make the farm take care of the stock. The stock will take care of you.

It is an old axiom that he is farthest from market who has nothing to sell. Less grumbling about poor markets and more attention paid to growing something to sell in them would help farmers out immensely.

Bermuda grass is one of the surest and best feed that can be grown in Texas, either for summer grazing or for hay; stock farmers whose pastures are small, will find it profitable to sow or plant Bermuda.

Alfalfa, one of the best feeds for live stock known to the western country, either for pasturing or for hay, can be successfully grown on most of the rich bottoms and valleys of Texas. If our stock farmers would grow alfalfa, they would find it very satisfactory feed.

Every farmer should begin with at least a few live stock, gradually increasing the number until the capacity of the farm has been reached, but under no circumstances should a farmer undertake to keep more stock than he can properly and comfortably care for the year round.

A few well bred and well cared for live stock will pay on any farm. But it is the worst sort of economy to try to raise live stock without hay, prepared with plenty of feed and shelter to carry them through the winter. No farmer, however, can make money by feeding, sheltering and caring for a list of scrubs.

Coarse food of every sort, such as straw and corn fodder, should have an important place in the economical management of every live stock farm. They will make the basis of a feeding ration for a much larger quantity of stock than could be kept without their aid, and it will usually pay to keep stock enough to wholly consume them, even if grain must be bought to supplement them. Their full feeding value will thus be obtained.

The Scrub.

We abuse and revile the scrub on every opportune occasion, and the scrubber the scrub may be, the meaner the treatment we bestow upon it. Miserable scrub!

And yet who made the "scrub?" If it were not for man's negligence and inhumanity to his animal possessions—there might not be any "scrub" stock in our country. A choice selection of sires and dams, good feeding and housing and good treatment generally, would in time breed up the quality of the scrub herd to one of first-class merit. Neglect and vicious breeding and management makes the scrub. Bad treatment will in time transform the choicest herds of thoroughbreds into the most inferior grades of live stock. The scrub is a living example, a monumental reminder of misjudgment, indifference, neglect, lack of intelligence or intelligence unutilized; shiftlessness non-appreciation of the rules that underlie civilized, progressive and economic stock breeding. The scrub is but the miserable result of the owner's and breeder's misused advantages and opportunities, illustrated as a living example in the flesh to remind the world of his folly.—[Ex.]

Improvement in Thoroughbreds.

The improvement in the thoroughbred herds and flocks of the country is as marked as that of the common stock. The intelligence and skill of breeders who make the subject a study, are constantly at work applying the laws of heredity to still perfect and develop in profitable directions, and the best specimens of their chosen breeds of stock, and at no time in the history of the fine stock business have such rapid improvements been made as are noticeable at the present time. This is one of the progressive occupations of man. As the profitable qualities are developed and brought out by the scientific breeder, they are taken up by a successor and moulded into an improved type of animal, which clearly shows that there is no limit to this improvement. It is not alone found in one or two particular lines or breeds of stock, but it is so all along the list of farm and domestic animals.

The speed of the trotting horse cannot be checked; it is narrowing down on time—limits have been repeatedly passed. The strength and power of the draft horse have passed through the same history. The weight and quality of the meat producing animals are moving along with the same marvelous certainty. Where can you mark the limit to the weight of the fleece, quality and length of staple of the wool-producing sheep? The skilled breeder has figured out what is necessary to produce these qualities, and they are advanced by his directions just as certainly as the fulfillment of the law that like begets like.

The improved animal of to-day is far superior to his ancestors of ten years ago, and the same degree of improvement may be looked for at the end of the next decade. There is no indication that a degree of excellence has been attained that will satisfy the ambition of man. The fine stock business is now in a highly promising condition for still greater improvement.—[Ex.]

Why Breed Mongrels.

It seems strange that in this progressive age there should still be found persons who will persist in breeding mongrel stock. Why they do so is a wonder, because, unless they are light-headed, they must know that the cost of breeding and feeding thoroughbred stock is no greater than the cost of breeding and feeding mongrel stock, and that the profits derived from the former are infinitely greater than those derived from the latter.

True, the first cost of thoroughbred stock is an item which must be considered, and we can well understand why a farmer may not care to risk a hundred dollars on a thoroughbred cow when he can buy for forty dollars a cow which he thinks will be quite as useful to him, and sooner or later the farmer will see his mistake.

Bloods tells in every case, and preference is always given to thoroughbred animals. In the markets of the world well-bred horses, oxen, pigs, sheep and poultry fetch prices incomparably higher than are obtained for animals not well-bred, and not only because they are in every way more serviceable than animals of a common breed.

Such being the case, why in the name of common sense do live-stock keepers persist in keeping mongrel stock? We would like to get a satisfactory answer to this question, but we do we must remain convinced that the men who maintain such stock are not only blind to their own interests, but are also doing a serious injury to the cause of whose aim it is to improve the breeds of our domestic animals.—The National Provisioner.

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds of live stock and farm news.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, J. J. Hemmingway, secretary, for the week ending February 2, 1892:

BULLS.
Cliff Pogis, 28140—J. D. Gray & Co. to J. W. Brice, Quanah.
Fair Fawn of Brushy, 29171—S. L. Burnap to B. W. Bullock, Georgetown.
COWS AND HEIFERS.
Burford's Fancy, 64703—J. W. White to C. W. Tandy, San Antonio.
Caroline Lambert, 63565—W. B. Montgomery to Mrs. S. E. McFadden, Meridian.
Carrie Zelle, 70096—O. S. Holcomb to D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Georgetown.
Eugenie Ash of Brushy, 75179—S. I. Burnap to Mrs. M. J. Hamilton, Austin.
Lily Maybelle, 7097—O. S. Holcomb to D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Georgetown.
Madame of St. Lambert, 67284—Terrell & Harris to G. Brundrett, Dallas.

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down all as worthless because one is unworthy. As if there were no notes in sunbeams! Or comets among stars! Or cataracts in peaceful rivers! Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless? Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs? It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nerve. And here's the proof—Try one or both: If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., and you get you money back again.

Read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Pears' Soap

Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



The world's a stage, and men and women are but actors. But how can one act well his part if he suffers from dyspepsia?

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cause the great play to go on smoothly. Will cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Impaired Digestion, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc. Of all druggists, at 25c. a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. [48]



-A. ZABEL,-

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

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

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.

Ed W. Rannells of Midland, manager of the Nelse Morris ranch, was in the city Sunday.

James M. Daugherty, the hustling cattleman of Abilene, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

T. C. Halleran, one of Tarrant county's heavy cattle feeders, was in the city Wednesday. He says his cattle are doing well.

Sam Cutbirth of Belle Plain was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route the Indian Territory where he is wintering a herd of steers.

Jesse H. Presnall, a prominent cattle dealer and ranchman of San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, enroute to the Big Indian Territory.

L. Hearn of Belle Plain was in the city Thursday. He reports cattle in Callahan county as in fairly good shape. The loss so far has been very light.

Tom Martin, a well-known cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth on Tuesday, returning from the Indian Territory where he closed a deal for a large pasture.

J. L. Pennington, the popular live stock agent of the G. C. & F., returned from a trip over his line a few days ago and may now be found at his office, up to his ears in business.

T. J. Allen, the gentlemanly and well known travelling agent of the Kansas City Stock yards was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Allen, as well as the yards he represents, is too well known in Texas to need any commendation at the hands of the JOURNAL.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur will make an excellent director and treasurer of the Texas Live Stock association; it was a wise selection on the part of the association, and a well-merited compliment to a deserving and progressive young man.

P. C. O'Loughlin, who efficiently represented Stephens county in the Austin convention, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. O'Loughlin is a thorough, practical stockman, and as such is an enthusiastic supporter of all praise worthy movements.

Nelson Morris goes to California in his private car for a pleasure trip of six months. There are a good many men here not so very old who can remember when Mr. Morris started business here with not more than enough capital to buy one or two animals at a time.

Capt. James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton has withdrawn from the race for mayor of Fort Worth. He concluded that his duties as general agent of the Alton would not admit of his assuming the duties of the chief executive office of a great city like Fort Worth. He had the office grabbed if he had not flew the track.

Capt. J. F. Shepherd, who, as every body knows, represents the old reliable National Stock yards of East St. Louis, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Capt. Shepherd was en route to Southern Texas, where he will look over the shipping interests of that part of the state. Cap. as a little disfigured but always gets there just the same.

Col. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown was unanimously elected president of the Texas Live Stock association, a better selection could not possibly have been made in the entire state. Col. Snyder is well and favorably known to the stockmen of all Texas. He has the advantage of a life-time experience in the stock business, and will prove a useful and hard working official.

Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn of Albuquerque, N. M., the accomodating live stock agent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, stopped off Saturday and Sunday in Fort Worth on his return from the Austin convention. The major is one of the best and most favorably known men in the Southwest and is doing a splendid work for the road he represents.

E. Marron of Glendive, Montana, who is one of the leading ranchmen of his state, arrived in Fort Worth Wednesday morning. Mr. Marron has annually for several years been a heavy buyer of Texas two-year-old steers. He is now prepared to close a contract for several thousand head of two-year-old steers, provided same can be had at reasonable figures.

J. M. Holt, one of the solid cattlemen of Miles City, Montana, was in Fort Worth Saturday and left Sunday morning for Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Holt wants 6000 two-year-old steers for his Montana ranges, but claims that the prices asked by Texas ranchmen are greater than he can afford to pay, and are largely in excess of those asked by the Arizona ranchmen.

Maj. W. V. Johnson, of Colorado City spent several days in Fort Worth, this week. The major says while the loss has been light, it has been general and very evenly distributed throughout the country tributary to Colorado. He thinks with a continuation of the present mild and beautiful weather that the loss will not be heavy in any part of the country.

D. B. Gardner of this city, manager the Pitch Fork Cattle Co., has returned from the City of Washington where he went as one of the quarantine committee. He reports having made the best fight possible in the interest of the cattlemen who are wrongfully shut out by quarantine regulations, and thinks the work of the committee will yet result in much good.

L. Perry of Jefferson, Texas, in this issue of the JOURNAL, offers for sale a handsome bay stallion "bred in the purple." Any one having the improvement of their horse stock in view, and desiring only the best strains that the country has ever produced, will find it to their interest to communicate with Mr. Perry before purchasing. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

Capt. John T. Lytle of San Antonio, vice-president of the Texas Live Stock association, has for many years been prominently connected with both the cattle and sheep business of Southwest Texas. He is universally esteemed by all who know him, and enjoying as he does an extensive acquaintance, his friends are numbered by the thousand. Captain Lytle will prove a valuable acquisition to the newly organized live stock association.

Geo. G. Gray of the cattle ranching

-:-J. E. MITCHELL,-:-

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call.
307 Houston Street. Fort Worth, Texas.

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 R. DRUMM, Manager, 800 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. 340 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

firm of J. L. Gray & Co. and also of Gray Bros. at Midland, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Gray was returning from the Osage Nation, where he has recently leased pasture for several thousand cattle, which he will stock up from his Midland county ranches. Mr. Gray is one of West Texas' most thorough-going, energetic cattlemen, one who richly merits the success he is meeting.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Mercer was returning from Velsco. He favors the readers of the JOURNAL with his views of the deep water harbor in an interview published elsewhere. Mr. Mercer is not only one of the best posted newspaper men in the country, but is also an old-time marine navigator, consequently his ideas on matters of this kind are entitled to considerable weight.

V. S. Wardlaw, the popular and efficient secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Union Stock yards, met with a serious accident last Saturday. His buggy horse became frightened at a passing train near the stock yards, and, becoming unmanagable, threw Mr. Wardlaw from the buggy, inflicting a serious and possibly fatal wound on his head. Mr. Wardlaw is universally loved by all who know him. His many friends sincerely hope he may soon recover.

J. C. Loving, Jacksboro, secretary and treasury of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers association, publishes a call in this issue of the JOURNAL for the sixteenth annual meeting of the above named association. The association is called to meet in Fort Worth on the 8th day of March next. The executive committee, is asked to meet in this city on one day previous to the meeting of the convention. Mr. Loving urges all members and others interested in this meeting to attend.

T. T. D. Andrews, agent of the Home, Land and Cattle company, is spending a few days with his family and friends at his home in this city. Mr. Andrews was one of the committee of Texas cat-

tlemen who recently visited Washington City with the hope of inducing Secretary Rusk to lower his quarantine line. Mr. Andrews says the committee were courteously received and treated by the secretary, but did not accomplish their purposes. Mr. Rusk strongly recommends and seem to think that the only solution of this vexatious question is through a sanitary bureau, and that no time should be lost a creating such a bureau for this state.

Henry Tussler, one of the leading and most reliable ranchmen of Montana, is now in Fort Worth wanting several thousand young steers with which to restock his range. Mr. Tussler has for several years been securing his steers in Arizona and New Mexico. He seems to think that the high prices asked by Texas cattlemen will force him to again leave Texas and buy in the cheaper markets further west. The JOURNAL, however, hopes that he may be able to close contracts here within the next few days for all the cattle he may want. We cannot now afford to lose any of the few buyers that occasionally put in an appearance.

W. E. Skinner, the energetic, wide-awake representative of the South Omaha Union Stock yards, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. The South Omaha yards have done much within the past few years in building up a great live stock market at the above named place. In addition to large, commodious and well built yards, they have the advantage of having secured at these yards some of the largest packing and slaughtering establishments in the United States. Mr. Skinner says the Omaha packers want and must have at least 50,000 Texas cattle this year. Our Texas shippers might find it to their advantage to give the Omaha market a trial. If Mr. Skinner may be taken as a fair sample of those connected with that market, the JOURNAL can safely guarantee that every one visiting the South Omaha market will be fairly and well treated.

T. H. Jones of Vernon, who owns a fine herd of cattle in Greer county, was

(Continued on Page 14).

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A breeder who has developed many a colt winner says that youngsters, intended for stake engagements should never be given a let-up until they are retired for good. They should be kept on the move winter and summer. The plan pursued is that which athletics are forced to adopt, for should they knock off in the winter it takes them so much longer to get into form.

To those gentlemen who contend that a race horse should be kept in training the year around we would advise them to listen to what Green Morris, one of the best trainers America ever had, has to say on the subject, which is: "A horse is like a man. He's got to have rest. If you worked all the time and next day got a day off you'd get stale, wouldn't you? Some trainers follow the instructions of their employers to the letter, and train horses the year round. I own a string of horses, and I never will do that."

Owners should not get discouraged at the non-success of their youngsters on the track. Do not forget that the great Longfellow, winner of fourteen out of seventeen races in which he started, was distanced by Enquirer in the very first race he ever engaged in, and also that Luke Blackburn was a sore disappointment as a two-year-old, and the greatest three-year-old of his year. Don't race your youngster much, even if he is a cracker-jack. Remember the fate of Sensation, Tremont, El Rio Rey, Onondaga, Henlopen, Proctor Knot and many other "phenoms" who were raced too hard as two-year-olds.

Why is it that we have so many 2:30 horses and still more between 2:30 and 3:00, and yet such a shortage of good road horses? What becomes of the many young horses that are worked on the track until it is found that they will never trot fast? There certainly are hundreds of horses that can trot below 3:00 but cannot trot fast enough to campaign. Have they been knocked to pieces by some one who is a failure as a driver and trainer, so that they are not even good road horses? With the number of well bred horses that there is in the country, we should have more good road horses. There are plenty of well-bred, stylish colts produced in this country every year, and the question is, what becomes of them?

The ne'er-do-well man is he who plods along the weary way of life content with what he has and aspires to nothing higher. It has been urged for very many years past that success in stock breeding, no matter what the kind, depended very materially upon the employment of the better breeds and families. The top of the ladder of breeding is higher to-day than when that advice was first given, but those who occupy the exalted position are the men who are making the money. They are not all large breeders, for many a farmer owning a single brood mare stand well alongside with any in the character of her offspring. If only the best were used, and the large number of negative worth discarded, the average of the young stock would surely be raised. In the rapid increase of colts, there is to-day, still greater need for

urging that in the coming season the weeding process be applied as never before. The indifferent-bred mare, with no special virtues, should surely be set one side. The value of blood cannot, must not be ignored.

In breeding for fast horses many breeders overlook the important fact in about five out of every twelve horses a hereditary blemish will be found, and the evil results that arise from weakness are generally attributed to some poor old ancestor. Good blood lines are certainly essential, but a pedigree alone never did win a race, and we doubt if it ever will. A good sound stallion with a pedigree that contains the hard bottom strains that have stood the test of campaigning is, in our opinion, much preferable to the horse with a big family tree and a soft heart or other natural unsoundness. In making the above assertion, there are, of course, exceptions, as in many other things, but nevertheless it is a well-known fact among those who have traveled and seen that if a search-light were thrown upon several high-priced stallions their wonderful individuality would not seem so wonderful, even in the eyes of the merest tyro in the breeding business. Breeding has progressed rapidly, and intelligent mating rarely fails to produce an animal that can trot, and trot fast, but in the mad rush to secure speed the important subject of hereditary influences has been in many instances entirely overlooked.—[Breeder and Sportsman.

Buying Stallions.

If it is thought desirable to have a good draft stallion in the neighborhood, and there is no man who feels equal to the undertaking of owning him alone, by all means organize a joint stock company for the purpose of buying one. The desirability and practicability of the scheme should be discussed by the prospective club members, and by them alone. They can see conditions in their true light, can correctly estimate all the chances, and their conclusion will probably be justified by subsequent experience. But if such an organization is not thought of until some man brings some particular horse into the neighborhood and begins the work of forming a club for the express purpose of buying that particular horse the chances are largely in favor of subsequent disappointment and loss. The man has been selected for his ability to paint a rosy picture, to dissipate the doubts and misgivings that arise in the minds of men, and to make them consent to things that first impressions would reject. The man is often a high-priced attorney eloquently pleading the cause of an inferior, unsound horse in the interest of unreliable and unscrupulous owners. The danger of making a serious mistake under such circumstances is so great that the only safe course is to give the whole scheme a wide berth.

There are horses imported for the sole purpose of swindling men who can be influenced by an adroit tongue. Horses unsound, uncertain foal getters, of impure blood, or degenerate and unworthy descendants of illustrious parents are bought cheaply, supplied with a thing called a pedigree, which is often the most fraudulent factor in the whole scheme, and used with terrible effect in swindling the unsuspecting. Such horses, "with all their imperfections on their heads," are in nearly

every case sold for 25 to 50 per cent more than good, sound, pure-blooded and well-built ones could be bought for from importers of well-known reliability and honor. This fact aggravates the situation beyond measure, and adds enormously to the infamy of the crime.

The foregoing must not be construed as meaning that no honorable importers interest themselves in the promotion of organizations to buy stallions. Nearly all importers are more or less interested in such work, which is commendable when honorably done; but it is the business of the members of the organization, no matter who promotes, to see that a horse is purchased in a business-like way, that all the advantages of competition are utilized, and that the seller has a reputation for reliability and fair dealing, as well as a financial standing that makes his guarantee of some value. In short, the opportunities for swindling in this matter are many, and the temptation to swindle is great; on the other hand, it is very easy to avoid being swindled, and therefore but little sympathy is due the victims. We repeat our former advice: Make up the clubs yourselves, select a committee to visit the various studs of the breed it is decided to buy; select a horse of undoubted breeding and good individuality; put the transaction as nearly as possible on a cash basis, and the price and quality of the purchase will be satisfactory beyond reasonable doubt. Then, if care is taken to breed from mares of the right type, the investment will prove to be one of the most valuable one a neighborhood can make.—[Farm, Stock and Home.

Rearing Fine Horses.

A New England writer to the Horseman says:

"While I believe it to be a fact that the breeding and rearing of fine horses is now, and will continue to be, a profitable business if rightly conducted, yet it is no less a fact that it is a most unprofitable business if conducted in an unbusiness-like or short-sighted manner, and no branch of farming or stock breeding will make a man poor so quickly as will horse raising if carried on indiscriminately, carelessly and without a thought as to what the end will be."

To which the Farm, Stock and Home very correctly adds:

"And it may be added that one of the most common and fruitful causes of failure is the custom so many have fallen into of regarding the sire only and the dam not at all. A stallion will be selected that possesses all the qualities the breeder would like to rear, and he is accordingly used on such mares as are at hand, without any reference to their form, characteristics or type. The vast amount of undesirable grade draft horses now in the country is the legitimate fruit of inattention to the harmony that should exist between sire and dam. The prepotency that comes from years of persistent breeding in line, making what we call 'pure blood,' is a powerful as well as mysterious thing, but it is not powerful nor magical enough to reproduce itself in perfection unless aided by a proper conformation of the other party to the contract. The cases are rare indeed where satisfaction and profit have not resulted from crossing a good draft stallion on a native mare of similar type; but the cases are rare indeed where satisfaction and profit have resulted from crossing a good draft stallion on a mare of dissimilar or opposite type.

Mistake of Overloading.

An exchange very correctly says: "A very common and serious mistake made by shippers in sending their cattle to market is in overloading the cars. This will almost always result in one or more head being either crippled or

killed, if the journey is a long one, and the loss in this way will be much more than the cost of an extra car would have been. Even if none are crippled or killed, the whole shipment will arrive in bad condition and have to be sold at a lower figure than would have been the case otherwise. A man who has had experience in the shipment of cattle by rail should always be put in charge of the loading, and he should be instructed not to crowd, and to bed them comfortably. Only a man who has gone through with a shipment from one end of the route to the other can appreciate the difference, in money value, between a car load that has been handled properly and one that has gone under adverse conditions."

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.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards
J. T. SAUNDERS,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no sa.ve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

SWINE.

The fact that pigs are fed with milk and salty dishwater from the kitchen does not make water unnecessary for them. Often it makes it more necessary, as the dishwater is generally brackish enough to inflame rather than slake thirst. An animal tormented by lack of water not only cannot fatten, but is likely to become feverish and unhealthy. Try your pigs confined to a pen with a troughful of clear, and, if possible, slightly warm water, and you may be sure they will not drink more than is for their advantage. Often the increased thrift from giving plenty of cold water will do more to make pigs pay than anything else. What is equally important, it will make the pork more fit to eat.

I have discovered, says a correspondent of Farm, Stock and Home, that young pigs may be fed too much. Even sweet milk will cause scours if fed too freely. But the remedy is simple and easily applied. A smaller feed of milk, with a little powdered charcoal in it, and a feed of dry oats (no danger of their eating too many of them) will stop it quick enough. The same correspondent adds: We see the following bit of advice, or something like it, very often in the papers: "No matter how much milk and slop you have, give the hogs plenty of water." Now I must confess that a very little water is plenty with me, as I never had any hogs that would drink it if they had plenty of milk or other slop, either sweet or sour.

A cold sow may be said to be always hungry. First and all the time, give her the comforts of good shelter and bedding, next, that she may truly enjoy these, she should be well fed. A well-fed brood sow is not one that has all the corn, or any other single food, that she will eat. Like her owner, she will tire of corn, if fed whole ground, steamed, soaked, or mushed. Corn will not be injurious if used as a part of the feed; it will assist in keeping up the animal heat better than food rich in albuminoids. But the greater part of a sow's food should be of a bulky nature. If she can have the range of a pasture field or woodland she will gather much of this coarser food that the system craves. If she cannot have these, the owner should supply them or their equivalent. The advantage, in gathering these in the pasture or woodland is the exercise obtained—what the sow must have to maintain perfect health. Another point, these natural foods gathered by the sow from the fields and woods produce a greater growth and a better developed system than the farmer can secure by feeding compounds that he may arrange.

For a week or two before farrowing a sow should be kept by herself, else others will root her around when she is so heavy, and it may result in some injury to herself or her pigs. Give her a clean, dry and warm pen, where the pigs will not get chilled through, or frozen if they come in the night, or while no one is near. For a bed nothing is equal to cut straw, hay or stalks. Leaves are also excellent, but upcut straw or stalks should be avoided, as the young pigs are quite liable to be-

come entangled in it and not to find the dam. The sow must be kept quiet, with nothing to annoy her, especially while she is farrowing. When she has come through all right give her two or three quarts of warm milk or water, in which is a little feed. Avoid giving cold water or feed, and do not expose her in any way to the cold air. If the pigs are found chilled, they may often be revived by putting them in a tub of water as warm as a person can bear his hand in. See that they all have enough to eat, and keep the sow and pigs by themselves so that they may be fed extra. It will not pay to let either get thin and poor.

A Farmer's Experience.

A correspondent of the Mississippi Valley Farmer gives his experience raising hogs in a small way as follows: "I see the question often asked if it pays to raise hogs. If done properly I hold the idea that it pays. Hogs pay just to the number you can care for well. Last year I had six shoats which I bought in January and April, paying \$1 to \$1.75 apiece. I kept them in my lot all the time, never allowing them to go outside of it. I fed said hogs on slop and wasted corn, such as was not fit for horses to eat, and occasionally gave them sulphur and copperas in slops, also salt and wood ashes, and whenever lice made their appearance I would pour coal oil on, which will remove the lice. I think there are more diseases in hogs caused by lice than any other thing. I consider my meat did not cost me anything up to the time I commenced to fatten, when I fed about twenty bushels of good corn. My hogs were fat enough for pork all the time. My six shoats made me 1650 pounds of meat and my wife made 35 gallons pure white lards, which made a surplus for us, and she sold it readily for ten cents per pound. We have sold about eight dollars worth of lard, and I do not consider the raising or expense of making cost over ten dollars. Add the first cost of the pigs, nine dollars, total nineteen dollars. I sold 600 pounds of meat at seven cents, which left meat enough to do my own family, and we know what kind of meat we eat and what our biscuits are shortened with.

This year I have seven shoats that are fat enough for pork and will weigh 125 pounds now. I have a sow and eight pigs that run outside, and none of my hogs ever eat a sound ear of corn. But I do not allow any slop to be wasted and I utilize all of the waste vegetables, apples, etc. Every farmer that raises his corn has waste corn, such as rat-eaten nubbins, rotten corn, etc., that a horse should not have, that can be fed to good advantage to the hogs."

Will It Pay to Raise Hogs?

Texas farmers are being strongly urged to "plant hogs." The newspapers, the packing houses and the public generally are loud in their advocacy of less cotton and more hogs. Even the oily tongued politician, while slobbering over the horny-handed voter, finds this theory a popular one with which to catch voters. But notwithstanding all this outspoken demand, and apparently unanswerable argument in favor of more hogs, yet the Texas farmer, as a rule, continues to follow out his old plans and methods. He leaves the hog off of his program and continues to buy his bacon and lard from his merchant. This hog question is an important one to all Texas especially is it important to the farmer and the packer. If the packing houses we already have are to continue to

draw their supplies from Kansas, then we want no more packing establishments. If hogs cannot be produced in Texas at a profit, then farmers must content themselves to buy their hog meat and lard from their merchants. But, if our Texas farmers can profitably raise hogs either for home consumption or for sale to the packers, or both, they will of course, as soon as the fact is demonstrated, begin to turn more attention to this heretofore neglected business. The JOURNAL is naturally disposed to favor hog raising on an extensive scale, at the same time it very much doubts if Texas farmers can successfully compete in producing pork with those of Kansas, Missouri and other corn producing states. In the last named states the corn yield is large and almost a certainty, and can as a rule, be fed to hogs at a profit. In Texas the yield is comparatively light and in a measure uncertain, and usually commands figures in excess of those at which corn can be profitably fed to hogs. The near future may change the present status of affairs. Better seasons, improved methods of planting, cultivating and gathering the corn crop in this state may reduce the cost of production to where it can be advantageously fed to hogs. But under existing circumstances the JOURNAL is clearly of the opinion that Texas is not correctly speaking, a "hog and corn" state." This opinion is arrived at by using as a basis the generally accepted idea that pork can only be successfully produced with corn, and is not by any means intended to convey the idea that hogs, at least in limited numbers, cannot be profitably grown in this state.

While believing that Texas is not at this time a successful hog and corn state, yet, the JOURNAL believes that Texas farmers can substitute other feeds for corn, and in this way, not only grow enough hogs profitably to satisfy home demands, but can turn off each year a few surplus hogs to good advantage to our local packing institutions. Beets, turnips, pumpkins, sorghum alfalfa and various kinds of feed that can be grown in abundance and with reasonable certainty, can be substituted for corn, excepting, perhaps, a few weeks of finishing up, when a good ration of corn should be given. There is always waste feed enough on each farm to fatten hogs enough for home consumption, and by the addition of a good supply of some such feeds as above named, every farmer in Texas ought, with the use of but little corn, to be able to have at least a few good fat hogs to sell to the packing companies every summer.

Every farmer in the state should make an effort to raise hogs. They should begin in a small way first and increase the number as the profits in the business and the surrounding circumstances justify. If they will abandon the idea of depending solely on corn and substitute other and cheaper feeds that are surer growth and better adapted to our soil and climate, Texas may and will soon become a great hog producing state.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

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

Real Estate for Cattle.

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.

GOLDEN COTTOLENE

From

Eliza R. Parker,
of Bedford, Ky.

Author of *Economical Housekeeping*, Editor of the Department of Practical Housekeeping in the *LADIES' HOME COMPANION*, &c., &c.

To N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.

"I am satisfied that Cottolene is a perfect substitute for lard, and is very superior to it for all cooking purposes. Biscuits made from it are much lighter; pie-crust more delicate and not so greasy as that made from lard. Oysters, Croquettes, &c., fried in it reach the perfection which cooks desire to have them—brown and dry, and free from grease. Cottolene can be used in fine cakes instead of butter where lard would injure their flavor. I think Cottolene more healthful being so much less greasy and consequently more digestible.

Other testimonials to the same effect come from all the most celebrated writers and the highest authorities upon cooking, for example:

Marion Harland,
Catharine Owen,
Christine Terhune Herriok,
Emma P. Ewing,
Mrs. S. T. Rorer,
Mrs. F. A. Benson
Amy Barnes,
Margaret Wister.

For further information, address
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
Ask your grocer | Sole Manufacturers,
for Cottolene. | ST. LOUIS, MO.



The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth..... 8:30 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis..... 9:15 a. m.

Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART,
General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

R. M. CARTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth,
W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines of Texas, Tyler, Tex.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN,

Manager.

PERSONAL MENTION.

(Continued from Page 10).

in the city yesterday. Mr. Jones says his cattle are coming through the winter in good shape, and that the loss will be very light.

W. E. Cobb, the Wichita Falls cattleman, was in the city Thursday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was in the city Tuesday. Ed wants to buy a big string of good cheap cows.

C. L. Ware of Henrietta, the modest, timid and unassuming but, withal popular live stock agent of the F. W. & D. C., was in Fort Worth yesterday, talking the Panhandle route.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo recently sold to J. E. Campbell of the Indian Territory 1850 steers, aged from three to five years old, at \$16 per head. These steers will be shipped soon to Alluwe, Ind. Ter.

W. H. Doss, manager of the Day Land and Cattle company of Coleman, has leased pasturage in the Indian Territory from J. M. Daugherty and will in a short time ship to the last named place several thousand cattle.

Tobe Johnson, who has recently opened a live stock commission office at the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, is doing a great business and will no doubt make a very successful live stock commission merchant.

E. Coggshall of Miles City, Mont., one of the old reliable pioneer cattlemen of that state is in Fort Worth. Mr. Coggshall wants young steers with which to stock his Montana ranch. Those having such cattle for sale should correspond with or wire him, care Pickwick hotel. He will buy several thousand if prices are right.

Capt. E. B. Overstreet of the well-known and popular live stock commission firm of Stewart & Overstreet of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, was in Fort Sunday. Capt. Overstreet was returning from a business trip to Coleman, Texas. He reports cattle as very thin in that locality and says, as a rule, they are not in his judgment strong enough to bear shipment to the Indian Territory, but several stockmen are arranging to make the venture.

Dr. C. W. Parker of Nashville, Tenn., whose efforts in behalf of suffering humanity have met with unvarying success, and who is the well-known author of the "Book of Life," offers through the columns of the JOURNAL, without money and without price, a copy of his book. Those suffering from the ills that the flesh is heir to, will find in it much to ameliorate their condition, if they will only elect to profit by the information it contains. See his advertisement in another column, and write for one of his books.

R. E. McAnulty of this city, one of the old, reliable, pioneer cattlemen, is now president and general manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock agency of this city. Geo. B. Loving, the former manager, continues his connection with the company, but in future will occupy the position of secretary and assistant to Mr. McAnulty. Both these gentlemen are too well known to the stockmen of

Texas to require any commendation from the JOURNAL. They ought, and no doubt will, make a strong team. Those wishing to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock will do well to call on or correspond with this company.

Diseased Meat.

Judging from the reports received during the past week there must be considerable profit in handling diseased or spoiled meat. If there is not we fail to see why any sane person should systematically run the risk of being fined heavily and of having his noxious stock seized and condemned.

In Cannon Fall, Minn., a butcher named Hughes has just been fined \$25 for selling diseased meat. He had bought a steer with a lumpy jaw and was foolish enough to offer the meat for sale. The village authorities protested and promptly caused the offender's arrest.

Even the city of Brotherly Love seems to be afflicted with vendors of diseased meat. Two men were indicted there the other day for selling unwholesome pork, while a third was indicted for selling monkey veal.

Within the past fortnight 12,000 pounds of beef have been seized by the health officials at San Francisco and have been condemned as unfit for food. The beef, it appears, had been shipped from Point Keyes, and its unsavory condition was accounted for on the theory that it had been packed as soon as killed. But why such waste if the animal was healthy?

Though horse-flesh sausages are not necessarily diseased, no amount of money could tempt us to eat the sausages which Adolph Shafer has been making in Bergen county, N. J. Shafer, it appears, has been making a comfortable living by selling horse-flesh sausages. As it is said that the horses only cost him a few cents each, his margin of profit was considerable. Unluckily for him the newspapers got wind of his novel enterprise and now it is rumored that the authorities will effectually prevent him from making any more horse-flesh sausages.

Many other similar instances of misdirected energy might be cited, but these will suffice to show how difficult it is to stop the sale of diseased meat and how necessary, therefore, it is for our health officials to be eternally vigilant.—National Provisioner.

Weak Stomach strengthened by Beecham's Pills.

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.

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., F. W. & R. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

R. E. McANULTY, President.

GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary.

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, $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

CANTON ALL STEEL COTTON and CORN PLANTER

The most complete Planter made. Constructed entirely of Steel, except handles. No breakage; will last for years. Power derived by a substantial **TUMBLING ROD**. No chain to wear out and gather trash. **POSITIVE FORCE FEED**, changed from Cotton to Corn in a few minutes. It is the neatest, strongest, best finished and most practical Planter on the market and is **FULLY GUARANTEED**. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Write us if he does not handle it. Full particulars in circular sent free to any address.

We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tri-cycle 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.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Be Happy While You Live, for
You Will Be A Long Time Dead
To Be Happy Buy a



DANDY STEEL MILL
AND A **Dandy Steel Tower.**
With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill Requires No Oil for Years, therefore
No More Climbing Towers
No More Tilting Towers
to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and **Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial**. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.
Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

STILL ON TOP!
SPOONER PAT. HORSE COLLAR.

All genuine have the following **TradeMark** stamped on the belly of each collar. **NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.**



ASK YOUR HARNESS MAKER FOR THEM.
J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

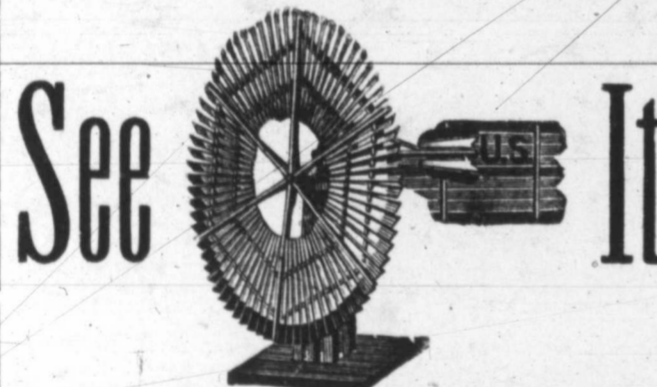
BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS FOR 8 cts.
Upon receipt of 8c. in stamps I will mail 10 different Pkgs. (my selection) of my choice Northern Grown Farm **SEEDS**
I am the largest grower of Farm Seeds in America—I make this my specialty. Cultivate 5,000 Acres. Wonderful Wickets, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Grasses, etc.
No more hard times if you plant them. Send 5c. for fine Seed Catalog with four colored plates, or Catalog and 10 Pkgs. Farm Seeds, 13c.
JOHN A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Hatch Chickens by Steam.
IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 5c. for illus. Catalog. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker
Is the only **Absolutely Water Proof Coat!**
Guaranteed to Peel, Break or Stick. to Leak at the Seams.
NOT There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Soft Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price.
A. J. TOWER, Manufr. Boston, Mass.
Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

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



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.
LONG STROKE,
SOLID and DURABLE.
HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,
Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Branch House, Colorado, Texas.
Activ agents wanted in every county in the state.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY
Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.
MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL,
Waterloo, Iowa.

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,
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent
E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer,
E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

CASEY & SWASEY,

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.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

1892.



For Over Thirty Years

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.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

1892.

ALWAYS STANDARD
SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!
SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!
50 Per Cent **STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER OINTMENT.**
TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER
J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

I have Purchased the
W. - F. - LAKE
Stock of Hardware, Stoves and Queensware,
and I am prepared to offer very low prices to the trade. Mail orders will be given special attention at as low prices as if bought in person.

T. L. BURNETT

START RIGHT
—AND YOU WILL—
GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN
Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,
—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.
GEO. T. NICHOLSON, **H. G. THOMPSON,**
G. P. and T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.