

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

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NO. 50

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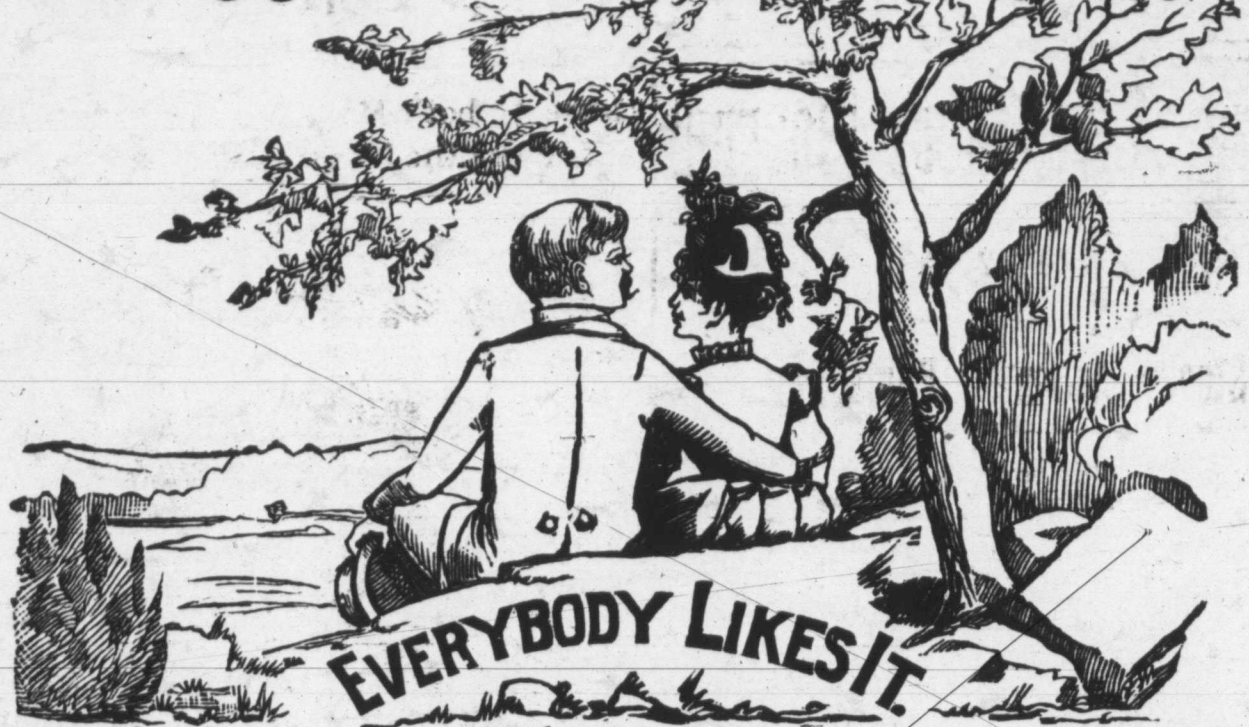
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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## Texas Live Stock Journal

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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

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

### To Our Exchanges:

We want to receive in exchange every paper to which the JOURNAL is sent, and would therefore ask our newspaper friends who are receiving the JOURNAL to see to it that their paper is sent in return. We want all of them without the loss of a single issue.

### Cattle Sales.

But little trading has been done in cattle circles during the past week. A few sales have been made, among them the Espeula 6000 two-year-old steers. The price, however, is withheld from the public, consequently the sale as a news item has but little value. There will, in fact, be but little more trading done this year. The Montana, Wyoming and Dakota men have about loaded up, consequently the demand for two and three-year-old steers will be light until another feeding season begins.

### The Markets.

The markets in all the live stock centers continue low. It is a mystery unexplainable but nevertheless a fact, that the market on good cattle is fully fifty cents a hundred worse than it was one year ago. How long this thing will last no one can tell. Those, however, who are in a good position to know, do not expect any improvement until in May. The general impression is that the market will be fairly good on fat

cattle in both May and June, but dull and lower the remainder of the season.



Judge John B. Rector, Austin, Texas.

Judge Rector, who is now in his fifty-fifth year, was born in Jackson county, Alabama. He came with his father's family to Texas when only ten years of age, and settled on the Colorado river in Bastrop county, where he lived until he reached manhood and started out for himself. He was educated partly at Austin college, then located at Huntsville, Texas, and afterwards attended Yale, where he graduated with the class of 1859.

Judge Rector studied law under Judge Wheeler, chief justice of the supreme court of Texas, and was licensed to practice in the supreme and inferior courts of the state in 1860. He located in Austin with a view to practicing his chosen profession, but soon returned to Bastrop county and joined Company D of Terry's Texas rangers. He went through the war as a private in the above named magnificent regiment, and participated in most of the battles in which it engaged, and was with it in North Carolina when hostilities ended and the confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnson surrendered. After the war Judge Rector was elected district attorney of the fifth judicial district, which included the city of Austin. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor E. J. Davis judge of the thirty-first judicial district, which position he filled in a most satisfactory manner for five or six years. He returned to Austin in 1876, and since that time has made the Capitol city his home, where he has been engaged in the practice of law.

Judge Rector is reported to have accumulated considerable wealth, a large part of which is invested in Texas real estate, lands and live stock. He has for many years taken an active interest in live stock matters, and is to-day not only one of the leading and best attorneys in the state, but is also one of our principal stockmen. He was unanimously chosen both temporary and permanent chairman of the recent stockmen's convention at Austin. As a presiding officer and a just and impartial judge he has few equals and no superiors.

Judge Rector has recently been appointed United States circuit judge for the northern district of Texas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation

of Judge A. P. McCormick. The district referred to is to be congratulated on the change, and the JOURNAL can assure them that no better selection could have been made than Judge John B. Rector.

Judge Rector in politics is a republican, which party, as is well known, is largely and hopelessly in the minority in Texas, otherwise the people of Texas would no doubt long ago have elevated him to the highest position within their gift. Judge Rector is loved, honored and respected by all who know him, and aside from politics, is one of the most universally beloved men in all Texas.

### Indian Territory Shipments.

Cattle are now being rapidly and at a wholesale rate, transferred from Texas to the Indian territory. Some of these have been bought on speculation, while perhaps, a still greater proportion are being shipped out by the ranchmen, their original owners. Where these cattle have been bought up the price runs from \$5.50@7 for cows; \$9@11 for two-year-old steers; 13@16 for three and four-year-old steers. At these prices it does seem that there ought to be a good profit on these cattle, at the same time there are quite a number of well posted cattlemen who contend that there will not be any profit this year for the Indian Territory pasture men.

The ranchmen who have shipped to the Territory will at least accomplish what seems to be the main purpose with them, that is, get rid of their cattle, lighten up their range and save more grass for the cattle left at home. This they will surely do, and in addition thereto the JOURNAL hopes they may realize good round figures. Referring again to the prices paid for cattle by buyers from the Territory the JOURNAL wishes to call attention to the fact that cattle bought by these buyers for which above named prices were paid are Southern and Eastern Texas cattle, all from below the dead line, cattle that are quarantined against by all the world excepting only the Indian Territory, hence the low figures, at which they are secured, figures several dollars below the price being paid for cattle of similar ages located above the quarantine line.

### A Sanitary Bureau.

It is to be hoped that the extra session of the legislature will not adjourn without having enacted a just and equitable law providing for the establishment of a sanitary board with full power and authority to establish a quarantine line and enforce quarantine regulations within the state. Such a law cannot fail to result beneficially to each and every section of Texas. Of course such law would result in one part of the state quarantining against another part, but it would not place more of our territory below the quarantine line than is already so placed by the general government. A large percentage of Texas is now and always will be quarantined. Then why not let us settle these matters

amongst ourselves, instead of leaving it in the hands of Uncle Sam?

The JOURNAL is clearly of the opinion that all cattle above an altitude of 1000 feet should be free to go anywhere in the United States. Those below 1000 feet should be permitted to move north gradually, the distance during, say each ninety days, to be limited by law until they had reached a point beyond where they could proceed with safety. By an arrangement of this kind cattle from the extreme Southern part of Texas could gradually work their way above all quarantine lines and having slowly and by degrees passed into a higher altitude and purged themselves of all malaria or other infectious matter they could then be safely admitted to any state in the Union.

If this quarantine business could be all referred to a sanitary board they could and no doubt would soon regulate the entire business in a way that would give perfect satisfaction to every one and afford ample protection to all.

### Future Demand for Blooded Stock.

The demand in Texas for pure bred and high grade mules is better than before. This demand must necessarily increase much more rapidly in future from the fact that Texas stockmen have, as a rule, just now begun to learn that they must improve their live stock, quit the business or raise them at a loss. This feeling is now just beginning to dawn on Texas stockmen and must naturally result in greatly increasing the demand in this state for improved stock, but more especially for pure bred and high grade sires.

The stockmen of Texas must keep up with the procession. The 8,000,000 of cattle now in the state, nine-tenth of which are scrubs, must be bred up until those sent to market will meet the requirements and demands of the consumer. This can only be accomplished by using none but well bred bulls. The fact is the desired and can only be reached by using pure bred pedigreed bulls, but as a high grade is so far in advance of the scrubs now in use the JOURNAL will for present purposes admit that their use will be greatly beneficial. This unprecedented demand for good bulls that is sure to follow, very naturally gives rise to the question, where are these bulls to come from? They are not now in Texas, neither will the breeders now in the state be able to supply the demand. These bulls should be thoroughly acclimated, which means they must be Texas raised. In view of all this Texas to-day offers a fine field for breeders of pure bred cattle of any of the good beef strain. The state is naturally adapted and especially fitted for this business. Her natural grasses will supply the best of food for eight months in the year, all the additional feed necessary can be raised in abundance. Our warm winters and delightful climate the year round, our cheap land, together with the finest market in the world at our very doors, all combine to make Texas the finest breeding country in the world, and the most attractive field to-day on the globe for those who wish to engage in breeding fine stock, not only cattle but pure bred stock of all classes. The horses, sheep and hogs must also be bred up to present requirements, and to enable our stockmen and farmers to do so, will require a greatly increased supply of pure bred males.

**CATTLE.**

Why wait four years to get your money out of a steer when he can be made to give a much greater profit in one half that time?

All that is necessary to make Texas a good maturing country is to infuse better blood into the cattle and give them better feed and attention.

Why keep a steer until he is four years old, when he can by a little care feed and proper attention be made to top the market at two years old?

The best method for dehorning cattle is to use nothing but Polled bulls. The calves of even fairly well graded Polled Angus bulls never have horns.

The man who takes care in using good bulls and guards against inbreeding, will soon have a class of stock on his hands that will bring the top on the market.

Owners of small herds of cattle must at once begin the use of none but thoroughbred bulls. If we must have scrubs let them be confined to the large herds of range cattle.

Texas feeders should not confine their feeding to winter. Steers can be fed to much better advantage, fatten faster and on less feed in summer than in winter. Thick, fat, fed cattle always bring good prices.

There is one rule in stock raising that may be steadily and safely followed without deviation. It is to push all stock to its full growth as rapidly as possible, and sell as soon as marketable.

The Texas quarantine regulations should be such that cattle will be allowed to move a reasonable distance, say 100 miles north each year from any part of the state, and after they have passed a certain line they should then be free to go anywhere in the United States.

Texas cattle raisers, especially those below the quarantine line must prepare to mature and make beef of their surplus cattle. This can be done at a profit provided the necessary preparation is made and the cattle are well bred. It won't pay to spend time and money feeding and looking after scrubs.

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

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

Every Texas cattleman who has more cattle than grass should at once reduce his herd to a number that will not only thrive but fatten on the range owned or actually controlled by him, and when once cut down to the proper number they should not be allowed to increase above the limit. The spaying knife freely used is perhaps the surest and most satisfactory help in this direction.

It demands good cattle to meet the present wants of the market, and it is only the best that will bring top prices. The farmer and stockman of the South-

west must now use as good bulls as the farmers and cattle raisers of the older states do. It will pay just as well to work toward improvement of stock here as there, and we are glad to say there is a marked tendency in that direction.

There are two points to be gained by the liberal feeding of young animals. First it costs less for each pound of flesh made than it does to make the same weight on older animals; and second, it lays a good foundation for future development, so all subsequent feeding will give the largest possible profit. If an animal is stunted in the beginning it often requires so much feed to overcome this defect that it destroys all the profit that might otherwise be made.

The season, the climate and all the natural elements combine to make Texas a great feeding and maturing state; all that is now necessary is for the cattle raiser to let loose of his old foggy ideas, dispose of his scrub males and use none but full bloods, and then push his young cattle intended for market from the time they are calved until they are sent to the butcher. When this practice is established throughout the country, Texas cattlemen will be a happy, respected, prosperous and more than an independent set of people.

In view of the fact that the Indian Territory, which has heretofore furnished a vast maturing field for our Texas steers, is rapidly being settled up and will as a grazing country soon be cut off entirely, and further considering the fact that a large proportion of our state is already quarantined against by the balance of the world, it is high time that Texas cattle raisers should begin to seriously consider the question as to where and how they will mature their steers. There is but one feasible, reasonable answer to this question, and that is mature them at home. That it can be done and successfully done admits of no sort of argument.

One of the first mistakes made by the person going into the cattle business is the eagerness to acquire sudden wealth and his proneness to go into the business too extensively at once. He figures too loosely, and like the man who thinks that if a little bit of a certain kind of medicine will do good, a great deal will do more good, he thinks if a little money can be made with fifty head of cattle, more can be made with five hundred. His logic would be sound if he had equal facilities for handling the five hundred that he has for handling fifty. "Cut your coat according to the size of your cloth" applies to this business as well as any other.

Nearly all the losses of cattle in Texas are the result of overstocking the pastures or scarcity of water. The pastures are overstocked on account of over anxiety to make money, while the scarcity of water comes from a stinginess or indifference that must always result suicidal to those who practice it. The number of cattle on any given range or pasture should be reduced and kept to such a number as will thrive and leave the grass in good condition the year round. Each and every pasture should be supplied not only with an abundance of water, but it should be so evenly distributed that none of the stock will be required to travel over one mile from any point of the range to reach water. When these suggestions are acted on and carried out by stockmen, losses from death among cattle in Texas will be a thing of the past.

M. S. Gordon of Finis, Jack county, recently sold his three-year-old steers, or rather his coming threes, at \$25 per head, and Mr. Yoakley, the purchaser, got perhaps the cheapest lot of steers

that have been sold this spring. To say the least the purchaser has a very good margin in these cattle, and will no doubt make a good profit on them. To prove that the quarantine law does not regulate the price of young steers, it may be stated that Mr. Gordon's ranch, where these steers were raised, is 100 miles east of or below the quarantine line, while scrub steers of the same age, even though above the quarantine, are going begging at from \$15 to \$17. The whole thing is explained in the fact that Mr. Gordon uses none but pure bred bulls. This is the only advantage possessed by him over other Texas cattle raisers. After all it is a question of breeding, followed up by proper care and attention, and not a question of location that determines the price and fixes the profits in the cattle raising business. Everybody can raise steers worth from \$25 to \$50 if they want to.

**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 22, 1892:

**BULLS.**

Dr. Paxton 28844—T J Lacy to C B McLemon, Henderson.  
General Lee Hugo 29636—I Sellers to J F Guy, San Antonio.  
Gold St. Lambert of Lawn 39514—A F Platter to Platter & Foster, Denison.  
Joe Brady of Texas 26952—C M Thompson to M B Smith, Guy's Store.  
Tom Mercury 26862—B Ballew to J E Taylor, Abilene.

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

Farmer's Delight 30306—C McC Reeve to R L Jennings, Marshall.  
Le Brocq's Curfew 2d 30954—C McC Reeve to R L Jennings, Marshall.  
Mother Hubbard 10331—C McC Reeve to R L Jennings, Marshall.  
Rococo's Surprise 44741—T G Trupman J R Mohone, Abilene.  
Rococo's Surprise 44741—J R Mohone to H E Jones, Baird.  
Signalex 19178—C McC Reeve to R L Jennings, Marshall.  
Swan 76675—J B Donoho to R W Cheatham, Clarksville.

**The Fat Stock Show.**

Hereafter and beginning this year, the Illinois state board of agriculture will hold its annual fat stock shows in a brand new and commodious building to be erected for that and other like purposes on a site adjoining the Transit House, Union Stock Yards. A worthy successor to the fallen interstate exposition building has been planned and will be put in readiness for the fat stock show of 1892. The stock yards company furnishes the ground and pays for the building, the plans of which have been favorably passed upon by a special committee of the state board of agriculture. The members of this committee are Messrs. Funk, Virgin, Pierce, Chester, Dysart and Gerrard. These men met J. H. Ashby, representing the stock yards people Thursday afternoon, and looked over site and plans, with both of which they were well pleased.

The building will be rectangular, 525x150 feet in size, two and one-half stories high, and will cost \$150,000. It will be erected with a view first to solidity and secondly to comfort of man and beast. There will be an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 3000 persons and stalls for 500 animals. The walls will be of brick and the roof will be supported by steel spars. The track for exhibition purposes will be 400 feet long, and of a width to be determined by the necessities of the occasion.

Since the structure is also to be used for large stock sales when not in the hands of the state agricultural society,

it will be equipped with several suits of offices for the transaction of business. The whole structure will be lighted by electricity and heated by steam. Work on the building will begin April 1, and it is to be ready for occupancy by the first week in November, 1892. The fat stock show of 1892 will be opened to the public Nov. 1. The state board of agriculture will meet April 1 to fix a classification and arrange other details for the event. It is intended to dedicate the new headquarters with the largest and best selected array of fat stock ever sent to Chicago.—[Drovers' Journal.

**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.

**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.,

**How to get Thin.**

The only safe and reliable treatment for obesity, or (superfluous fat) is the "Leverette" Obesity Pills, which gradually reduce the weight and measurement. No injury or inconvenience—leaves no wrinkles—acts by absorption.

This cure is founded upon the most scientific principles, and has been used by one of the most eminent Physicians of Europe in his private practice "for five years," with the most gratifying results.

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

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

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

**For Sale—100 Well Bred Hamiltonian Horses.**

I want to sell or exchange for steer cattle, 100 head or more of well bred horses. This stock is crossed with both thoroughbred and Hamiltonians, and are an exceptionally good lot of mixed stock horses. Will exchange for anything I can handle. Will give some one a rare bargain.

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

**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.

**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.

Don't inbreed to closely.

There is an increasing demand for good mutton.

The wool dealers in Canada report business as quiet with considerable stock on hand.

If a ewe has fat on her ribs and her udder full of milk she will own her lamb ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

If any of the sheep get wounded wash the wound clean with tepid water and put on turpentine and then a coating of tar.

Too many sheep breeders think that if they secure a first-class ram any old ewe will answer for breeding purposes. This is a mistake.

The sheepmen of New South Wales advocate slaughtering 10,000,000 sheep, so as to decrease stock and be better prepared against the next drouth.

Do not get disgusted with any breed of sheep because some one has saddled an inferior animal on you. New beginners too often discard a good breed on this account.

Dogs kill \$4,000,000 worth of sheep annually in the United States, nearly 4 per cent. of the total value of our sheep. In some states sheep breeding is on the decline for no other reason. The shot-gun policy is not only justifiable in dealing with this problem but is to be warmly commended.

A pound of bran given to a lamb judiciously, while it is still sucking, is worth five times as much as it is when given to it next winter, and twenty times as much as it is when given to a paperskin yearling that has no vitality and no future because it was stunted while young. The effect of generous feeding, in giving strength and constitution to a lamb, is something really wonderful.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin recently gave official figures showing the number of sheep in the country, by which the clip of 1892 can be forecast with some exactness. The official figures show that the total increase in sheep is 1,519,229. Expert estimates from these figures give the total yield of the United States in 1892 at 316,053,731 pounds, or, estimating the shrinkage of pulled wools at 40 per cent., a scoured yield of 141,096,937 pounds. This is an increase of 12,652,224 pounds "in the grease," or 6,000,000 pounds scoured.

What do the sheepmen of Texas propose to do with the Texas Wool Growers' association? Will they give it their moral and financial support and make it a live, vigorous organization, one that will be productive of much good, or will they allow it to die, starved actually to death for the want of care, attention and nourishment? Something is radically wrong with the sheepmen of Texas; they should wake up to the importance or working unitedly and industriously for the promotion of the sheep business of Texas. The Texas Wool Growers' association should be put on a sound, sure and solid footing.

Mange, scab or itch are produced by parasites, which either burrow beneath or live among the scabs. The Veterinary Adviser recommends the following dip or bath: Tobacco, 16 pounds; oil of tar, three pints; soda ash, 20 pounds; soft soap, four pounds; water, 50 gallons. Boil the tobacco and dissolve the other ingredients in a few gallons of boiling water, then add water to make 50 gallons, keeping the temperature to 70 degrees Fah. This is sufficient for 50 sheep. Keep each sheep in the bath three minutes, and during this time break up the scabs and work the liquid into all parts of the skin. When taken out of the bath stand the sheep upon a sloping drain, squeeze the liquid out of the wool, letting it run

back into the bath. A second or third bath may be necessary, and all wood-work and everything with which the sheep have been in contact, both in sheds and pasture, must be treated to a similar wash, or the surroundings of the animals must be changed.

Sheep raising in connection with farming is growing in favor all over the country. Referring to this the Breeders' Gazette says: The advent of the lambing season and the approach of the shearing reminds us of the almost unequaled returns—in proportion to the amount of money invested—to be secured from a properly managed flock of good sheep. As an adjunct to other lines of farming the flock constitutes one of the most helpful of all aids (even in the face of low prices for the clip) in the work of wresting a profit from the farm. With the unprecedented demand for mutton, the fancy prices obtainable for early lambs, the receipts from the sale of the fleece, and the enlargement of the flock to be attained each year by the retention of some of the best ewe lambs and the feeding off of the older females, the sources of income from the skillfully-handled flock are more numerous than from almost any other variety of farm stock. There are of course sources of loss as well, but with that degree of attention which every good farmer should bestow upon domestic animals the losses can easily be kept down to a point which insures satisfactory results. The sheep must continue to hold a prominent place in American agriculture.

### THE TARIFF.

#### Why Free Wool and Duty on Goods Would be Desirable.

The tariff on wool, or rather the proposition to put wool on the free list, is now being generally discussed by those interested. Mr. George Fairfield of Wisconsin, who favors free wool, in a letter to the American Wool Reporter says:

"The only consistent way to handle the tariff issue is to obtain all the useful information you can get from every available source, then apply the best business principles known to financial science, and at the same time be guided by the common laws of trade. If you have no selfish ends in view, you can then act for the general good of the whole people.

"Those who declare for a compromise tariff on wool and protection on manufactured goods as well as our wool growers, take no thought of manufacturing imported or domestic wool into cloth for export. If we only manufacture for our own trade, it leaves the American people entirely on the defensive, and the proper defense is free wool and protection on manufactured woolen goods. If we lower the duty on woolen goods or remove the duty entirely, we leave the opportunity open to manufacture our goods abroad, thus forcing wages down or leaving our people who work in mills unemployed. Protection on goods secures our own trade to our own people and free wool is a stepping stone to manufacture for export.

"Free wool will probably give us cheaper wool, and we can sell our cloth cheaper. Will we sell our cloth cheaper? We will be obliged to sell it cheaper. The law forbids a trust and each mill will try to undersell the others. Besides, the merchants will force us down as low as we can go, for he who buys cheapest can sell the cheapest and sell the most. If we keep foreign wool out of our country by a high tariff, it makes the supply on the other side too great for their demand, and the price must go down till it can find a market, but if we let foreigners bring their goods in free, or nearly so, it will maintain the price of their wool and reduce the price of ours.

"We raise very little first-class delaine and combing wool, and if we supply our own market with worsted goods, we ought to have the wool free. Whenever we buy more foreign wool, and export and consume more woolen goods

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

than any other nation, we will fix the price of both wool and woolen goods. Let us hasten the day when we will employ labor enough to consume all the products of our lands. A distant market never leaves the farmer a reasonable profit on his product except in time of war. Statisticians tell us that only two per cent. of our population is engaged in the exclusive business of sheep raising.

"Now, how is the 'general welfare promoted' by legislating for the exclusive benefit of that two per cent., while cheaper goods is denied to 98 per cent. of our population? Then 48 per cent of our population, which constitutes the balance of our farming people, must pay heavy freight charges to deliver their wheat, pork and cattle in foreign lands to find a market, just to please a few politicians and two per cent. of the people, who are sheep raisers.

"Besides, labor is a leading factor in the economics of our national affairs, and if you disturb the thrift of labor you disturb the farmer, for when it is unemployed it is unable to pay him for his product, or what is still worse, he farms for himself with a portion to spare. Farmers in the Western states are even now hard pressed to get help when they most need it, and their families are overworked in consequence. They only hire their help for about seven months in each year, and then it wanders to the cities never to return. They pay \$20 per month and board, and work him 16 hours per day in fine weather. The help is absent on Sunday, and the farmer and his family find that they have 20 cows to milk, 10 horses to feed, 50 hogs, 50 sheep and 100 head of cattle to tend. They find Sunday the busiest day of the whole week, and the help is very easy about it, for he can go into a manufacturing establishment, work 10 hours, work every day and get larger wages. True, the farmer cannot pay big wages and give short time, for some of his work must be done early and some late in the day, and rainy weather impedes his progress. He blames the manufacturer for instituting the short day, but he is wrong. The government instituted the short day on public works, and sanctioned it by law, and now others who employ labor are forced to do the same. Labor has a right to fair treatment and suitable wages, but it is evident that legislation in this matter is against the farmer. The manufacturer is held by law not to form a trust, because it destroys competition and enhances prices, and the law is considered to be both wise and just, but labor which forms more than one-half of all manufactured products, has a power on the 'general welfare,' can go on strikes, deny others the right to take their places and by vain and impulsive action, bring ruin to themselves and their employers, as well as check the onward movement of farm produce, and though it seems to be a trust of mighty proportions, the law is perfectly silent as to the punishment of these leaders. Are we to say that compromise has done all this for the benefit of political parties and their political leaders, without regard to such business principles as would benefit the people as a whole? It seems that they have, and we are asked to continue the same suicidal policy in relation to wool, which is the base neglect of plain business principles, and for the

promotion of the same corrupt purposes.

"We are in favor of free wool because it will give our people cheaper goods from Maine to Mexico, because it will increase our laboring consuming population and enable our farmers to sell their product at home, and we are in favor of the present ad valorem and specific duty on woolen goods, because it will leave the wages of our woolen mill employes at rest for the present. We should be careful and patient with our laboring people, but they are such an immense factor in our political economy that they should be so guided, restrained and controlled by just laws that the injurious results of the past may never be repeated. The farmers are interested in a just regulation of labor troubles by law, and should stand by the manufacturer with that object in view. They have frequently been vexed to find their supply of corn exhausted, their pockets empty and no way to move their stock because of a strike. They would feel still worse to see a guard about their premises to prevent any one from work while their year's subsistence was sinking back to 'mother earth.' The manufacturer is continually subjected to these injurious conditions, and its results must be charged to the side of contingent loss. We must not degrade labor, but do all we can to elevate and educate it to consistent and continuous application.

"We are in favor of a prohibitory tariff on waste, nails and shoddy, because we would not degrade the American free man by placing on his back the refuse of Europe, or the rags which have fallen from the Russian peasant, the French rabble or the London constabulary. Let Americans wear clean, new wool from their own flocks."

### Sheep or Cattle.

Twenty thousand sheep from Texas are being placed on the Sulphur Spring valley ranges along the foot hills of the Chiricahua mountains. Eight thousand have already been unloaded from the cars and driven to their new pasture. Twelve thousand more are on the way. It is but natural that the people should view with a feeling of alarm this invasion by a force not yet understood as to its intentions or probable results. There can be but one question regarding the future of the stock industry of this section of Arizona, and that is whether it is more desirable to give the ranges to sheep or to cattle. They cannot both exist on the same range, either the cattlemen must go or the sheepmen must not come. This question, which as yet has not been considered in a serious light, is before us.—It affects every business man as well as every cattleman in Southern Arizona. Cattlemen are already talking of organization to resist the encroachment of sheep upon their ranges and will endeavor by legal process to stop the encroachment before it reaches proportion; that will virtually drive them to seek other ranges in other territory. This is a matter that it would seem should be regulated by legislative enactment, and now that the topic is a live one it will certainly cut an important figure in the next campaign.—[Tombstone (Ariz.) Epitaph.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

## ADDRESS OF DR. B. A. ROGERS

Before the Meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association.

Dr. B. A. Rogers of Liberty Hill, Williamson county, who had been selected to call to order and explain the objects of the recent Stockmen's convention at Austin, in performing that duty, spoke as follows:

I have been requested to state to the gentlemen present something of the objects of this convention, and you will pardon me if I take a few moments, as briefly as I can, for this purpose.

On the 17th day of last November, there was assembled in this city, a convention of like character with this, save that it consisted not only of stock growers of this state, but of all persons who are in any way interested in stock, stock growers and feeders and the butchers, handlers and the buyers and the sellers.

That convention was intended to be simply preliminary. It was so.

That convention took into consideration the propriety of a state organization of live stockmen. They appointed a committee of ten, that met, I think, on the 17th of December, in this city to further consider the interests of the stockmen of this state.

That committee had special reference also to the organization to which I have adverted.

At that meeting it was decided that there was a strong and overwhelming necessity for some large organization of stockmen to take into consideration and carry along the interests of the stock growers of this state.

They decided that the best method to obtain that organization was to call another convention, that should be a state convention in reality, and that the stockmen of this state should be invited individually, to assemble in this town to-day. Beyond that individual invitation, that there should be a request of the various county judges of the state to appoint county delegates to represent the stock interests of their county.

It was not intended that these delegates should have any special right in this convention beyond the rights of any other stockman and inhabitant of this state. It was not intended either that the large stockmen alone should assemble here, for it was the clear understanding that the stock interests of this state have descended largely into other hands. I do not mean to say that the large stockmen are not still in this state and that their interests are not predominant, and that they are not the men to whom we shall look for work and for instruction in the matters pertaining to stock interests. But the feeling in that convention was that these large ranches are passing away, and that the live stock interests once so exclusively theirs are dropping into the hands of the farmers, small stock growers and feeders of the state, and to-day there is no difference in the feeling and sentiment or interest with the large stockmen who can count their stock by the hundreds and thousands and hundreds of thousands and those who go into their barnyard and find but a single beef for sale.

That is the principle, that is the underlying sentiment of this convention, and I could not well tell you its objects, without telling you the reasons for the call and the spirit that underlays it, and before I go further to explain our object you will permit me to say something of the vast interests represented here to-day.

The state of Texas has \$150,000,000 invested in live stock. That is no rough estimate of the one speaking to you, but it is the solid fact as appears by the United States census reports—

\$150,000,000 of money to-day lying and being in the live stock interests of this single state.

Now gentlemen, I need not call your attention to the fact that there is no other class of men in the country or in the world, having any great interest, whatever, that has not combined and organized for their protection. We alone, have not seen and appreciated, or acted upon the fact that individual men act only for individual men and do not act with power. All other classes from the barbers to the railroad workers are organized and I do not speak disrespectfully of the first I have named, for I believe that every useful occupation in the world is honorable and needed; but I speak of them because they are a class not of a great number in any one town, and so I say that from these occupations which have the smallest, up to those which have the largest numbers, there is not one that, throughout the states of the Union and countries of the world, have not appreciated and acted upon the necessities of organization for the protection of their class interests, and all class interests are but individual interests combined.

There was a time when all interests rested in the hands of a few, simply because the few alone were capable of managing the affairs of the world. But the drift was gradually out of that condition of things. It was from the few to the many. And as individuals come to know more of their rights and learned how to take care of them, they took them upon themselves until finally the business world became actually democratic, both in sentiment and in fact. But this condition has been doomed to change like the other. To know what should be done is not the equivalent of the ability to do it. Diversity of interests, the growth of commercial enterprises, and the vast aggregations of individual interests into single channels has rendered it impossible for each man to take care of his own affairs. The merging of individuals into class or community interests has compelled a return to the committal of the management of the affairs of the many into the hands of the few. And just as delegated government has grown, from the necessity of the case, out of the old democracies, so, and from the same necessity the business interests of all large classes of men are being committed to the management of their selected representatives.

And yet in Texas, with \$150,000,000 invested in live stock, the live stockmen have no general organization, and no delegated powers committed to any body, by or through which their interests can be protected. I do not mean to say there are no stock organizations in the state. There is one in the Northwest but it is limited both in territory and in character. The desire now is that the stockmen of the state should appreciate what their interests are and the importance of the overwhelming oppressions that are upon them, and I am not inclined to find fault with our condition so much as with ourselves. The burdens we are carrying to-day will continue to oppress us until we take care of our own affairs in our own way, and appreciating that fact, we, as stockmen are come together here for the purpose of organization, and to put the management of our great interests upon a better basis by committing them to fewer and more efficient hands.

Let me say a word as to our future. We are a new and rapidly growing country, and our own peculiar interest is growing with the country. And we are here to-day, not alone for to-day, nor for the interests of to-day. But what concerns us will more concern those who succeed us, and we have the interests of both the present and the future in our hands.

It is sometimes thought that it is enough to raise a great number of bales of cotton and to feed as great a number of cattle as the seed will supply. And gentlemen, I appreciate fully our advantages in being a cotton growing state as applied to the stock interests, but I appreciate more two other facts,

and the first is, that to-day's low level of cotton prices is a low level to stay, and it is because, and any man who has examined this matter thoroughly knows, it is because the world is ever supplied with cotton. It is because this vast Southern country is planting, in connection with the other countries that raise cotton, India, a little in South America, Mexico and Egypt, more cotton than the world demands, and a change must come. Less cotton, and less cotton seed will be raised. Other countries raise cotton and will continue to raise it, but America is the only corn growing country in the world. Now I do not mean to say that I have never seen corn in Europe, but America is recognized as the only maize growing country in the world, and no where else does it grow so as to be a profitable product and it is certain that in the future the country that can combine great quantities of cotton seed with limitless abundance of the only profitably raised corn in the world is to be the stock-growing country of the world.

God has not only given these vast prairies, but with equal kindness these river bottoms and black lands also, and not cotton alone, but what is an element of the stock growers best food for stock, corn as well.

Texas can raise as much and as good corn as any country in the world of equal acreage, and yet to-day we are the eighth corn growing state in this Union, seven being ahead of us in, and one, Iowa, raising three times as much as we do.

Now, gentlemen, why do I speak of this? Because we are to-day growing unprofitable cotton, and going gradually into corn, and because that corn must have a market, and the best market, is in the live stock, hogs and cattle, that can profitably utilize it where it is grown.

Again in the south it is not supposed, that we have not a market for our stock because we are in a measure limited by the sanitary line that is drawn across our state. But remember, that out of all the iron mined in this country one sixteenth of it is now in the south, and that only in a state or two.

We are nobody's fool when it comes to manufacturing. The manufactories of cotton in the south are two-fifths of all the country, and but some ten or a dozen years have passed in which we have grown to that; now, how, does that apply to our stock?

Simply thus, the citizens are growing up all over the south, and by virtue of what is within her bowels and walking live stock upon her surface, and wherever the cities of the world grow, there grows the meat of the world, and there it finds its market. I am to old to live for another quarter of the century, but if I were to I should expect to see from the dam above this city to Montopolis below a string of manufactories that will look like and do the work of the manufactories of Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence and Lowell.

But can we have an outlet to the world? We have the deep water on the south, and we will have deeper in a year; the market of the world is open to our products to enter through this way, and we are better off to-day, than any other men of this nation. But you say to me "oh! but we cannot send out our stock. In the first place we have no way of canning and manufacturing." I beg your pardon, we only have to show that we have the stock and that we will aid and support the manufacturers, and the killing operations will go on, and the canning and manufacturing of the meat, after it has been once killed, will go on in our midst as well as elsewhere. I know we cannot do it in small towns nor without saving everything from hoof to horn, but it can be done where a dozen manufactories are carried on at the same time. We cannot afford to build up several manufactories and markets here and there and let larger establishments crush us out, but we can save it all and we will save it by and by, and when all is saved the business is safe.

Now, in regard to sending live stock abroad. The government has already

shown that so called Texas fever, whatever it may be, does not belong to Texas alone, but is just as prevalent from North Carolina and all the Gulf States and inland States under like climatic conditions as in Texas. The government has also shown that the stock of Texas is absolutely healthy, and yet that thousands of northern cattle have already died from contact with ours. Like yellow fever, is carried in the clothing, so our live stock carry their ticks, and when they have been dropped upon the ground, laid their eggs, been hatched and found their way upon northern cattle the disease is communicated. But it is simply inoculation, inoculation by ticks, I am speaking "by the card," from the report of the United States authorities, from the Secretary of Agriculture, who in his last report shows all this, but before our convention is through perhaps we will know more about it and may be, will like to know how stock can be sent north and across the ocean without carrying their ticks with them.

Now, with these vast interests, how shall we consider it? How shall we raise our stock, how feed them, how get them to market, by what method, how induce railroads to do us justice, how get the United States government to do us justice, as well as the rest of the South, how abrogate our line that cuts off our cattle from Northern markets, how get our interests in the best shape? It is for the consideration of these very questions and others like them that we have come together.

You will pardon me for the time I have taken. I am heartily glad to see so many Texans here. The great trouble with the stock grower is, he has never thought enough and come together and read enough nor practiced what he has read. Let us begin that education right here. A gentleman said to me, "if you do come together, I hope there is one thing that will not occur; I hope there will not be much talk at that convention." And I hope there will not be many papers read at that convention. But gentlemen I hope there will be much discussion, thoughtful discussion, that there will be many papers read, and that we will not shut our mouths. (Applause.)

A man is to be congratulated who is happy and contented with his surroundings even though they are not such as would be desired by most people. A noticeable instance of the kind in question is brother Greene of the Atlanta (East Texas) Herald. Apparently in all earnestness he says: The LIVE STOCK JOURNAL of Fort Worth; in quoting from the Herald speaks of it as being from the "Piney Woods." Whether this was intended as a sportive thrust by our esteemed contemporary, or not, we can say that we are proud of hailing from the "Piney Woods" of old Cass. We may not boast of broad acres of fertile prairie land as Tarrant and other counties west, yet we have a good soil, capable of producing corn, cotton, oats, etc; we have that great blessing, plenty of pure, sparkling water in fountain and stream all the year round; we have the pine forests that furnish the material to build the towns and cities of the West; and what a luxury for home comfort are the pine knots for the blazing fires of the hearth stone. We have a country equal or superior in many respects to any prairie section either West or South. We are surprised that those who emigrate from the old states do not set settle in this section of Texas. It is all in the fact that they do not know.

The Western Argus finds time to give the following good advice: Stock-growing is and will continue to be one of the greatest industries in state. Its needs and requirements should receive attention from the law making powers of the state, but effective work can only be accomplished through organized effort. The Texas Live Stock association, recently organized at Austin, if given proper aid and encouragement, will be of great value to the stock grower. Give it your moral and financial support.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Mason News believes in planting more hogs. It says: It would add wonderfully to the prosperity of this section if our farmers would raise a few good hogs.

The man who raises good cattle providing plenty of food and shelter, is growing them at profit, while he who breeds scrub stock, coupled with scrub methods, is doing so at a loss—Mason county News.

A correspondent of the San Saba News says: There is no question but what this county will lose at least one-fourth of its stock this winter. The boys have given up the hopes of becoming cattle kings.

L. H. Hill says he is satisfied that the loss on his ranch during the recent cold snap is quite heavy, as there were a great many old cows in his herd and they were in no shape to stand such a blizzard.—Albany News.

Messrs. Stewart & Overstreet the well known live stock commission merchants of East St. Louis, in a private letter to the JOURNAL says: The cattle market is still in very bad shape, in fact we have never seen the market in such a shape at this season of year for fat cattle in the past twenty years, cannot get much better before May 1st.

The Coleman Voice makes the following pointed and truthful statement:

The stockmen who estimate their loss at 50 cent. were long on cattle and short on grass. Looks like they had more cattle than they knew what to do with. In these days of fenced pastures, the old method of open-range cattle raising must be revised, otherwise the stockmen will be short on cattle in a very few years.

The Santa Ana News thinks things are not as bad as first predicted and says: Everybody was agreeably surprised after the cold snap of last week passed off to find that the oat crop had not been seriously damaged. Where corn was coming up, it is thought to be killed. Tender garden vegetables were knocked out of the ring. The damage to the fruit crop is thought to be from 25 to 30 per cent.

A telegram from Phoenix, Arizona, announces that stockmen are considerably worked up over the order of the Mexican government that all cattle grazing on Mexican soil must be driven across the line before April 10, otherwise they would be seized and held for duty. Vaqueros are hard at work getting the cattle back across before the limit expires. Stockmen owning land in Mexico are exempt from this order.

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.

Our stockmen are well pleased with the new rate on stock shipments, formulated by the railroad commission, as it is a considerable reduction. The Clipper asked a prominent stockman Wednesday how much of a reduction it was and his reply was that he had only figured it on shipments from Colorado to Pecos, and on that distance the rate was reduced \$10 per car. He was asked if this was not a good thing for stockmen and his reply was "yes, but darned tough on the railroads." But they are all pleased with the rates, nevertheless.—Colorado Clipper.

The Eastern New Mexico Cattle Growers association held a meeting at this place last Tuesday at which the principal members of the association were present and a great deal of busi-

ness transacted that kept them in session nearly all day. The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The round-up committee arranged for a meeting at Clayton on May 1 to set date for regular spring hunt. One of the important features of the meeting was to reduce the expenses of the association so the assessments will not be as heavy the present year as formerly. A great deal of the business was of a private nature.—Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

The Mason county News hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: The experience of the past winter proves conclusively that the scrub must go. Good stock must be raised and the large crops of forage raised will fatten them for the market, which is always first-class for good stock. The News also tries to console those who have lost heavily during the past winter, by saying: There are some misfortunes which it is said come as blessings in disguise. This is no doubt the case in the great loss of stock the past winter. The scab should make room for a better class of stock.

The Concho County Herald gives rather a gloomy account of the condition of the cattle in that locality. It says: Francis Morris has skinned over 750 dead Lytle cattle up to date. It is estimated that out of 5000 head, over 2000 have departed this vale of tears. \* \* \* Capt. Payne of the Concho Cattle Co., says the loss in stock has been quite heavy, but there is a lot of them alive yet. \* \* \* The cold snap has not injured the oats as we can learn. Grass is shooting up again and every indication points to spring, and there is enough green stuff to make a fine lambing season.

The Raton (N. M.) Range says, W. S. Hopewell, one of the extensive cattle owners of Sierra county, is looking up rates for cattle shipments. He will arrange for the pasturage of between 3000 and 5000 steers in the Arkansas Valley, Colorado. \* \* \* T. F. Maulding shipped a train load of cattle from Watrous, Monday, to Strong City, Kansas. Mr. Maulding expects to feed the herd some yet, but thinks the pasturage around Strong City, much better than in New Mexico at present. \* \* \* The La Cueva Ranch company this week sold to a California buyer 100 head of steers from the bunch now being alfalfa fed at the ranch for \$40 per head, delivered at Watrous. There should be a profit in raising and feeding alfalfa to steers which can be sold at those figures.

The Wilcox (Arizona) Stockman depreciates the fact that the Arizona stockmen are without an organization. It puts it as follows: In no portion of the range country are cattlemen so thoroughly organized as in Arizona. We believe without a single exception every other state and territory in the open range country of the West has its organizations among live stock producers, resulting in untold benefits to its members. Just why the same benefits could not be derived from similar associations in, the leading breeding country of the word, is not plain.

The St. John's (Arizona) Herald sounds the key note of warning, as follows: The weather continues fine and the ground is wet; unless we have a dry windy spell in April, early grass is certain. The cattlemen in this section may be congratulated on their good luck, for certainly good luck has attended them this winter. The prospect in the fall was dark. Everyone expected a big loss and here we are nearly through the winter with no loss to speak of and good prospects for early grass. Let the stockmen bear in mind, however, that luck changes, and it is only a question of time, certainly not very far distant, when a heavy loss will take place. The range is over-stocked, and unless relieved by artificial means, nature will take the remedy into her own hands and reduce the number of cattle in a summary manner.

In an interview with a reporter of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, W. E. Hallsell of Vinita, I. T., said: "The cold snap wasn't as fatal to cattle in the Indian Territory as has been the lack of range this year. Just before I left home I skinned 700 steers that had starved to death, and that doesn't represent half of my losses during the past month or two. You see, we don't raise any cattle to speak of in the Territory. We get two and three-year-olds from Texas and elsewhere and bring them to the Territory for pasturage in the fall and winter. All we try to do is to keep them alive until spring, when the range is ample to fatten them for market. But from some cause this winter the dried grass seemed utterly devoid of nutrition, and the poor beasts have been dying by the wholesale. The prairies are literally strewn with their carcasses. I estimate my own loss at 10 or 15 per cent., but I know others who have lost fully 50 per cent.

An associated press dispatch dated Montreal March 31, says: The Canadian live stock export season will open in a very few weeks now. One thing is certain, and that is that never at this season of the year was there more uncertainty among shippers. The extremely low price of cattle in Chicago and England has a very depressing effect; but the very determined stand which is being taken by the British board of agriculture has frightened them so that they are afraid to move. A few of the Canadian shippers have done some business in American cattle during the past few months, but they appear to have got in just as the boom was about to burst. The very heavy supplies of American cattle have so depressed the market that the Canadian exporters stand to lose money. A syndicate in Montreal, however, has chartered several boats out of Portland at 50 shillings, and these contracts have to be filled. The one hope of the Canadian men is that losses will be so heavy that the Americans will, to a certain extent, drop out, and this will result in advanced prices before the Canadian season opens.

A press telegram from Albuquerque N. M. dated March 27th says: A movement has been inaugurated in this territory for holding a general convention at Albuquerque during the coming spring of the representatives of the wool-growing interest of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah and Western Texas. It has been received with the greatest favor by the wool men as far as heard from, and the governor of the territory has signified his willingness to give the movement official sanction by issuing a proclamation calling the convention. The subject is one that interests the entire Southwestern country, especially New Mexico and Western Texas, where wool growing is the leading industry. The territorial cattle sanitary board left last night for Cheyenne, where they meet in session with like boards of Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Montana and Utah. The object of the meeting, which will be held on the 29th inst., is for the purpose of getting acting Governor Barbour of Wyoming to modify his recently published cattle quarantine proclamation, which is working a great injustice to the cattle industry of the above named states and territories.

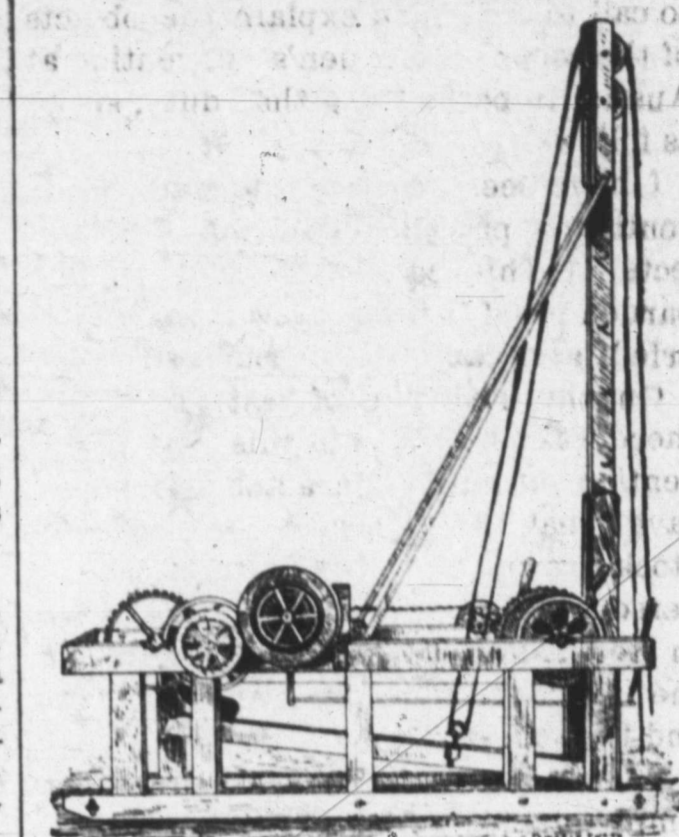
Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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, TULSA.  
March 21.—Cassidy Bros & Co., sold for Newcom & Hudson, Terrell Texas, 92 steers, 923 lbs, \$3.25; F M Weaver, Sulphur Springs, 290 steers, 1091 lbs, \$3.40; 19 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.25; 14 steers, 815 lbs, \$3.15; 12 steers, 721 lbs, \$3.15; W S Ikard, Henrietta, 6 steers, 1105 lbs, \$5; 15 steers, 965 lbs, \$3.40; J B Ikard, Henrietta, 27 steers, 705, \$3.15; J M Ikard, Henrietta, 21 steers, 911 lbs, \$3.25; 6 yearlings, 428 lbs, \$2. Mch. 22.—H C Hall, Tulsa, I T, 22 steers, 1214 lbs,

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
JNO F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.  
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.  
T. A. TITBALL, Treasurer.

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\$3.50; Maun & Stephens, Mansfield, 46 steers, 1038 lbs, \$3.40; H M Frazier, Brandon, 21 steers, 895 lbs, \$3.10; E B Harrold, Fort Worth, 28 steers, 945 lbs, \$3.20; 27 steers, 944 lbs, \$3.20; 4 tall end steers, 795 lbs, \$1.75; Lowenstein & Hunnicutt, Greenville, 193 steers, 1266 lbs, \$3.80; Wilson & Co., Dallas, 95 steers, 1151 lbs, \$3.70; J B Wilson, Dallas, 52 steers, 1320 lbs, \$4; Wilson & Jones, Dallas, 48 steers, 899 lbs, \$3.60; 2 steers, 765 lbs, \$3. Mch. 23—Jas Blanton, Hutto, 20 steers, 1147 lbs, \$3.35; F M Weaver, Sulphur Springs, 130 steers, 967 lbs, \$3.50; 103 steers, 982 lbs, \$3.50; Weaver & Hooton, 24 steers, 815 lbs, \$3.35; J Y Bell, Cuero, 42 steers, 1042, lbs, \$3.35. Mch. 25—H H Riddle, Alvarado, 39 steers, 1042, \$3.20; 4 steers, 1245 lbs, \$2.60. Mch. 26.—E B Davis, Memphis, Tenn., 274 steers, 1022 lbs, \$3.25. March 28—Bell & Stephens, Cuero, 20 steers, 1163 lbs, \$3.55; Lega Rannels, Plano, 40 steers, 1136 lbs, \$3.55; J B Slaughter, 95 steers, 1153 lbs, \$3.55; Wilson & S., Dallas, 40 steers, 1198 lbs, \$1.45; Silberstein & Gannon, 36 steers, 1361 lbs, \$4.20; 115 steers, 1240 lbs, \$3.75; E P Davis, Memphis, Tenn, 234 steers, 1018 lbs, \$3.10.  
March 29—Greer, Mills & Co, sold for J B Slaughter, Paris, 95 steer, 1173 lbs, \$3.60.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.  
March 28—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for A Hamilton, Cuero, 85 steers, 1085 lbs, \$3.60; V. Welton, Cuero, 111 steers, 993 lbs, \$3.35.  
March 30—J R Blocker, agt., San Antonio, 63 bulls, 1030 lbs, \$2.25; Stoddard & H., San Antonio, 71 steers, 945 lbs, \$3.30; 1 stag, 850 lbs, \$2.50.

Brownwood  
is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Sletcher, Sutton and Kimble counties. Shippers who have driven long distances to get there say it pays them to do so.  
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G. F. A., F. W. & T. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

## AGRICULTURAL.

Onions, radishes, peas, beets, early cabbage and lettuce should be sown as early in the spring as the conditions of the soil will admit. Have everything in readiness to take advantage of the first opportunity.

The day is passed when an agricultural paper confines itself to crops, cattle and horses. The social and educational needs of the farmer and his family must be discussed. The education of the farmers' children is an important topic.

A good steel drill will save seed and time in planting, and do work better than can be done by hand. A garden cultivator will lessen materially the work of cultivating and keeping so much so that both can be considered economical tools to purchase.

We would most strongly like to see a real agricultural school, pure and simple, rise among us, which would, by precept and example on the part of its professors, teach every department of the noble calling of agriculture, the practical as well as the theoretical.

A Western farmer says: I saw as many bushels of oats grown last summer of the old common varieties as of any new-fangled sort, and I am about convinced that good soil and a wise preparation of it has more to do with the harvest than the variety of seed."

If you wish to try an experiment of some sort this season, why not let it be in the line of irrigation? No matter what you try it on, nor on how small a scale, only let it be exact. Know how much water you apply, how often, and as nearly as possible what it costs to do it. Then compare results with an equal un-irrigated plot.

In the Eastern states the farmers aim to grow a large crop on a small area, while in the West the total is looked at regardless of the number of acres. In the East manure is considered as important as seed, and we are glad to say, that the Western farmer is now turning more attention to the matter of keeping up the fertility of the soil. The motto should be, "cultivate well what is cultivated."

The most successful way for a farmer to convert his son into a counter-hopper or city hobo is to get him out of bed before daylight and work him hard at chores, splitting wood and other work a few hours before his breakfast. Then make the boy work hard the rest of the day, and when night comes impress upon him before he goes to bed that the next day's work is of such magnitude that he must rise still earlier next morning. The boy will evince such bad taste as to actually choose a city life rather than luxuriate in such charming rural felicity. But boys were always that way; of course, it's the fault of the boys.

A farmer prided himself on the strength of an iron constitution, and treated with contempt precautions that weaker men were compelled to take. While perspiring from work in the hay field, he would throw himself on the ground in the shade and go to sleep. Soon that strong man was a physical wreck, and the few years of his after life were years of great suffering. The farmer cannot afford to take any unnecessary risks with his health. On it depends his living, not to mention comfort, and it is by observing the rules for the saving of health that he can be happy.

A few hints for farmers: Never say dirt for soil. If you pass through a gate which you find shut, close it after you. There is a great deal more pleasure in working with a sharp ax, spade, saw or knife than a dull one, and all should be bright and kept so. Properly oil the axletrees of a buggy or carriage, all the old grease should first be wiped off; this generally accumulates some sand or grit, which wears the

axle more than necessary. The fifth wheel, which is commonly and in error reported of no use, should also receive your attention and oil. Do not strike your team when in a hard place and they are doing their best.

It's a wonder to me that everybody don't go to farmin'. Lawyers and doctors have to set about town and play checkers and talk politics and wait for somebody to quarrel or fight or get sick, clerks and book-keepers figure and multiply and count until they get to counting the stars, and the flies on the ceiling, and the peas in the dish and the flowers on the papering; the jeweler sits by his window all the year round, working on a little wheel, and the mechanic strikes the same kind of lick every day. These people do not belong to themselves, they are penned up like convicts in a chain gang, for they are the servants of their employes. There is no profession that gives a man such freedom, such latitude, and such a variety of employment as farming.

It is the nasty habit of pitching out of the back door a pailful and a dipperful, now and then, of greasy water and a handful of parings and the general waste of the kitchen that breeds fevers and bilious diseases. The waste disappears for the most part in the soil, but that is the key to the mischief. The soil gets full after a time and ferments, and the hot sun breeds gases which surround and enter the house. This is true not only of the cheaper, poorer houses and careless families, but well to do intelligent people have spots behind their houses saturated with slops. In populous towns no amount of supervision can prevent great deal of filthy evil. But in the country town slops should be carried out to trees and poured in small quantities here and there as fertilizer. Trees will take up a large quantity of water and be grateful for it. There must be simply constant intelligence in the disposal of waste.

Recently Secretary Noble submitted to the senate a statement of the distribution of funds to the several states and territories for the aid of agricultural colleges. For the fiscal year 1890 the total was \$630,000; for 1891, \$656,000, and for 1892, \$714,000. Idaho, Montana, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia have not yet received a share of the appropriation. The allotment of South Carolina is withheld because of a controversy as to the division of the amount between the white and colored colleges, and in the case of Rhode Island there is a dispute as to which of two institutions shall receive the benefit. The state of Washington and the territory of Oklahoma have only recently made proper certification, and their allotments are now ready for distribution. There are no agricultural colleges in Idaho, Montana, and the District of Columbia.

It is just as important to keep the weeds out of a young orchard as to keep them away from any other crop. Wherever weeds grow they absorb some of the plant food that otherwise would be available and utilized by the crop that we are attempting to cultivate. One reason why large orchardists usually succeed better than those who only make the orchard a small adjunct to the farm, is because the former plant upon a scale that warrants, and, in fact compels good cultivation, because the orchard is their main dependence for profit. California fruit growers and orange growers in Florida aim to keep their places absolutely free from weeds, and to this is doubtless due a large portion of their success. If the orchard is to be so much of a side issue with you that you cannot afford to give just as close cultivation as you will to your corn field, it will be best not to plant at all.

It is quite possible to spend too much money for tools. There are farmers who are doing it every day. The rapid improvements that are making in the implements of tillage of every sort, render it difficult for one always to know

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what it is best to buy, but we think we are safe in saying that most farmers buy too few rather than too many tools. About the only exceptions to this are when a man burdens himself with debt in buying, or when he buys tools and then fails to take proper care of them; but a man of this class does not deserve to have tools any more than he would deserve to have horses if he wantonly abused them. Of course, there is a limit to the tools that it will pay to buy, but a farmer ought to have all that are requisite for the most thorough and rapid cultivation of the crops that he is growing. This is rather an argument against too great a diversity of crops, because if he devotes himself to one or two specialties he can more easily have the needed outfit. Probably the best-filled tool houses that are to be found in the country are upon the farms of specialty farmers. This perhaps is one reason for their success—that they want for nothing that will help in carrying on their operations to the very best advantage. Many a farmer loses more than the cost of an implement in a single season by doing without it. We have seen a hay crop half spoiled for want of a proper horse rake, and many a cornfield bears a short crop because the planter did not feed out regularly.

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

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Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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.



## STOCK FARMING.

Raise good stock and then take good care of them.

Push from birth is the way to make money out of any kind of live stock intended for the shambles.

Have you so arranged your farm that you will make your own provisions this year and live at home? If not, lose no time in shaping your business that your crib and smoke-house will be on your own land and not in the west.

Raise plenty of good feed and keep your stock fat and growing at all seasons of the year. Don't throw away your time and feed on scrubs. Raise good hogs, feed them well and market them at from eight to twelve months old. Improve your cattle and raise steers that will weigh from 1000 to 1190 at two years old and sell at from four to five cents. Do this and stock farming in Texas will pay handsomely.

The women of the farms have more common sense than the men. They will not give up their flocks of fowls and buy eggs and chickens. They insist on having the garden if they work it themselves, and in most cases will not be without the cow and home-made butter under any circumstances. And in the same way the farmers themselves should produce all their home necessities, and keep the money in hand that would otherwise be spent for them. Industry is a good quality, but it should never be neutralized by a want of economy. One should save as well as make. Expenditures should be kept as low as possible while income should be increased. And good judgment in the management of these things should always be practiced.

In looking around for some diversity to take the place of cotton in the fields and affections of the farmer, a great deal is being said and written about castor oil beans, and broom corn. Where a good market is convenient these may answer as a temporary expedient; but it is plain, especially in the case of the beans that the demand can be easily supplied. Generally the best plan for the average farmer will be to first raise as nearly as possible, everything he would otherwise buy, and then manage to feed as much good stock as possible. Good profit, without any possibility of overproduction can be found in feeding hogs, milch cows, or beef cattle, together with sheep and poultry. When a farm is run for either of these purposes, it will be necessary to lay plans in advance for doing the work in the best manner at the least possible cost. Numerous forage and feed crops can be cheaply provided, which will curtail labor and add liberally to the profits of the farm.—[Texas Farm and Ranch.

On an average a one-horse farmer loses enough in one month from working with dull tools to pay his taxes for a year. He chops with a dull ax because it is so far to a neighbor's grindstone; his saw is dull and needs the teeth set, but he has no saw file or sawset, and, perhaps would not know how to use them if he had. One-third more work can be done with a sharp than a dull hoe; and it is the same with any other tool or implement that carries an edge. It is enough to cause tears in the eye of a poll-ax when it is purchased by the average dull farmer, and reflects that the only keen edge it will ever wear is the one it was born with at the factory. Every man who uses tools should keep himself well supplied with every appliance necessary to keep himself well supplied with every appliance necessary to keep such tools in good working order. The rule is, the duller the tools the duller the farmer.

It is a common complaint among farmers that their boys do not have time for mental culture like city boys, and this is offered as an excuse for ignorance. The contrary is the truth, and a little

reflection will prove it. The city boy, at work or in any business puts in more hours a day than boys on a farm. Clerks often work from twelve to fifteen hours, with no intermission on account of bad weather. On farms, in severe winter weather, regular work is suspended, and besides feeding and caring for the stock there is little done. Long winter evenings are at his command. But often he prefers to gunning or fishing, or to town and thus his leisure is consumed with no permanent benefit, to him. It is too often the case that boys on a farm, when they do read, prefer some light, trashy fiction to more solid, mental food. Their fathers, probably, having been reared under a similar misapprehension are not qualified to direct them to a proper use of their leisure hours. Boys on a farm have exceptional advantages for mental improvement. A few realize the fact and profit by it. A large majority inherit the chronic complaint that they have no time to read.—Farm and Ranch.

One great advantage which the increased use of the best machinery is to the farmer is seldom spoken of by the manufacturers, or by the farmers themselves. Perhaps the farmers do not realize it, while the makers might think it would hinder, instead of helping, the sale of their machines if it were known. It is a fact that the use of the machine soon makes more careful farming a necessity. The hand scythe could be worked among rocks and stumps, and along the hedge-rows and ditches, and carried through the bogs, but one who wants to profitably use the mowing machine must remove the obstructions and fill up or drain the places where the horses would mire or the machine plow up the ground. The seed drill is of but little use unless a perfect seed bed is made to work it in. The corn planters and potato planters that work by horse power, very quickly suggest that they do the best work when the land is well pulverized by harrowing, and the potato diggers and bean-pulling machines will not work well if the land is allowed to become foul with weeds that will choke up the machines. Much the same thing might be said of many of the machines used in the Southern states, and others used in the Northern states, but enough has been said to show that the farmer who has a first-class machine has got to "live up to it" in the other branches of his farming.

One business is as much as any man can attend to profitably, and there is no other kind of business that requires sole care and attention so much as a farm. No farmer can succeed who does not make the farm his lifework, and, forsaking, all others, keep only to this, with a determination to succeed. Moreover, it is the special farmer who is the most successful; he who chooses some one particular kind of work or product, and, keeping closely to it, makes it a subject of study and is always improving his methods and increasing his income from it. A business is of slow growth. No one can be built up in a year and have a solid foundation; and a farmer's business is of as slow growth as one of his apple trees. He must plant in hope, cultivate with perseverance, water with industry, fertilize by intelligence, and the increase will then be abundant, whatever branch of agriculture he may have chosen. But the rolling stone gathers no moss, and precisely so the farmer who is ever changing will never succeed. We need to cultivate the love of home to such an extent that a farm should be held as a permanence. Every addition to it, of a tree even, should be one more tie that binds the owner to his home, and the thought of leaving it should be one more tie that binds the owner to his home, and the thought of leaving it should be so painful as to be smothered the instant temptation arises in the mind. And to make it so, one, at least, of the sons should be taught to look upon it as his home some time in the future.

The tide of the stock breeders has turned and unless the farmer pulls with

the rest, he is apt to be landed high and dry with the unpopular crowd that are crying out that farming don't pay. There is no way open for farming to pay unless it is made to do it, by energy, thought, thrift and the use of popular bred stock, particularly in the interest of horse raising. The breeding, rearing and selling of good, useful horses is not separated by an "impassable gulf" from other farming operations as many suppose it is. It is business that will not manage itself, but we claim that there is a winning fascination and an assured profit and possible fortune and fame that is not possessed by a farm that is devoid of horse raising as one of its supplementary branches. One of the charms of farm life is the satisfaction it always afford in the watching of the growth of the youngsters, and we are utterly unable to see why it is that the breeding of a better quality of general horse stock should be something that the average farmer shrinks from, or seems to look as a leap in the dark. Every man, woman and child loves a horse; every colt that is landed upon this terrestrial ball is the avowed property of every "kid" in the household. The commendable pride and satisfaction of owning better stock, and the chance of one day seeing a family pet with the mystical figures that hold such a significance after the name, should be an inducement to build up and breed up the farm stock of the country. In no other way can farming be made to pay so readily and rapidly as for every farmer, large or limited, to go to work this season and lay out his plans to get into better stock and help his income by patronizing some of the good stallions that are now located within easy reach, in every state of the great midwest.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

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# Pears' Soap

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap.

The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

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

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## Laborers

and all troubled with Constipation or Sick Headache will find a prompt, safe and economical cure in a dose of

# BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A specific for all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 28



## -A. ZABEL,-

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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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108 Houston Street,  
Fort Worth. : Texas.

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### 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.

"Uncle" Bob Stevens of Gainesville was in Fort Worth Thursday.

John Munda of Lexington, Texas, offers a lot of young steers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL.

A. P. Bush, Jr. of Colorado City, president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association went to Austin on Monday.

F. B. Weeks of Columbia, Texas, has for sale 500 head of good four-year-old steers. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

Mr. Burnett of this city left for his ranch in Wichita county on Monday. Mr. Burnett will probably visit Colorado before returning.

J. D. Jeffrey, manager of the Tongue River ranch of the Panhandle was in Fort Worth Friday. He says there are but few dead cattle on his range.

W. K. Clarke, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Parker county, was in Fort Worth Monday. He says the loss among live stock in his locality has been light.

Dorr Clark of the firm of Clark & Plumb, who own large ranching interests in Dakota and Archer county, Texas, was in the city Wednesday.

Polk Spears, who represents Scaling & Tamblin at Quanah was in the city Wednesday. He reports Quanah and surrounding country as flourishing.

Benjamin R. Cobb of Henrietta was in Fort Worth Tuesday, returning from Collin county, where he is feeding a good string of steers. Mr. Cobb says his cattle are doing well.

Jno. C. Ford of El Paso was in Fort Worth Wednesday with a train of cattle en route to the Osage nation. Mr. Ford is shipping four thousand cattle from Western Texas to the Indian Territory.

Dr. B. A. Rogers, who by special request, called the Austin convention to order, made in doing so a very appropriate address, which is published in full elsewhere in this issue. Don't fail to read it.

J. R. Brown of Throckmorton, Tex., wants to buy 5000 head of stock sheep. Here is a good chance for some one who has more sheep than grass to make a good deal. See his "ad" in another column and write him.

William Petty, manager of the Tehoka Cattle company of Lynn county was in the city Thursday. Mr. Petty says the loss on his company's range has been light, not greater than usual at this season of the year.

J. W. Burgess, the well known fine stock breeder, whose postoffice is Fort Worth, with ranch at Blue Mound, ten miles north of the city, offers some bargains in young blooded bulls. His advertisement appears in the For Sale column.

Messrs. Bland & Kennedy of Taylor, Texas, offer for sale through the JOURNAL two car loads of high grade Hereford and cross bred Shorthorn bulls. Those wanting anything of this kind should correspond with Messrs. Bland & Kennedy.

Lark Hearn, the Callahan county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday returning from the Indian Territory. He says a great many of the cattle recently shipped into the Territory died during the late storm.

William Hunter came up from Southern Texas and spent Wednesday in his office in this city. Mr. Hunter expects to largely increase during the coming season the already extensive business heretofore done by Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. for whom he is state agent.

E. B. Carver, representing Cassidy

Bros & Co., the live stock commission merchants of the National Stock yards, came in Wednesday. Mr. Carver is doing an immense business for the firm he represents, which is no doubt the result of hard work and close attention to business.

Bud Driskill, formerly of Austin, Tex., but now ranching in Dakota was in the city Wednesday night. Mr. Driskill has just returned from an extended trip through the Panhandle country. He says cattle are in very thin flesh though he saw but few dead ones.

Charles L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City, now has desk room and all office conveniences at the Denver general offices in this city. Mr. Ware is doing good work for his road and also maintaining his usual popularity among the patrons of his road.

Capt. T. W. Abney, a prominent land and live stock dealer of Dehton, Texas, writes the JOURNAL, enclosing \$2 for his renewal and says: I have taken the JOURNAL since 1881 and never missed a year. Continue to send it, unless I say stop, whether my renewal comes to time or not. It will come along some time.

Col. James A. Wilson, who so efficiently represents the Chicago and Alton railroad in Texas, with headquarters at Fort Worth, is as usual putting in some hard licks for his company. The colonel has the advantage of being personally popular and an industrious worker and having a good road to work for, explains the large and increasing business handled by him.

Major W. T. Johnson of Colorado, Texas, in a letter to the JOURNAL's editor says: Inclosed find check to cover subscription to the JOURNAL. Your editorial management of that paper has been so satisfactory and able as to commend it to every stockman in the state, and all ought to patronize it. They cannot afford to do without it, even if the cost was many times your moderate charge.

Col. R. H. Roberts, the affable and energetic state representative of Wood Bros., the old reliable live stock commission firm of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Monday. Col. Roberts is deservedly popular with the live stock shippers of Texas, and representing as he does, one of the substantial and best firms in Chicago, will no doubt control a good business.

Geo. T. Reynolds, the well known cattleman of Albany, Texas, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Reynolds says the number of cattle on the range in his section were greatly reduced last fall by removals to the Panhandle and that the loss will not be as heavy as was first anticipated.

J. B. Bowne, manager of the Sand Valley ranch, was in the city Monday. The Sand Valley ranch is one of the best equipped live stock farms in Texas. The stock, both horses and cattle are crossed up with pure-bred sires and are now as highly graded as any to be found in the state. Mr. Bowne is now offering for sale one car-load of highgrade Shorthorn bulls, also 100 well bred stock horses. The latter will be exchanged for cattle or other desirable property. Some one can get a bargain in a car load of above stock by addressing Mr. Bowne at Finis Jack county, Texas.

A. T. Atwater, secretary of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, and manager of the company's offices at the National S. Y. East St. Louis, was in Fort Worth several days during the past week. Mr. Atwater is not only an exceptionally fine business man but enjoys a reputation for honesty and fair dealing second to none. He at one time lived in Texas and has an extensive acquaintance among Texas cattlemen with whom he is deservedly very popular, and who will at all times extend him a hearty welcome.

Dr. L. R. Stroud of Cleburne, Tex., who for sixteen years has been a successful breeder of thoroughbred live stock in all its branches, offers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL, the best equipped and most desirable stock farm in the state. The farm, consisting of 521 acres lies one mile west of the city of Cleburne, Johnson county, Tex., is all under fence with good brick, six room residence, good out houses, and well stocked with good brood mares, Shorthorn cattle, etc. Parties who have it in view to go into the stock farming industry could find no better opportunity for an investment. Read his "ad" in the For Sale column, and address him at Cleburne, Tex.

Mrs. Ed. F. Warren's address before the Austin stockmen's convention appears in full in this issue. This address would have been published sooner but has been unavoidably crowded out by other matter, this would keep because it will always be good. In this connection and for the enlightenment of some of the "boys" who were offering \$5 each for copies of this address, the JOURNAL will say that Mrs. Warren while losing none of her brilliancy and aimableness is no longer a charming widow, but is now the devoted wife of Frank Brady of the Galveston News. Mr. Brady has been a long time in finding a life partner, but his good fortune in capturing Mrs. Warren will more than offset the long time he has waited.

C. C. French of the James H. Campbell company, has just returned from a trip to Wolfe City, Commerce, Royce and Paris. He says the cattle in that section appear to be doing well. The bulk of the fed cattle are gone, and there will be very few fat cattle on the market for some time to come, except a few light scattering shipments. He says that feeders are rather discouraged on account of the poor prices they have been obtaining, and are looking around to try to find a cheaper method of feeding than has been practiced heretofore. He says the nearer cattle approach to thoroughbred, the better satisfaction they give to the breeder.

ANOTHER LIVE STOCK TARIFF.

The Commission Fixes Rates on Calves, Hogs and Sheep.

Commodity tariff No. 15, issued by railroad commission of Texas to apply by continuous mileage between all stations in Texas on shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in carloads. Effective April 15, 1892. Table of rates No. 1 to apply on shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in carloads transported from original points 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 1/4
75 miles and over 50	7 1/4
100 miles and over 75	8 1/4
125 miles and over 100	9
150 miles and over 125	10
175 miles and over 150	11
200 miles and over 175	11 1/4
250 miles and over 200	12 1/4
300 miles and over 250	14
350 miles and over 300	16 1/4
400 miles and over 350	17 1/2
450 miles and over 400	18 3/4
500 miles and over 450	20
550 miles and over 500	22 1/4
Over 550 miles	25

Table of rates No. 2, to apply on shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep transported from original point of shipment to destination over two or more lines of railroads not under the same management and control. Rates in cents per 100 pounds.

Distances	Rates
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	19 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

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Subject to the provisions of the law of the state of Texas, affecting the transportation of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in double-decks cars. Article 4227 b, sections 1 and 2, Sayles' Texas Civil Statutes, 1. The minimum weights of shipments loaded in double-deck cars of standard guage shall be as follows, provided that cars exceeding thirty and a half feet in length shall be loaded to their full capacity:

INTERNAL MEASUREMENT.

Cars 30 1/2 feet and under	20,000 pounds
Cars 32 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 "

2. The minimum weight of each shipment of calves, goats, hogs, and sheep sufficient in quantity to load only a single deck car of standard guage shall be 15,000 pounds.

3. The minimum weight of shipments in narrow guage cars shall be as follows: In double deck cars 20,000, and in single deck cars 15,000 pounds.

4. Transportation of men in charge—Parties in charge of shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in car loads shall be passed free as follows, provided that shipments exceeding two car loads shall be shipped by one consignor to one consignee:

With one or two cars, one man without return pass; with five cars and over two cars, one man with return pass; with more than five cars, two men with return passes.

Note—Return passes shall afford transportation only to original point of shipment. Each railroad company shall use proper methods to secure identification of parties entitled to free transportation under this rule.

EXCEPTIONS.

The rate between Houston and Galveston and intermediate points shall be 5 cents per 100 pounds.

2. The rate from Mustang, Arcola and Dukes, stations on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway to Houston and Galveston shall be 5 cents per 100 pounds.

3. The rates from stations on the Columbia branch of the International and Great Northern railroad shall be, in cents per 100 pounds, to Houston 5 cents, and to Galveston and intermediate stations on the International and Great Northern railroad south of Houston 6 1/2 cents.

4. The rates on shipments from Kansas City and stations on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway south thereof, including those on the Alice branch, to all stations on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway and to Galveston shall be ten (10) per cent higher than the rates herein prescribed.

State Re-union

of ex-confederates at Dallas, Texas, April 5th, 1892. For the above occasion the Texas and Pacific railway will sell tickets from all points on its lines in Texas to Dallas, Texas, at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale, April 4th and 5th, limited for return to and including April 12th.

GRAND EX-CONFEDERATE RE-UNION at New Orleans, La., April 8th and 9th 1892. For this occasion the Texas and Pacific railway will sell tickets from all points on its lines to New Orleans, La., and return at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale April 4th, 5th and 6th, good to return to and including April 12th. For further particulars call on your local ticket agent.

GASTON MESLIER, G. P. and T. A.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

The Markets.

There has been but little change in the local market during the past week. Receipts of both cattle and hogs have been exceedingly light and prices about same as heretofore quoted.

Receipts of live stock at all the markets have been light during the past week, but notwithstanding this fact, there has been no improvement, but rather a downward tendency in the markets.

The receipts in Kansas City Thursday were 1600 cattle, 9600 hogs and 5200 sheep. The top dressed beef and shipping cattle brought from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Stockers and feeders sold at from \$2.60 to \$3.60. No Texans on the market.

Top hogs on the same day brought in Kansas City, \$4.65. Bulk of sales, however, were made at \$4.50.

The receipts of sheep were liberal and market quiet. The offerings were mostly good Western sheep. Prices ranged from \$4.50@5.65.

The St. Louis market seems to be getting the bulk of the Texas fed cattle. No difference which market a shipper goes to now he generally comes away wishing he had tried some other.

Among the most important sales made at St. Louis this week may be mentioned 36 head, 1361 lbs, and sold at \$4.20, were consigned by Silverstein & Gannon of Dallas, also 94 steers, 1270 lbs, at \$3.85, and 21 steers, 1105 lbs, at \$3.75. Silverstein & Williamson had 40 steers, 1198 lbs, at \$3.45.

Referring to the recent and general declines the Drover's Journal says: The changes that took place in prices last week were all on a downward tendency. Cotton and wool also lost. Wheat, corn, oats and rye all lost, the reason being that this country has more cereals than it will sell. Wheat is 15 per cent cheaper than a year ago; corn, 40 per cent; cotton, 24 per cent, and wool, 12 per cent.

Thursday receipts at the National

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, \$200,000. 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.

Stock yards were as follows: Cattle 1700 hogs 5500, sheep 300. The cattle market was reported steady, at from \$3.20 to \$4.20 for choice native, cattle and \$2.40 to \$3.65 for fed Texans. Top hogs were bringing from \$4.60 to \$4.70. Sheep from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

The Chicago market for Thursday is reported as follows:

Cattle receipts, 11,000; shipments, 4000. Market weak. Good to prime steers, \$3 80/4 90; others, 3.45@3.70; stockers, \$2.00@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; shipments, 12,000. Market opened 5 to 10c lower and closed strong. Rough and common \$4.00@4.25; mixed and packers \$4.50@4.70; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.65@4.70; light, \$4.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 1800. Market higher. Ewes, 4.00@4.75; packers, \$5.50@5.65; Westerns, \$5.50@6.20; lambs, \$5.40@6.75.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 31.—Wool—Market closed quiet and unchanged.

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 31.—Wool—Receipts, 40,000 pounds; shipments, 67,000 pounds. Several lots of the new clip, especially from Texas and Arizona, were received to-day. Market continued very dull; prices unchanged.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, March 31.—at the wool sales to-day 14,465 bales were offered. Competition was sustained well. Grown Merinos sold slowly. Mediums lower, animatedly bid for. Continental buyers were especially anxious to secure suitable lots. Pieces sold well, as did also common breeds. Sales in detail:

New South Wales—660 bales. Scoured, 8d 1s; scoured locks and pieces, 6½d @1s 1d; greasy, 4@8½d; greasy locks and pieces, 4@8½d.

Queensland—1734 bales. Scoured, 8½d @1s 1½d; scoured locks and pieces, 8½d @1s greasy, 6@8d; greasy locks and pieces 6½@7½d.

Melbourne and Victoria—415 bales. Scoured, 6½d@1s 5½d; scoured locks and pieces, 6d@1s ½d; greasy, 4½d@1s; greasy locks and pieces 3½@8d.

South Australia—1000 bales. Scoured

11½d@1s 11½; scoured locks and pieces, 7½d@10½d; greasy, 4½@7½c; greasy locks and pieces, 4d.

New Zealand—100 bales. Greasy, 5d. greasy locks and pieces, 7½@12d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—900 bales. Scoured, 8d@1s 4d; greasy 4@6½d; scoured locks and pieces, 4½d.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }  
March 26, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week foot up 15,785 cattle, 23,412 hogs, 4088 sheep, against 13,015 cattle, 28,826 hogs, 4247 sheep the week previous and 11,266 cattle, 22,302 hogs, 3299 sheep the fourth week of March 1891.

During the first half of the week, with moderate receipts, and favorable Eastern reports, the cattle market was fairly active and prices were on the advance. Both local and outside buyers took hold freely; by Wednesday the better grades of beef cattle had scored an advance of 15@20c. The heavy runs the latter part of the week had a rather disastrous effect on the market in general and the advance of the early part of the week was lost and more too. While butchers' and canners' stock values usually more, somewhat in sympathy with beef steers, this has not been the case for a month past and good cows and heifers have been bringing prices relatively stronger than steers. This has been on account of their scarcity fully, five-sixths of the cattle now coming to market being steers. Prices are substantially the same as last week and the demand continues strong.

There has been a rather brisk trade in feeders all week and prices are 10@15c higher than a week ago. The country is full of good cheap corn and this must be disposed of. As between feeding and selling this corn nine times out of ten the holders will prefer feeding it. Hence the present strong demand which dealers expect to see keep up throughout this season.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1350 to 1600 lbs.....	\$4.50@4.75
Choice steers, 1510 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@3.50
Common to medium cows.....	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.50
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.50@3.25
Veal calves.....	4.00@5.25

The hog market closed about a nickle higher than last week, but fully 10c lower than Wednesday the high day of the week. Sales are largely from \$4.35@4.55, the good 200 to 270-pound hogs selling the best, with heavy 280 to 350-pound hogs in very poor demand at bottom figures.

Sheep receipts continue meager, considerably short of the demand. The reason for this state of affairs is hard to find. Local houses are capable of



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.

killing from 6000 to 8000 per week and must have from 3000 to 5000 to supply their urgent orders. Prices are certainly high enough to bring the sheep here, but still they fail to come. "It is a condition and not a theory that comforts us." More equitable rates from the Southwest would help matters materially. Prices are nominally as follows:

Fair to good Westerns.....	\$4.75@5.75
Common and stock sheep.....	2.75@4.25
Good to choice 40 to 90-lb lambs.....	4.50@6.50

Saturday's heavy snow storm was the worst, in many respects, ever experienced here, and a vast amount of damage was done. Telephone and telegraph wires and poles were down, shutting us off from the outside world for several hours. The immense weight of the snow caved in the roofs of several of the hog sheds and about seventy-five killed and crippled hogs were taken from the ruins. A rough estimate places the yard company's loss at upwards of \$2000.

A strong effort is being made by the stock yard management to get Nebraska owners of grazing lands to take Texas and New Mexico cattle to feed on route, the same as they do with Colorado and Montana cattle. Every means will be used to bring Southwestern cattle this way and Texas cattlemen should and doubtless do appreciate the advantage they would gain from an additional outlet for 50,000 to 60,000 cattle. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Wants More Light.

FORT McKAVETT, TEX., Mch. 23, '92.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I notice that Mr. Bentley, in his address before the stock convention at Austin, states that "Texas flockmasters can produce wool at from six to nine cents a pound." I would like his figures for that statement, as from my experience and observation it costs double that, and even on free grass and under the most favorable conditions was I ever able to reduce the cost of his figures. I have lost thousands of dollars for lack of this information, and if Mr. Bentley will tell us how it can be done, he will be the greatest benefactor the sheep business has ever known, and the boom times of 1880 to 1883 be repeated. I do not desire the information for myself. Let it be public, as I wish the whole business to prosper.

Respectfully yours,  
C. B. BURBANK.

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.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Keck Co.  
(INCORPORATED)

W. H. H. LARIMER. ED. M. SMITH. CHURCH G. 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.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Horse racing, like fever, gets into one's blood, and at times it's the stuff that dreams are made of. Every man who owns or runs or trains horses fosters the hope of winning some big stakes or he wouldn't be racing.

Remember that quite a list of diseases to which horses are subject may be readily transmitted from sire to the offspring, and for this reason good care should be taken to breed to only perfectly sound, vigorous sires, even at an increased cost.

The ten largest winning American-bred horses are as follows: Hanover, \$121,732; Salvator, \$120,120; Miss Woodford \$118,970; Firenze, \$116,156; Kingston, \$114,677; Potomac, \$114,650; His Highness, \$109,400; Tournament, \$104,472; Iroquois, 101,613; Los Angeles, 97,011.

Instead of being harmful, work will almost invariably be beneficial to the brood mare up to the day of foaling. It is quite often positively injurious to the mare to be allowed to "lay off" a week or so before foaling time, mainly for the reason that, being awkward and wild, she prefers to stand around in corners and will not take sufficient exercise. Moderate work, such as she has been accustomed to, very seldom has an injurious effect.

It must be very gratifying, says the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, to the breeder of Western horses to hear of the recent sales of branded geldings at the Kansas City stock yards. On Saturday, March 19, four car-loads of Nevada geldings sold for \$60 per head, and on the following Monday seventy head of California geldings brought \$65 a head. They were all broke to halter, and averaged from 900 to 1300 lbs. The question that has been agitating the minds of the breeders of Western horses is, how and where to get rid of their surplus geldings at prices that would warrant shipping them. The experience of most of the shippers who have tried the small towns through the interior is, that there are generally one or two men who would buy a portion of their stock at fair prices, and the rest would either have to be traded for odds and ends or sold on time for questionable paper. The result was that at the end of from two weeks to two months the ranchman found himself with about one-third the value of his horses in cash, and the balance in receipted bills for freight, feed and experience. Kansas City has proven herself the great outlet for range cattle and the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., have been and are making strenuous efforts to make the same for range horses. It was up-hill work for a time on account of the rapid depreciation in horse flesh all over the world, caused by the application of steam and electricity as a motive power. But the results of late have been quite satisfactory to both the yards and to the breeder. Last fall they handled as high as thirty-seven cars in one day and at prices that yielded the producer a good and legitimate profit.

Breeding trotters is closely allied to operating a farm, and unless the breeder has some knowledge of what it requires to manage and successfully carry on a good stock farm he will see many ups and downs in the breeding business. The breeder of trotters in most cases has nearly all of the many necessary qualifications, except the practical part—the actual experience among the stock on the farm—but in too many instances he has other business to look after, and is dependent entirely on hired help to run the farm and look after his breeding interests. Here is where the grief comes in. It is not because there are not plenty of good young men who are willing to work on the farm for fair wages, but is because these young men have never had any experience with trotters. They can plant corn, saw wood and do a good hon-

est day's work on the farm, at any kind of ordinary work, but they are not educated up to the point where they can see any difference between taking care of a trotter and taking care of a plow horse. We do not mean to say that the plow horse does not need good care, but a plow horse will do his day's work even if his care is not so good. It is different with the trotter. He has had altogether different care from colthood up, and his work is altogether different, and unless he receives the proper care he will fail to develop into a trotter. The great fault probably is due to the fact that farmers as a rule have in many cases succeeded in raising stock because circumstances were in their favor. But things are changed. The farmer boy wants a fine stepper hitched to a fine buggy now when he comes to town, and he wants to raise a trotter or two, and he goes about it just as he was taught to go about raising pigs and calves and Clydesdales. He soon discovers that the trotter can't root for himself, neither can he live with the calves, and the Clydesdale is slow, and he wonders what is wrong. The whole sum and substance is that raising trotters and raising pigs and calves are two different things.—Kell's Iowa Turf.

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### 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.

## POULTRY.

When it can be secured readily, raw meat can be fed once a week with benefit.

There is one decided advantage with the poultry business and that is, there is no monopoly.

For market fowls alone, the first cross is often more profitable to feed than the pure breed.

Good management is necessary, but when given the turkey can readily be made profitable on the farm.

One fault or failing with old hens is, that in many cases, they will not commence laying until in the spring.

Straw is better than hay as a material to keep in the nests. It is softer and generally cleaner; change regularly.

It is fully as important to keep the quarters clean in winter as in summer, as the fowls occupy their quarters more in winter.

To secure plenty of eggs avoid over-feeding, give plenty of milk and a variety of grain with a good supply of water.

This month and next the hatching should be crowded; set every hen that shows a desire to set and promises to make a good mother.

On many farms if a little more care was taken to gather up the scraps and feed to the poultry, better results at a less cost could be secured.

It is not a good plan to undertake to raise geese unless they can have a good pasture well supplied with water. They will not bear close confinement.

A shed house with the highest part facing the south, and plenty of windows to admit sunlight, is a cheap, convenient way of building a poultry house.

Now is a good time to make or build a good supply of coops for the hens with young poultry. In nearly all cases it is best to confine the hen with a brood of young fowls in a coop to herself for at least a few days.

It is not necessary to have any particular breed for success. There is a great deal more in the feed and care than in the breed. But the large Asiatic breeds are the best winter layers; are the best for broilers. The small breeds will lay the greatest number of eggs in a year.

Without a doubt the raising of chickens gives a larger per cent. of profit for the capital invested than any other industry. Yet many farmers hardly know, says an exchange, whether chickens pay or not. Some make a specialty of the business and make lots of money raising early "broilers" for the market.

A manufactured egg which was bought and sold in the markets for the genuine product of the hen, has come into the possession of the state dairy and food commission of Minnesota. A chemist analyzed it and found that the egg had been manufactured of a great variety of ingredients, including lime, cement, gelatine and sulphur. Before the analysis the chemist examined the egg carefully and found it so good a counterfeit that he was ignorant of its true character until he found that the acids dissolved the ingredients entirely in a manner not possible with the genuine article. The weight, size, color and general appearance were exactly like a real egg, and the shell when cracked looked and felt like the genuine article, and even revealed the thin film on the outside of the white of the egg. The shell is made of lime and other ingredients, the white portion mostly of gelatine, and the yolk contains considerable sulphur among other things.

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## SWINE.

Are you aware of the fact that the kind of feed and care the dam receives while the pigs are in the embryo state, has much to do with the size, character, constitution and value of the litter?

The farmer who neglects to sow down a hog pasture with oats, barley or other suitable grain will miss the opportunity of the year. Sorghum should follow, and then pumpkins, and later sweet potatoes, will make the best of meat with but little corn.

Brood sows should never be kept in confinement. They should have abundant exercise, and a good variety and quantity of food. A poor sow is in no condition to suckle a large family of young. Of course she should not be over fat, and she is not likely to be over fat if she has plenty of green food, is not fed too much corn and has plenty of range.

Good, thrifty pigs, with fair average care, are capable of producing one pound of pork for each day of existence, and much more than this with best of care. The man who cannot or does not do this should lay no claim to being a practical hog grower and will find little or no profit in swine husbandry, while the man who does this well, or better, will secure a profit on 4-cent hogs four years in five.

It is difficult to overfeed pigs with any sort of wholesome food, provided they have been brought up on a liberal ration, but half-starved pigs should be handled carefully when being brought to full feed, for a too liberal allowance at this critical period may result in such disturbance of the digestive organs that the pig will be practically worthless as a feeder afterward.

If possible, grow your own pigs. Generally it is cheaper than to buy them, besides you can grow better stock than you can buy, only in exceptional instances, and when you go out to buy a bunch of pigs you have little show of striking one of these instances. The man who has brains enough to grow a fine bunch of shoats, has also brains enough to know there is money in holding that class of stock and finishing them for the shambles.

Hogs at all times, whether confined in close quarters or having range, should be supplied with some material that will neutralize and regulate the acids of the stomach. Stone coal, charcoal, rotten wood, etc., are excellent material to assist in restoring good digestion. It is not what the hogs eat, but what they digest and assimilate that makes them grow and fatten and return a handsome dividend to the grower for food consumed.

When hogs have good pasture and their appetite for corn is good it will not pay to grind and cook their grain feed, but after they are put on an exclusive grain ration and their digestion becomes impaired, as it generally does after long-continued feeding on corn alone, it may be promptly restored by cooking the feed. This increases the bulk and makes the food easy of digestion. The relief to the stomach thus given soon corrects the evil effects of overburdened digestion.

Salt is a most excellent appetizer for all kinds of stock and the hog is no exception, though it must be supplied to them judiciously, or serious results may follow. The best way is to have a lump of rock salt accessible at all times. If common salt is used a little may be given once a day in the slop. If too large a quantity be given when the hogs are not accustomed to its use, nausea and vomiting will follow, and fatal results may ensue.

No man has ever yet made a dollar by "stocking hogs over"—the term applied to carrying hogs along for a period on a bare living ration. The food consumed during this period is largely

thrown away. If not enough food is supplied to continue the growth of the pig when nature demands growth, the vital forces are weakened, the constitutional vigor impaired, and the pig dwarfed for all time. Hence all food thereafter given, however favorable the conditions under which the feeding be done, fails to produce as favorable results as if fed to young, thrifty, hogs.

Did you ever notice what a marked influence feeding has on the shape and character of hogs? Pigs that are liberally fed, on a variety of wholesome food—though perhaps their ancestors are not perfect specimens—develop into shapely hogs, much superior to the parent stock; while pigs from ancestors perfect in form degenerate in form and character below the parent stock, if poorly fed. The professional hog-grower is cognizant of this fact and improves his herd by proper feeding as well as by proper principles of breeding.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says: If the hogs are unhealthy and you cannot determine cause, just conclude it is some derangement of the stomach or bowels, and in nine cases out of ten you will have a correct diagnosis of the case. Serious and fatal complications follow in the wake of the above-named disorder. With an abundance of wholesome food and good digestion, the hog is well prepared to ward off disease. I have found the best restoratives for hogs in ill health to be wholesome food, properly prepared, and their quarters kept clean and dry. Nature is the hog's best doctor, provided we assist nature in its work with proper sanitary conditions.

It may not be necessary to remind farmers—but we will do it any way—that they should plant liberally for their hogs. Remember the best and cheapest meat is not made with corn alone. Rye, barley, sorghum, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, peanuts—hogs are omnivorous, will eat most anything, and almost anything will do them good and make them profitable to their owners. But be careful what sort of hogs you feed the crops to. Feed scrub if you can't do any better but you can do better and you know it. Get some good grades, or better still, some pure bred hogs that will grow under good feed and treatment so fast that you can almost see the operation. Raise your own meat and quit buying from the Kansas and Iowa farmers. You will save money and gain flesh by so doing.—Farm and Ranch.

### Making War on Scrubs.

W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, writing the Farm and Ranch says:

"I am glad to see your paper making war on the scrub. Every paper, and breeder of live stock, should join the band, and never let up till the scrub is a thing of the past. His day of usefulness is gone, and his place should be filled with the very best sires that we can buy. Merit as well as breeding, should be closely looked after.

I will give you sales of some cattle, put on feed the 7th of December, 1891, as evidence that blood tells: M. Ikard, one hundred four-year-old scrub or Texas steers, raised in Archer county, averaged in St. Louis, 23rd day of February, 1099 lbs., brought \$3.15 per 100 lbs; John M. Ikard 20 four-year-old steers, from same county, averaged 1138 lbs, brought \$3.37½ same day; W. S. and J. B. Ikard, 22 grade cows, averaged 945 lbs, brought \$3.50; 50 heifers averaged 884 lbs.; 17 two-year-old steers, averaged 1055 lbs, brought \$3.55; one cow, 1240 lbs, \$3.50 per 100 lbs, same day.

Above cattle were fed in my pens on same kind of feed, cotton seed hulls and meal. Compare, if you please, above weights, prices and ages, and you will plainly see the scrub bull should never see the rising of grass again.

Early maturity in beef cattle is a necessity. All the world knows that the profit in breeding and feeding, now-a-days, is to be found in crowding to ripeness, at the earliest possible age.

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The fact that the hog stock of the corn belt is substantially all marketed before twelve months old demonstrates that farmers everywhere realize, in pork-making, the truth of what we insist upon as being equally applicable to cattle-feeding. The mystery is that with this universally admitted truth in regard to swine raising, so many neglect to enforce a similar practice in their cattle-breeding ventures. Early maturity, capacity to ripen quickly, so as to take advantage of the long gains in weight which may be made during the first twelve to twenty-four months of the well-bred steer life is to-day the key note to the whole situation.

### How I Made Money.

While visiting my cousin in Illinois last month, I learned she had been making money plating with gold, silver and nickel, using the Lightning Plater, which she told me worked to perfection. After I got home I sent \$5 to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and obtained one of their plating machines, and I have now all the work I can do. My brother gets the orders and I do the work, and it is surprising how much work can be had. Everybody has spoons, knives and forks to plate, and you can plate quick and nice. One week I made \$12.50 and this last week I made \$9 and I didn't do much work. As this is my first lucky streak I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been.

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## A BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS

Delivered Before the Texas Live Stock Association

In Behalf of the World's Fair by Mrs. Ed. F. Warren of Fort Worth.

At the recent stockmen's convention held in the city of Austin, Mrs. Ed. F. Warren of Fort Worth, representing the World's Fair, was requested to address the association. She responded as follows:

"In any great enterprise having for its central thought and leading motive the presentation in forceful and attractive form of the resources of a powerful and prosperous section, the fitness of things requires that that cause should be first invoked which was the primal spring to all the wonderful development of Texas during the first half century of her existence. Long before the 'man with the hoe' invaded her domain, long before the iron horse puffed noisily across her virgin prairies, frightening the wild animals by which they were tenanted, the hardy ranchmen, defying the dangers of isolation, tended their grazing herds by riverside and on mountain ledge, roofed by the sky and undeterred by the assaults of the changeable elements.

The scattered bunches of cattle over which these hardy pioneers of the prairies kept watch and ward grew, in the course of time to be enormous herds, whose trampling was as the roar of rushing storms, and whose increase yielded their owners harvests of wealth after many days. From this source came in the early days of Texas statehood perhaps the largest amount of revenue which went to lay the foundation of her future civilization, as crystalized in churches, schools and court houses.

It is eminently proper then that the movement now in progress throughout this state looking to a proper presentation of all her vast and wonderful achievements in developing natural resources at the World's fair, should be directed with due regard to her foremost element of wealth production. Her cattle industry—relying upon your intelligence, your patriotism and your broad-gauged liberality of sentiment to grant me a patient hearing, while I endeavor to explain to you some of the benefits to be derived from that great exposition, and upon your generosity to aid in making it a success. The value of expositions in general as sources of instruction and promoters of art, agriculture, commerce and all the things that go to form the aggregate of results as crystalized in the word civilization, has been recognized for the last half century, and they have been growing in favor particularly during the past twenty years in the United States and among the leading nations of Europe.

Think of the effects of the centennial upon this country. Held as it was when the financial world was still staggering under the blows of '73, it restored confidence, put millions of dollars into circulation and infused life and health into our credit. Since then our population has increased more than one-fourth, the money value of the products of our farms has been doubled, and the output of our factories has increased nearly a third. Such an increase of wealth, such progress in every direction, has never been surpassed by any nation in such a period of time.

In magnitude the World's Columbian exposition will surpass any ever held. The cost of the centennial was \$5,000,000, that of the Paris exposition was \$10,000,000, but at Chicago will be expended not less than \$17,000,000. The grounds will be three times greater in area than those of the Paris exposition in 1889. To enumerate the dimensions of the

buildings would be bewildering. Suffice it to say that one alone will cover nine times as much space as the capitol at Washington. There will be 150 acres under roofs and 500 acres under skies. It is said that in the central hall in the temple of manufactures and liberal arts, all the material of the pyramids of Cheops could be stored. The buildings will not only embody the loftiest dreams of American architects, but will in proportion and magnitude rival the famed structures of other lands. There will a veritable city of palaces, each of which will, in beauty and fitness, surpass any ever dreamed of outside of oriental tales.

When the mind begins to consider the innumerable practical advantages to be derived from the exposition it grows bewildered. The results of four centuries of honest toil and endeavor in every direction in which human skill and ingenuity can paint; will be shown.

All the new improvements that go to make agriculture easier and more profitable will be shown, together with a comparison with the first crude efforts at tilling the soil. The revelations in mining will astonish the world; the fish exhibit will be the most comprehensive ever made in this country; manufacturers will learn valuable lessons; wonderful commercial advantages will be revealed; the progress of science will be shown; discoveries, inventions, arts and industries will be promoted; drawing and painting will develop artistic skill; the best possible expression of American architecture as a fine art will be given; all the electricians of the day will discuss the issues that are now threatening to revolutionize electrical theories and consequently civilization. In fact all kinds of labor will be shown on a broadened scale and in a manner that will stimulate the exchange of skill. There will be the best thought and the best work of each nation.

"The World's Columbian exposition do even more. It will send a thrill of energy throughout the nation. It will shed its light, not for one class alone, but for all classes. It will send forth rays of intelligence, gleams of hope and the sunlight of courage to those who most need it, to the masses of humanity, to the rank and file, to those who are the bone and sinew of the nation. All people and all nations will see and learn. The whole world will go to school, and to a kind of school where all forms for lessons will be imparted.

Chicago has long commanded our admiration, but it seems to me that never before has she more justly merited it. The courage she has shown in securing the fair and later on in attempting to prove worthy of its immensity, is really sublime. She has already expended \$10,000,000, and her patriotism and resources are not yet exhausted.

Let us emulate her example. Let us profit by her wisdom and foresight. If the World's fair is good for the West it is good for the South; if it is good for the state of Illinois, it is good for Texas.

Advertisement is the underlying principle of this exposition, and viewed in this light alone Texas, of all states in the Union, needs to take front rank. It is the opportunity of her life, and she must either avail herself of it or spend the next twenty years in paying the penalty.

People in every clime and creed will be there. The American and European press will comment upon each state. Will tell of their past, will tell of their present, and will predict their future.

Now, what will be said of Texas? Let her people answer. Let them give the matter immediate and earnest attention. Let them place at Chicago something worthy of Texas; something worthy of her glorious past, something commensurate with her present importance, and something that will rightly mirror her brilliant future.

I know the people of this state and I know they have never yet been found wanting in enterprise, pride and patriotism. They have but to know the needs of Texas and they will be found just as generous, just as public-spirited as any people on the face of the globe.

Again I ask what part is Texas to play in the coming arena at Chicago? What lessons will she impart to the thousands who behold her for the first time? In her boundless acres she already stands the empire; oh, if I only dared to hope that when our eyes take in the grand scene at Chicago, we might behold her in size, shape and beauty the queen of all the sisterhood. But this is with her people. Her position, her honor, her good name, rest in the hands of those who live by her resources, profit by her industries, and those who love her as their native heath.

If the Esquimaux can cling to his frozen regions with boundless love, the Swiss die for the sight of his mountain fastnesses, why should not the people of this fruitful state cling to her with patriotic devotion? This they have done in her more prosperous hours and I know there lives not on her soil one who would desert her when she is thrown on her own resources—one who would desert her when she is required to appear before the whole world.

The eyes of the nation are on Texas to-day, they are watching her movements. Let us show them the material of which her people are made. Let us show them that we have men who are undaunted by defeat; who laugh at opposition, when the honor of their state is at stake; and who will brave everything to preserve her pride and her good name. Let us show them that we have women who will wrap about themselves the cloak of modesty, and patiently, earnestly, untiringly work for her interests. Let us show them that we have children who will bend their little energies and whose hearts will leap with gladness at the thought of being permitted to help the state that has done so much for them.

These are the lessons that we want Texas to teach. These are the examples that will make our own hearts rejoice, and electrify the whole nation. Nothing is impossible to those who determine to conquer at all hazards. Let us place on the shores of Lake Michigan a building that will fill the stranger with surprise, the incredulous with wonder, our own people with pride and that will cause all to cry out with admiration: "Look at Texas!"

This is the part she must play in the great drama. She must stand not only as the object lesson of boundless resources, but of untiring energies, dauntless courage, generous manhood and noble womanhood.

### The Cattle Industry.

Discouragement seems to pall the range cattle industry at the present time. From every section of the country where the herd and free range system of rearing cattle are in vogue, come complaints of the losing condition of the business, of the failures in production and the lack of satisfactory market returns. Prices are not what they should be and profits are a thing of the past. Cattlemen are becoming so disgusted with the prevailing conditions that they can hardly accept in faith any promises of a desirable turn in affairs in the future. Season after season have their hopes been raised by confident predictions that in view of this or that condition, high prices would soon result and the cattle industry was on the eve of an era of prosperity. Season after season the signs failed and the business still continues in the old rut. Once in a while has an abnormal condition of the market brought about a short period of remunerative prices but a consequent rush sure to follow would end in a disastrous collapse.

In what direction lies the causes of this failure? Is it in over-production or in the production of an undesirable quality of beef? Or is it in the failure on the part of producers to conform with and act in unison with the requirements of the trade? All of these conditions have, in their turn been as-



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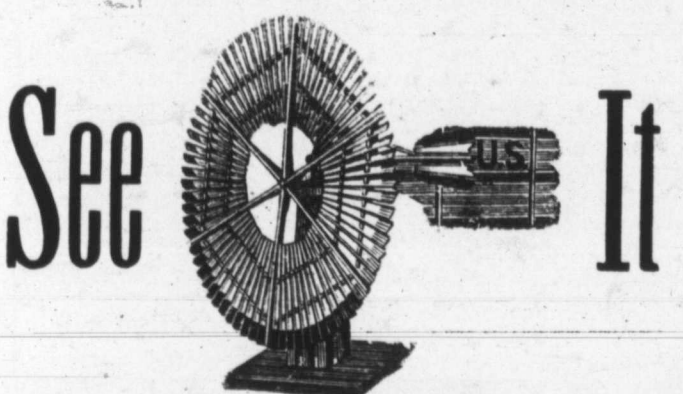
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Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	388,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,877	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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