

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

NO. 48

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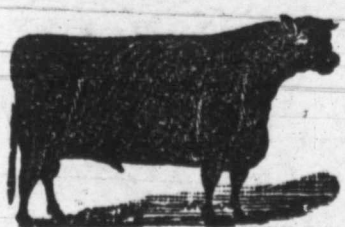
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Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, March 19, 1892.

No. 48.

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

### The Sheep Industry.

The JOURNAL devotes a large proportion of its space to the reproduction of an interesting article prepared by Col. H. L. Bentley of Abilene, Texas, and read before the stockmen's convention at Austin. The paper is replete with valuable statistics and useful hints and suggestions to those interested in sheep business, and will well repay a careful perusal.

### Railroad Rates.

Attention is called to the tariff sheet on live stock established by the railroad commission and published in full elsewhere. The rate is, the JOURNAL believes, a fair one, and while perhaps, not any lower than was already being charged by some of the more liberal lines in Texas, the rate is much below the tariff heretofore demanded by some of our more avaricious and less accommodating lines. The rate will, the JOURNAL believes, give general satisfaction.

### Cotton Seed Oil Mill.

A company has been organized and all preliminaries arranged for the speedy erection in this city of a cotton seed oil mill with a capacity of 100 tons per day. The site has been selected and the ground purchased on the "Cotton Belt" track near the Union Stock Yards and Packing house. A large force of men are now at work. The

company expect to be in full operation by September 1st next. A mill of this kind is very much needed at Fort Worth, and will materially add to its prestige as a live stock center.



D. H. Snyder, Georgetown, Texas,  
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Col. Dudley H. Snyder came to Texas and settled in Williamson county in 1855. Associated with his brother, J. W. Snyder, he at once engaged in the live stock business. The firm of D. H. and J. W. Snyder have been recognized as among the leading cattle dealers and ranchmen of the state. They now own and operate extensive ranches at several different places in the Panhandle and western part of the state. This firm have recently imported a large number of pure bred Norman-Percheron and French Coach horses, which are now located on their "San Gabriel Stock farm," near Georgetown.

Col. Snyder has, by square, honest dealing and kind, courteous treatment, won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is not only a first-class energetic stockman, but also a good citizen and pure Christian gentleman. As president of the Texas Live Stock association, Col. Snyder is doing a good and useful work for the live stock interests of Texas. No better choice could have been made; to no safer hands could the affairs of the association have been entrusted.

### The Recent Storm.

Texas has recently been visited with the severest rain, sleet and cold storm that has been experienced in the state this late in the season for ten years. The weather turned cold and the rain commenced falling on Monday. The rain soon changed to sleet, accompanied by a cold wind, which continued up to Wednesday night. Thursday the sun came out and the clouds disappeared, changing to a beautiful day. With the exception of two previous severe but short cold snaps the winter has been an unusually mild one. The recent storm, however, has worked a great injury and hardship to the stockmen of Texas, and has no doubt already caused the loss of thousands of cattle. Should this storm be followed by other and similar ones, the loss will be exceedingly heavy.

### Live Stock in Texas.

In his report for the current year on

the number and values of farm animals, the statistician of the department of agriculture says: "There is quite an increase in the number of horses as compared with January 1, 1891. This is due to immigration and to the fact that farmers are paying more attention to the raising of their own stock. The quality of this class of stock is also much improved, owing to the introduction of better blood. Mules are more extensively used than formerly and consequently their number has increased. Although the number of milch cows has not increased during the past year their quality is very much improved. Oxen and cattle remain about the same as last year as to numbers. The same may be said of sheep and hogs.

### The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

The sixteenth annual convention of this association was held in Fort Worth on the 8th and 9th of this month, the full proceedings of which were published in last week's JOURNAL.

The report of the executive committee of this association shows that 1847 head of cattle belonging to the members of the association that were being illegally used, were recovered by the inspectors of the association and either sold or returned to their respective owners. These 1847 cattle were of the aggregate value of say \$30,000. The fact that such an organization is in existence and its members protected by competent inspectors at all the principal shipping points and markets, has no doubt prevented the theft of a great many cattle that would otherwise have been illegally handled.

This association now has something near 300 members, and includes a large percentage of the range cattlemen of the entire state. It is no longer a local organization, as its name would seem to imply, but includes among its members ranchmen from the Gulf coast to the line of New-Mexico, and from the Southern line of Kansas to the Rio Grande. The membership of the association is rapidly increasing and will no doubt in the near future include nine-tenths of the range cattlemen of both Texas and the Indian Territory.

As a matter of economy the secretary and treasurer's office has heretofore been kept at Jacksboro, that being the postoffice of the gentleman who has filled the above named office for fifteen years, or since the first organization of the association. It is, however, generally understood among the members, that one more successful year will enable the association to maintain an office on a more pretentious scale at some centrally located point. With this idea in view some definite and centrally located point will be selected for the office of the secretary and treasurer at the next annual meeting, this point when selected will no doubt be Fort Worth.

The cattlemen from all parts of the state, who are not already members should join this association at once and

make it a state organization rendering protection to the cattlemen alike from all parts of the country.

### Texas Live Stock Association.

The JOURNAL again urges every man in Texas directly or indirectly interested in the live stock business, to at once become a member of the Texas Live Stock association. This organization, while working quietly, is nevertheless working faithfully and industriously on several matters of great importance to the stockmen and people generally of this state. One important committee of this association has just completed its work, and as a result a just and equitable tariff sheet on live stock rates is published elsewhere.

Another important committee of this association is now busily engaged securing the passage of a law providing for the establishment of a sanitary bureau with full power and authority to establish and maintain equitable quarantine regulations throughout the state. It is hoped and expected that this committee will soon successfully terminate its work, with the same success and dispatch that characterized the work of the committee on railroad rates.

The Texas Live Stock association also has industrious committeemen looking after the establishment of slaughtering and refrigerating establishments on the gulf coast and many other matters of paramount importance to the stock interests of Texas, and from which much good is sure to result. The officers, directors and committeemen are giving both their time and money to this work. It is enough for these gentlemen to give their time; the stockmen of Texas should furnish the money with which to meet the expense of this work. This can easily be done if each and every one interested will at once become a member by remitting the membership fee of \$5 to Geo. B. Loving, the secretary of the association, at Fort Worth. This small amount will entitle the sender to membership in this organization, which is destined to do much valuable work for the stockmen of Texas and in addition thereto enable the directors of the association to go on with their good work. In view of all this the JOURNAL not only appeals to those who are not members to become so at once, but it also appeals to each and every member of the association to constitute himself a committee of one, and at once canvass this matter amongst his friends and acquaintances. Now is the time to act, and prompt and united action now will be worth millions to the live stock industry of Texas in the future.

Considering the insignificance of the cost, and the great benefits to be realized, every reader of this article should, without delay or waiting to be again importuned, respond promptly and freely.

The Mason County News advises its readers to plant hogs and ship them to the Fort Worth packery via the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. A good suggestion.



**CATTLE.**

More cattle sales were made at the recent convention than at similar meetings for several years past.

Fort Worth as usual acquitted herself with credit at the cattlemen's convention. Everbody was made to feel at home, and impressed with the fact that all Fort Worth was open to them, and that they were entirely welcome to the best and all the town could afford.

The convention resolved against most all the enemies, both real and imaginary, of the cattle business, except the brindle bull. This unassuming and unpretentious animal is now doing more than any one agency to keep down the price of cattle, and yet he is allowed to go free.

The Greenville Banner says: Mr. Sam Honeycutt, of this city sold a lot of fat beeves in St. Louis last week at \$4.10, which is the top of the market, not excepting the best Northern cattle. Texas cattle are coming to the front. They were fattened near this city on cotton seed meal and hulls.

A Cattlemen's convention is called for April 29 and 30, 1892, at Ogden Utah. All states and territories west of the Missouri river are represented in the call. Among the questions to be considered are transportation, brands, mavericks, fencing, water rights, range privileges, stock yards, breeds and breeding of cattle, and quarantine. Send inquiries to R. L. Armstrong, Ogden, Utah.

It is more than possible that the hampering, quarantine regulations, against the movement of Southern cattle will force the bulk of Texas cattle coming North to be driven instead of shipped. This will have a tendency to reduce the total number coming in as the extra expense in shipping this year or driving will discourage many who would have brought steers to the fattening grass of the Northwest.—[Montana Stock Grower.

An exchange says that the hides of Black Polled breeds of cattle make fur robes of fine quality. Properly tanned they are equal, if not far superior, in beauty and durability to the now scarce and costly buffalo robes. The fur is sometimes three or four inches long, black and glossy, while below this is a short, mossy coat which protects the hide from wet and makes it warm. A coat made from such a hide is very handsome, weighs about eight pounds and is free from odor.

The meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association in this city last week, was the largest, most business-like, and most successful cattlemen's meeting ever held in the state. The good work of the association is now well established and well-known to the cattlemen generally, consequently there is no longer and holding aloof or pulling back, but on the other hand the feeling seems to be unanimous in favor of the organization, and its membership is therefore increasing rapidly. It well deserves the success it is meeting.

Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that sorghum syrup and cheap Louisiana molasses are now performing an important part in fattening beeves in this section. The stockmen fill huge troughs with cottonseed hulls, then pour in a liberal supply of cotton seed meal, and then comes the molasses. It is mixed in the proportion of a gallon of syrup to two gallons of water, and is sprayed over the hulls and meal with huge spraying pots, the whole mass being stirred with a pitchfork during the process. The animals show their ap-

preclation-of the mess by standing up to it until they are gorged, and it puts on good, healthy flesh and fat quicker than any other known method of feeding. A few moments observation at our Aberdeen stock yards will satisfy any farmer that it will pay him to raise sorghum to fatten his beeves.—Aberdeen Examiner.

The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association met in Fort Worth this week. It was one of the largest meetings of that old and powerful organization ever held, and considerable good work was done for the benefit of the industry. The usual resolutions and bitter addresses against the "Big Four" domination of the cattle market were indulged in; but one sensible idea in this connection seemed to prevail among the members: that if the power of the monopoly is to be broken, it must be through competition, as it was generally admitted that the method of handling products employed by the packers was the only proper one, and every cattleman should lend his aid and influence to the upbuilding of local concerns, whenever possible, and that it was the duty of Texas cattlemen and every citizen of the Southwest to encourage the Fort Worth packing house by use of its product.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

The statement cannot be successfully disputed, in fact most dairymen can corroborate it from their own experience, that one really good cow will furnish as much milk or butter as two ordinary ones. On the other hand the cost of keeping the good one is but slightly, if at all in excess of the cost of keeping the other sort. So we can readily see how the one may be a source of profit while the other makes a constant loss. Let us suppose that the cost of keeping a cow is some certain sum, say \$30 a year, which is enough if she is fed liberally on alfalfa and some bran. Now we will say that she produces 150 pounds of butter, worth an average of 20 cents. In that case she just pays for her keep, with nothing to the profit side of the account; but if in her place we have a cow that will produce 250 pounds of butter we have a money-making machine and there would be a profit from such a one even though an extra \$5 should be spent for feed. The latter animal would probably require a larger original outlay, but capital could hardly be invested to better advantage than by placing it so that the stock would make money instead of losing it.

What is the gain in weight for steers? The Hereford steer that took the sweepstakes as the best animal in the fat stock department of the Chicago show was 954 days old and weighed 1629 pounds, thus making 1.71 pounds for each day of his life. This was a less gain than that of some other animals. The winners in the two-year-old class of Shorthorns was 880 days old and weighed 1845 pounds, giving 2.10 pounds per day. A high grade steer of this breed, 953 days old, weighed 1791 pounds. A three-quarter Hereford, 1016 days old, weighed 2045 pounds. It is observable in the lists of weights given in this show that the greatest gain per day was made in the first year of life, and in each succeeding year the gain was less. This rule is nearly invariable with all kinds of stock. Early marketing is growing more and more popular, but it is necessary that the animal be kept on full feed from the first. Young stuff that is thin and small is nearly unmarketable, but the best stock is now bred to lay on fat early and can be marketed at nearly as high prices as the very heavy animals. Early ripening comes only by full feeding from birth.

Amongst the four Scotch breeds of cattle the Polled Aberdeen-Angus is well entitled to precedence. The improvement of the breed was begun before the advent of the 19th century, and all through its breeders have been careful to preserve and cultivate its exceptionally high properties in the production of meat of the cheapest quality. In this lies the chief excellence of the breed, and in these times the characteristic is one of great value. This property in the Northern Polls, combined with the sound system of feeding pursued in Scotland, has secured "prime Scotch" beef the highest favor and longest price in the London market. At one time the cows of this breed gave a bountiful yield of rich milk, but owing to the breeders' attention having so long been mainly directed to the cultivation of the fattening properties, they are now only moderate milkers. In recent years the breed has improved considerably in early maturity, and at the London Fat Stock show in December, 1887, it surpassed all other breeds in this important property. At that show the class of Polled Aberdeen-Angus steers under two years (averaging 667 days in age) gave an average live weight of 1475 pounds, and steers over two and under three years (averaging 984 days), 1874 pounds. Black is the prevailing color but occasionally a red calf is dropped.

A Kansas City dispatch says that the Humane society held a meeting there at which an important question was considered, though no definite action was taken. Judge James Scammon, the attorney for the society and chairman of the executive committee, presented and outlined a plan to have stock shipped to and from Kansas City by weight instead of by car. There is more in this matter than appears upon the surface. Under the present system a shipper has to pay just as much for a car with fifteen cattle as for one containing twenty. The same applies to the road over which the stock is shipped. The road receives no more for a car in which twenty cattle are shipped than if only fifteen were shipped, if shipped by the car. It has been learned that the quality of beef where cattle are crowded is very inferior to that where only a small number are shipped in a car. The packers and stockmen are in favor of shipping by weight. This plan would take away the temptation to overload. The shipper would pay for only the weight of his cattle, and the road would receive pay for every pound they carried. The movement originated among the stockmen and has been brought before the humane society on the ground of humanity. The sufferings of the cattle when overcrowded are such that the matter comes properly under the jurisdiction of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The matter is only in its incipency, so far as the Humane society is concerned, but every effort will be made to secure provisions similar to those in force at other shipping points. The matter will be pushed and definite action will be taken by the Humane society at an early date.

**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 March 8, 1892:

**BULLS.**

Dolphin's Albert, 15449—Mrs. M. S. Stephens to J. H. Robinson, Leonard.  
Leonett's Landseer, 20399—J. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

Agnes Burford, 73101—D. J. Anthony to H. H. Brookes, Amarillo.

Alice Kent, 76097—F. F. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Amy Landseer, 74826—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Amy of Glenoir 47047—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Anna Branch 71938—A. F. Sawyer to Platter & Foster, Denison.  
Annie Chamberlain, 71933—A. F. Sawyer to Platter & Foster, Denison.  
Beauty Landseer, 74830—W. P. Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Bella of Four Pines, 52017—W. P. Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Effie M., 73102—D. J. Anthony to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.  
Emma of Glenoir, 59948—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Eve of Vineland, 51557—F. M. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Fairy of Glenoir, 59946—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Flora of Four Pines, 52018—W. P. Bessie Howe, 71937—A. F. Sawyer to Platter & Foster, Denison.  
Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Lad's Mignon 73318—Terrell & Harris to J. L. Williamson, Athens.  
Lena Pearl 76095—F. F. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Lottie K. 76092—F. F. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Mary Dyne, 73104—D. J. Anthony to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.  
Mary Dyne, 73104—Terrell Harris & H. H. Brookes, Amarillo.  
Mary of Glenoir 59940—W. P. Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
May of Four Pines, 52020—W. P. Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Mirah Landseer, 74829—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Mirah of Glenoir, 67412—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Myriam Landseer, 74829—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Nita of St. Lambert 75516—Terrell & Harris to H. H. Brookes, Amarillo.  
Priscilla Grannis 73750—Terrell & Harris to J. L. Williamson, Athens.  
Psyche of Vineland, 19280—F. F. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Pulsa Landseer, 78488—Mrs. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Roxie Landseer, 74832—W. P. Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Sadie G., 76093—F. F. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Tissie K., 67693—D. J. Anthony to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.  
Vide of Bois d'Arc, 53255—J. L. Williamson to G. M. Wafford, Athens.  
Virgie Landseer, 74831—W. P. Murphy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.  
Willette M., 73105—D. J. Anthony to H. H. Brookes, Amarillo.  
Willie K., 76096—F. F. Kimbrough to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

**High Grade Bulls for Sale.**

I offer for sale one car-load of high grade Shorthorn bulls. All good calves, well bred and strictly high grade lot of animals. These bulls are one, two and three years old, well bred raised on our Sand Valley ranch in Palo Pinto county. Price at ranch \$25 per head.

W. B. BOWNE,  
Finis, Jack County, Texas.

**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.

The San Saba News says: We are needing rain; stock still dying; some think the loss in cattle will be fully half of what they had in the fall.

**LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT**

**DEATH TO SCREW WORM CURE FOR FOOT ROT NEVER FAILS. TRY IT!**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

**LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.**  
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

**NO POISONED SHEEP. DAMAGED WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.**



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

### SHEEP INDUSTRY IN TEXAS.

A Paper Prepared by H. L. Bentley of Abilene, Texas, and Read Before the Stockmen's Convention at Austin, Texas, on Feb'y 4, 1892.

Mr. President and Cattlemen of the Texas Live Stock Association:

When I was notified by the committee having in charge the organization of the association that I would be expected to read a paper on this occasion, I was given my subject, viz: "Sheep Husbandry in Texas," and without indulging in preliminary remarks, I will proceed to discuss it.

The handling of sheep as a distinct industry dates back nearly to the first dawn of creation. At all events, taking the Bible as the first reliable history of those remote times, we learn that Abel was a shepherd whose business it was to look after sheep. Further, that even then sheep were regarded with a special reverence. When Cain brought forth of the fruits of the earth as his offering for sacrifice, his brother Abel offering a lamb, and we are told that it was more acceptable to God than Cain's offering. I may remark in this connection, without irreverence, that this made Cain very angry and he slew Abel, and so demonstrated that even so far back as that it wasn't the safest business in the world to "monkey" with sheep, and the business has been attended with some risk ever since. I remember well when "war was on" between sheepmen in Texas and all other classes of live stock men. And even quite recently up in Montana there was almost sure enough war between the cattlemen on the one hand and flockmasters on the other. In our state, however, this sort of thing is a thing of the past, as is evidenced by the fact that here, to-day, every class of stockman in Texas is assembled and there is only peace and good will in their hearts for each other.

After Columbus had found America, which it seems had been a long time lost, and when white people began to come over here to develop "the find," they brought sheep with them. History says they brought with them the domesticated sheep of their respective nationalities.

Spanish sheep were introduced into Mexico, English sheep into Virginia and Massachusetts, and the early settlers in New York, being mostly from Holland, soon had their Dutch sheep domesticated in that colony.

It has been quite 250 years since sheep have been bred in this country. As early as 1909 there was a well known flock near Jamestown, Va., and in that year Consul Wm. Jarvis imported 4000 head. But it was only a matter of less than a hundred years since the improved breeds of sheep has been generally introduced. During the colonial period sheep husbandry flourished to such a degree in Georgia that the wool grown there was declared by British travelers to have been equal to the Spanish and superior to that grown in England. But some how sheep-breeding didn't happen to suit the tastes of the Southern people, who, then as now, were too much in love with king cotton and so this business fell, at length into general disrepute in the South. In the meantime, however, Gen'l Washington, who believed in sheep, had introduced the New Leicesters from England at Mount Vernon, the influence of whose progeny is still seen in the excellent mutton properties of the sheep in that section of his state. Col. Humphreys, too, believed in sheep, and while he was our minister to Spain, as early as 1802, he introduced the Merinos into the United States. And Mr. Jefferson, about 1810, began systematically to distribute the best specimens he could ob-

tain of the Jarvis importation throughout the counties near to Monticello as the choicest boon he could offer to the agriculture of his state. Still, the business was not popular, and it is probable John Randolph of Roanoke expressed a popular sentiment when he declared that he would walk a mile any time to enjoy the privilege of kicking a sheep. Later sheep husbandry became a necessity in this country to meet the demands for raw wool, and once having taken a fair start it continued to develop into importance until ten years ago, in 1882 there were consumed in this country 370,042,470 pounds of wool, of which about 300,000,000 pounds were grown in the United States. The census reports of 1890 are not at hand to show the development since then, but it is safe to say that the business of producing wool is still one of the most important industries in the United States, though since 1883-84 it has met with many knock-downs in Texas.

Just here let me remark by way of parenthesis for the benefit of flockmasters present, that while wool in 1890 and '91 has been way down, it has been "once upon a time," as the nursery tales all begin, away up, and it may go up there again. In 1865, in Philadelphia, coarse wool sold at 96 cents per pound, while medium wool touched the dollar mark, for the first time in the history of the trade in this country, and fine wool "saw" medium wool and "went it" two cents better. These were washed wools of course, but even as late as 1880 unwashed Port Phillip wool sold in London at forty-two cents per pound.

In the development of the business of sheep husbandry in the South, Texas has taken a conspicuous part during the past twenty years. Prior to the war there were many fine flocks of sheep in the state, but the war scattered them, until in 1866 the business was hardly a recognized factor in the then slowly developing condition of the state. From 1866 to 1883, however, saeep grew rapidly in popular favor until a flock of high grades, to shear from five to seven pounds of wool per head per year was worth in the every day market throughout the state from \$4 to \$5 per head. I was offered in 1883 as much as \$6 per head for a flock of grade California sheep that I had just introduced into the state.

It is true since 1884 sheep husbandry has not flourished here like a green bay tree. But in that respect the cattle and horse men of Texas have not fared better than the sheepmen. Hence the conclusion that the decline of sheep husbandry from 1884 to 1890 was not due to any inherent defect in sheep as profit producers, but to a remarkable condition of affairs that was conspicuous in all channels of trade and in all classes of business.

The fact that for eighteen years from 1866 to 1884 sheep did pay "big" in Texas, evidences that the business itself was a good one. And I risk nothing when I say that now, in 1892, it is still a good business, and where it is managed with the same degree of intelligent attention to details that is necessary to success in any and all other business, it will still prove profitable.

A very brief review of the conditions here that go to make sheep husbandry profitable is now in order.

There are those who jump to conclusions from insufficient premises, and say that sheep husbandry is unsuitable to those sections where lands are high. They say sheep cannot be kept profitably on lands worth \$50 per acre, but in England it is declared, by long experience on land worth \$200 to \$500 per acre, that fertility cannot be profitably sustained without sheep. In Ohio and other Northwestern states, and even in New England, sheep are kept profitably on high priced land, in spite of the fact that the climatic conditions there are very unfavorable.

The relation of the climate of the East, North and Northwest to sheeep husbandry is exhibited by the following table, drawn from the reports of the department of agriculture exhibiting the number of months of full and partial feeding in the states named,

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

made necessary by the severity of the climate:

STATES.	No. of Months of full feeding.	No. of Months of partial feeding.
Main.....	6	1½
New Hampshire.....	6	1½
Vermont.....	6	1½
New York.....	5½	2
Pennsylvania.....	5	2
Ohio.....	4½	2

A much greater range in the requirements for winter feeding is found in all parts of the South. For instance in Virginia the months for full feeding are set down at 4, and for partial feeding at 2. The time diminishes in both respects as we come South, until it is stated that in Southern Georgia full feeding is required only during occasional storms and partial feeding from 2 to 3 months, while in Texas it is rarely necessary to give sheep full feed longer than from 2 to 3 days at any one time, and it is not often the case that altogether flockmasters have to full feed their flocks exceeding 10 to 15 days in any year.

Just here I wish to say that about 75 per cent. of Texas flockmasters are not in the habit of feeding their sheep at all and of the other 25 per cent. most of them make but a show of feeding. This is all wrong of course, as I have been trying for years to make these excellent gentlemen understand. The fact is, no man should own more sheep than he is both able and willing to provide for in comfort whenever such provision is made necessary by the weather conditions. It is true sheep will survive a long time without water, but this is hardly a sufficient reason for forcing on them continually the necessity for experimenting in that direction. It is also true that sheep will stand a great deal of exposure to bad weather, when they are fat and healthy. But they enjoy shelter in falling weather as much as their owners and should have it. It is further true, that except when the snow is deeper than six inches on the ground they can root down to the grass and so manage to keep themselves alive for several days. But considered from a humanitarian stand point, I feel safe in suggesting, that they will do better for themselves and their owners if during from 60 to 90 days in any ordinary winter in Texas sheep are given some food every night under shelter.

The point to be noticed in this connection is, that if sheep can be profitably kept in the Eastern, Northern and Northwestern states, where the climatic conditions are so much less favorable than in Texas, they can be kept to better advantage in Texas.

I have mentioned already that in England sheep are profitable on lands worth from \$200 to \$500 per acre and in sections of the United States on lands worth \$50 per acre and up. Here there are millions of excellent grazing lands that can be leased on long time for from 4c to 8c per acre; or purchased at from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre.

A circular was sent to correspondents in January, 1880, by the commissioner of agriculture of which the following is an extract:

"The loss of the South by the waste of ungrazed grass is immense. The value of one textile cotton, is fully understood in this section; there is another, wool, commanding a much higher price and produced almost as

cheaply, pound for pound, which is not appreciated as its importance deserves. The Georgia bureau of agriculture makes the net cost of growing wool in Georgia but 6 cents per pound, which is less than the cost of producing cotton in that commonwealth. Millions of dollars could be added to the aggregate industry of the South by the general extension of wool growing."

The prominent aim of the commissioner was to show the immense area of unoccupied land, green with the vigorous growth of wild summer grasses, not perhaps, if the highest nutritive qualities, yet capable of sustaining millions of sheep and producing millions of dollars of animal revenue. To that end he solicited statements on 10 prominent points, and the returns carefully tabulated, after the correction of obvious errors and the elimination of estimates not bearing the impress of accuracy of judgment, present the following average results in Texas:

1. Seventy-five per cent of the surface of the state, exclusive of the area actually cultivated, yields grasses suitable for the pasturage of sheep.
2. Seventy per cent. of such pasturage will sustain sheep, during the summer months, without other feed.
3. Thirty-three per cent. of such pasturage will sustain sheep in winter without other food.
4. About 65 days in winter some extra feed is required.
5. The average weight of fleece per head, taking all grades and classes of sheep in the entire state is 3 pounds and 2 ounces.
6. The average value of fleeces per pound was 21 cents in 1880.
7. The average number of lambs for 100 ewes, per year, was 90.
8. The average loss of lambs by disowning, exposure and other causes, per year, was 15 per cent.
9. The percentage of sheep, exclusive of lambs, lost annually by disease, theft, dogs, wolves, or other causes, is 9.
10. The average percentage of sheep killed by dogs alone, 4.

In the matter of the above estimates it may be well to state that of 16 states, all south of the Ohio river, the showing for Texas was the best.

Taking the above estimate therefore the purposes of comparison, in 1880 there were 175,587,840 acres of land, all told in Texas, of which about 145,000,000 were uncultivated, and of this proportion, about 108,750,000 acres constituted wild pasturage.

This acreage of wild pasturage is greater in extent than the entire territory embraced in each of the foreign countries, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales put together, Japan, Italy, Spain, Greece, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium and many others.

Let me give you the benefit of the above comparison in a tabulated statement.

#### WILD GRASS LANDS.

	Square miles.
1. Texas.....	169,921
2. Japan.....	156,604
3. Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,230
4. Italy.....	114,406
5. Spain.....	105,775
6. Greece.....	19,981
7. Holland.....	12,680
8. Switzerland.....	15,991
9. Denmark.....	14,553
10. Belgium.....	11,373

So in the matter of many states of the



United States, as will be seen by examination of the following:

	Square miles.
1. Texas	169,921
2. California	155,980
3. Indiana	68,981
4. Georgia	58,980
5. Illinois	56,000
6. Arkansas	53,045
7. Louisiana	45,420
8. Tennessee	41,750
9. Ohio	40,760
10. Kentucky	40,000
11. North Carolina	48,580
12. New York	47,620
13. Pennsylvania	44,985
14. Virginia	40,195
15. Maine	29,895
16. Delaware	11,950
17. Massachusetts	8,040
18. Connecticut	4,845
19. Rhode Island	1,985

It should be stated here that since 1880, a considerable proportion of this then uncultivated area in Texas has been brought under cultivation. But the percentage is not large enough to very greatly diminish the force of the argument in favor of the state, as being for excellence, the best sheep range of the United States.

An impression has prevailed outside of Texas that its prairies are not suited for grass growing. But if you will ask the prairie farmers of Texas they will tell you that the most exacting labor and greatest expense in all the process of cotton culture, for instance, are incident to the destruction of grasses that will grow and thrive in spite of every effort to keep them in subjection. They are destroying grasses all summer, and in this work every plow and hoe is brought into requisition. They find meequte, curly and running sedge, Bermuda, carpet, salt, crowfoot, wire, bunch, evergreen, buffalo, turf, vevene, yazo, gama, blue, nimble-will, calamus, wild clover and broom sedge. And when the matter is more fully investigated it will be ascertained that there are quite as many more distinct varieties of grasses, all suitable for the purposes of sheep husbandry.

It is impossible to determine how many sheep this natural pasturage of Texas will carry, year in and year out, for many reasons, but mainly because of the vast difference, not only in the the capacity of different areas, but in the value of the pasturage in different seasons of the year. Most of these grasses are succulent, and abundant only in spring and early summer, while others afford a scanty winter pasturage; hence the number of sheep, if unprovided with cultivated forage in winter, would be limited to the winter capacity of the range. But excluding all extravagant estimates, making allowance for all unreported areas, and a very liberal discount for the dry plains in the Northwestern counties, it is doubtless safe to state that the wild pasturage of the state alone would support many times as many sheep as are now in the state.

Taking the figures before given, viz acres of wild pasturage in 1880, say 108,750,000, and they would have supported in summer about 76,125,000, in winter 35,877,500 sheep.

In this estimate, made by the commissioner of agriculture, no reference is had to the feeding resources derived from cultivated forage crops, as sheep breeding is an adjunct of intensive culture.

But, there are something less than 108,750,000 acres of wild pasturage land in Texas in 1892., nevertheless, there is sufficient to support quite 50,000,000 sheep in summer, and 20,000,000 in winter. In England there are 60 sheep upon every 100 acres of told area, even including the cities and towns and the hunting reserves of the aristocracy, to say nothing of the other live stock on the same lands.

I do not claim that Texas wild grasses will support as many live stock to the acre as the cultivated grasses of England. But even put the figures very much lower, say that 500 acres here will support as many sheep as 100 acres there and it will be seen that Texas has a probable capacity of supporting a sufficient number of sheep to shear five pounds each per year, to furnish all the wool necessary for the use of every man, woman and child in the United States.

It is next in order to inquire into the

relation of the climate of Texas to the health and wool producing capacity of sheep.

So far as the question of health is concerned I will state that I have handled sheep extensively in Texas, and have been thrown into intimate association personally, with leading flockmasters in all parts of the state. And in my capacity of editor of the old Texas Wool Grower, and latter as one of the editors of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, I have had afforded me every facility for determining this point, and I have no hesitancy in saying that in no part of the known world are sheep less subject to virulent diseases than in Texas. The diseases peculiar to sheep in Europe, and that one specially fatal there are practically unknown here. Sore mouth and foot-rot are as scarce here on sheep ranches as hen's-teeth. I don't remember that I have ever heard of a genuine case of, either in the state. Scab is very common, but while it cuts short the wool product, it is not a fatal disease, and if it was not for the indifference of flockmasters themselves in the matter of legislation, this trouble could be soon eliminated. If those most interested would consult and act together, they would be able to secure the passage of an efficient scab law and thereafter would be able to have it vigorously enforced. If this was accomplished scab would soon be a thing of the past in Texas. Now, with no one looking after these things the law is imperfect and practically no effort is made to enforce it. The result is, sheep that have not the scab at some time in each year are the exceptions to the general rule that scab is almost universal in the state, and how could it be otherwise as long as tramp sheepmen are permitted to drive their scabby flocks from water hole to water hole, river to river, range to range, scattering the scab mites along their route? Such men are a nuisance on the face of the earth. They not only don't own an acre of land, but wouldn't own 1000 if offered them as a gracious gift. They never lease a range or pay taxes on anything, not even on their own polls. And their object in life is to get the benefit of free grass and free water as long as possible, and then to sell out and move away from a country that is so accursed as to have no such free benefits for them and their flocks.

But, the time is coming, when scab will be driven out of the state and the, the only trouble will be grub in the head, which is not a serious matter at all, in view of the fact that fat and well-fed and otherwise well-cared-for sheep are rarely, if ever, much troubled in that way. I mean no pun when I state that after all, grub in the head is due in the main to the absence of amount of grub in the stomach, and any flockmaster can laugh at the gad-fly when on his rounds, if he will only see to it that his sheep are well nourished.

In regard to the climatic conditions here as effecting the wool product, I will state that Dr. Randall, perhaps the leading authority on the subject in this country, has said that the Southern climate is not unfavorable. Upon this point he sums up the conclusions, as follows: "My convictions are decided, and the facts reported appear to fully sustain them, that warmth of temperature, at least to a point equaling the highest mean temperature in the United States, is not injurious, but absolutely conducive, to the production of wool. The causes of this are involved in no mystery. Warm climates afford green and succulent herbage during a greater portion of the year than cold ones. Sheep plentifully supplied with green herbage keep in a higher condition than when confined to that which is dry. High condition promotes those secretions which form-wool. Every one at all conversant with sheep well knows that, if kept fleshy all the year 'round, they produce far more wool than if kept, poor. A half a pound difference per head is readily made in this way, within the maximum and minimum of the product of a sheep or a flock. The ratio of production always coincides with that condition. Texas is in the vine-

bearing zone, and M. Moll, the distinguished scientific reporter on wool, at the Paris exposition of 1867, says: "We observe that it is the vine and mulberry which best suits the ovine species in general, and the fine woolled races in particular."

The late John L. Hays, secretary of the National Association of American Wool Manufacturers, said in 1877 that "the great Merino wool-clip of the world is produced in the warmer climates." He also mentions that the Argentine Republic, standing second in the world in the supply of wools of commerce, has a climate where the cold of winter is so moderate as to produce no more severe effects than slight hoar frosts which disappear with the morning's sun. Its wools, chiefly Merino, are fine and soft. The Southern provinces of the Russian Empire, where the climate is so mild that the sheep require shelter and food only about six weeks in winter are the most productive Merino wool regions in Europe. Specimens of the Merino wools grown there shown at our own Centennial exposition in 1876 surpassed in fineness and extreme length of staple any exhibited there. And it is authoritatively stated that the "salt-bush" country in New South Wales, a region of excessive heat, can and does in some instances produce as heavy and valuable wools or do any other portions of the Australian colonies.

I might give many other illustrations on this point, but I apprehend I have given sufficient to satisfy you that Texas is not less a first-class wool producing state, because it has a mild climate. It is hot here in mid-summer, but it must not be overlooked, the fact that this heat is tempered by the breezes blowing from the gulf.

The last point I wish to notice is that in spite of the recent depression in the price of wool, the chances are all in favor of the idea that wool will again, in the near future, command prices that will satisfy the reasonable wool growers of the state. I shall not stop here to discuss the causes that have led to the low prices of all classes of wool during the past two years. But I will call attention to the fact that Texas wools the meanwhile, have relatively held up in prices as well as those grown in any other part, of the world. Not even the tariff can be held responsible for the depression, since wool has ruled low in free trade England as in protected United States. In good time all extraordinary happenings, such as the drop in prices of wool, will readjust themselves. And while it may never be the case again that wool will reach the figures that it reached in 1865, it is more than probable it will soon get back to nominal figures again.

Texas flockmasters can produce wool at from six to nine cents per pound, and they can make the business profitable when they can sell all they can grow at from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound.

The following conclusions are fairly deducible from the foregoing statement of facts, viz:

1. That in view of the fact that Texas has more acres of cheap lands, suitable for the business of sheep husbandry, it should take first rank in the near future among the states in the number of its sheep.

2. That in view of its climatic conditions it should take a high rank in the matter of the quantity of its wool. And I predict it will do all of this if its flockmasters are given a fair chance.

But if the law makers of the state continue in the future as in the past to practically ignore the business and its demands, there will be no considerable increase in the number of sheep.

And if the law makers of the United States, continue in the future as in the past to everlastingly dicker with the tariff. Texas flockmasters will never know from one congress to another on what they can rely in the matter of the tariff business.

I do not claim for them that they need any great amount of protection against the import of foreign wools. Indeed, I believe, other things being

equal, they can compete with any others in the United States or elsewhere. But they need to have the constant agitation of the subject ended. Let them know on what they can rely for a term of years, and I will guarantee that they will adapt themselves to the conditions and prosper.

Before leaving the subject I wish to say that such legislation as is now proposed at Washington City is not only likely to seriously injure Texas flockmasters, but in my opinion, promises no substantial benefit to the people generally of the United States. I notice that the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives is in favor of free wool, i. e. of putting wool on the free list. I notice also that the wool manufacturers are loudly and unanimously approving of this policy and urging New England congressmen to vote for it. This means that the manufacturer will be able to purchase the raw wool he needs in the cheapest markets, and sell his manufactured goods at the same prices he is now realizing for them. The purpose of the bill now before congress, introduced by Mr. Springer, if I am correctly informed on the subject, is not to put woolen goods also on the free list or to interfere in any way with the present duties on them. The factory man will therefore in effect get not only the benefit of the present tariff rates on his goods when manufactured, but he will also get the full benefit of the present tariff rates on raw wools that are now being enjoyed by the wool grower. The people though will continue to pay the same price for their woolen clothes.

Texas congressmen will vote for this measure, but in doing so, they will misrepresent their constituents who are wool growers, and will not benefit those who are not wool growers. In other words they will vote in the interest of New England wool manufacturers, against the interests of a large and respectable class of their own people in Texas.

In the name of Texas wool growers I solemnly protest against such a wrong. If these gentlemen will vote at the same time to put both wool and woolen goods on the free list I will not be heard to condemn their action. I am nearer being a free trader than a protectionist, but I am against that one-sided policy that proposes to favor one class, as the wool manufacturer of the East, at the expense of the other, as the wool growers of Texas, when no substantial benefits will result to the other classes, viz: the wearers of woolen goods.

I thank you gentlemen for your courteous attention.

#### Sheep Notes.

The Devil's River News gives the following items of interest to sheepmen:

W. B. Rountree bought from T. D. Newell 2000 stock sheep at \$2.25 a head.

Joe Thiele bought from Stein & Von Rossum 500 muttons at \$3.75 a head. How does that strike you?

D. M. DeVitt was in town Monday. Says he bought about 1600 mut.on.

Geo. W. Ames bought 2000 stock sheep from Morrison & Taylor at \$2 per head. Mr. Ames will leave shortly with a train-load of sheep for Wisconsin.

O. T. Word, the sheepman who obtained such a good price for his mutton last year, will start to market about 1500 mutton in ten days.

Tom McDowell of the firm of McDowell Bros., sheepmen, was in town Tuesday and reports having sold to Joe Thiele 400 mutton at \$2.50.

If you are bilious take Beecham's Pills.

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

**Notice.**  
Commencing March 3d, 1892, the St. Louis Southwestern railway will run all passenger trains to and from the Union depot at Fort Worth, Texas.



NOTES AND NEWS.

Hume Bros. of Runnels county will commence the shipment of about five thousand head of cattle to Willow Springs, I. T., on the 20th.

G. A. Noble, foreman of Half Bros., ranch on the Pecos, was in San Angelo Wednesday and Thursday securing cars for the shipment of 1800 steers now en route to that place.

Stock in some portions of the county owing to the scarcity of water and grass are faring badly. But the change has come, plenty of water and there will soon be an abundance of grass.—San Saba News.

Both Fort Worth and Decatur are each to have new cotton seed oil mills at once. These mills will no doubt prove paying investments for their owners, and also for the cattle feeders who will utilize their products.

The San Angelo Enterprise: The Bismark farm has shipped out \$1000 worth of celery to Fort Worth, San Antonio and other points this year. Twenty acres will be put in this season. As \$500 worth can be raised per acre, the profit is very readily seen.

The Nolan County Record gives encouraging news from that quarter. It says: Farmers this year seem to be starting off with more determination to make something. Half way working will not make a crop in any country.

An exchange says: "A correspondent asks the origin of the phrase 'He isn't in it.' It was first used by an editor who died and went to heaven, and looked around for the man who took his paper three years, and then left it in the postoffice marked "Refused."

Some farmers have planted corn this week, and if the weather still remains good, by next week the big majority of farmers will be busy planting corn. It is thought that the acreage of corn to be planted in this section will be double that of last year.—Greenville Banner.

The Luling News thinks Texas has an abundance of money. It says Texas pays about \$12,000,000 annually for bacon, \$6,000,000 for lard, several millions more for things that could be raised at home, and \$50,000,000 for Kentucky whisky. Who says that Texas has not money to throw at birds.

A. W. Hudson has shipped 45 cars of cattle to the Nation. Orders for a great many cars have been placed, and it is expected that stock will begin to move at a lively rate by the 20th. Stock are in better condition than anticipated, and with an early range they will soon be in fine shape.—[Colorado Clipper.

The past winter has been unusually severe on range stock in this county, and the losses were figured in proportion. But developments since the snow disappeared reveals the gratifying intelligence that the actual losses are little, if any, greater than in former years.—[Raton, (N. M.) Range.

San Saba county has cattle to sell but none to give away. On this point the News says: The rain will bring early grass, and early grass insures fat cattle for the spring market. There is a large number of marketable cattle in this county, and the early buyer will get the cattle at a sacrifice.

The Corsicana Observer thinks the farmer who raises his own meat, bread and other necessities of life at home and does not have to send to Kansas or Missouri for his smoke-house and flour, or to Louisiana for his molasses, is independent and does not need any sub-treasury to deprive him of 20 per cent. of his hard labor.

Kemp Creswell has contracted with the Driscoll Bros. of Dakota to take charge of and keep for two years, ten thousand head of cattle, for which he

is to pay \$40,000. We understand that \$10,000 of the amount has already been paid over.—The cattle furnished will, as far as possible, be bought in Texas and shipped to Dakota. So says the Ballinger Banner-Leader.

The Crockett Economist says: It is said that our farmers are bound to raise cotton. Perhaps they are bound to raise some, but not to buy their corn and meat with. We have been gratified lately by meeting several prosperous farmers of our country, and in each case we discovered that they raised their corn and meat at home.

The Ballinger Banner-Leader says: A. J. Day of Baird, brother of C. P. Day of this city, spent several days in Runnels county last week visiting. He has just returned from Dakota, where he has been on a prospecting tour. He is highly pleased with that section of country, and thinks of moving his stock interests there this summer.

The farmers all over the state seem to have at last taken a sensible view in regard to the cotton crop. The Western Argus says: Farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather now; a large amount of corn is being planted. There seems to be a sentiment among the people to plant but very little cotton and more of something else. This is a move in the right direction and will prove very profitable if carried out.

The festive heel fly is abroad in the land, and seems to be playing havoc down in San Saba. The News says: The heel fly is playing havoc with the lanky old cows; they can get more celerity in the old cow than anything; more than a gill of turpentine. Poor old things! They meet grim death running and snorting, with their tails hoisted several degrees above natural altitude.

A great many farmers in this country are in debt, and think there is no chance for them to get out if they give up cotton. The prospects are indeed gloomy in the extreme; but we believe if they will raise cotton only as a surplus crop, they will come out all right in the end. We would suggest to those of our farmers who have the ready cash on hand to buy them up a lot of cotton and hold it over till next fall, as it would doubtless be cheaper than raising it.—Rural Light.

Farmers all over this country are very busy just now with their farm work. On last Friday night a fine rain fell, extending for many miles in every direction. It could not have come at a more chosen season. Farmers had just begun to feel the need of a rain to bring up what was being planted, and it put the earth in fine condition for further cultivation. Never were the agricultural prospects more promising. Fruit and everything else is in fine shape.—[Ranger Atlas.

The Atlanta Herald from the "Pinny Woods" makes this timely suggestion: The benefit of diversity in crops is shown in the example of Dyer Robertson, a farmer who lives near Douglassville. He was in town on Monday with his wagon, bringing to market a variety of farm products, such as corn, hams, butter, eggs, chickens and lard. If all farmers would adopt his plan of raising something else for market besides cotton, there would not be such complaints of hard times and no money.

It has been proposed to change the mining laws of Mexico, and instead of requiring a certain amount of development work each year as now required by law, the location or owner of a mine can obtain title to his property on the payment of an annual tax of \$300. This would be acceptable to speculators, as it would enable it to own mines in Mexico without being compelled to work them, but to practical working miners it would no doubt prove a great hardship.

The San Angelo Standard says: Stillson, Case, Ryburn & Co. are preparing

to ship 5000 cattle to the Indian Territory. \* \* \* Walter and Ralph Harris bought from Lon Arnett of Big Springs, 205 steers, 235 cows, 40 two-year-old heifers and 30 yearlings at \$8.25 per head. \* \* \* H. W. Laging passed through San Angelo Wednesday with 1700 head of stock, sheep en route to Miles Station. They were brought from the head of San Saba river and are being carried to Miles Station to lamb.

J. C. Dibrell owns a registered Holstein cow which, as a milk cow, is equal to a pen full of the common run. At our request Mr. Dibrell furnished a memorandum showing the amount of milk given by this cow last week, commencing Monday morning and ending Saturday evening, which shows an average of seven gallons each day for the six days, and this on a diet of dry food altogether. If this is not an argument in favor of keeping and feeding good milk cows, well, stick to your old long horn kicker and hooker.—Coleman Voice.

The stockmen of the Panhandle have issued a call asking all the stockmen of Northwest Texas to meet at Canadian, Hemphill county, on Friday, April 1st, 1892, for the purpose of discussing railroad freight rates, securing a larger bounty on wolf scalps, making arrangements for the spring round-up and to talk over any other matters of interest. The call as published in the Canadian Enterprise is signed by a large number of well known stockmen, who strongly urge every stockman in the Panhandle to attend.

We believe pure bred sires are within the reach of almost every farmer and stockman in American. If no sires of the breed you want are in the neighborhood the price of pure bred sires of all breeds are so low that any farmer can buy with a few loads of grain, or a few neighbors can club together and buy a bull and a stallion, while each can have his pure bred boar and buck. There is no longer any excuse for raising scrub stock in any county or any county or any state.—[Black Hills Stockman.

The Del Rio Record contributes this farm note, which should make interesting reading for the all-cotton farmers of Texas. Onions planted on these hill-sides hitherto despised as being unfit for anything, are now found to yield over seven hundred dollars to the acre clear. This has been practically demonstrated by Paul Comolli, who made over \$400 on a half acre of the rocky hillside land planted in the large white onion. Does that beat cotton at 7 cents?

The talk of reducing the cotton acreage is not a bluff this time. In this section of the country the farmers are reducing all they can, but from necessity there can be but little change from the old system. A want of a ready cash market for all products except cotton renders it an uncertainty to raise large amounts of other products. Yet each farmer is devoting a little more land to corn, oats, millet, potatoes and cane than ever before, and in every pen are found more hogs than usual. This is but a starter and the habit of raising a diversified crop once begun, it will not be long until good effects are experienced.—[Temple Sun.

The Mexican Financier says: Much needed rain has recently fallen in the state of Sonora, to the great joy of stock raisers and agriculturists. The cattle will now have abundant pasturage and water, while the favorable change in the weather has put the farmers in such good humor that they are preparing to increase their area of cultivation. As stated in our last issue, the agriculturists of this state are making a new departure in sowing the seeds of different kinds of watermelons, a fruit which, it is thought can be raised to great advantage and exported in large quantities to the United States, where it is much esteemed in the hot summer months.

A. D. Marriot and W. P. Barton, cattlemen of Fort Pierre, South Dakota,

were in Las Vegas this week. They are looking for about 2000 two-year-old steers to be run on ranges in Dakota. They state that the winter in that section has been very favorable, and the prospects for cattlemen are in every way decidedly encouraging. The gentlemen are now in central New Mexico, interviewing the cattlemen of that section under the guidance of Mr. G. L. Brooks of Albuquerque.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

S. W. Dorsey has returned to Springer from a trip to Eastern financial centers. While absent he assisted in concluding one of the largest land deals ever recorded in the West. It involved the transfer of all the lands and irrigating ditches in the San Luis valley, of Colorado, belonging to the Travelers' Insurance company to a syndicate, composed of Colorado and Eastern capitalists. The properties transferred originally cost several million dollars, but having been mismanaged were a source of loss only to the travelers' company, and were bought by the new corporation for about \$1,500,000.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

Some ten years ago the authorities of Kew Gardens sent out, by way of experiment, a number of slips of the coffee plant to Blantyre, in Central Africa. Unfortunately, only one survived the long journey, but this, as might be expected, was a particularly healthy and hardy little shrub. It grew, bore seed, proved itself wonderfully productive and is now the progenitor of a million of plants growing on one estate alone, besides hundreds of thousands of others in that region. In three years the plants give return. The quality is also good, as shown by the fact that Shire coffee has recently been fetching 112 shillings per cwt. in the London market.

The department of agriculture estimates the number of horses in the United States at 15,498,140; of mules, 2,314,699. The increase of horses has been three per cent. and of mules one per cent. during the past year. The use of oxen is confined mainly to New England, where they are decreasing in number. The increase of cattle has been two per cent., the number on farms and ranches being estimated at 16,416,351 milch cows and 37,651,239 other cattle. The increase of milch cows is slow, but more rapid in the New England states, with some increase in most of the Southern States. Sheep have increased about three per cent. during the past year, and now aggregate 44,938,365. Swine have increased three to four per cent. and the total number is now estimated at 52,398,019. The opening of European markets had a stimulating effect on swine raising. Horses have declined three and mules 1 per cent. in price, while other cattle have increased three per cent., sheep four per cent. and swine over ten per cent. This adds considerably to the aggregate value of farms animals, which is estimated at \$2,461,755,678, or \$132,000,000 more than last year.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

The greatest effort in growing any crop is made by nature.

Man improves and directs the condition necessary for nature to do her best.

Nature gives time and again hints and suggests opportunities which man may improve.

In whatever direction the farmer puts forth his efforts he should strive to secure the best results.

Man may labor incessantly, but if that labor is not in obedience to natural laws there is no reward for it.

The farm must get all of man's labor, done in an intelligent way ere the farm will give man a profitable return.

The farmer deals directly with the forces of nature. He must of necessity work in harmony with these forces.

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 some farmers out immensely.

The Rural World says: The grain farmers of the West must view with very little complacency the ruin apparently staring the cotton planters of the South in the face by over production, and can afford to hold the lines very steady. With two and a half million bales of cotton left over, and a five cent rate the cotton planters haven't the best of prospects.

Texas farmers will decrease the acreage of cotton at least 30 per cent. this season and devote more attention to corn and hogs. The one-crop idea is proving a losing one, and Texas farmers are learning the lesson at considerable cost. Bacon from Kansas, beans from Illinois, and potatoes from California, come much higher than the home-grown articles, and six cent cotton makes them more expensive. It is high time that farmers quit living out of paper sacks.—Iowa Park Texan.

There is no better missionary in the world than the American farmer; unless indeed, it be his wife, or daughter or son; and there is no better missionary field on earth, dear reader, than in your own immediate vicinity. Elevate your fellow man in your own township and county, and see to it that he reads good and profitable literature; then his wife and family will have something to read to elevate their minds, and profit by others example and experience. All are engaged in an effort to make a living, and the more they know of their business the better they know how.

Illustrative of the extent of the truck farming industry, as discovered by the last census, Mortimer Whitehead, superintendent in charge, says: The figures are large and interesting, showing an investment of \$100,000,000, with annual products reaching a value of \$76,517,155 on the farms after paying freight and commissions, using 534,440 acres of land, employing 216,765 men, 9254 women and 14,874 children, aided by 75,866 horses and mules, and \$8,971,206 worth of implements.

If a man is shiftless and improvident, be he farmer, mechanic, or professional man, no power under the sun can make him prosperous or contented, or keep him so. The reform we want all along the line is a reform of character. We want men. The man who, by character, by force of mind and energy of action, is fit to grasp circumstances and bend them to his purpose is succeeding in business, be he on the farm or elsewhere. The person who is shiftless and fit only for servitude will fail of independence even under the splendid opportunities for individual effort that American agriculture affords.

For the successful growth of garden crops, including the germination of the

seed, a finely pulverized soil is all-important. Coarse lumps will only touch the seeds in a few points, and the rest will be in contact with air cavities; while a fine soil will fully encase the seeds, and impart all needed moisture to them. Hence the importance of an early preparation of the ground, by thorough drainage, pulverized manure, and the use of the right plow and cultivator as soon as the condition of the ground will admit in early spring.

We have noticed that the farmers who make the least at farming belong to the class who spend more time at mouth labor than they do at manual labor. At the time when they should be weeding they are spreading calamity and telling the actual farmers how hard their lot is, and attempting to fete them with visions of treasure without labor, of government duty to lend them all the money they want, or better yet, just issue it to them as they may need it. Those who listen most to these calamity shriekers succeed least at farming.

Results are accomplished through effort; there is an old saying, "Aim high if you would hit the sun, and if you fail of hitting the object aimed at, you will do better than if you had not aimed so high." So it is with farming; in whatever is undertaken do not fail to have a high object in view, and then the result will be better than if undertaken with little or no thought of what might be accomplished. It is this position to labor on in the same old rut, with little or no thought of what the result is to be, that finds so many farmers who are willing to find fault with their lot. The same rules apply to agricultural operations that are observed in any other business; inattention in management and carelessness in operation fail in giving satisfaction.

Those who desire to have an excellent vegetable garden for such plants as have a large growth fitting them for horse cultivation, may begin at once to prepare the ground for them. The laborious task of hand labor should be avoided as much as possible, and the horse attached to the cultivator, one-horse harrow, or light plow, be employed for as much of the work as practicable. A fine, smooth, mellow soil, free from stones and coarse perennial weeds, may be kept clean by the work of the horse with less than a tenth of the effort required to clear the ground by the hand. The ease with which the work may be accomplished, will encourage its performance in a frequent and thorough manner, weeds will be kept down or not permitted to grow at all, and the frequent mellowing will give vigor to the crops in a manner never to be seen when hand labor alone is employed. Such crops as beets, carrot, parsnips, potatoes, sweet corn, cabbages, tomatoes, and all those of large growth, may be planted in drills in such a way that a quiet, well-broken horse will do the work.

Many a time and often has it been said that our most successful men were the boys raised on the farm. The records, of course, take cognizance of men in public life, hence their names and doings appear oftener than of those who occupy only a civilian position, whether professional or mercantile; and yet the successes of the latter are equal, both in numbers and ability, to those of the former, and if we are not vastly mistaken much more so. This thought is suggested by the following, which includes a few only of the names which might be mentioned: Nearly three-fourths of the men of the United States who have become famous were the sons of farmers and spent a portion of their lives on a farm. For example, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hamlin, Greeley, Tilden, Cleveland, Harrison, Blaine and many other almost equally conspicuous in current events or living memory. W. H. Vanderbilt was born in a small New Jersey town. Russell Sage was born in a New York village. Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York state. Whit-

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tier and Howells spent their youths in villages, the former spending his time between farm employment and his studies.

It has heretofore been considered that any sort of a "chump" had sense enough to make a farmer, while in reality it, requires more brains, more education and more preparation generally to make a successful farmer than is necessary in a great many professions. Discussing this the Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer says: "Agriculture, the oldest, in its broadest sense, of human occupations, has been reserved for the last to receive her beneficent aid. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations are quite modern institutions, the natural outgrowth of the scientific investigations and experiments that began with Leibeg and others less than fifty years ago. But even these institutions have not been sufficiently wide-spread in their influence and operations to meet the demand, or at least the necessity for accurate and systematic knowledge of the principles of correct farming. It is astonishing how little is known of these principles by the very best educated men of to-day who are forty years old and upward. Perhaps we should have said—not how little is known by the older generation of educated men, but few of them know anything about these principles. It is not surprising then how slowly the farmers are coming to a knowledge of these things. Why, it is not too much to say that the farmer of average intelligence could sooner learn to be a fairly good lawyer than a scientific, successful farmer. The truth is it is easier to be a successful lawyer, or physician, or other professional man than to achieve a business success as a farmer, and for the simple reason that the farmer cannot live by his wits. There is no such thing as humbugging old dame Nature. A farmer must live by the sweat of his brain and brow, not by the sweat of his jaw.

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## STOCK FARMING.

The Greenville Banner says: Farmers are well up with their work. Oat sowing and corn planting are the popular topics of the day. There is also considerable talk of removing our pig-pens from Kansas City and attaching them to our barn-yards where they properly belong.

Many of the current run of papers have had a good deal to say this winter about feed for idle horses, but few farmers can afford to have such things. They can no more do so than to have idle men. Both are absorbents of profit which no sensible man, able and willing to plan and contrive, and therefore to run a farm successfully, can or will tolerate on his place. Have something for hands and horses to do, and utilize their services winter and summer.

From the feeding of the hen in winter for eggs, all the way through the line of domesticated animals until we reach the highest bred and most valuable trotter, the matter of selected feeds, properly balanced feeds, and feeds adapted to the end desired and essential to the accomplishment of highest results is what the American farmer and feeder has to direct his most earnest attention to. First feed the soil, then the animal, and do both scientifically.

No mistake should be made about the proper place and value of the grade animal. It may be a superior individual, excellent in itself for beef or milk, but wholly untrustworthy so far as the ability to perpetuate its characteristics in its progeny is concerned. It is in this latter quality that the pure bred animals is of inestimably greater value, and they are the only ones that should be used when there is a definite purpose to breed up. Pure bred sires, at least are now within reach of all, so that there is no reasonable excuse for using any other sort.

It costs no more to keep a pig of good thriving breed and that will grow rapidly and make from three to four hundred pounds of pork at ten to twelve months old, than a scrawny breed that will hardly make two hundred pounds in the same time. There is a similar difference also in the use of different kinds of seeds; some are much more productive than others and should be the ones selected for planting. But the seed is not all that is necessary to make good crops; it is equally as important that there should be careful preparation of the soil and careful attention to cultivation.

The man of success is the one who applies all his energies to the business in which he is engaged; one who keeps an eye upon all the details, is familiar with all operations and avoids everything that is likely to detract from the profit side of the account. Farmers ought to be just as particular and should know if there are any leaks or wastes going on and thus avoid them. It makes little difference what the line of production is, whether beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, milk, fruit, grain, vegetables, or anything else, if it is secured only at a loss its production should at once be abandoned. Take the matter of cattle—milk cows; it costs as much to keep a poor cow that will make but two or three pounds of butter per week, as one that will make from seven to ten pounds per week, so that aside from the difference of the interest on the money value of each, the value of from five to seven pounds of butter per week is the measure of profit resulting from the good cow.

A swine breeder, writing for an exchange says: I have bred sixty sows this winter believing it an opportune time to enlarge the herd of swine. In 1887 corn sold from the field at fifty and sixty cents a bushel. Farmers said corn was too high to feed hogs, the result was 1888 hogs were relatively higher than corn. In the belief that

this would be the result in 1887, I bred forty-four sows. In 1888 sold over 200 head of hogs of my own raising at \$5 and \$5.70 per hundred, while corn was worth but thirty cents a bushel. Many farmers made the mistake of being governed by immediate surroundings, instead of factors that control markets, and sold their sheep at a sacrifice, the reaction came, sheep went up in the market, and same farmers re-stock in sheep at prices 200 per cent. greater than they obtained when they sold. All things considered, the farmer who has plenty of hogs to market in the next year will get good profits, if he exercises reasonable judgment in feeding and selling.

Much of an effort is being made by leading farmers and breeders of the West, and as well by the stock and agricultural press to divert the attention of farmers generally from farming for grain, of which an over production burdens the markets every good crop year, not only to depreciate values of grain but all farm values of grain but all farm values, because lessening the ability of the producer to hold his crops. For many years to come this country will possess a better market for first-class meat stock than for a surplus of grain. Its production is calculated to renovate the soil and prepare it for future efforts either in meadow or permanent pasture, or if needs be for grain or root crops. Unless many go out of wheat and corn, and next year the European crops are good, prices will go down so far below a profitable basis as to ruin many, if not a majority, of the producers.—[Colman's Rural World.]

We are not sure, says the Southern Cultivator that the prevailing low price of cotton, the scarcity of money and general depression, may not prove a blessing in disguise. It certainly will so prove if it shall teach our farmers to quit raising cotton at a cost equal to or even greater than the market price, if they shall learn the lesson that true farming embraces as an essential the principle of self-reliance for a living—the production on the farm of the things consumed on the farmers as far as practicable—not as far as convenient, but much further. It is not convenient to raise hogs, many farmers say. They are liable to be stolen, or take the cholera, or some other fatal malady. Nor is it convenient to raise mules, or to make butter and milk and beef, or to do a dozen of the things that every genuine farmer does. No, it is too much trouble, requires too much care and attention, calls for so much more skill and intelligence. Our poorest, laziest, stupidest negroes can raise cotton and a few nubbins of corn, and maybe a few bundles of oats from a late spring sown patch, but it requires intelligence and skill to make a bale or two of cotton per acre, to grow fifty bushels of corn, and seventy-five bushels of oats, to have fat four-gallon cows, to breed mules and horses, to build up and improve the land. But the time has come, indeed it came some years ago, but was not realized as it now is, when brains and intelligence, in combination with energy and industry, is the only combination that will unlock the gate of prosperity and genuine progress. Science long since furnished the various arts with the principles upon which their profitable practice depends, and immense strides in economic production have been the result.

Farmers of America have devoted their lands to the cereal grains to such an extent that over-production and its consequent depreciation of values stares them in the face so as to say "continue the practice and lose all you have or die in the effort." Over-production last season would have nearly ruined hundreds of thousands of growers of the cereal grains but for the famine in Europe and the shortage in nearly every wheat producing country. And even with that shortage prices have been so low at the home of the producer as to leave him hardly a shade of profit on his year's work. The labor and expense of plowing, harrowing,

seed, seeding and the use of the land when sown to grain is out of all comparison with the price realized by the producer for his product; hence he has to return to first principles and get back just as near to nature's own work as possible, and return to the grasses, to permanent pastures and to meadow cultivation. What shall he do with these is asked? He shall secure the breeding stock which will produce for him a crop of animals every year, which can consume on the farm all he can produce and carry it to market in a form that will cost less than one-fourth of the cost of hauling grain to town, and then shipping it by rail to distant market subject to the whims of the grain gamblers in their puts and calls, their options and their futures. It is measurably true that in breeding stock for market one runs foul of the stock yards and those who manipulate them, and that they to a greater extent than is ordinarily understood make the prices and control the markets; but at the same time this is no worse than the other horn of the dilemma when we talk of grain production and grain gambling; whilst the lessened labor found in stock farming has at least that feature to commend it and both the farmer and his family have not been worked to death in the drudgery of the farm.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The farmers have been buying and sowing clover seed, alfalfa seed, Bermuda grass seed and so on to a considerable extent the last few weeks. So says the Greenville Banner.

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

# Pears' Soap

The skin ought to be clear; there is nothing strange in a beautiful face.

If we wash with proper soap, the skin will be open and clear, unless the health is bad. A good skin is better than a doctor.

The soap to use is Pears'; no alkali in it. It is perhaps the only soap in the world with no alkali in it.

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

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS—EFFECTUAL FOR BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. Every sufferer is urged to try one box.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 32



## -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.

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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, GASTON MESLIER,  
Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't.  
JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.  
DALLAS, TEXAS.



**PERSONAL MENTION.**

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta was in the city yesterday.

A. J. Day, a prominent stockman of Baird, was in Fort Worth Monday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was circulating among the cattlemen in this city on Monday.

C. C. French of this city returned from Austin Thursday morning. He says the weather was unusually cold at the Capitol city.

Tom Bugbee of Kansas City, who owns a large ranch in the Panhandle, was in Fort Worth Monday.

R. K. Thompson a breeder of Short-horn cattle at Slater, Mo., attended the cattlemen's convention last week.

Andrews & Graham, the wide-awake brokers of this city, have recently made quite a number of big cattle sales.

N. H. Cook of Sealy, Tex., offers 1000 beeves for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL. Look up his advertisement and write him.

T. T. D. Andrews of this city went to Austin Thursday night on business of importance in connection with the cattle interests of the state.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal of Cheyenne, Wyo., was in Fort Worth yesterday en route home from Velasco.

Winfield Scott came down from the Indian Territory Thursday night. He says the storm was severe on cattle and the loss will be correspondingly heavy.

J. D. Carwile, the "dude" of the STOCK JOURNAL has been elected a member of the "Third House," and went down to Austin Wednesday night to take his seat.

M. Z. Smissen of Sterling City, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday, Mr. Smissen thinks the recent storm will cause a heavy loss in cattle throughout Western Texas.

W. E. Skinner the efficient representative of the Union Stock Yards of South Omaha, Neb., was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Las Vegas, N. M. Mr. Skinner is a hard worker and affable gentleman.

W. B. Stickney, formerly of Henrietta, but now with the St. Louis house of Greer, Mills & Co., was in the city Monday. Mr. Stickney has a large acquaintance in Texas and is deservedly very popular.

Jno. A. Bohrer, the well known fine stock breeder of Southmayd, was among the visitors at the cattlemen's convention. Mr. Bohrer is not only a successful breeder, but also a correct, reliable business gentleman.

C. W. Merchant, the "Bear" of Abilene was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Merchant is buying a great many cattle for shipment to the Indian Territory. The JOURNAL sincerely hopes he may make money. There are none more worthy or deserving than Clabe Merchant.

Roswell Z. Herrick, cashier of the National Live Stock Bank at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was among the visitors at last week's cattle convention. Mr. Herrick is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman and one of the most popular bankers in the West.

I. T. Pryor, the well known cattleman of Austin was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Pryor has large interests in the Indian Territory and makes headquarters at Arkansas City, Kans., during the shipping season.

Frank McCoy, senior member of the popular and well known live stock commission firm of McCoy & Underwood of Kansas City is visiting different points in Texas. Mr. McCoy was in Fort

Worth Monday, and left for Colorado City Tuesday morning.

D. E. Sims, of Concho county will commence the shipment of his cattle to Panco, I. T., some time during the latter part of this month. We understand that instead of selling out his stock interest he contracted for one thousand head more.—[Ballinger Leader.

J. P. White, manager of the Littlefield Cattle company, has returned from his visit to friends and relatives in the Lone Star state. He reports stockmen in fine spirits everywhere, and thinks the outlook for cattlemen of the territory is better than it has been for years.—[N. M. Stock Grower.

E. R. Manning, formerly of Albany, Texas, but later of Velasco, spent Thursday en route from the later to the first named point. Mr. Manning is an enthusiastic believer in Velasco, the place he hopes to make his future home. Wherever he may go, Ed will always carry with him the best wishes of the JOURNAL.

C. L. Shattuck, senior member of the well-known and popular live stock commission firm of C. L. Shattuck & Co. of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Thursday. This firm has succeeded in building up a large business in Texas, and by close application and hard work, their business from this state is increasing at a very satisfactory pace.

Harris Franklin of Deadwood, S. D., president of the Franklin Live Stock Co., Deadwood Flouring Mill Co., Deadwood Electric Light Co., Retrieve Mining Co., Hester A. Mining Co. and senior member of the firm of Franklin & Baer, all of Deadwood, took in the cattle convention long enough to buy several thousand steers. It was Mr. Franklin who purchased the Nave-McCord steers.

J. C. Leary of Denver, who recently resigned the live stock agency of the Union Pacific to accept the traveling agency of the Kansas City Stock yards, was in attendance on the cattlemen's convention last week. Mr. Leary is regarded as one of the best solicitors and most agreeable gentlemen in the West.

George Beggs, the well-known cattle buyer and shipper of this city, will the JOURNAL is pleased to state, represent the popular live stock commission firm of R. Strahorn & Co. of Chicago again this year. Mr. Beggs, is a faithful, energetic, hard working man, while the house he represents is second to none. The JOURNAL bespeaks for Mr. Beggs and Messrs. Strahorn & Co. a liberal patronage.

H. O. Skinner, the state agent of the Street Stable Car line, who makes headquarters at San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Thursday, returning from St. Louis. Mr. Skinner was accompanied by his estimable and newly-acquired wife. By the way, if getting married would improve all the dudes and bachelors as much as it has H. O. the JOURNAL would strongly recommend that they all try it.

**Yearling Steers Wanted.**

The undersigned wishes to buy one-half interest in any number of yearling steers, from five hundred (500) to six thousand (6000) head, and to hold same until they shall be two (2) years of age at his pasture in Lynn county, Texas, and then sold to Northern buyers. Address W. V. JOHNSON, Colorado, Tex.

While assisting, on Monday last, in unloading the stock which T. F. Hudson is shipping from Wilcox, Mr. Herman Druand had the misfortune to have a car truck pass over his foot, crushing it in a frightful manner. Medical aid was at once summoned, but it is thought that amputation of the knee will be necessary in order to save his life. He has many friends in Tombstone who will sympathize keenly in his misfortune.—[Tombstone Epitaph.

**Railroad Rates on Live Stock.**

The Texas Railroad Commissioners have established the following rates, effective April 4, in car load lots, to apply on shipments of beef cattle, stock cattle and oxen transported from original point of shipment to destination over a single line of railroad, or over two or more lines of railroad under the same management and control. Rates in cents per 100 pounds.

Distances	Rates
25 miles and under	5
50 miles and over 25	6 1/2
75 miles and over 50	7 1/2
100 miles and over 75	8 1/2
125 miles and over 100	9
150 miles and over 125	10
175 miles and over 150	11
200 miles and over 175	11 1/2
250 miles and over 200	12 1/2
300 miles and over 250	14
350 miles and over 300	16 1/2
400 miles and over 350	17 1/2
450 miles and over 400	18 1/2
500 miles and over 450	20
550 miles and over 500	22 1/2
Over 550 miles	25

**TABLE OF RATE NO. 2.**

To apply by continuous mileage on shipments of beef cattle, stock cattle and oxen, transported from original point of shipment to destination over two or more lines of railroad not under the same management and control. Rates in cents per 100 pounds.

25 miles and under	6
50 miles and over 25	7 1/2
75 miles and over 50	9
100 miles and over 75	10 1/2
125 miles and over 100	11
150 miles and over 125	12
175 miles and over 150	13 1/2
200 miles and over 175	15
250 miles and over 200	16 1/2
300 miles and over 250	18
350 miles and over 300	18 1/2
400 miles and over 350	20
450 miles and over 400	21 1/2
500 miles and over 450	23
550 miles and over 500	25
600 miles and over 550	27 1/2
650 miles and over 600	29
675 miles and over 650	31
700 miles and over 675	32
725 miles and over 700	33
750 miles and over 725	34
Over 750 miles	35

**HORSES AND MULES.**

The rates on shipments of horses and mules in car loads shall be ten per cent higher than the rates set forth in the foregoing tables.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

1st. The following minimum weights, as assigned to standard gauge cars by lengths, internal measurement, shall govern, provided that cars exceeding 30 1/2 feet in length shall be loaded to their full capacity:

Cars 30 1/2 feet and under	20,000 pounds
Cars 30 feet and over 30 1/2	20,800 "
Cars 33 feet and over 32	21,400 "
Cars 34 feet and over 33	22,000 "
Cars 35 feet and over 34	22,500 "
Cars 36 feet and over 35	23,000 "
Cars 37 feet and over 36	23,500 "
Cars over 37 feet	24,000 "

**EXCEPTION TO SET RULE.**

The minimum weights of car load shipments of yearlings (cattle over one and under two years of age) shall be twenty per cent less than those above specified.

NOTE—This rule shall not be construed as imposing upon railroad companies the obligation to furnish cars of specified dimensions.

2nd. The minimum weight for narrow gauge cars shall be 15,000 pounds.

3rd. The rates and regulations of this tariff apply on shipments of live stock as described, when transported in ordinary live stock or stable cars. When in palace stock cars the shipments will be charged the customary rental of the companies owning such cars, in addition to the freight rates herein established. A stable car is one having two gates which divide its interior into three compartments, while palace stock cars have a separate compartment for each animal.

4th. Transportation of men in charge. Parties in charge of live stock subject to this tariff shipped by one consignor to this consignee, shall be passed free as follows: With one or two cars, one man without return pass; with five cars and more than two cars, one man with return pass; with more than five cars, two men with return pass, it being understood that the return passes shall furnish transportation only to original point of shipment. Each railroad company shall use proper methods to secure the identification of parties en-

titled to free transportation under this rule.

5th. Two or more routes of railroad extending from point of origin to destination, the lowest rates applicable under this tariff by any one of such routes may be adopted by the other routes interested without affecting rates at intermediate points on such routes.

**EXCEPTIONS.**

1st. The rates between Houston and Galveston and intermediate points, on shipments of live stock subject to this tariff shall be five cents per 100 pounds.

2nd. The rates on beef cattle, stock cattle and oxen in car loads from Mustang and Dukes, stations on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, to Houston and Galveston shall be five cents per hundred.

3rd. The rates on beef cattle, stock cattle and oxen in car loads from stations on the Columbia branch of the International and Great Northern railroads shall be, in cents per 100 pounds, to Houston five cents, and to Galveston and intermediate stations on the International and Great Northern railway south of Houston, six and a quarter cents.

**Stock Notes.**

J. A. Rutledge passed through San Angelo Monday with 1000 ewes. He is drifting them from Devils River to Mills creek canyon to lamb.

Jos. Thiele bought 400 sheep from McDowell of Val Verde county at \$2.50, 500 from Stein, and 300 from Jausen of Juno; terms on last two bunches not known.

Joe Ellis was in from South Concho Wednesday buying supplies. Joe left his bell spurs at home, but says Bird, Mertz & Ellis will ship several hundred head of threes and fours to the Osage Nation about the 15th.

M. B. Pulliam has just finished shipping 40 cars of cattle to his ranch in the Territory. Last month Dr. J. B. Taylor beat the record by running a train of his cattle to Fort Worth in 13 hours. This week Mr. Pulliam beat him just one hour to the minute.

Charlie Schauer of Johnson's Run, Crockett county, was saying "howdy" to his San Angelo friends this week. He will market 10,000 muttons next month. They will be shipped from San Angelo. Mr. Schauer also sold 1100 head of stock cattle to Ed Jackson of Crockett county last week. Mr. Schauer deepened the old Moss well 23 feet and struck good luck in the form of an inexhaustible supply of sweet water at a depth of 423 feet.

The Santa Fe has received orders for 1400 stock cars which will arrive and be loaded in San Angelo within the next thirty days. All of the orders placed specify that every car be here not later than the first. Allowing 22 to the car, there will be 30,802 head sent out by April 12th. These cattle will go to the Nation. In the month of February San Angelo shipped 110 cars to the Nation. Within the next ten days the Santa Fe is liable to place orders for 1000 cars.

J. T. McKee and brother and Mr. Cox, sheepmen from down in the southeastern part of Crockett county, were in the city Monday. These gentlemen have just gone through a successful lambing season. Mr. McKee has saved 90 per cent. and Mr. Cox 85 per cent. of lambs.

S. N. Murphy of Double Mountain, Fisher county, formerly a sheepman in south Midland county and well known in San Angelo, spent several days in the city this week. Mr. Murphy will start on the trail for Montana in a few weeks with a herd of cattle from Sawyer, Rumery & McKoy's Fisher county ranch.—[San Angelo Standard.

**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.



MARKET REPORTS.

The Markets.

The local market has been quiet during the past week. There were only about 150 fat cattle offered; these were bought by the Fort Worth Packing company at fairly satisfactory figures. Good fat meal-fed steers, weighing around 1000 pounds, have sold during the week at from \$2.75@3. Fat meal-fed cows, when strictly good, are bringing \$2@2.25. A few grass cows are still coming but are not good enough to fill the requirements. These sell all the way from \$1 to \$1.50. There are but few, if any, grass cattle in the state fat enough for butchering or slaughtering purposes.

The hog market is rather dull, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts have been unusually light, running only about 1000 head during the past week. Top hogs are bringing \$4.10, but bulk of sales are made at from \$3.80 to \$4.

The Chicago market opened on Monday with 15,000 cattle, 41,000 hogs and 5000 sheep. The market opened about 15 cents lower on Texas cattle than the previous week. Hogs declined on Monday from 10 to 15 cents. On Tuesday the receipts at Chicago were 7600 cattle, 33,000 hogs and 8000 sheep. Sales of Texas cattle ranged on Tuesday from \$2.50 to \$3.85. One extra good car of meal-fed steers, weighing 1312 lbs, brought the last named figures. The Chicago market has continued throughout the week without any material change.

The St. Louis market opened on Monday with 1324 cattle, 1781 hogs and 283 sheep. The runs have continued light throughout the week, while the market, if there is any difference, is a shade lower than last week.

At Kansas City the receipts have been comparatively light, but no improvement in the market. Hogs have declined everywhere, while cattle are a shade lower.

The market at all the centers is fully 50 cents lower than one year ago, and is believed to be 50 cents lower than it

**Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers**  
Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of  
**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,**  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART. E. B. OVERSTREET.  
**Stewart & Overstreet,**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

will be 60 days hence. Texas feeders have not, with few exceptions, lost any money, at the same time the low markets have very materially reduced their profits; so much so that there has practically been nothing in the feeding business in Texas this winter.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 17.—Wool—Market-closed quiet.  
Unscoured wool—

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

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—Wool Receipts, 50,000 pounds; shipments, 121,000 pounds. Texas and territory stock dead dull; all other grades are lifeless.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

March 16—Scaling & Tamblin sold for J C Dyer and Bro, Bynum, 45 steers, 873 lbs, \$3.20; 2 bulls, 1505 lbs, \$2.35; 1 ox, 1220 lbs, \$3.10; 1 stag, 1050 lbs, \$2.50; H M Frazier, Brandon, 4 bulls, 1385 lbs, \$2.65; 6 steers, 928 lbs, \$3.30; 13 steers, 986 lbs, \$3.30. March 15—J B Slaughter, Colorado, 94 steers, 1179 lbs, \$3.65. March 10—J H Jeringan, Commerce, 25 steers, 880 lbs, \$3.35; 13 steers, 801 lbs, \$3.25; 11 cows, 880 lbs, \$2.55; 1 bull 1110 lbs, \$2.70.

March 8.—Cassidy Bros & Co., sold for Belcher & Belcher, Belcherville, Texas, 212 steers, 1045 lbs., \$3.40; 210 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.40; 40 steers, 922 lbs, \$3.15; 3 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.50; 3 steers, 706 lbs, \$2.12; J. B. Wilson, Dallas, 18 steers, 1165 lbs, \$3.75; 27 mixed, 777 lbs, \$3.40; 54 mixed, 755 lbs, \$3.40; 54 mixed, 801 lbs, \$3.60. March 9.—Gamion & Co, Dallas, 21 steers, 1144 lbs, \$3.65; J. B. Wilson, Dallas, 25 mixed, 822 lbs, \$3.40; 116 mixed, 758 lbs, \$3.40; 72 steers, 1208 lbs, \$3.90; 50 mixed, 903 lbs, \$3.50; 58 mixed, 752 lbs, \$3.25; 20 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3.30; Jeringan & Mass, Commerce, Texas, 67 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3.40; J L Harris, Fort Worth, 38 steers, 1311 lbs,

\$3.75; 64 steers, 1131 lbs, \$3.60, 23 tail-ends, 1041 lbs, \$3.25.

Beef Sales.

C. L. Shattuck & Co. of Chicago sold Tuesday for R. L. Cartwright 201 meal fed steers averaging 886 pounds, at \$3.25. These cattle were fed at and shipped from Waco. This firm sold on Wednesday twelve loads of meal fed cattle shipped from Cuero, eight loads of which averaged 1090 pounds, and brought \$3.65; four loads averaged 1200 pounds and sold for \$3.85. This firm sold on Saturday four loads of South-west Texas grass cattle, averaging 788 pounds, at \$2.40. These were very thin, poor cattle.

Cattle Sales.

John P. Nasworthy sold to Harris Bros. & Childress, this week, 700 head of stock and beef cattle at the following figures: \$6 for two-year-old heifers; cows, \$7; two-year-old steers, \$11; threes, \$14; fours and up \$17, to be delivered at San Angelo. This closes out all of Mr. Nasworthy's cattle interests except his thoroughbred Durhams. These cattle will be shipped to the Nation.—[San Angelo Standard.

The San Angelo Standard reports the following: The biggest cattle deal made in San Angelo this season was consummated Wednesday. Harris Bros. & Childress bought 5000 head of 27 stock cattle from the Austin Northern Land and Cattle company of Coke county, consideration, \$5000, to be delivered April 1. About one-half of these cattle will be shipped to the Nation in the spring; the others will remain at the ranch in Coke county.

Mayfield Bros. & Hill of Sonora sold to F. Mayer & Sons, 200 three and four-year-old steers, at \$13 and \$16 respectively.

The biggest cattle sale of the season was consummated this week by Felix Mann, who sold 1800 cows to Mr. Paramore of Abilene. They are to be delivered at Brownwood on April 15th. Mr. Mann also sold to Mr. Nichols of Fort Worth, 450 head of beeves, fours, and fives. These steers are in fine condition, having been fed through the winter. We are not at liberty to publish the prices paid for these cattle, but will say that they were such as to warrant the prediction that better days are in store for the cowman.—[Menardville Record.

T. J. McCampbell, sold to C. W. Merchant, 2000 three, four and five-year old steers, to be delivered at Gregory,

W. H. H. LARIMER. ED. M. SMITH. CHURCH & BRIDGEFORD.  
**—Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,—**  
**Live Stock Commission Merchants,**  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

W. M. DARLINGTON. R. F. QUICK. FRED BOYDEN.  
**Darlington, Quick & Boyden,**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.**



**C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.**

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

**We do a Strictly Commission Business.**

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

at an average of \$14 per head. The same party also bought of J. M. Chittin 1200 head of the same class of cattle, at the same figures. These are also to be delivered at Gregory. Both herds will be shipped by Mr. Merchant to the Indian Territory.

The following sales are taken from the San Angelo Standard: Charles Chambers sold 30 head of fat cows to Fred Beck last week for \$14 a head. Felix Mann of Menardville sold 400 fine steers to A. S. Nicholson of Fort Worth, to be delivered April 1st. Terms private. John Blocker, who purchased the English stock of cattle for \$50,000, closed the trade with William Regley for all his cattle a few days ago.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

5000 to 6000 cattle from high altitude; pasture located in Osage Nation, convenient to shipping point. Good range, well watered, good fences. \$1 per season. Address

FISH & KECK CO.,  
Kansas City Stock Yards.

Notice.

Stock cattle from Brownwood, Comanche, Dublin, Stephenville, to Caddo, Caney, I. T. \$37.50  
To McAlester, South Canadian 40.00  
To Muskogee 42.50  
To Wybark, Gibson, Wagoner, Leliaetta, Pryor Creek, Adair, Blue Jacket, Stephens, Inola, Talala, Lenapah, Tulsa, Catoosa, Red Fork 45.00  
To Chetopah, Cancy, Cale and Arkansas City, Kansas 50.00

RICHARD LORD,  
Gen'l Freight Agent Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway company.

A company has been organized in Chicago with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing cotton picking machines. This company proposes to revolutionize the cotton industry by making a machine that will do the work of seventy negroes. The machine consists of two upright revolving cylinders which straddle the cotton row. From the cylinders reach out rapidly revolving fingers, armed with fine wire brushes. When the machine is driven down a cotton row the ripe cotton is wound out of the boll and carried into a receiver. The plant and unripe bolls are not injured.

Every farmer and stockman should raise a few colts each year, but if you can't raise but one let the sire of that one be a pure-bred horse. There is a profit in one colt thus bred, while scrubs must be produced at a loss. The more scrub colts you raise the greater will be your loss.

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**HORSE DEPARTMENT**

So large a part of farm work is done by horse labor that the efficiency of farm help is necessarily measured by that of the teams they use. It does not pay to employ first-class men to follow second-class teams, in fact, a first class man won't do it, and the poor farmer with poor teams is left with poor help to worry along as best he can.

The Mason county News is responsible for the statement that on every horse will be found, on the inside of each fore leg, a dry, gray wart about the size of a silver dollar, apparently of no possible use. When the weary, overtaxed animal, sweating at every pore and covered with foam, can reach down and rub with his wet nose this always dry, hard substance, he is instantly refreshed with an odor like geranium.

Somehow or other the fitness of things never seems to strike some horse owners. How often one sees a good horse in a poor carriage, or a thoroughly good vehicle at the tail of a worthless horse. Then again, one often finds a sixteen hand horse fitted with lightest possible harness, while a cob is well nigh borne down by the massiveness of his trappings; and, so far as riding horses are concerned, it has often been said that a good bridle and saddle make a horse look worth another ten or fifteen pounds.

You may look the country over and you will find that good farmers invariably have good teams. In short, the team is indicative of the farmer, and good teams like good farmers, are the exception rather than the rule. As long as farmers cut grass with a scythe, wheat with a cradle and cultivated much of their crop with a hoe, the necessity of having good reliable teams was not so great, but now that horse power is used in nearly all of our farm operations too much importance cannot be given to the item of teams. More attention should be given to horse breeding, if any effort is to be made to improve farm methods.

It is an axiom that the best saddlery is over the best economy, but it would appear that many people do not think so. Those, however, who know better will admit that, until a man has ridden on a well made, comfortable and well fitting saddle, he does not know what comfort on horseback is. On the other hand it must not be taken for granted that because the best prices are paid for saddles and bridles the article is, therefore, worth the money. The workmanship and material will doubtless be all that can be desired, but something more than conscientious work is needed to turn out a good saddle—one, that is to say, which shall be comfortable to both horse and rider.

Never allow the colt to follow the mare in the field at work; and until the colt is three or four weeks old it should be allowed to suck once during the forenoon and once during the afternoon. As soon as your mare is put to work in the field the colt should be halter broke, and during the mare's absence tied to her stall. A good plan is, when leaving the colt in the stable to put a handful or two of oats in the trough, and soon the colt will begin to learn to eat. As soon as it will eat oats readily, fix it up a box where it can go to it whenever it wants to, and then always keep oats in it, and by the time your colts are old enough to wean they are good, strong, healthy feeders, and fat; while your mares are in better condition, by far, than if the colts had been allowed to follow all the time and depend entirely on their mothers for a living.

The Rural World has again and again urged there were other points than mere speed to be observed in breeding trotters. Speed is all right, but combined with beauty and style, it is far more desirable than when found in a stallion lacking these desirable quali-

ties. A very plain stallion may have speed, but he is likely to beget stock that partake of his looks. Like begets like. It is better to have a little less speed if one can have more beauty. Beauty is everywhere admired. A beautiful horse will always sell, while a plain one will go begging for a purchaser. A stallion that has bold frictionless action, that carries head well up and tall well out, is a better one to breed to than one that carries his head on a level with his body and his tail tucked between his haunches. Style is every day becoming a more important element in the trotter, and it can be bred with as much certainty as any other quality, and this is the season of the year to be looking for it in animals.—[Colman's Rural World.

Milk wagon celebrities are getting very plentiful. History tells us that when Horace Eldred started out in pursuit of the famous brown gelding, afterwards called Occident, he found him pulling a wagon filled with milk cans; and that when he sold him to Governor Stanford he warranted him to trot in 2:20, provided that nobody sang out "milk" while the race was in progress. Furthermore, that when Occident started against Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, the governor hired five hundred intelligent contrabands to holler "hot corn" on the quarter-stretch so as to drown the voices of any unscrupulous rascal who might dare to call out "milk." From another source comes the announcement that Mary Drake, the dam of the famous Belle Archer, was used on a milk wagon and St. Julien has also seen service to that kind of hitch. Balsora Wilkes was for a time a milk wagon horse, and so was Dr. Swift, a horse that has now a pacing record of 2:20. Hiram Woodford got Dutchman out of a brickyard, Bill Burdett bought Democrat out of a swillcart, and Princess, dam of Happy Medium, pulled Andy Daniels around Chicago for years in a cart from which he sold cider and gingerpop.—American Stockman.

**About Shoeing Horses.**

In fitting the shoe many smiths apply the shoe red hot and keep it to the foot sufficiently long for the shoe to burn a bearing for itself. This is an extremely dangerous and pernicious habit, and should not be permitted under any circumstances. The result of the application of red hot shoes to the foot is to set up a certain amount of inflammation in the sensitive portion of the foot. The shoe should be only applied sufficiently long to ascertain where the irregularities on the wall exist, and these should be reduced either with the knife or rasp, the latter for choice. The shoe should be fitted to the foot, not the foot to the shoe, as is done in many instances. The shoe being fitted, it should then be nailed on. Five or seven nails are quite sufficient if the horse has a good, sound foot; too many nails have a tendency to split the external wall, and in many cases cause lameness. The nails should not be driven more than half way up the external wall, as the wall becomes thinner towards the coronet, and there may be possibility of laming the horse by driving them too high. In many cases side clips are used, and in most cases toe clips. The clip is equivalent, or should be made so, to one or two nails. The clip should be of moderate size, and should not be hammered down too tightly.

Another common practice is to rasp the external walls after the nails are clinched. This should never be permitted. A smith will remove more in one rasping than nature can renew in three months. The continual rasping will so weaken the foot that after a time it becomes almost impossible to keep a shoe on.

Horses are frequently shod with shoes of great weight. This is entirely unnecessary except in exceptional cases. Horses that are regularly shod can be fitted with a shoe of much lighter weight than those now used.

If one takes into consideration the

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amount of weight a draft horse lifts daily in iron for shoes it will be found to be something very considerable. Now for a few items which should not be allowed in horseshoeing: Never allow the sole or foot to be pared out; never allow a red hot shoe to be applied for a long time; never allow the nails to be driven up to the hair, and lastly, never permit the rasp to be applied to the external wall of the hoof.

**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."

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- 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.



## SWINE.

In England beans are extensively used in fattening pork.

The German duty on American pork is \$1.62 per hundred pounds.

It is folly to select a lot of choice young sows, breed them once, and then fat for market. If worthy animals, breed them as long as they give good returns.

As a rule the farmer breeds from young sows and changes them every year. The sow should not farrow until twelve months old. The excessive use of the sire is another source of lessening vitality of feeding stock. The one-service practice is safest and best.

When a sow is in good condition at farrowing time there is no difficulty, by proper feeding, in having her increase in flesh while she sucks her litter. But if let run very low before systematic and careful feeding begins it will be found very hard to make her increase in flesh if she has a large litter.

Some farmers that have no good shelter for sows at farrowing time will find April pigs more profitable than those farrowed in March and stunted from exposure. A stunted and a runt pig are twin consumers of profit. Get rid of them at the earliest opportunity. However, it would be an unkindness to give them to a friend or sell them to an enemy.

The breeder has to contend with variation, heredity and individual differences. The hog consumes the greatest amount of food in a short time and gives us the greatest return. The breeding of swine must necessarily begin with a good sire. The average farmer gets his sire wherever he can, because he is cheap, but he is the dearest animal the farmer can buy. The other mistake most often made is that the sire is generally bought in the neighborhood, and one is soon in-breeding in the worse form. If the farmer would buy a thoroughbred boar of a reliable breeder he would be all right.

Give the hog a fair showing before you denounce him as the lowest animal in the brute creation. A muddy pen to wallow in is exceedingly detrimental to the health of swine, as the small orifices in their legs get stopped up with the filth, and nature's work is thwarted. Do not let the hogs get scurvy or lousy. Swine will never prosper physically that are hide-bound. An application of kerosene is excellent for lice, and a thorough scrubbing in of soapsuds with a broom will soften up and remove the scurf. Swine love pure, cold water to drink during the warm weather of summer, and they should not be debarred access to it. Give them enough solid food so that they will grow well proportioned and not pot-bellied.

There are many little things which do not cost much that ought to be carefully attended to in the rearing of pigs and making of pork. Whatever contributes to the comfort and health of the animals should never be overlooked or neglected. They should have clean, dry quarters, cool and comfortable in summer and warm in winter. Without such shelter, they cannot get a sufficiency of pure, life-giving air to maintain health and stimulate growth. This food must be clean, sweet and wholesome, and a supply of pure water to drink is indispensable. Some dry concentrated food in summer and succulent food in winter are necessary, if the best results are to be produced. A mixture of charcoal, sulphur, ashes and salt always accessible to hogs, will be found efficient in conserving and promoting health. One who never tried it will be surprised at the amount of such mixture which a hog will eat. Then fine and coarse food should be duly mixed, not only to nourish the body, but to keep the digestive organs in good condition and the bowels open.

The market reports quote light hogs about one-half cent higher than heavy

hogs. By light hogs are meant those weighing less than 200 pounds when dressed and by heavy ones, 200 pounds and over. The experiment stations have very clearly shown that the heavier a hog weighs the more it costs for every pound of gain. The Massachusetts experiment station, in a series of experiments extending over five years, found that New England farmers cannot make money by raising pork at 6c d w with pigs weighing over 175 or 180 pounds when dressed. The experience of hundreds of practical farmers has been the same. Yet thousands of farmers persist in raising 300 and 400 pound hogs. They know that every pound of gain over 200 pounds costs all or more than it brings in, yet they persist in feeding their heavy hogs. At a recent institute a farmer asked the expert who gave an address on feeding swine, if there was any money feeding 80 cent corn to a hog weighing over 200 pounds. He said he could raise his hogs to 200 pounds all right, but in getting them from there to 400 pounds he lost money. Of course he did and he knew it, yet the habit of feeding to this weight was so fixed that he would not change. This farmer will feed his 400 pound hogs until he dies, but his sons have either left the farm disgusted with it, or else will go in for making money by new methods when they get in charge.

### Large or Small Bone in Pig.

It is almost a universal demand with American farmers purchasing males for breeding purposes that the animals must have heavy bones. The producers of the pure-bred stock have made it the ruling effort for years to reduce the size of the bone, while the farmers call for the heavy-boned animals. Now the question presents itself, have the breeders gone too far in their efforts to reduce the amount of bone, or do the farmers fail to appreciate the benefits arising from small bones? We believe the mistake is with the mass of farmers. The large, coarse bone is not always the strongest, but rather the fine, perfectly formed one. Breeders understand that a hog can be made ready for market at seven to nine months old, and for market at this age the bone must be fine. This is necessary, that the animal have proper symmetry in form, for the coarse, angular-boned animal must be fatted at this age. The trouble with the mass of farmers lies in the fact that they have not grasped the advanced idea of the breeder that the hog should be ready for the market at not more than nine months old. Another matter that the farmers do not properly understand as yet, is how to keep the bone that they desire. They purchase a coarse-bone male because they think their sows are a little too fine-boned, with the result that in a few years the same complaint is made again. This shows a mistake in management some place. Sometimes in-breeding is the cause, but more often the feeding of food lacking in bone-forming material.

The custom of buying coarse-boned males should be abandoned, and the way to bring about this is by using a different style of brood sow, which must be produced by a different style of feeding. To have a hog that will fatten at the age mentioned, we must have a symmetrical one. A coarse-boned one does not reach symmetrical proportions at this age. By using heavy-boned sows and a fine symmetrical-boned boar, we get in the offspring the kind of a hog desired, the counterpart of his sire, that will fatten at any age and carry the proper proportion of bone. A hog can have perfect proportions and be too small to be of practical value. Also a hog can be symmetrical in form yet too large for general use. The aim should be to get the hog that has the proper symmetry, reaching it at the age desired to put him on the market. This can be accomplished by care in feeding, selection and breeding. This matter properly understood and managed would soon render obsolete the idea holding with so many that a hog must be only half fed for the greater part of its life.—[Mark Lane Express.]

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,  
March 12, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week foot up 12,467 cattle, 15,963 hogs, 4413 sheep, against 12,495 cattle, 22,369 hogs, 5608 sheep, 12,888 cattle, 40,519 hogs, 3379 sheep, for the second week of March last year.

During the past week with very unevenly distributed receipts prices have fluctuated considerably, but in general values are nearly, if not quite as strong as a week ago. With light receipts Monday and Tuesday and good local and outside buying orders the market was healthy and strong. On Wednesday, however, there was a land slide, 178 cars being received. To add to the general demoralization the situation at Chicago and east of there was such as to prevent speculative and export buyers from operating to any great extent. Prices for all grades of beef steers suffered a decline of anywhere from 10 to 20c and the market was about as dull as it gets. During the latter part of the week with only moderate receipts the greater part at least of this decline has been regained. The market is vastly more sensitive to heavy than to light receipts as there is a general impression prevailing that the country is full of marketable cattle. Any circumstance, such as unusually heavy receipts for instance, tending to confirm this opinion has a very bearish influence on prices.

One of the most remarkable features connected with the marketing of cattle is the meager offerings of cows, butcher's and canner's stock. To-day five-sixths of the offerings were steer cattle and there were hardly cows enough to cut much of a figure in the market. On account of their scarcity prices in general have been well maintained and show no particular change compared with last week. Should this scarcity continue there will be a greatly increased demand for Western and Southern cattle this spring.

Feeder values fluctuate but little. The market has been rather quiet in this line of late, but supply and demand appear to so nearly balance that prices remain steady. Current prices are about as follows:

Prime steers, 1350 to 1600 lbs.	.....\$4.50@5.00
Choice steers, 1160 to 1400 lbs.	..... 3.75@4.50
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	..... 3.00@3.50
Fair to good Western steers.	..... 2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	..... 2.75@3.40
Common to medium cows.	..... 1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	..... 2.75@3.30
Fair to medium native feeders.	..... 2.00@2.75

The meager offerings of hogs have kept the market active and prices on the advance. Values are fully 20c higher than a week ago, the range being from \$4.50 to \$4.80 with the average cost around \$4.70.

Sheep receipts have been decidedly light and the demand continues active and strong at about the following quotations:

Fair to good natives	.....\$4.25@5.40
Fair to good Westerns.	..... 4.00@5.25
Common and stockers	..... 2.50@3.75
Lambs (50 to 80 pounds)	..... 4.25@6.00

BRUCE MCCULLOCH.

## Texas Live Stock Association Notes.

Geo. A. Broesche, a well-to-do stockman of Burton, who is a member of the Texas Live Stock association, writes as follows:

Geo. B. Loving, Secretary, Fort Worth.

"Enclosed I hand you postoffice money order for \$25 in payment for five memberships in the Texas Live Stock association. The names and addresses are as follows: Henry Fox, William Fox, William Turner, W. B. Francis, A. S. Whitener, Burton, Texas."

Mr. Broesche evidently appreciates a good move, and is will to help increase its usefulness.

T. Davidson, a prominent stockman, writing from Missouri valley, Victoria county, says: "I send herewith \$7, \$5 of which is for my membership fee in the Texas Live Stock association and the remaining \$2 to renew my sub-

scription to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. I would be in the woods without chart or compass were it not for the JOURNAL. The stockmen of this section heartily endorse your efforts to secure the establishment of refrigerators at Velasco and other points. I hope and believe by a united effort we can succeed."

Messrs. Hogg Bros. of Hamilton write as follows: "Enclosed we hand you postoffice order for \$5 in payment of our membership fee in the Texas Live Stock association. We wish the organization success in its efforts to place the live stock interests of Texas on a satisfactory basis."

Vories P. Brown, editor of the Texas Stockman of San Antonio says: "Enclosed please find check for \$5 in payment for my membership fee in the Texas Live Stock association. Will do all I can to further the interests of the organization."

John Hittson of Amarillo: "Enclosed please find check for \$5, membership fee in the Texas Live Stock association. The move is a good one and will have my support."

E. J. Sandmeyer, banker and stockman of Columbus, Texas, writes: "The directors have my assurance that whatever they do will have my full approval. I hand you check for \$5 to cover my membership fee."

O. W. Crawford of Velasco, one of the original and charter members, says: "Let me thank you for your favor of February 29, enclosing certificate of membership in the Texas Live Stock association. Herewith I hand you check for \$5 for W. M. D. Lee; will send additional names soon. Your efforts to organize the stockmen of Texas meet with my hearty and unqualified approval."

The secretary is daily in receipt of letters similar to the above, and without any special effort has enrolled over thirty members during the past two weeks. The stockmen are evidently alive to the importance of organizing, and intend to give this move a fair and thorough trial.

## Texas Soil and Product.

It is related of an Irishman in Texas, that when asked why he was burying manure, instead of placing it upon the farm he replied: "Faith, sir, and why should I when the land grows weeds too tall already?" The soil in some sections is from two to five feet deep. It will be many years before a study of fertilizers is made in portions of Texas, save for ground impoverished by long planting to cotton.

This vast state grows more cattle, sheep and goats than all other Southern states combined. She is second to none in the production of corn, oats, wheat, sugar and rice. Her pecan crop gives her every year a million dollars. Her soil is so well adapted to cotton it could supply the world. With more timber than any three states in the Union, vast crops of every vegetable product, she might be isolated from the world and her people still subsist. It is estimated that Texas furnishes one-eighth of the cotton crop of the world, one-eighth of the cattle in the United States, one-seventh of the sheep and one-twelfth of the horses and mules. And all this with only twenty per cent of her 170,099,200 acres of arable land under cultivation. The long-horned range cattle are being rapidly improved by thoroughbred stock, and nowhere will one see finer herds of improved cattle.—Correspondent Orange Judd Farmer.

## 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.

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**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.

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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.



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Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

**RHAME & POWELL Props.**

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

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

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

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

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The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

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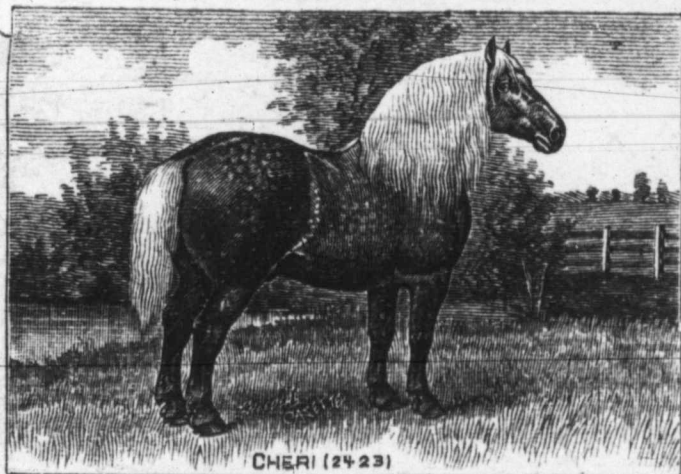
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Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls; Grade Jersey cows; Thoroughbred Berkshire swine; Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine.

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

**IF YOU WANT CATTLE**

Of any kind write me for prices. Ten years actual experience in handling cattle enables me to guarantee satisfaction in anything I buy for my customers. Address

GEO. G. GRAY, Fort Worth, Texas.

**WANTED.**

2000 two year old steers of good grade raised in northern part of Texas. Address, with price to HARRIS FRANKLIN, Deadwood, South Dakota.

**FOR SALE.**

**6,720**

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

**1,280**

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

**\$100,000.**

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

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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county.....	1,600
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county.....	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500

Total.....\$25,700  
The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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About 2300 steers in Hemphill county, in the extreme North Panhandle. They were dropped on the Magnolia ranch, in Borden county, Texas, in 1889, and placed in their present location in spring of 1891, hence have had one winter in a high, sharp climate. They are mainly the get of blooded bulls, and are in one straight brand. Loading pens in the pasture. Address

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1500 four-year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address

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

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**For Sale.**

16 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dark bay stallion, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, foaled Apr. 16, 1889. Sired by Light-foot Hal, he by Gibson's Tom Hal, the sire of Hal Pointer 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Little Brown 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$  and others. His dam Queenette by

Red Buck 2d, dam by Gen'l Hardee, sire of Thunder 2:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Steel Nail 2:35 and others. Very fine and handsome. Price \$400, worth \$1000. Address

L. PERRY,  
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Registered Hereford bulls, bred and raised in Texas. Yearlings and two-years-old. Address

WALTER A. SCRANTON,  
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**For Sale!**

A car-load of Shorthorn bulls and heifers of my own breeding, best strains. Also Standard-bred trotters, stallions, mares, colts and fillies; also a fine young Jack. Prices low. Address

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About 1200 head of mixed cattle with good sprinkling of steers. Stock are in good condition on good range in San Patricio county. Cattle can be seen at any time at station on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, and shipping pens in pasture. Address

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**ANDREWS & GRAHAM,**

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

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

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**FOR SALE.**

**High Grade Bulls**

**FOR SALE.**

600 Yearling High Grade Hereford Bulls for sale; delivery from 1st May to 1st June next. Apply to

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An improved ranch in Wheeler county, Tex., containing 25,600 acres for lease. Address

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

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One, two and three-year-old steers. First at \$6, second at \$10, third at \$14. All in good fix. Address

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We offer at reasonable figures 500 good improved two-year old steers. These cattle are located, and were raised, on our Howard county ranch north of Texas and Pacific railway. Address

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3000 good two-year-old King and Clay county steers for sale. Address

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1000 beeves, from four to six years old. Address

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FOR SALE—A finely bred, finely marked, registered Jersey Bull, in splendid condition. Calved May 18, 1891. Call on for address

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**FOR SALE.**

600 good two-year-old steers, been well fed through the winter; are in good shape. Address

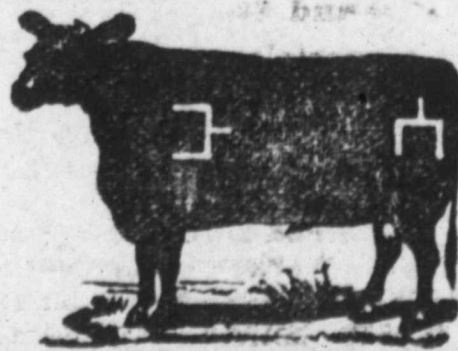
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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

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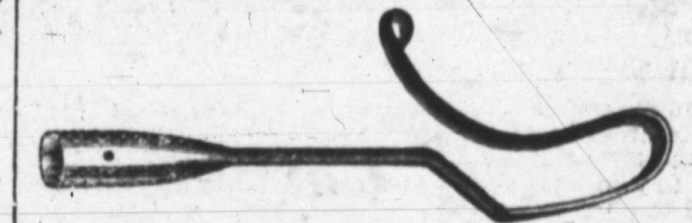
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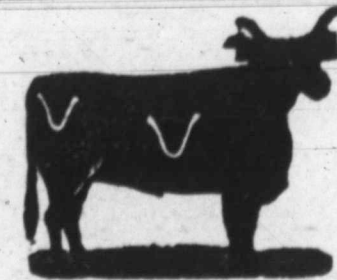
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Ranch Brand.

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

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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are **BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.**

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

The freight rates are now against a large shipment of Texas cattle to this market, but the Texas Live Stock association, aided by the efforts of this company, are endeavoring to secure lower rates.

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

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Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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 Upon receipt of 8c. in stamps I will mail 10 different Pkgs. (by 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 Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potato & Grass Sorts No more hard times if you plant them. Send 5c. for fine Seed Catalog with four colored plates, or Catalog with 10 Pkgs. Farm Seeds, 13c.  
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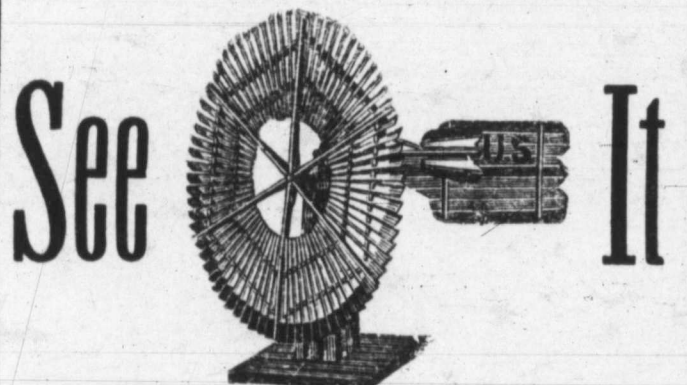
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**SOLID THROUGH TRAINS**  
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 FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
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**THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.**



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 LONG STROKE,  
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HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.  
 PUMPING JACKS, best in market.  
 Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,  
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 Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

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 about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH.  
 We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.  
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 Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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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 railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

**:: 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.

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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 Flows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Flows, and handle Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills, Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS. Write us for your wants.  
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WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN  
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