

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 3.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

NO. 51

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

Consign Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

The James H. Campbell Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

J. E. GREER, Chicago. N. B. GREER, Manager, Kansas City. JO. BERRY, Manager, Nat'l Stock Yards, Ill.

GREER, MILLS & Co.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

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

E. B. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Incorporated. Capital, \$100,000.

:- Texas Live Stock Commission Company. :-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

for the sale of Texas Cattle and Sheep only.

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

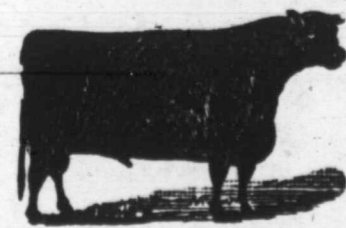
W. H. GODAIR.

CHAS. E. HARDING.

Godair, Harding & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.



BULLS! BULLS!

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

65 SHORTHORNS 100 HEAD OF GRAND GOOD ONES, RECORDED OR ELLIGIBLE 35 HEREFORDS.

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

McKINNEY & McGAVOCK,
Rocheport, Boone County, Mo.

HOTEL PICKWICK,

Rates \$2.50 Per Day.

GEO. C. HUDGINS, Proprietor.

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV.,
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red
Top, Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards,

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.
Shippers should see that their Stock is Billed Directly

TO THE

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

ALLEN GREGORY.

H. H. COOLEY.

L. R. HASTINGS.

GREGORY COOLEY & Co.,

Commission Dealers in Live Stock.

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

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

Sam'l Scaling, St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. Tamblin, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.

Robert Strahorn.

—Established 1861.—

Jesse Sherwood.

R. STRAHORN & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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

JNO. T. ALEXANDER.

H. D. ROGERS.

A. CRILL.

Alexander, Rogers & Crill,

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION - MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Consign your Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses to

W. R. THOMSON & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

STOCK LANDING, LOCK BOX 536, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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

W. T. KEENAN,

W. E. KEENAN,

H. M. KEENAN.

KEENAN & SONS,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

Special attention to Texas cattle and sheep. Correspondence solicited.

S. E. WOOD,

JAS. WOOD,

E. A. WOOD,

R. NA SH

WOOD BROS.,

COMMISSION .: MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.

Address: Union Stock Yard, Chicago. Branch house: Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebraska.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO THE
Fort Worth Union Stock Yards

And Patronize Home Industry.

Most Commodious and Best Appointed Yards South of Chicago.

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

Cattle from above the Quarantine line will be fed in yards
especially designated and set apart by Govern-
ment Inspectors for that purpose.

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

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

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

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

R. H. SELLERS,
President.

M. G. ELLIS,
Vice-President.

V. S. WARDLAW,
Secretary and Treas.

M. G. ELLIS & CO.,

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

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

TOBE JOHNSON & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL STOCK CONSIGNED TO US WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

HENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Stock Landing, P. O. Box, 624, New Orleans, La.

JOHN MUNFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT For the Sale of CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.
Stock Landing, P. O. Box 684. New Orleans, La.

R. T. WHEELER.

C. JAMES.

J. S. MCKINNON.

Wheeler, James & Co.,

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

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

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

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TEMPLE HOUSTON.

J. V. MEEK.

HOUSTON & MEEK,

Attorneys at Law, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

P. O. Box 558, Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. No agents or rebates paid.

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

If you wish to make clothes as white as the sun
And finish your work as soon as begun,
CLAIRETTE SOAP is the thing that will do it,
And having once bought it you never will rue it.



J. CULBERTSON,

L. CULBERTSON.

J. CULBERTSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Wagons, Buggies, Carts and

SPRING WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We invite the readers of the JOURNAL before buying to visit our Repository
and examine the large and varied stock of **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,**
PHAETONS AND CARTS also **FARM WAGONS** displayed.
Everything new in design and style of finish. Sold under a strict guarantee on
reasonable terms. If unable to call write for catalogue.

J. CULBERTSON & SON,

Corner First and Throckmorton Streets,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

STILL ON TOP!
SPOONER PAT. HORSE COLLAR.

All genuine have
the following

TradeMark

stamped on the bel-
ly of each collar.

**NONE ARE GENUINE
WITHOUT IT.**



**ASK YOUR HARNESS MAKER
FOR THEM.**

J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)



Practical - Hatters

From the Eastern
Factories.

No. 344 1/2 Main Street,
Dallas, Texas.

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

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

**READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN
these pages will greatly oblige and assist
us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK
JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.**

"SUNSET ROUTE"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Atlantic System),

T. & N. O. R. R. CO.,

G., H. & S. A. RY.,

N. Y., T. & M. AND

G. W. T. & P. RAILWAYS.

- FAST FREIGHT LINE. -

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

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

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

Private Lying-in Department.

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, April 9, 1892.

No. 51.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;
J. D. CARWILE, Business Manager.

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

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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

Correspondents must not expect us to acknowledge the receipt of letters containing remittances for subscriptions. The receipt of the JOURNAL is a sufficient notification that the money has been received.

Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

Subscribers requesting a change made in their address must not fail to give the name of the postoffice at which they have been receiving the paper as well as the name of the office to which they wish it sent. This is very important.

All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

The label on the paper will show the date to which the subscription is paid. Please note this, and if figures are not changed within two WEEKS after remittance is sent, please inform us at once of that fact.

The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

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.

Spring Has Come.

The weather is warm and beautiful. Indications are that spring has come to stay and that we will have no more bad or cold weather, but instead will soon have an abundance of green grass all over Texas, and our live stock fattening rapidly.

Wyoming Troubles.

It seems that the acting governor of Wyoming is not the worst man in that state after all. The Miles City Stock Growers' Journal says: The condition of things on the Wyoming range has grown to proportions of savage revenge beyond the anticipations of human beings. The horses and cattle of the large cattle companies and of the large owners are being shot down right and left to avenge the acts consequent upon the encroachments of the rustlers. And the system of selling calves to the highest bidder is directly responsible for the breeding of rustlers.

What Constitutes Riches.

Thousands of rich men with nothing

in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, a pretty good head piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit in his composition.



H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Texas, Treasurer Texas Live Stock Association.

Mr. Halsell is not only a native Texan, but also a native of the beautiful little city of Decatur, where he has, since the day of his birth, October 1, 1860, made his home. Mr. Halsell is not yet thirty-two years old, but notwithstanding his youthfulness, he is fast forging to the front as one of the leading live stock and business men of the state.

Mr. Halsell owns large cattle interests in Clay, Archer and King counties. He is also president of the Wise county national bank, a large shareholder in the Decatur oil mills, and quite a number of other enterprises in the wide awake little city of Decatur. In addition to successfully managing his own business, Mr. Halsell also finds time to successfully and satisfactorily manage the large estate of his deceased uncle, the late J. G. Halsell. Mr. Halsell was recently elected treasurer of the Texas Live Stock association. No better selection could have been made.

Shall the Line Be Respected!

The JOURNAL invites especial attention to the communication to be found elsewhere devoted to discussing the government quarantine line, and signed Justice. This was written as a private business letter to the editor of the JOURNAL and not intended for publication, it, however, so completely covers the arguments being advanced by a great many cattlemen that the JOURNAL has taken the liberty of publishing the communication in full, substituting the nom de plume of "Justice" for the author's name. The JOURNAL does not indorse all the arguments and statements made in this communica-

tion, but knowing its author to be one of the solid thinking cattlemen of Western Texas, and being desirous that all sides should be heard, it has taken the responsibility of giving publicity to the article referred to.

Spring Has Come.

The weather in Texas is now simply delightful. Bountiful rains have fallen all over the state. Grass and crops of all kinds are growing rapidly and bountifully. The stockmen in many localities are already at work rounding up and gathering their battle. Within another week or ten days the ranches from Red river to the gulf, and from the piney woods to the Rio Grande will be a scene of rustling and hard work.

The festive heel fly is making good use of the few days yet left him, and is in certain localities driving furious the otherwise contented old cow, and making life to her anything but pleasant.

The loss in many localities has been heavy indeed, while in other more favored sections it has been exceedingly light; in fact, the latter may be truthfully said of a large percentage of the stock country proper of the state.

The Cheyenne Conference.

The conference held at Cheyenne this week between the representatives of the Arizona and New Mexico stockmen and the governor of Wyoming, with a view of securing a modification of the present regulations preventing the trailing of cattle a portion of the way through the state was, says the New Mexico Stock Grower, without effect. Resolutions were presented for the consideration of the governor, and arguments were made in support of the same by cattle raisers of Arizona, New Mexico, Montana and Colorado, and while he could offer nothing to rebut the evidence presented to show the injustice and unconstitutionality of his actions, the governor stubbornly refused to suffer the spoliation of any of the public domain now monopolized by his political maker, Senator Carey, for it was at the instance of that misrepresentative of the people that the objectionable feature of the proclamation was inserted.

The Sanitary Bureau.

It is hoped the present extra session of the legislature will not adjourn without having passed a law providing for the establishment of a sanitary bureau with full power and authority to establish and maintain quarantine regulations within the state. A law of this kind is the only thing that will ever secure, for a large percentage of our healthy cattle, a proper recognition in other states. It is the only means of affording protection to the cattlemen in the higher altitude of Texas from heavy losses from the introduction of cattle from the malarial and low districts of the state. That Southern and Eastern Texas cattle will communicate Texas fever to the cattle in the Panhandle, there is no longer any sort of a question or doubt. Without a law regulating the movement of cattle from

the malarial sections, the Panhandle cattleman has no protection against the introduction of a disease that may at any time cause the loss of thousands of dollars.

The enactment now of a proper quarantine law will settle all bickering and dissatisfaction among Texas cattlemen, and relieve the state from the operation of the quarantine line rules and regulations established by the general government. By all means give us a sanitary bureau.

Texas and Pacific Not in It.

As will be seen by the press telegrams reproduced in the JOURNAL'S news and notes column, the Texas and Pacific railroad refuses to recognize the rate on live stock adopted by the railway commission. This of course means war. The railroad company will no doubt claim that the rate is so low it cannot be maintained, except at a heavy loss, and consequently is unjust and unreasonable, and that in establishing such rates the commission exceeded the meaning and intention of the law and its acts are therefore null and void. The JOURNAL hopes to see the matter thoroughly and fully tested; and if the rate proves to be a just and fair one it will, of course, hold good and the commission will be sustained, otherwise the railroad company ought to, and no doubt will, come out victorious.

The JOURNAL is not competent to make estimates on railroad rates, consequently cannot say as to whether or not the rate fixed by the commission on live stock is a fair and equitable one. It has heretofore stated that it believed the rate was a fair one, and hopes an investigation will prove the correctness of our position. One thing is sure, the rate heretofore charged by the Texas and Pacific has been entirely too much. This company has had many years of feasting on the Texas cattlemen, it is high time they were made to call a halt and do justice. The JOURNAL believes in justice to all and is opposed to any interference by anyone as long as the railroads deal fairly and squarely with their patrons, but when they want the earth and seem determined to have it, it is time for the strong arm of the law to step in and protect the people.

The Chicago Tribune is authority for the following: The winter in Southern Idaho is reported to be the severest since 1870. The hills are covered with snow from two to five feet deep and the cattle that were not driven to the lowlands before the snow set in are perishing from cold and starvation by hundreds. The sufferings of the animals are terrible. A ranchman coming into Boise City a few days ago reported having seen hundreds of dead cattle in hollows and depressions where they had taken refuge from the bitter cold. On one ranch 300 horses were unable to find food for nearly two weeks. They were on a big range and could not be reached for several days. When found they had eaten each other's manes and tails. Many have died since. The ranchmen predict that unless the snow melts very soon but few of the cattle on the ranges now will survive."

CATTLE.

A Holstein cow has been known to produce fifty quarts of milk a day.

The cattle market is fully \$1 per hundred lower than this time last year.

Unless you improve your stock you cannot expect a profit on your investment and for your labor. The best only pays.

Notwithstanding the hard beef market and the high price of meal, yet those who fed good, well-bred steers, and fed them right, have made money.

It is astonishing that notwithstanding the unmistakable evidence furnished every day in favor of pure-bred bulls, yet a large majority of Texas cattle raisers continue to breed from the scrub.

The shipment of cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory continues unabated. It is difficult to approximate what these shipments amount to, but it is safe to say that they are heavier than ever before.

Col. Greathouse of Decatur fed a bunch of steers that netted over and above shipping expenses, the snug sum of \$57 per head. It is needless to add that they were not calves of scrub bulls.

The indications are that grass will be good and cattle will get unusually fat during the coming season. This may in a measure offset the bad market which now seems to be awaiting the shippers of this year of our Lord.

Let your scrub bulls go. They are out of date; they are back numbers, and can only be continued at a loss. Dispense with them at once, and use none but pure-bred males in future.

Study the demands and requirements of the day. Keep up with the times. Don't lag behind if you want to make your business profitable. There will always be good money in well bred and well fed cattle.

The fresh green grass and the heel fly are playing havoc with poor cattle which barely made it through the late cold spell, and skinning these poor carcasses is furnishing employment to all who want work.—[Coleman Voice.

The Southwest Sentinel, published at Silver City, N. M., says: Fifty Hereford bulls have been shipped in and put on the N. A. N. ranch. The old bulls are being sold off, and the cattle on the ranch will be graded up as fast as possible. Scrub cattle have had their day on the ranges of Grant county. A number of herds are already well graded, and blooded bulls are being continually brought in,

The loss of cattle during the winter will perhaps reach 15 per cent in this county. This is of course a pretty heavy loss, but small as compared with other counties. Our county is admirably adapted to stock raising, but the fall drought, causing scarcity of grass, made it difficult to winter the cattle especially in pastures overstocked. The loss has been principally among old cows.

The San Angelo Enterprise says: Two hundred and fifty head of stock cattle were sold across the river in Mexico this week for \$1100, or about \$4.50 per head. Large herds of cattle are offered in Mexico at \$5 per head. The stockmen of Mexico are complaining of the heavy taxes which are being imposed by the local authorities. One stockman, whose cattle are assessed at \$10,000, pays \$725 taxes annually. In Piedras Negras there is a tax of \$3.25 per head exacted for each beef slaughtered, and as it requires about eight head daily to supply the inhabitants, the neat sum of \$26 per day is obtained from this source.

The commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington recently forwarded contracts for supplying the Indians of the

Northwestern tribes with milch cows and bulls. Nine thousand two hundred cows were bought at prices varying from \$18.69 a head to \$23.98; 400 bulls from \$16.28 to \$33.35 each. The aggregate of the contract was \$250,000. Of the whole number of milch cows purchased 1000 will be shipped to the Crows, 1900 to the Indians at Standing Rock agency, 2200 will to the Rosebud agency 600 to the Crow Creeks, 600 to the Lower Brules, 200 to the Santees, 140 to the Fleaudau reservation and 60 to the Poncas.

Two shipments of meal-fed three-year-old steers were recently made from Decatur. One lot were half-bred Shorthorns. They were well fed and well cared for, and being fairly well bred, netted after paying all shipping expenses, \$57 per head. The other lot were scrubs, and as such were unfitted for feeding purposes to begin with. They were poorly fed, yet they consumed a large amount of feed. Both the feed and the work were a clean loss. The cattle, when shipped, only brought \$18 per head over and above shipping expenses. Not one-third the amount realized for their improved neighbors. Comment is unnecessary.

An English correspondent of the Drovers' Journal says: Total prohibition of foreign cattle is now the cry that has been taken up by the agricultural societies, and Mr. Minister Chaplin, it is said, is seriously considering to what extent he can meet the wishes of the land-owning colleagues. Practically the only countries now to be excluded are Sweden, Norway and the Dominion of Canada. So far as the latter is concerned, Mr. Chaplin made a bold attempt last year to shut out on account of pleuro-pneumonia, and Canada shippers are now shaking in their shoes, anticipating the issue of an order scheduling their territory.

It is hard for some breeders to understand why farmers are so slow to realize the value of improved stock. To the breeder the superiority of pure-breds is so plain that he is apt to become impatient with his neighbors who still stand by the scrub. He shows these neighbors his bull that weighs a ton and a quarter and his bull calves that weigh a thousand pounds at twelve months old; his cows, great broad-backed ones that tip the beam at fifteen hundred pounds or more; his grade steers that as two-year-olds will weigh twelve to fourteen hundred directly off grass and the neighbors go home and keep on using their scrub bulls and raise steers that bring only twelve to fourteen dollars. It is strange that some people can be so blind to their own interest, and the breeder only shows a touch of human nature when he gives up trying to convince such skeptics and gets mad and says they have not sense enough to "pound sand into a rat-hole," or words with much the same meaning.

The readiness with which pure-bred animals good enough for show-yard purposes sell even in this period of depression ought to serve to demonstrate to those who are disposed to falter that there is money in the business at all times if the herd is made good enough. In the face of the fact that nothing but individual merit will command bids in the sale ring, there are still many who fail to bend all their energies in that direction. The public cares little for the manner in which the breeder secures the desired merit so long as it is attained. Bates, Crukshank, Erica, Blackbird, Wilton, Anxiety, etc., are no longer names which will sell any beef-bred animals to which they may be applied regardless of the sort of beast bearing the pedigree. The public is in quest of genuine merit and knows that no one strain or family possesses a monopoly of it. The market calls for cattle first and paper afterward. As we have already pointed out this fact has ushered in an era where legitimate breeding can safely count upon its just reward. The best breeder to-day is not necessarily he who pays the most money for his breeding stock, but he

who breeds the best individual animals. The time is ripe for the breaking down of all animosities and prejudices as between the holders of rival strains of blood. The great breeder of the future must make his success just as the great breeders of the past and present have done, by the free exercise of a sound discretion in the mating of the animals. He must have free rein as respects blood, color and everything else. He must, within the limits of what garded are regarded as well-bred stock of the particular breed, be trusted to explore the whole field for the materials wherewith the desired improvement is to be carried on. Anything short of this is a species of slavery fatal to all progress. There is hope for the future whenever the barriers of prejudice can be broken down.—[Breeder's Gazette.

The Miles City (Mont.) Stock Growers' Journal says: This Wyoming proclamation has not yet been revoked, and as it provides in terms for enforcement in relation to the order of the secretary, dated January 11, 1892, or "subsequent modifications thereof," it is probable that the provision prohibiting the unloading at Orin Junction and then driving into Montana will be enforced notwithstanding the secretary's modification of the national quarantine. They will defend that action under the police power of the state. The question whether this regulation is an interference with the interstate commerce is one which no doubt will be decided in the courts. For cattlemen are not in a temper to be trifled with to the damage of their business or to increase the expense in getting cattle to the Montana ranges, to gratify the selfishness of a few cattlemen in Wyoming whose range is on the line of the drive from the railroad to Montana. The desire of these Montana people to save their range is not unnatural. But Montana men also want to save their range and they have great cause of complaint against Wyoming cattlemen who, year after year, have driven in on these ranges when grass and water were short in Wyoming. Vast herds have been driven in from Wyoming and turned loose right at the home ranches of our cattlemen. This was not pleasant but the Montana men have submitted to it. Any one familiar with the range can name these outfits. As this police power is such an effective instrument the cattlemen of Montana will have to ask the governor of Montana to make an order prohibiting the entrance of Wyoming cattle within the borders of this state. We understand that a committee of cattlemen will wait on the governor to present reasons for such an order. An heroic solution of the matter is the only one at hand. Montana men bringing in herds will have to disregard the proclamation, unload at Orin Junction and drive to Montana and wait for developments.

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 29, 1892:

BULLS.

- Alamo King 29684—A Maverick to J M Vance, San Antonio.
- Crown Prince Melrose 21790—W E Oates to W W Lipscomb, Luling.
- Flat Rock Prince 28443—A Maverick to J M Vance, San Antonio.
- Henry W. Lightfoot 29404—H C. Bailey to T. S. Lennox, Detroit.
- McPogis 26080—L. B. Giles to J. M. Vance San Antonio.
- McPogis 26080—J M Nance to O Solms, San Antonio.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

- Cora Dearman 58945—J. C. Turner to W. H. McClelland, Gilmer.
- Gold Melrose 61922—W. E. Oates to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling.
- Heiress Melrose 61918—W. E. Oates to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling.
- Idollette Melrose 61923—W. E. Oates to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling.

- Inez of Locust Knole 50498—S Lemly to J Averitt, Athens.
- Jessie Rajah 84678—J. T. Henderson to M. C. Ethridge, Alvord.
- Little Dot B 63927—S. Lemly to J. Averitt, Athens.
- Marpetrex 57351—R. N. Anderson to W. Lusk, Brenham.
- Mary Field 48209—T. McNeal to J. H. Booth, Gonzales.
- Miss of Glenoir 59943—Mrs. E. S. Purifoy to J. D. Gray, Terrell.
- Vienna's Zeka 2d 49654—S Lemly to Averitt, Athens.
- Yellow Polly 73398—J. T. Henderson to B. B. Cannon, Arlington.

NOTICE TO CATTLE SHIPPERS.

For the Information of Stock Shippers Who Wish to Ship Stock Cattle for Grazing or Feeding in Kansas.

All cattle that are located in Texas north of the government quarantine line may be shipped through Fort Worth under the following arrangement:

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, has made an arrangement with the stock sanitary board of Kansas by which they sent Hon. Albert Dean, chief inspector of Kansas and government inspector at Kansas City to Fort Worth, who selected a portion of Fort Worth Union Stock Yards to be known as the Kansas division, had them properly cleansed and fumigated and appointed W. D. Jorden as deputy Kansas and government inspector in charge of the yard. Cattle accompanied by his certificate will be allowed to feed in the Kansas division and then allowed to enter Kansas for grazing and feeding.

Shippers who wish to avail themselves of this privilege must write to W. D. Jorden, deputy inspector, Pickwick hotel, Fort Worth, and send him affidavits showing the location of the cattle for three months past, stating the number and brand on a paper showing he will issue a certificate as follows:

"State of Kansas, Cattle Inspector's office, Fort Worth, Texas, March 31st, 1892. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway company is hereby permitted to ship to Kiowa, Kansas — head of cattle, consigned to Blank & Blank. Said cattle are shown by affidavit in this office to have been from Martin county, Texas. These cattle are branded JE on left hip (or as the case may be.) These cattle may be fed in the Kansas City division of the Union Stock Yards Fort Worth. Signed, Albert Dean.

With this certificate the cattle can come from points north of the quarantine and pass through south of the line to graze or feed in Kansas."

Have the local agent at the point of shipment attach the certificate of Kansas inspector's mark on way bill. To feed in Kansas City division of Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, at Fort Worth.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Gen. L. S. Agent Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Fort Worth, Texas.

Beecham's Pills cures sickheadache.

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.

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.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

More sheep die before they are one year old, than in all of the time remaining before they are placed upon the market, so that as with all stock, good care is necessary when young.

The aggregate value of sheep in the United States is given at \$8,000,000 more than last year. This alone is sufficient indication that farmers are awakening to the importance of this branch of our live stock industry.

Don't expect the sheep business to do itself. That kind of sheep raising passed away a long time ago, but some haven't found it out yet. Don't try to believe the way your father raised sheep was good enough for him, and what was good enough for him is good enough for you. Time has made many changes and we have been wondering what was the matter. We must keep up with our procession, it is our funeral this time.

Many farmers fail to realize the importance of proper shelter for sheep. The nearer we can come to making them perfectly comfortable the less feed it will take to keep them in good condition. Boards are cheaper than hay and grain. The shed need not be elaborate. The essential features are dryness, both overhead and underfoot, good ventilation, and so arranged that it can be closed up in case of driving storms and excessively cold weather.

But the farmers who allow their flocks to run down before commencing to feed for the winter are the very ones who are least apt to take the extra care and give to them that close attention and generous feed that their condition demands, and hence, under their slovenly care and niggardly treatment as to feed, we see their flocks becoming more and more emaciated as the winter advances, rendering them an easy prey to disease till toward spring their numbers begin to diminish as death relieves them of their sufferings; for all of which their shiftless—inhuman—masters are directly responsible.

According to an old Spanish proverb, "The hoof of the sheep is lined with gold," and what was metaphorically true in Spain centuries ago, is equally true in America to-day. Every farmer who keeps sheep, and keeps them well, will cheerfully substantiate the statement that no stock is more profitable, and as with every other kind of stock or farm crop, the profits are in direct proportion to the intelligent care and labor bestowed. None of the operations of the farm are successful if neglected, and probably no farm stock is so often carelessly handled and so generally neglected as sheep.

It is probably not generally known that the quickest, surest and most effectual method of resuscitating a chilled lamb, is by the submersion process. Place the lamb bodily in a tub of luke-warm water (of course holding its head above the surface), and keep up the temperature by occasionally adding more warm water. Continue the process until it begins to show decided signs of reviving, then remove and lay by a warm stove, rubbing continually with dry cloths until thoroughly dry and warm. By this plan a lamb can be revived after it is chilled stiff and apparently dead, if found before life is extinct.

It is interesting to note the number and value of sheep kept in the New England states. Maine leads off in numbers, while little Rhode Island bears off the palm in price, she holding her sheep at the average price of \$4.35 per head. Connecticut comes next at \$4.08; Massachusetts next \$3.89. Vermont, \$3.29, and comes next to Maine in point of numbers. New Hampshire's flocks grade the lowest, the value per head being \$2.87, while Maine sheep are close to \$3. It is quite remarkable and speaks well for Maine's flockmasters that her 569,577 sheep

should grade so high an average price, having a value of nearly a million and three-quarters dollars.

The Dorset breed of sheep has spread over sixteen states since the first introduction in this country in 1885. The first importation was to Canada, in that year, and a part of this lot were shown in the fat stock show of Chicago, that year, and Mr. Burleigh, of Vermont, bought the exhibit. This was the first introduction into the United States. Subsequent importations have been made by T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., his second lot coming over last season, and by several other Eastern breeders, that of Alpin Thayer, Hoosac Falls, N. Y., in 1887, being the first direct importation from England. The breed is very prolific and greatly esteemed by all who know them well. There are now eighty-eight flocks of pure bred Dorsets in the United States. Mr. M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa., is the secretary of the American association of Dorset breeders.

A flockmaster, referring to the generally accepted opinion that tar is good for sheep, in the Sheep Breeder gives his way of feeding it to them. He says: "I take an old iron oven or some other iron vessel that will hold two or three gallons, that the sheep can get their heads into handy. I take a gallon of salt and one half pint of pure pine tar, and mix it with the salt; it is best to warm the salt and tar by the fire in cold weather, as it will mix better. Set it in some convenient place so the sheep can get to it any time. This amount is enough for fifty sheep at a time, and it will last them several days, as they will not lick it all up in one day, nor will not stand over it and lick it long at a time, but will take a few licks and step out of the way and give room for others. I don't give salt any other way when I want them to get the tar. I sometimes put in a little turpentine in the salt and tar. I have seen lambs not more than a month old licking the tar and salt.

Even during an excessive demand for wool the finer grades generally increase in value more than the commoner grades, and in time of depression the finer grades are always the most profitable. The commoner grades can easily be made by many inexperienced sheep growers, and as the demand for wool increases thousands will go into the business of supplying the busy looms with this product, and instead of being pushed out of their business by the newcomers in it, the old veterans at wool growing should devote their experience and skill in producing the very finest grade of the raw product. This is the legitimate gain and profit which must be due them for their study and labor. The finer grades of raw wool should have a fine staple, with a fiber that is fine, but not silky. If this fiber is evenly developed, so that it can stand equal tension all over, it can be classed as finest grade. Very few of our sheep have such fine wool, not even among the very best breeds. The secret of it is in the care of the animals more than in the blood of the breed. Such wool is only found on animals that have uniformly good health, and which are not suffering from any skin diseases. If the health is poor the wool will be unevenly developed. A weakened growth of fleece will follow where neglect of proper feed is shown; where lack of water or exposure to inclement weather is allowed. Animals that have to use up animal heat to resist the cold which strikes in from wet, frozen fleece, or very cold weather, cannot give the same amount of growth to the wool. The wool has to suffer to keep the internal organs in condition. Good stock and health count to begin with, but these alone cannot be depended upon to produce high grade wool. Sheep that are not adapted to the climate and country may not fail to produce high grade wool for this reason alone, and it is important that the proper breed should be selected. It is well to remember that the wool depends upon the good health of the animal for its growth, the same

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

as the plants depend upon good soil for their development and maturity.—[American Cultivator.

There is little room for questioning the success of the wool display at the approaching Columbian exposition. It is equally certain that if American producers omit to take greater interest than has yet been evinced the variety and merits of domestic wools will fail to be adequately emphasized to the average observer. In the supply of clothing wools domestic producers have long found their most formidable rivals in the owners of Australian flocks. These competing foreign wools, grown in a climate freed from such extremes of temperature as are common to most portions of the United States, have always been popular with a large class of American manufacturers for reasons aside from their comparative cheapness, and the opportunity offered by the great fair of 1893 will certainly be improved for still further promoting such popularity. Confirmation of this conclusion comes with late Australian papers. These refer to a movement backed by official and private interests in Victoria—and a fund of \$100,000—for the display of native product, largely those of the flock and vineyard. The government has agreed to put up three-fourths of the sum if the remainder is pledged by private parties. Correspondence has been opened with New South Wales and other colonies with a view to their co-operation, though this seems not to have been made a condition to further movement in Victoria. With assurance of such a display of wools as the flock-owners of Australia are able to make it seem high time for domestic breeders to bestir themselves. While they have never yet properly acquitted themselves in this particular fleeces brought to the fairs on the backs of sheep prove that such failure has not resulted from absence of adequate material. Work in behalf of a proper display of domestic fleeces should at once have attention from the various organizations of sheep-breeders. While these have quite generally evinced energy and intelligence in promoting the interests of their favorite animals they seem to have thus far overlooked the fact that they are likely to encounter a good many visitors to the World's fair who will be more interested in merits of wools than in the contour of animals from which such wools are sheared. The wool display can also be made in great measure to subserve the object certain breeders seek by request for an earlier shearing date than has hitherto been allowed. The best possible evidence of an animal's shearing qualities will be the presence of its fleece properly authenticated as to period of growth, date of shearing, etc. The shearing period now at hand, and the attendance insured when these are held in public, present a favorable time for inaugurating a movement for a display of domestic wools that cannot be overlooked except at a risk of being out-classed by our energetic foreign rivals—a result for which adequate cause must be sought outside the realm of necessity.—[Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

It is not such an easy matter to make money out of wool growing as many imagine. We confess that we have characterized it as the one royal road to fortune in the northwest that many

who follow the business seem to have caught a ray of light from Aladdin's lamp, so like magic has fortune followed in their footsteps, but for all that we are aware, nevertheless, that there are many things about the business that all who are engaged in it do not understand. The most important thing, probably, is keeping the flock in proper trim. It must be kept clean and free from scab, and most of all must be composed of sheep of the right age—that is, young, thrifty and productive sheep. There is a chance for the exercise of skill and care in lambing, also in caring for flocks on the range, in preventing stampedes, smothering and in seeing that they have the chance to fatten, but we doubt if there is anything that tells more favorably on the grower's proceeds than the proper culling of a flock and a keeping of the old sheep weeded out. Now it is true that the yearling is quite unprofitable, and the lamb requires the most care the first winter and is much the hardest sheep to bring through the winter; and that where one purchases a flock two-year-olds are often chosen, yet the young sheep is the life of the flock and must be kept in order to preserve the flock in proper condition. Wethers are disposed of at good profit at two, three and four years old but the ewes are kept until they are five years old but no longer. Now if the grower starts out to dispose of all sheep after five years old he must have the care of the lambs and yearlings. There are those, no doubt, who think it folly to dispose of five-year-old ewes, as they might yield another crop of lambs, but the true policy is not to breed the old ewes the last season but to let them fatten and turn them off after shearing with the wethers for mutton. They will bring a good price as they make first-class mutton, besides yield a fine clip of wool, which is preferable to a crop of lambs, and this is where some make their mistake in trying to make them productive too long. Every flock owner should have ewes enough to bring all the increase his possessions will support among the two, three and four-year-olds, and should sort out his older ewes and not breed them in order that they may be prepared for the butcher's block. Our most successful growers always have few ewes to mix in every flock of mutton wethers they sell and by this means keep their flocks in fine trim, keep their possession from becoming overstocked and do not suffer the loss of old ewes in the springtime that was experienced a few years ago, which was a very fruitful source of loss; probably the greatest source of loss our flocks were subject to in the earlier days. The idea used to be that the old ewes had to be kept until they died of old age, but the late plan of not breeding ewes after they get old but allowing them to fatten and turning them off for mutton is a tiptop one, and those who practice it generally have their flocks in splendid shape and make money right along. Wool growing is a progressive industry and it is necessary to be continually on the alert to keep up with the most modern practices for it is in being wideawake and in keeping up a flock as it should be that the best success is chronicled.—[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Uncle Henry Can't Do Without It.
COMANCHE, TEX., April 4, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

SIR—I hand you herewith check for \$2, which please place to my credit and continue my JOURNAL. Cannot do without it. Yours truly,
H. R. MARTIN.

An Appreciated Letter.

KEMP, TEX., April 5, '92.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I herewith hand you \$2; continue to send me your valuable journal, I can not keep up with the cowmen and the business without the JOURNAL. Cattle come through the winter all right in Kaufman and adjoining counties, in the beginning of the winter of 1891, all were expecting large losses, but got happily disappointed. Success to the JOURNAL from one who has taken it many years very profitably. Yours truly,
DODGE MASON.

A Correction.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., March 30.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal

In your date of March 26, you, in referring to the advertisement of J. T. Harness, say: "It is claimed that this machine saves fully one-half of the labor." That is half of the truth. The whole truth is, gentlemen, it saves to the farmer all the labor of straw stacking. The Cyclone straw stacker builds its own stack, distributing the chaff and the straw and compressing the same without any assistance at all, better than the most experienced human hands can do it. This is a strong statement, but if required more than a thousand testimonials will volunteer to confirm its truthfulness. Our stacker does not only save all the labor, but it saves to the farmer also all the expense of the old stacker's bed, board and whisky, it requiring at long intervals only, a taste—only a taste—of some cheap kind of lubrication. The stack that it builds, too, is not only good and handsome, but it is artistic, as seen in the cut.

Mr. J. T. Harness, our esteemed agent for Texas, is a fine, modest gentleman of Higginsville, Mo. Were he of Kansas the truth of his advertisement would appear stretched as far beyond, as it does now appear to be contracted, within the limit of truth. Respectfully,
T. D. ROSS,
Secretary.

From Elmdale Farm.

BAIRD, TEX., April 5, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Mr. H. S. Gordon, a wide awake stockman of Finis, Jack county, after looking over the principal herds of cattle in the state, made "Elmdale Ranch" a visit, and the result is that I shipped him five head of first class registered Hereford cattle, viz.:

Wildy, by Wildeyes, 11559; dam imp. Regina, 18279.

De Vere Lad, 36300, by Legal Tender, 1st, 26109; dam, Toilet, 26101.

Canada, 36295, by Conqueror, O. E. T., 28563; dam, Miss Walford, 28821. (This cow weighed 1620 pounds in her two-year-old form, and was a very fine cow, and a show cow in every particular.)

Wilson Le Seouress, 28th, by Wildeyes and Countess of Elmdale, by imp. Lennie, 28241; dam, imp. Dainty, 7th, 28239. This cow was first sweepstakes winner cow of any age at Dallas in 1888, and besides had thirteen first premiums in the North and East.

Of the two-year-old bull Windy, too much cannot be said. He is a well-bred fellow, and after a very heavy season and just off the grass he was good enough to get second in his class at Dallas; also second in Hereford special for two-year-old bulls.

De Vere Lad and Canada have never been shown, but are well-bred and good individuals, and are just the right kind to breed up with, and will make a great improvement in Mr. Gordon's herd.

Wilson Le Seouress, 28th, was first at

Dallas in 1888 as a calf, and second at Dallas in 1889 as a yearling. Never been shown since.

Countess of Elmdale has been exhibited in the "Texas bred class" every year since she was calved, and has got a ribbon every time, and deserved them all.

Mr. Gordon is to be congratulated, and we predict for him abundant success with these cattle, and he deserves it. He has started right, and we trust that others will follow. Very truly,
ELLIS RICHARDSON.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
April 2, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The following figures show receipts for the past three months compared with the first three months of 1891:

1891.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,972	162,105	11,364
February	47,057	130,681	12,421
March	49,923	145,223	16,351
Total	147,952	438,009	40,136
1892.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	58,138	201,557	11,774
February	55,573	127,449	17,620
March	61,165	102,334	20,071
Total	174,866	431,340	49,465
Increase 1891	26,914		9,329
Decrease 1891		6,669	

Receipts of cattle for the past week show a decrease compared with the week previous of about 2500 head. Notwithstanding this fact the market has been very dull and unsatisfactory to sellers all week. Prices for beef cattle have not declined more than 10 @ 15 cents but this decline has been very gradual, buyers and sellers contesting every inch of ground. The shipping and export demand has been very fair but the demoralized condition of Eastern markets has forced buyers to go slow and buy lower. Local slaughterers have been more or less indifferent all week, their wants being limited to handy fat steers weighing around 1150 to 1250 pounds. Outside slaughterers have bought a few good heavy cattle but the purchases have cut very little figure in the market.

The supply of butchers' and canners' stock has as usual fallen considerably short of the demand but prices are a shade lower than last week, principally in sympathy with other markets. Prices are still strong compared with prices beef steers are bringing. The beastly weather has had a disastrous effect on stocker and feeder values and fair to good grades are selling 15@20 cents lower than a week ago. Really desirable feeding steers are not a great deal lower.

RANGE OF PRICE FOR CATTLE.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1600 lbs.	\$4.25@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	3.75@4.25
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@3.30
Common to medium cows.	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.40
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.50@2.25
Veal calves.	4.00@5.25

According to the books of the Western brand inspectors the total number of Western cattle received here for the year ending March 31, was 197,249 head against 123,197 head for the same twelve months of 1890-1891. Receipts by months were as follows:

MONTHS.	Total 1890-1	Total 1891-2	Colorado, New Mexico.	Wyoming and Montana.
April	2,861	3,452	6,313	3,740
May	1,437	1,882	3,319	6,457
June	987	5,407	6,394	7,001
July	2,518	8,938	11,456	9,378
August	10,447	10,799	21,346	8,308
September	26,093	30,820	46,919	25,012
October	25,682	21,015	46,697	32,041
November	15,397	18,372	33,769	17,147
December	3,522	8,121	11,643	5,469
January	1,779	2,707	4,486	2,362
February	1,048	1,200	2,248	3,164
March	1,242	1,517	2,759	3,418
Total	93,013	104,326	197,249	123,197

The hog market has been rather uneven but the week closes with prices

about a dime higher than a week ago. Sales today were from \$4.50@4.62 with the bulk of the hogs selling from \$4.55 @4.60.

Receipts of sheep have been too light to make it much of a market or establish quotations. Everything offered for sale has found a ready purchaser at strong prices. Quotations are nominally as follows:

Fair to good natives	\$4.50@5.50
Fair to good Westerns	4.25@5.75
Common and stock sheep	2.50@4.00
Lambs (50 to 80 pounds)	4.50@6.50

BRUCE MCCULLOCH.

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 2, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Dull, uninteresting and featureless is the way in which the wool market of the past week can be described, but in spite of this, a fair amount has been sold and prices are nominally unchanged. The fact is, however, that we still have emphatically a buyers' market, and manufacturers who want stock are readily met with concessions in the way of discounts and terms by sellers, who are very loth to have a customer go out who shows any interest in their offerings. Under the circumstances, prices are very uneven and unsettled, and it is hard to make quotations which are reliable and standard. Stocks continue to melt away, and the lofts of most wool houses who mainly deal in domestic wool have a very barren and deserted look. This would probably stimulate the desires of manufacturers somewhat and induce a slight inclination to look ahead of their immediate wants, if they were not aware that the warehouses of importers are loaded with Australian and New Zealand wools, and that several cargoes of Montevideo and Cape were on the way. There is nothing, therefore, in the situation to encourage speculation in the least, and there seems no reason to look for any strengthening in the market for any description of wool for weeks, if not months to come. Shippers who are thinking of sending early sheared wools to market consequently will do well to let them come forward at once after shearing and save interest, as we really see no encouragement to hold them back, while the chances are that they will have a better opportunity of meeting an appreciative customer while stocks are in their present light condition than later, when the offerings of wool are larger. Manufacturers, as a rule, are looking forward to a fairly successful year during the coming twelvemonths, in spite of the political agitation which will prevail next autumn, and if their hopes are realized, it is possible that when next winter comes round, we may see a higher range of prices ruling, but there is certainly no present prospect of any such change.

From abroad we learn that the auctions have opened at a decline all round five per cent., which was what was looked for, and it would not be surprising if there was a still further drop as the sales progress.

Sales for the past week foot up about 2,320,000 lbs, against about 1,550,000 lbs for the corresponding week of last year, and about 2,850,000 lbs. for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of foreign about 700,000 lbs.; of California and Oregon, about 290,000 lbs., and of scoured and sundries about 300,000 lbs.

There has been comparative dullness in Territory wools, the sales of the week footing up only 220,000 lbs., One sale of 25,000 lbs. fine was made at 16c., said to cost about 55c., clean. Some 55,000 lbs. sold in the range of 13 to 18c. for fine and fine medium, 20,000 lbs. at 16 to 20c., and some 70,000 lbs. fine medium on private terms. On a scoured basis 55c. is now considered a pretty good price for either fine or fine medium, though some sales of fine are still made at 58c. per lb. For medium wools the range is from 50 to 53c. per lb.

The demand for Texas wools has been moderate, with sales of 20,000 lbs. spring at 15c. and 85,000 lbs. spring in the range of 16 to 20c. per lb. Fall Texas

wools have been selling in a moderate way, on a basis of 42½ to 50c. lb., clean. About 50,000 lbs. Kansas and Nebraska have sold on the same basis as the Territories.

FENNO BROS. & CHILDS.

Protests Against Government Interference.

COLORADO, TEX., March 31, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Yours of the 29th inst. is before me, and, at your request, I will briefly outline my ideas concerning the government quarantine line across the state of Texas.

I think it important to you, and to the people of the state, that a sound and correct policy on this important subject should be advocated in your LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. You cannot afford to advocate a policy that is unsound in theory and unjust to the interest of a majority of the people of the state. Yet you appear likely to do so from the inconsiderate manner in which you have aided and encouraged the efforts of those in the Panhandle to have the government establish, and with its own officers protect a line across and within the state.

The propriety of the policy of the general government to prescribe the manner of shipment of cattle from any state, where there is reasonable grounds to suppose infectious diseases exist, to any other state or territory, cannot be doubted. And we must recognize the right of any state to declare the conditions upon which cattle from other states may be brought into that state. But when we consider the movement of cattle from one portion of a state of which they are native to another part of the same state, we must perceive that the state government alone has jurisdiction, and that local or state authority should control. It will not do to invite, or to sanction, an effort on the part of the general government to interfere with the sovereign right of the state to declare the rights of its own citizens and the enforcement of its own laws.

The state may, in its discretion and through its legislature, establish a board of health for its live stock; and when occasion requires, lay restrictions upon the movement within the state for the purpose of preventing wrong to its citizens and the spread of diseases. But the state is and should be sovereign in all such matters. When we investigate the motives of those north of the quarantine line, yet in the state of Texas, who wish the general government to place its representatives here for the avowed purpose of interfering with and preventing by force, if necessary, the ordinary movement of cattle from one part of the country to another part or country within the state. Their zeal is the outgrowth of their greed. They wish to enjoy a monopoly of the steer market with Northwestern buyers. Montana, the two Dakotas, Idaho, Colorado and other parts of the great Northwest, wish Texas cattle for their ranges and create an immense market at liberal prices. They are each willing to take the cattle from north of the quarantine line, and even to go considerably south of it if need be. The matter is regulated by each of the states and territories to suit themselves so long as the general government does not interfere. And why should it interfere with these local governments? Are not the people capable of self-government? We grant the propriety of prescribing the manner of shipment from one state to another, but claims that it begins at the boundary of one from which the cattle go and that it ceases at the boundary lines of that to which they go.

With this line across the state of

Texas and the movement of cattle across it prohibited by the general government, two-thirds or more of the cattle industry of the state would become hopelessly prostrated, because shut off from the only market now existing for one and two-year-old steer cattle, whilst the other one-third would prosper immensely because of the monopoly it would enjoy. The people would be compelled to learn that an unusual and foreign law-making power, with new and foreign executive officers, had come among them to govern and restrict that free interchange of commodities to which they had always been accustomed. That the general and not state authority, claimed the right to regulate their domestic traffic upon such a basis that a favored class grew rich at the expense of all others.

Will the people of Texas sanction such interference with their state affairs and support a policy which will shut two-thirds of its people from all markets, and give an exclusive market to the other one-third. Will they invite United States soldiers here to enrich one-third the people at the expense of two-thirds? I do not believe they will. Nor is there any occasion. Let the state regulate its internal affairs.

Texas sends its cattle to the Northwest, and to Kansas to be matured for market. There state regulations are already established, and they govern the terms upon which our cattle may enter. The general government cannot open the way for us if those local authorities forbid.

When Texas sends its cattle elsewhere they are always intended for the butcher market, and always come under the general regulations governing shipments.

That is sufficient on the part of the general government. Let the steers in Southern Texas be moved to pastures in Northern Texas where they may remain until purged of all contagious diseases, and free to go wherever wanted. If contagion may result at any season of the year, let local authorities prescribe proper regulations for the movement of them. Then the state will preserve the peace and dignity of its authority, and the welfare of its citizens. Then no wrong will be done either those at home, nor those of other states. Yours truly,

JUSTICE.

Plain Talk on Breeding.

The following timely and truthful suggestions on breeding from Dr. S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kan., published in last week's Kansas Farmer, will prove interesting to those engaged in breeding good horses:

In whatever undertaking we engage, whether it be for mere pleasure or for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, every one will admit that one of the first principles of true economy is to make a good beginning if we expect a profitable ending. When an architect desires to erect a building to stand against the elements of nature, he selects his material from wood of a close and compact fibre, perfectly sound, and noted for its durability. The carriage-maker takes the same wise precaution in choosing the material for the carriage he is about to construct. Neither of them would think for a moment of using timber that had become rotten, flawed, checked or warped, from long exposure to the sun and rain. The farmer, when planting time comes, selects his seed from the very best that he has on hand. He plants the finest and best matured potatoes, instead of the little ill-shaped and scabby ones which are unfit either for human food or for market; he sows his wheat and oats of the brightest and plumpest grains that his granaries afford; his seed corn must be of the largest and soundest ears with the longest and smoothest grains. Why is all this great precaution? It is because the architect knows that if the building is

to stand a creditable monument to his skill, it must contain only sound material; because the carriage-builder knows that, no matter how fine the polish put on with paint and varnish, no matter how well the vehicle may bear inspection while standing in his shop, if there is the slightest flaw in the wood, it will not stand the test of hard driving upon the road; because the farmer has long ago learned from the great "book of nature" and in the "school of experience" the indisputable fact that "like produces like," and unless his plantings are of the very best, he cannot expect the best in return for his labor.

And yet, with all these manifestations of sound judgment and wise precaution in other things, how many of these men will exercise anything like the same care in the selection of breeding stock upon the farm? It is no uncommon occurrence, in traveling over the country, to find brood mares with weak eyes, ring-bone, bone spavin, bog spavin and thoroughpin, or some other defect which, the owner will nearly always tell you, just makes the mare unsalable, but does not lessen her value as a brood mare. We have known men to make a business of buying up old mares from off the road, and from livery stables, mares that, on account of heaves, roaring, lameness, broken-down constitution, or because of some vicious habit, were no longer considered worth their keeping; and, buying a cheap stallion, go into the breeding business. Such a proceeding may be economy to the person engaged in it, inasmuch as, that in case of failure, as there is little invested there can be little lost; but it is certainly a means of bringing into the country a lot of low-grade horses. We do not wish to convey the idea that this obtains in the breeding stables where our blooded horses are found; for these are generally in the hands of intelligent men, who being well versed in the laws which govern breeding, have made their selections with such discretion and care that Kansas can to-day show many horses that any state might well be proud of.

The farmers, we are sorry to say, are the ones who oftenest make this mistake. They upon whom the country must depend for the great bulk of the horses, both for the markets and for supplying the demands of agriculture at home. Being financially embarrassed, at times the temptation is irresistible to sell the sound, well-bred mares when a good round figure is offered, and keep the old, the blind, and the crippled, from which to raise colts. We are well aware that circumstances sometimes make such sacrifices almost unavoidable; but far better let the unsound mares go for just what they will bring, than to keep them and let the sound ones go; for, if any one man more than another deserves to drive a pair of high-headed, fine-stepping horses, that man is the farmer who raised them.

But there is another, and even more prolific source of evil in the business of breeding, than the unsound mare, and that is the unsound stallion. How many stallions can you find in your own county that are strictly sound and free from vice? No doubt the owner of the "mongrel stallion" will tell you a very plausible story as to how his horse came by his defects. He assures you that the enlargement on the front pastern joint was caused by the breaking through the bridge, and although it looks just like a ring-bone, it is no such thing; and that unsightly bump, at the seat of bone spavin, was caused by a kick while in the act of service; he assures you also that, although his eyes are a little sore to-day, there never was anything wrong with them until he caught cold the other day while driving against a heavy wind, when he knows they have been showing attacks of periodic ophthalmia every two or three months for the last year, and have not been entirely clear for the last six months. If he finds you are "taking in his story" to suit him, he will likely tell you that the great-grand sire of his

horse was an imported thoroughbred trotting Messenger, and his dam was a thoroughbred English Morgan, but he has forgotten the name of the man who owned her in Kentucky. He assures you that his horse always makes his colts just like himself, and we do not doubt it, for he is ten times more likely to make every one of them with a ring-bone, or a bone spavin than he is to give them the slightest tinge of either Messenger or Morgan blood. But the mongrel is not half as liable to catch the average farmer as is the unsound horse with a genuine pedigree. Even in the best breeding stables, where the utmost care is taken, weak points will sometimes crop out; animals will be found which, not being up to the standard, the reputable dealer does not care to place upon the market as first-class. These are separated from the others and sold as "culls;" the males are sometimes castrated (as they always should be), and sold as geldings, but sometimes they are sold entire, at a low figure, to would-be stallion keepers with limited cash, but excess of gall, who take them to out-of-the-way country districts, and there advertise them in flaming posters as having come from Mr. ———'s noted stables. They dispel, with flowery speech, any doubts arising in the minds of the farmer as to the soundness of limb or body, and then proclaim that, as an inducement to farmers to breed good horses, they have put the fee for services several dollars below those of other stallions in the country, well-known to be highbred and to have cost a high price, thus ensnaring the patronage of men who, knowing the high standing of the firm from which the horse was purchased, (but not knowing that he was sold by that firm as a cull), take it for granted that the horse is all right.

It would certainly be a source of profit to all honorable and conscientious breeders, as well as to the farmers, if our government would take the matter in hand, as do some foreign powers, and allow none but sound stallions to go upon the stand for service; or, if this is interfering too much with the rights of a "free-born American," then let all stallions be examined each spring, before going upon the stand, by qualified men appointed for that purpose; let certificates be given, of soundness or unsoundness, as the case may be; then let it be a compulsory law that these certificates be published in the stallion bills, that all men may know just what each horse is, without the risk of being deceived by the fine talk (and kindly proffered drinks) of the keeper. If the legislature of the state of Kansas would enact a law to bring about such a regulation in the breeding of horses, it would not be many years until many of the hereditary diseases now so common would become rare, and the marked improvement in our horses would become rare, and the marked improvement in our horses would soon lead other states to follow us.

As we view this matter from the standpoint of a veterinarian, we may be more critically inclined than are those who are only casual observers, it could they be afforded the opportunity to see for themselves, as we have done, we think their views would coincide with ours. Many farmers do not read enough; or reading, do not put their knowledge into practice. "That everything brings forth after its kind," is a well-established fact in the breeding of animals; and, although they may not show in the young colt, nor even in the early years of maturity, all such defects as spavin, ring-bone, curby-hocks, weak eyes and many others, in sire or dam, will be transmitted in the form of a predisposition to the same disease in the progeny.

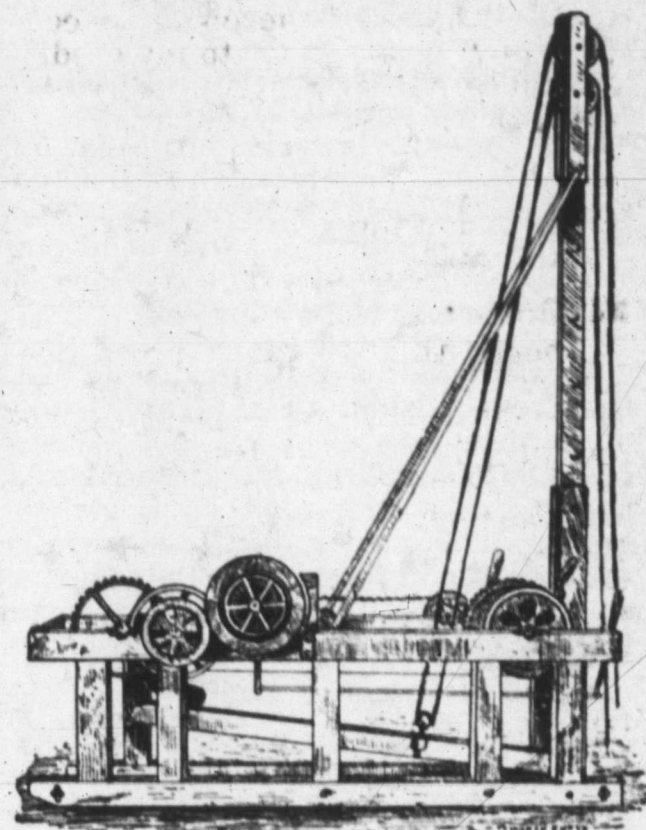
Notice.

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

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

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

The Moore Iron Works Company,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



City office—Hendrick's building. Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

MANUFACTURERS

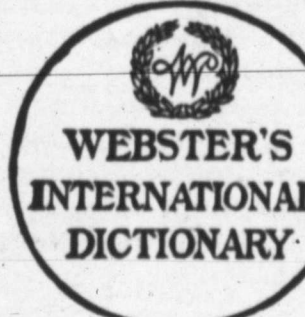
Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business. Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

EVERY Family Student School Library

S-H-O-U-L-D

Own a Dictionary.

Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.



THE INTERNATIONAL, NEW FROM COVER TO COVER, IS THE ONE TO BUY.

It is a thorough revision of the authentic "Unabridged," fully abreast of the times.

The work of revision occupied over ten years, more than a hundred editors being employed and over \$300,000 expended before the first copy was printed.

"This work, well used in a family, will be of more advantage to the members thereof than hundreds of dollars laid up in money."

Sold by all Booksellers.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.

Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, and full particulars.

Hatch Chickens by Steam. IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do 40,000 in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog 624. H. H. Hatch, Quincy, Ill.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

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



AGRICULTURAL.

Set out only such an amount of fruit plants as can be given good care, and such varieties as are hardy and well adapted to your locality.

A great many persons suppose that the luxuries are all in the cities. The fact is that the luxuries are to be found on the farm, provided the farmer will provide himself with them. Strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits do not require a very long time for the farmer to be supplied.

It is a question of luxury or no luxury to have a garden. The farmer who has no garden lives on pork and potatoes. If he buys vegetable she cannot procure them fresh and good as if grown at home. The garden is the most important matter in farming. The boys who do not stay on the farm are those whose fathers have no garden.

Some farmers have never eaten celery, salsify, okro, cauliflower, or egg plant. It is as curious as a shoemaker going without shoes. A farmer should enjoy every luxury that can be had on the farm. If he lives on pork and potatoes it is his fault. There are more enjoyments on the farm than elsewhere if the farmer will only decide to have them.

One of the chief concerns of the farmer should be to see that all things about his farm have sufficient shelter. This applies not only to all animals and fowls, but also to all implements. Where there is an insufficient shelter. The yearly loss to the farmer in one way and another will figure up a fair interest in live stock and machinery.

Milk, butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables, poultry, early lambs and other products that are easily salable and which bring good prices, must be supplied by those farmers whose circumstances are most favorable. The environs of a city or a town offer the best facilities for such products as these. But it by no means follows that farmers are obliged to confine themselves to those alone, when the domestic needs may be supplied as well and at a less cost than they can be purchased for. Those who have no convenient market should at least raise enough of everything consumed on the farm in the way of feed and provision to supply home consumption.

It is a common mistake to estimate the cost of any common crop at what it is worth in the market, instead of at the actual expense of money outlay. If one buys a barrel of Western flour or pork, or the meat used in the farm-home, and figures on this basis the cost of growing it at home, he will easily find how much cheaper he can produce it than buy it. It is the habit to count up the value of land, labor and every expense, and charge these to the crop, without any deduction. At the same time the land that might be used in lying idle, the time is spent in resting, and thus the wheat for the household flour, or the butter, the vegetables, the fruits and poultry may be produced without any actual expenditure of money, and at a fraction of the cost of the purchased supplies.

The debtor is a servant, and his task is a thankless one. If he pays his honest debts he only does his duty. If he fails he suffers reproach and abuse. Debt is a hard and cruel taskmaster. The remedy for this is to spend less than we make. It is not what a man makes but what he saves that makes him comfortable and increases his wealth. Money easily borrowed is quickly spent and hard to repay. Let farmers not be over anxious to borrow on any terms or at any rate of interest, however low; for honest men must pay back what they borrow. A fear of debt is wholesome. A farm covered with mortgages is not a happy possession, but is a good place for its owner to have nightmares. Self-denial, economy and intelligent industry can soon clear this

land of so many debtors among the farmers.

As a rule the land should be plowed as deep as it is fertile and the plow can be made to go. It is thought by some that plants that are what is called shallow rooted as oats, barley and wheat, do not need deep plowing, but this is not at all necessary for them. For the last deep-rooted plant sends its roots down as far as food may be found, and the deeper the more the food is increased. The roots of wheat have been found eighteen inches below the surface, and corn roots go down two or three feet, and yet some farmers think this plant does not need deep plowing. Good practice consists in fertilizing the land as deeply as possible, and to do this the plowing should be a little deeper than the manure goes. But it is not advisable to put the plow any deeper at any time than it is possible to manure the land. And as a deep rich soil should be the aim of every farmer it should be a rule to plow a little deeper every year until there is a full foot of fertile soil for the plow to work in. Nor is it necessary to obtain this to plow that depth every year; once in rotation, as the soil will not become compact in the interval between the crops. To get down to this depth, subsoiling will be required, and this should be done before the grass seeding. The whole of the soil does not need to be turned, but the bottom only broken up and loosened.—The Plowboy and Country Farmer.

From a communication in the National Stockman the following extracts are made. Every farmer should keep a good saw, hatchet, a brace and assortment of bits in eights, from one-fourth inch to one inch, a steel square, two or three chisels and a drawing-knife. These can be added to in the way of planes, etc., from time to time, as circumstances demand and his pocketbook will justify. In buying tools always get good ones of good makes. Don't buy one of those cheap make-shift saws; better pay a little more money and get a good one of some old established make, which will give both service and satisfaction. If you intend to keep only one get it with either seven or eight teeth to the inch. When it gets dull—unless you are pretty good at the business—it will pay you to get a carpenter or some one with experience to whet it for you. It will cost only a trifle if it has never been filed by awkward hands, and the benefit from having it in good order for one hour's use will sometimes pay the bill. The saw is probably the most difficult to keep in order of any tool that may be required. Two or three times fling and setting in an improper manner if it does not ruin a saw often get it in such a shape that it will require an expert half a day and perhaps wear out a file or two to get it in condition again. It will pay to get a genuine steel square. These are always thicker at the angle, are strong and not likely to get out of true. The frail sheet-iron affairs with figures and scale only on one side are no good, but will soon bend and break and go to the scrap pile where they properly belong. Good tools can be had at very reasonable figures, now, and there is no necessity for owning poor ones.

Alfalfa is coming more prominently into notice among stock farmers all over the country. They are just now beginning to learn that this most excellent feed can be grown on any tract of good land in a reasonably mild climate. Kansas is beginning to grow Alfalfa extensively. Texas is naturally well adapted to its growth. More attention should and no doubt will in the near future be given to this important crop. A correspondent to the Kansas Farmer makes the following suggestions: Prepare the soil as thoroughly as though gardening were intended. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds seed per acre, and let it alone for six months, and you will be a grower of alfalfa as long as you can own that tract of land. Those who properly prepared their ground do not need any suggestions, but, like myself, some may have paid

DO YOU LIKE PIE?

Not tough, leathery, pale, dyspeptic pie crust, made with hog lard, but crisp, brown, flaky Pie, made from *sweet, healthful, digestible*

Cottolene

All pastry and pie crust made with Cottolene is warranted anti-dyspeptic, and may safely be eaten by the most delicate persons.

4 REASONS

- 1st. Cottolene is the *purest* of all cooking fats, and recommended by all experienced cooks and bakers.
- 2d. Cottolene is the *healthiest* of all cooking fats, and recommended by all eminent physicians.
- 3d. Cottolene costs no more per pound than lard, and much less than butter, and is better than either for all cooking.
- 4th. One pound of Cottolene is equal in shortening to two pounds of lard or butter, so half the money is saved.

MADE BY
N.K. FAIRBANK & CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

the penalty of inferior preparation and find themselves with an inferior stand. To such I would suggest, go over your ground at proper seeding time, sowing upon the bare spots a double portion of seed, and then run a smoothing harrow over the entire piece regardless of such portions as contain a good stand. Let this latter process apply to all pieces of alfalfa, whether the stand be perfect or not. It will smooth the surface made rough by pasturing or otherwise, and it will generally improve the condition of the crop. Do this as soon as this article comes to your notice, if you have not already done so.

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.

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.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

M. E. BALLARD & CO.,
General - Produce - Commission
MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.
3742 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
To all shippers of produce:
WANTED—Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Vegetables, Dried Fruits, Poultry, Game, Beef, Hay, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Honey, Beeswax, Broom Corn, Cotton, Live Stock, Roots, Corn, Wools, etc., etc.
Send for our daily bulletin.

DR. M. ELLEN KELLER

Physician and Surgeon.

Gives special attention to all diseases peculiar to Women.
Office and residence 611 West Fifth street.
Telephone 224.

I. P. HUTCHISON, -:-

Attorney at Law,
Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.
Land Litigation a Specialty.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,
Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards.

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, - - - Manager.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR
DAGGETT'S
SELF-BASTING
ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family.
SAVES 20 Per Cent.
in Roasting, and Bakes the
Best Bread in the world.
Address nearest office for terms.
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. (Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Ore. Oakland Cal. Galveston, Tex.)

The Quarantine Lowered.



The cattlemen have succeeded in lowering the quarantine line and

D. H. SWARTZ

has succeeded in firmly establishing himself as the
Leading Photographer of the Southwest.

Visit his Art Parlors for photographs of life-size portraits, guaranteed as good as any made in the East.

Fort Worth, Texas.

WHEAT!

48 Bushels Per Acre.

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

"Secrets of Success."

H. H. DEWEESE, "The Gilt Edged Farmer,"
Piqua, Ohio.

STOCK FARMING.

There is a world of help in a faithful record of mistakes, and he is wise who both catalogues and acknowledges them.

Many farmers, where fencing material is scarce, have learned to dispense entirely with inside fences, and this plan is growing in favor. Useless fences are an unwarranted expense.

That competition affects agricultural industry it would be idle to deny, but this competition does not in the least interfere with the power of the farmer to provide a living for himself and family.

A well known Western man riding across the country, and noticing thousands of acres of corn stalks standing in the fields, from which the ears had been jerked, said: "The farmer is conducting the only business in the world that allows a man to lose 25 per cent of his capital stock and at the same time live."

It seems hardly necessary to tell farmers, practical men at that, not to plow while the ground is wet; and yet many get in such a hurry with their spring work as to do this very thing and thus turn up so many furrows of land to be baked into bricks almost impossible to reduce, or make acceptable repositories for seed or plant.

Losses of cattle during the winter were much lighter than had been expected by cattlemen. On some of the ranges on the plains the losses were quite heavy, but in the mountain ranges stock came through the winter with but little heavier loss than the average for the past eight or ten years. —[Silver City Sentinel.

Good seed corn is the first essential of a good corn crop. A half stand of corn means a lean yield, and lots of room for weeds. The seed should be vigorous. The fact that corn will sprout and grow under the most favorable conditions is not sufficient. Test your corn before planting, and don't take all the kernels from one ear. Take two or three from ears scattered all through the pile, box or barrel.

The New Mexico cattle sanitary board has gone to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where they will meet in session with like boards of Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Montana and Utah, for the purpose of getting Acting-Governor Barbour of Wyoming to modify his recently published cattle quarantine proclamation, which, they claim, is doing great injustice to the cattle industry of the above named states and territories.

Experiments made in England showed that the larger grains of wheat, obtained by sifting, sprouted sooner, grew more rapidly, made more straw, and on an average ten bushels more of grain per acre than did the small seeds sifted out from the same lot. The wheat was also much heavier to the bushel, and made better flour. As four lots of each kind were sown at different times, and the results were the same in each case, it could not have been accidental.

Again we have to report butter and eggs a scarce commodity in this market. If raising cotton is unprofitable why don't some of our farmers try their luck at raising chickens and making butter? As for frying chickens, we have not heard of one in town since Christmas. Many a dollar can be added to the income of the average farmer by bestowing a small amount of attention to these little incidentals. Then why not fix up a henry and milk an extra cow or two?—[Coleman Voice.

For use in the poultry yard to prevent lice, and also diseases (such as roup) air-slacked lime is cheaper and better than any other substance. It should be dusted over the floors, walls,

and into the cracks of the poultry house, and also over the yards. Lime is an excellent chemical agent, and its fresh or caustic condition destroys the germs of many diseases that affect poultry, but it should be used frequently and liberally.—[Exchange.

There is little question but that too many breed to the same blood lines over and over again for years in succession, and by doing so impair the constitution and the vitality of the progeny in proportion, as it is practiced and followed. We speak of vigor, constitution and vitality, as though in themselves entities, distinct and separate; but that is not our view. We but employ terms in common use to forcibly present the idea to the mind. There is very little success to be expected from indiscriminate inbreeding whether the produce be intended for breeders or the block. Of this no experienced man has any question nor can it be successfully disputed. We must have fresh blood if we would succeed, and in getting it may as well get the best as the meanest.

Peas are rapidly coming into favor as a food for milk cows, especially in the winter production of milk, as they are easily grown, are worth twice and a half their weight in bran, and can be grown on any farm, and reduce the profits of the Western millers and railway companies correspondingly. Use the Canadian field pea. Sow 2½ bushels per acre. Use fairly rich soil, well prepared. Sow broadcast, and then set the plow to turn 4½ inches, and plow them under. This prevents mildew, and makes them all blossom and ripen at the same time. When plowed under, sow on at once three pecks of oats to the acre, and drag. When the peas are ready to cut, harvest them with a platform reaper, and then dry, draw to the barn and thresh. Grind the peas and oats together. Two pounds of pea meal is a big protein feed for a cow per day. You ought to obtain 25 bushels of peas per acre. Sow them, says the Prairie Farmer, as early as the ground is good and warm.

The Indiana Farmer says: In the future the cattle of Texas are likely to become of a better class and more creditable, to the breeders of a state having natural advantages, so abundantly. A crusade of the cattlemen has been inaugurated, against the scrub bull, which is a step in the right direction and soon will create a reform, not to be accomplished through any other means. A visit to the prominent cattle markets of the country, is very convincing of the importance, of employing improved sires for the beef interests of Texas; the introduction of better blood there has long been needed, and until that is done, cattle raising will be conducted at a loss. Breeders of beef cattle would do well to emulate the example of the dairy breeders of the state, who are well to the front in all matters touching the advancement of that industry and the dairy cattle, and the dairy products of Texas, occupy as prominent, and as important a position as that of any other state in the Union, and it has all been brought about by a spirit of enterprise that prevails among the dairyman of that locality. Texas ranks very high in the matter of improved breeds of cattle for the dairy, and a constant demand for better animals is growing and spreading, improved methods of handling the dairy product has had the tendency to open better markets at advanced prices. Enthusiastic conventions, generously attended, the fairs where rival breeds, meet in competition for the honors offered, all attest this very convincingly and the industry is making rapid onward progress. The same success is open to breeders of beef cattle (an industry in which the people of the whole state is so largely interested) but to reach high eminence and a satisfactory competition with other feeders new practices must be adopted, and to establish the business on a paying basis, improved blood must be employed.

A press telegram from Ottawa, Canada says: There is great uneasiness here at the threatened scheduling of Canadian cattle in the English market. The government-veterinary surgeon, Dr. McEachrane of Montreal, is largely interested in cattle ranches in the Northwest territories, and has therefore a double purpose to serve in preventing alarming reports getting abroad. The British market is very sensitive, and if any one ventures to express an opinion as to the possibility of disease among cattle, or draws attention to slipshod inspection, he has to suffer all the unpleasant epithets the trade sees fit to shower upon him. The fact is, the Canadian trade has assumed such proportions now that there is sufficient work for the constant employment by the Dominion government of a veterinary surgeon, who shall devote himself exclusively to the work. Active preparations are now being made by those engaged in the live stock export trade. There are lots of rumors of space being taken and cattle purchases, but it is pretty evident that not a great deal of business is as yet transacted. Cattle are being purchased in the country, however, although not heavily. Mr. John Crowe, who is now on his way out from Scotland, is credited with having purchased over 1000 head for immediate spring shipment. Another dealer has purchased some 400 head, and telegraphed yesterday to his agent to secure space for his cattle. Probably a little over 2000 head are already sold. None of the distillery cattle have changed hands, and they will likely be shipped by the present owners. As high as 5½c per pound have been paid in the country, but 5½c to 5¼c appears to be about the figure at which most of the purchases have been made. Rates for space are not yet settled. Steamship men are talking 70s, and exporters-50s. The latter say they can get all the outside boats they require, but this is the usual claim in the spring. There is a rumor, not authenticated, that Mr. John Crowe has secured fifteen outside boats for May and June, and it is known that some outside steamships have been taken for those months. Many of the shippers by the regular lines have written the companies asking that certain spaces be secured for them, but no rate is named.

Pears' Soap

Why is Pears' Soap—the best in the world, the soap with no free alkali in it—sold for 15 cents a cake?

It was made for a hospital soap in the first place, made by request; the doctors wanted a soap that would wash as sharp as any and do no harm to the skin.

That means a soap all soap, with no free alkali in it, nothing but soap; there is nothing mysterious in it. Cost depends on quantity; quantity comes of quality.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it, especially those that know what's what.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request, BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United States be covered with **A Tasteless and Soluble Coating**, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot 365 Canal Street.



-A. ZABEL,-

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

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

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

Tower's Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof. Will not Peel or Leak or Stick. Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Send for A & TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. Coggsall, the Montaua cattle buyer is again in Fort Worth.

Geo. E. Dice, agent of the New England car company, is in the city.

Winfield Scott returned from his ranch near Colorado City Thursday.

Charley Coppinger returned to his Scurry county ranch on Wednesday.

C. W. Pierce, a Tom Green county stockman, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

W. M. Elmore, a prominent sheepman of Trinidad, Col., is in Fort Worth hunting for sheep.

M. Half, the well-known stockman and merchant of San Antonio, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

H. H. Riddle, a prominent cattle feeder of Alvarado, was in the live stock center on Thursday.

Col. John G. Taylor, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe-Frisco, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

A. A. Hartgrove, the Midland cattleman, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He says cattle are in good shape on his range.

J. W. Corn of Bear creek, this county, and one of the biggest feeders of live stock in this section, was in the city Wednesday.

E. T. Comer, who ranches in Tom Green county, and who has spent the greater part of the week in this city, left for his ranch Thursday.

D. D. Swearingen, a well-known citizen and stockman of Quanah, is in the live stock center. He is building a fine opera house at that thriving city.

George Beggs, the well-known cattle buyer and shipper of this city, is now state agent for R. Strahorn & Co., the old reliable live stock commission merchants of Chicago.

H. O. Skinner of San Antonio, state agent for the Street Stable Car line, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Skinner is an industrious and popular worker, and has built up a big business for his company.

W. W. Dyer, manager of the Good-night Cattle company of the Panhandle, spent most of the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. Dyer says there has been no loss on his range, but his cattle are coming through the winter in good shape.

J. M. Dougherty, the Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday night en route to Quanah, where he is shipping 3000 cattle to the Indian Territory. Mr. Dougherty will handle between 15,000 and 20,000 head during this season.

J. L. Smith, of Paint Rock, Concho county, is circulating among his brother stockmen in the city. He says cattle are doing quite well, thank you, in his section—that is, those that are left—are getting fat, curling their tails over their backs, and get in the first water hole they find. So says the irrepressible, long-horned live stock reporter of the Gazette.

John D. Shuford, the genial live stock agent of the Union Pacific, is spending a few days in Fort Worth. Mr. Shuford was in Cheyenne when the delegation of stockmen from New Mexico and Arizona called on the one-horse governor of Wyoming. The governor was of course unable to sustain or justify his action, but was at the same time bull-headed enough to refuse to revoke or modify his quarantine proclamation.

A. L. Nail, a big stockman and feeder of cattle in the Minco, I. T., country, was in the city yesterday making arrangements to ship fifty cars of feeders

to Purcell. In response to inquiries he said that the losses on the open range in the country around Minco this winter had been enormous, amounting to 40 per cent, and that grass was just beginning to come up nicely. Mr. Nail fed 1200 head of cattle on his ranch, and his losses all told amounted to but two head. Mr. Nail's home is at Wolfe City, Texas.

We call your attention to the advertisement on another page of Dr. J. C. Lewis, the great ear, nose, throat and chest specialist. A practice of twenty years in Philadelphia where these affections are prevalent, has given him an experience that is worth much to those who apply to him for relief. Therefore, consult your best interests and call on him and be examined carefully and in a scientific manner, before you allow less capable men to pass an opinion on your case.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston Advertiser.

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 5276 bags and bales domestic and 2329 bales foreign, against 4559 bags and bales domestic and 7000 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1892, comprise 92,217 bags and bales domestic and 60,517 bales foreign, against 79,617 bags and bales domestic and 46,547 bales of foreign for the same time in 1890.

The sales for the week comprise 1,640,000 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled, and 680,000 lbs. foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,320,000 lbs., against 2,846,000 lbs. for the previous week, and 1,253,000 lbs. domestic and 579,000 lbs. foreign for the corresponding week last year.

The wool market has shown some falling off in sales the past week, although as compared with a year ago the volume of business holds up well. Since the first of the year the volume of business foots up 38,657,500 pounds of wool or 458,000 pounds more than was sold during the first three months of 1891. The receipts during that time foot up 92,217 packages domestic against 79,617 a year ago, and 60,517 bales foreign, against 46,547 last year. With the sales about the same this year as last, and the receipts 12,000 greater of domestic and 14,000 bales more foreign in, it can be readily seen that the market is yet in good shape to furnish supplies, even had the stock at the first of the year been no larger than they were twelve months previous, which was not the case.

As compared with a year ago, the present market is in a very depressed position, with prices ruling about 10@12c. lower per scoured pound for fine fleeces, and 5@7c. less for choice territory wools. A year ago wools were much reduced in stock, and supplies on hand were cleaning up rapidly even at the higher prices asked. At present the supply of wool on hand is large for the season, and there appears to be much doubt if it can be cleaned up out of the way before new wools begin to be poured on the market. There may be a shortage of some grades of wool before new wool comes in, but general supplies are sufficient last for a considerable time yet.

The depression to the market comes apparently from the large importations of Australian wools, which are being offered at such low prices that domestic fleeces are only saleable at prices that have not been known for years. The London sale opened Tuesday with offerings of about 355,000 bales. Sander-son & Murray, limited, of London, in the cable of the opening say: "Good attendance of Continental and English buyers. Competition fair. Crossbred market rates unchanged. Merinos 24@

5 per cent lower." Other cables quote Queensland and other inferior wools 5 per cent lower, with choice grades suitable for this market unchanged from the rates ruling at the last sale.

The situation for unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces is not materially changed, a quiet business being done at about the same basis of price. The call for one-fourth blood combing wools holds on well, and the market is quite bare of this stock. They are used largely in cheviots and goods of that nature that are having a popular run this season. For three-eighths bloods, on the other hand, the market is dull, and these wools will not sell as quickly at present as one-fourth bloods at the same price. Pulled wools are meeting with a quiet business, but hold fairly steady in price.

Territory wools show rather more quietness from the fact that the better grades of strong staple fine wools are getting reduced in stock. Holders of these best wools are quite steady in their views, and buyers are not ready to do much at present. Common lots are plentiful, and these are being picked up in a moderate way at about 54@55c scoured, while the stronger staple clear wools are quoted at 56@58c for fine medium and fine, and some lots cannot be got up for even the latter price. Texas wools are meeting with but little attention at present, six to eight months' growth fall or spring being quoted at about 50c scoured, while choice twelve months' spring are quoted about the same as territory grades. Sales of spring California made are on the basis of about 50c cleaned, with fall quoted at 35@45c. Advices from California say that shearing will be delayed, with the prospect of the clip being heavier in condition than last year. Oregon wools are quoted on the scoured basis of about 53@56c for choice, with valley at about 45@50c scoured. The stock of the latter on the market is small.

Open a Trail.

Dr. H. Holloway, state veterinarian of Montana, suggests the opening of a trail four miles in width from Orin Junction north to the Montana line as the solution of the present quarantine entanglements. This seems to be an easy way out of a very serious dilemma.

The present attitude of our governor cannot be maintained. An attempt to do so will involve the state in legal contests lasting for years and costing large sums of money. We are now taxed almost to death and can stand no additional burdens in this direction. A few hundred dollars will mark out a trail, and if this is done shippers will respect the lines established. If this is not done more than a hundred thousand cattle will march leisurely across the state its entire width and the damage will be far greater than that imposed by opening up a trail half way across the state.

Our neighbors have made large purchases of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona cattle in districts where the health of the cattle is unquestioned and whence they have heretofore come freely and without restraint, and they are entitled to some consideration. No one questions the right to full protection—on the other hand no one can rightfully deny entrance to cattle known to be healthy. The opening of a legal trail will be a safe and consistent thing to do and it will save our people much trouble and many dollars. Open the trail.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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



THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis, AND POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12 HOURS SAVED

BETWEEN

Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis AND THE EAST.

THE DIRECT LINE

TO ALL POINTS IN

MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN

Dallas, Ft. Worth & St. Louis, New Orleans & Denver, St. Louis & San Francisco

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. Pass. & Tkt Agt. JNO A. GRANT, 3rd Vice President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service BETWEEN

TEXAS POINTS

AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Close connections made for Laredo, points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

For rates, routes, maps, time-tables or other information call on or address

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth.

H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.

E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. S. DODGE, Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN ONLY. PROMPT RELIEF. LASTING CURE.

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

SINNERS Contemplating marriage, in order to attain the highest degree of heavenly bliss, should read the most entertaining book ever written. Not a medical work, 300 pages, neatly bound, sent securely sealed for 50 cent postal note or 2-cent stamps. Address HOLY MOSES BOOK CO., Denver Colo.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
April 7, 1892. }

Trade has been quiet and dull at the Fort Worth Union stock yards for the past week. The yard company have done a splendid business in feeding cattle en route to Kansas and the Indian Territory for grazing purposes. Cattle from above the quarantine line can now go to any of the Northern states via Fort Worth and feed in the quarantine pens at the Union stock yards without any danger to themselves or other cattle they may afterwards come in contact with.

There were only about 200 head of fat butchers' cattle offered this week these sold readily at from \$1.75@2.00 for cows and from \$2.50@2.75 for good meal fed steers.

There were only about 500 hogs offered; tops brought \$4.25; bulk of sales, \$4.10.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

Cattle receipts in Chicago for the four first days of the present week were as follows: Monday, 17,500; Tuesday, 4500; Wednesday, 16,000; Thursday, 15,000. The market has ruled slow and dull throughout the week. Prices are about the same as last week, possibly a little lower.

The Chicago market was reported yesterday by wire as follows: Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 5000. Market slow and steady. Good to choice steers, \$4.25@4.50; others, \$3.25@4; Texans, \$2.40@3.45; cows, \$2.25@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; shipments, 8000. Slow, 10@15c lower. Rough and common, \$3.75@4.25; mixed and packers, \$4.25@4.45; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.60@4.65; light, \$4.45@4.60; pigs, \$4@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 7500; shipments, 700. Market fairly active and steady to a shade stronger. Mixed ewes, rams and wethers, \$5.40@6.10; natives, \$5.25

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

@6.10; wethers and yearlings, \$6@6.85; Westerns, \$5.70@6.30; lambs, \$6@6.80.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
April 7

Cattle Receipts, 2000; shipments, 2000. Market steady throughout. Steers, \$3.10@4.20; cows, \$2.30@3.20; stockers and feeders \$1.85@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 2800. Market fairly active, steady. All grades, \$3.60@4.40; bulk, \$4.25@4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 1100. Market fairly active and steady.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL. }
April 7, 1892. }

Cattle, receipts, 900; shipments, 700. Demand greater than supply. Fair to choice native steers, \$3@4.75. No Texas or Indian cattle on the market; would bring if here \$2.50@3.60.

Hogs, receipts, 6400; shipments, 2600. Market 5c. lower. Heavy, \$4.50@4.60; light, \$4.30@4.50.

Sheep, receipts, 1000; shipments, none. Market strong. Fair to best native muttons, \$4.25@6.25.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., April 7.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine.....	14@17	14@17
Medium.....	15@19	15@19
Fall.....		
Fine.....	13@16	13@16
Medium.....	14@17	14@17
Mexican improved.....	11½@13	11½@13
Mexican carpet.....	9@11	9@11

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Wool—Receipts, none; shipments, 10,000 pounds. Utterly lifeless.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, April 7.—At the wool sales to-day 10,401 bales, generally of good quality were offered. Competition was active. Continental operators were eager for Australian Merinos, A fair

proportion was taken for America. Total takings for that country thus far in the series, 2000 bales.

Sales in detail:

New South Wales—1300 bales, Scoured, 10@1s 2d; scoured locks and pieces, 6½@8½d; greasy, 5½@11½d; greasy locks and pieces, 8½@9d.

Queensland—1400 bales. Scoured, locks and pieces, 8½@1s ½d; greasy, 5@8½d; greasy locks and pieces 5@7½d.

Melbourne and Victoria—2900 bales. Scoured, 8½d@1s 6½d; scoured locks and pieces, 7½d@1s; greasy, 6@11d; greasy locks and pieces 5½@8½d.

South Australia—700 bales. Scoured 11½d@1s 11½; scoured locks and pieces, 7½d@1s; greasy, 5@5½c; greasy locks and pieces, 3½@6d.

West Australia—100 bales. Scoured, 10½@11½d; greasy, 6½@7½d.

Tasmania—500 bales. Scoured, 10½d@1s 3d; greasy, 7½d@1s; greasy locks and pieces, 4½@8½d.

New Zealand—400 bales. Scoured, 10d@1s 5d; scoured locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 4d; greasy, 6@11½d; greasy locks and pieces, 4@7½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—800 bales. Scoured, 9d@1s 3½d; greasy 5½@6½d.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1438	1385	291
Calves and Yearlings.....	2292	1649	744
Hogs.....	501	846	637
Sheep.....	372	500

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb gross, 3½@4½c; common to fair beeves, 2@2½c; Good fat cows, 2½@3; common to fair cows, \$8@14; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$7@10; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

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

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, each, \$4@4.50; common to fair, \$1.50@2.25.

The receipts of all classes of cattle since Sunday has been large and the

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

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



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.

market is fully supplied with good beeves and is largely supplied with calves and yearlings. Good fat beeves firm; good cows in demand; calves and yearlings dull, and quotations are weakening. Hogs dull and prices weak. Merchants and butchers continue heavily supplied with sheep. No inquiry and quotations are unreliable.

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.

March 30—Cassidy Bros. & Co. sold for E P Davis, Memphis, Tenn, 255 steers, 932 lbs, \$3; Silberstein & Gannon, Dallas, 23 steers, 1100 lbs, \$3.55; Silberstein & Co, 46 steers, 1020 lbs, \$3.55; A Silberstein, 42 steers, 1186 lbs, \$3.60; P B Roberts, Canton, Miss, 45 steers, 996 lbs, \$3.40. March 31—E P Davis, Memphis, Tenn, 23 heifers, 830 lbs, \$2.80; 165 steers, 924 lbs, \$3. April 1—118 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.80; 22 heifers, 785 lbs, \$2.50.

Go where you will and you will find youths entering manhood without any equipment for the struggle before them. Tens of thousands of them hope to become merchants when they have no aptitude whatever for commercial affairs, and are doomed to lives of bitter toil and grinding poverty. This ought not to be. Everybody in America is justly entitled to a trade, and he ought to have the chance to master one. Many sons of poor parents and many orphan boys are compelled to forego the inestimable benefits of apprenticeship, and these ought to be assisted by wise philanthropy, but very many more fail to improve the great opportunity of becoming a skilled worker, and so drift into the laboring army to become helpless victims of poverty all their lives. Boys in town and country, learn a trade. It will be your surest and best friend through life. Parents, in whatever else you come short, don't fail to see to this matter. You will be ensuring the happiness and comfort of your sons; the welfare of those who come after them, and discharging a solemn duty you owe to society and the country.

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)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Raise that sell by the pound. In fact, large horses always bring better prices than small ones. If a colt is worth raising it should be pushed from the start, but the best way to have a colt that is worth raising is to breed for it.

The wiser heads among the breeders are quietly disposing of everything but the best, and so preparing for what seems inevitable in the future, the still lower price of all but the choicest. Stop breeding the old, broken-down mares and set the standard higher.

Famous horses, like famous men, are never forgotten. They may die or pass out of the public gaze, yet if they have left a record of great achievements behind them, or if their sons and daughters have achieved fame, their memory will be ever dear, and will be cherished by those who were interested in them in the days of their triumphs.

The demand for game trotters and stylish roadsters is not likely to soon diminish. Other classes of horseflesh may glut the market, but this never will. The demand for high-class roadsters to-day far exceeds the supply. A first-class road horse, to command high value in the city markets, must have style, size, action and speed, and these qualities, in just the right combination, are not easy to find.

The indications of a good horse leg are smoothness, hardness, large, well defined joints, firm but elastic cords, short pastern. The shape of the bone should be broad and flat, and the legs should stand firmly under the horse and should be free from all blemishes. Curly hock, cow hock, bowed legs, calf knees, or over on the knees should be avoided by the breeders.

"We are living in a fast age," said an old gentleman to a friend the other day. "Yes," rejoined No. 2, "most too fast to suit me. People live, forty years in twenty nowadays." In the horse business the speed is getting more apparent every day. Under the present system of racing—rich stakes for yearlings and two-year-olds—we can expect to see the grab for the almighty dollar result in lowering the average age of the race horse from eighteen years to about eight. Racing yearlings and two-year-olds, vealy young things, will bring forth such a lot of broken-backed, weak-kneed, curby-hocked gang of horses in a short time that we hope to see the racing of yearlings abolished and the two-year-old events of the future few and far between.

Suppose the horse is just brought to the stable from work or driving. In this case only a few swallows of water should be given until he gets cool. If he is then to be fed at once, he should have not more than two or three quarts of water. But if he is to stand an hour before feeding, he may have a pail full of water, and it will largely be absorbed or pass through the small intestines into the cecum or large intestine. This is a reservoir holding about twice as much as the stomach. It will here do no harm. But if this amount of water were given just before feeding, it would weaken the digestive power of the stomach, dilute the gastric juice and be apt to cause indigestion. And if much water is taken immediately after eating, it is liable to wash the contents of the stomach into the intestines, where digestion of albuminoids cannot properly take place, and is liable to cause fermentation and liberation of gases, which may produce distension, colic and inflammation.

The horse is possessed of as good hearing as his owner, usually, and can be made to heed words of command given in moderate tone as well as those hurled at him with all the strength of the driver's lungs. Some have gotten in the habit of yelling at their horses as if they were half a mile away, and seem to think it is the only

way to get along with a team. It may be, if the horses have been educated in that way, but there is no need of teaching them in the first place. The horses of such men don't mind as well as those of their milder spoken neighbor; they seem to have become used to the racket, and found that nothing less than a terrific howl (and may be a clod or cut of the whip) means much. It is noticeable that children constantly scolded pay least attention to rebukes, and the same holds good with the dogs and horses in obeying orders. Never give a word of command unless it is meant. Some men say "whoa" when they don't mean for the horse to stop at all; result is, when whoa and mean it, the horse doesn't always stop. Another thing is necessary; when certain a horse has heard, always make him obey. Some horses are like men; they hear, but don't heed, and it is necessary to wake them up every now and then.

An exchange has the following interesting item about trotters and trotting in Russia: "The lightest vehicle used in regular contests of speed on Russian tracks weighs 240 pounds. The Russian pound is one-eighth less than ours in weight. All regular races are for two, three, four and five miles, but each year there is a prize for trotters at one mile. The record for this distance is now 2:21½, made from a standing start and drawing a sulky weighing 220 Russian pounds, or 192½ pounds our weight. When we compare this weight with our spider-like sulkies, weighing 40 pounds or even less, the performance becomes one of great merit, and I question if we have many horses that could take up the weight with a standing start and beat it. Then again, Russian trotters are not trained as here. The Russian record for two miles is 4:54½; three miles, 7:24; four miles, 10:08½, all made with standing start and drawing a sulky or droschka weighing at least 240 Russian pounds. The trotting track at Moscow is one English mile in circumference, but that at St. Petersburg is only one verst, or two thirds of a mile. All are oval, or what we call regulation in shape."

Interesting to Ladies.

Dear Madam: Does your husband seem tired of you, are you always peevish? Do you and your husband have little spats now and then? This is the case with most married people; and the only way you will ever live in perfect harmony is to restore the sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, strength, vigor and playfulness of girlhood; then your husband will stick to you, like he did in your courting days, and not be seeking the society of other ladies.

If you will try one package of "Rose Buds" you will not regret it; it will make a new woman of you. "Rose Buds" will absolutely cure Congestion, Inflammation and Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhea or Whites, Rupture at Child-birth, Ovarian Tumors, Miscarriages and all the distressing symptoms, such as bearing down pains, back ache, head ache, melancholy, sleeplessness, etc. Its wonderful effects are noticed from the first applications. Leucorrhea or Whites are usually cured by one or two application. No doctor's examination—treat yourself. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00. THE LEVERETTE SPECIFIC CO., 339 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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.

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

POULTRY.

The king on his throne; the banker at his desk; the laborer at his work; the felon in prison—all are ready to put aside cares and duties for the time being to "hitch up" their chairs to a repast of ham and eggs.

As an article of diet; as a useful ingredient in materi medica; as something that can be depended upon to hold its place with the staff of life—bread, there is nothing that comes up to an egg—boiled, fried, poached or raw, in a pudding, soup, cake or coffee—unless it is another egg of the same calibre, or "double."

From the egg to the frying-pan is considerable of an evolution, when it is viewed in the light of science, and not in the light of a dish to be served from the table. There are varieties innumerable, colors variable, and sizes without number; yet the product from each and all varies but little in shape, size, color or perceptible taste.

The poultry industry is too much neglected by the farmer. Mongrel, dung-hill, or what-not seems to fill the bill. Then let us whisper to you that about now is the time to kill the old residents of the farmyard, and get new stock. If you have any respect for yourself, you will not keep that old rooster, which years ago lost its comb, with legs as large as your arm with scales. For a dozen, years, at least, he has been the leader of your flock and the morning alarm. Read your farm journal; do not pick out the political part, the orchard department, or the household, but read the poultry—read the whole paper, advertisement and all.

No farmer or ranchman can afford not to raise at least poultry enough to supply his table with plenty of eggs and fowls. On this subject the Farm and Ranch very appropriately says: Notwithstanding the universal use of poultry products in all civilized, semi-civilized and barbarous nations; notwithstanding that thousands of bushels of eggs and hundreds of tons of fowls are eaten daily in this country, people generally regard poultry raising as a small business, unworthy of the attention from any but "old women," or the children." It was Mrs. Partington who said that "comparisons are odorous." Perhaps she was then contemplating the comparisons that people make when they conclude that poultry don't amount to much. They compare a game cock to a race horse, a hen to a milch cow, a Pekin duck to a berkshire hog, a Toulouse goose to a plow mule, a turkey to a beef steer, and then they say, "see the difference!" But when we compare each of these animals with a flock of poultry, or a whole poultry yard, then we get a much more rational view. A well kept poultry yard is a grand and useful whole, composed of a great many small and separately insignificant parts, just as a stately building is composed of a large number of small bricks properly arranged; or to use a bolder figure, just as a nation is composed of a great many persons, many of whom are as insignificant as a Bantam cock—nevertheless, about 65,000,000 of them go to make the greatest nation of the earth—in their own estimation at least. Poultry, in its utilitarian aspect, is a great food resource, and the proper way to estimate its importance is to calculate its capacity for feeding hungry people. If we consider that a given amount of grain, for instance, will produce more pounds of eggs than of pork, beef or mutton, and as many pounds of flesh besides, when fed to poultry, we readily perceive that there is something in the chicken business, and that there are possibilities in it that have hardly been dreamed of. An intelligent Chinese told the writer that in the section of China where he lived a duck weighing eight pounds could be purchased for the equivalent of three cents, and that eggs sold at the rate of one-fourth



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

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



The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth..... 8:20 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis..... 9:15 a. m.

Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

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

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART,
General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
R. M. CARTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth.
W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines of Texas, Tyler, Tex.

of a cent for three, and that he had seen more ducks at one sight on the Pun Te river than there were people in Dallas. In that particular locality duck raising had been developed to such an extent that half the food of the people were derived from them. When we consider the cheapness of production, the nutritious properties and delicious comfort of poultry and eggs, prepared in all the savory and delicate styles of modern cookery, and when we further reflect that this form of food production is in its undeveloped infancy, we will be better prepared to do the subject justice.

SWINE.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture selected two hogs of the same size, weight, age and thrift. To one he gave an ounce of salt daily; to the other none. The one salted had a much keener appetite than the other, and in three months weighed fifty pounds the most.

Those who fed nothing but corn to their hogs may be happy with their super-abundance of lard, but they could just as easily have had plenty of lean meat, and the carcasses fifty pounds heavier, by feeding a variety with the corn. A hog will fatten on corn, but he will not grow rapidly, or produce choice eating meat.

If one supposes that cleanliness will not benefit swine just try the experiment. Take two pigs, and wash one of them at least once a month (or oftener), and leave the other untouched. The one that is well washed, and scrubbed with a corn cob, will grow faster, and keep in better condition, than the other. More than this, it will weigh seventy-five pounds heavier at killing time, which should amply repay for the labor preformed.

While it is well to fatten hogs in order to get a good price for them in the market, it is well to have more than one idea connected with the raising of them, for demand is not entirely for fat hogs. Many consumers are advocating hogs with more lean meat. The cities and mining camps of the West want meat, not fat. The average business man who has little bodily exercise, and whose appetite consequently is, like his digestion, delicate, he cannot sit down to a meal of fat pork with the gusto of a farmer. The chances are that if he did manage to swallow the fat-reeking meat he would be laid up for several days. The crisp bacon with several layers of lean meat is what suits his appetite and condition.

If a sow does not breed well on account of being too fat the first time it is hardly probable that she will ever prove a valuable animal. A sow, young or old, should be in good condition when bred, not too fat nor too thin. After she is safe in pig she can be fed up to a desired condition. It is a natural propensity for a sow to lay on flesh after she is in farrow, and the farmer should allow this to a certain extent. The point in having a sow in good condition when she farrows, is that she can more readily furnish nourishment to her young for the time required to bring her up to full feeding for suckling. This start in good flesh prevents, with proper feeding on the part of the owner, her running down too low in flesh while suckling.

The date of serving the sow should be carefully noted to determine the time when the pigs will be born. It is not advisable to feed the sow too heavily during pregnancy, for she will either grow too fat or develop the young ones too much, conditions that tend to render birth difficult. Exercise in the open air is very beneficial to pregnant sows. A few days previous to farrowing the sow should be separated from the rest and put in a separate pen. Long straw should not be used for bedding, as the young ones will easily hide in it and be liable to be smothered. A few baskets of coarse cut straw is the best for bedding. The sow should not be fed anything the first day after she has given birth to her young, and for the following three or four days only liquid feed should be given, such as oat meal or oil cake steeped in luke warm water. Care has to be exercised not to over feed the sow the first two weeks, and the quality of feed should be increased gradually. Mouldy feed, damaged grain and sour will should never be given to breeding sows or young pigs.

There seems to be a well grounded opinion among farmers generally that

it is a dangerous and bad practice to allow the brood sow to become fat at all. When so many farmers of experience seem to be of the same opinion there is usually something "in it," but the evils of having brood sows fat are most certainly exaggerated by a great many, and it is an open question whether it is not more harmful to allow them to become thin. With old sows, say those two years old and over, there is danger of allowing them to become fat toward farrowing time, not because the fat is injurious, but because it makes them lazy, and they will not get up in response to the squealing little pigs they are crushing to death. This is the only objection I can see to having the old sows in good flesh at farrowing time. This objection does not obtain with young sows, however. The latter are usually very careful about lying on the pigs, and always jump up quickly if one squeals. While it is true that the pigs from sows that have been kept fat during the entire period of pregnancy by heavy corn feeding are usually small and weak, yet it is also true that these pigs from the fat sow make remarkably rapid growth, and very quickly assume respectable proportions. The young sow that is fat when her pigs are born is enabled to withstand the terrible strain of nursing a litter of pigs, and with liberal feeding will suffer little more than the loss of her superfluous fat; while the young sow that farrows in thin condition will become a veritable walking skeleton by the time her litter is ready to wean, and will be permanently stunted in growth. After pretty thoroughly testing the matter for four or five years, I have never yet had a young sow too fat at farrowing time, and of late years have made them as fat as possible. They farrow easily, the pigs are strong, although not large, and make rapid growth, and the sow keeps in good condition and is not stunted in her growth by suckling them.—[Farmer and Breeder.

Improvement should be the watchword of every breeder of thoroughbred swine in the land; and not only the breeders of pure stock, but, also, the feeder. The ultimatum of all swine breeding and feeding is the pork barrel and butcher's block. In these depressing times of low prices, the question, how to fill the pork barrel at the least possible cost is a problem that stares the farmer in the face, and, like Bancho's ghost, will not down. "The stream can not rise above its source." Neither should the breeder or feeder be above his calling. We must get right down in the mud with our hogs, and sleep with them (so to speak) with no covering save a blanket of snow or the canopy of heaven, and ten chances to one we will at least plant some forks in the ground and build a straw shed, if not a good, warm hog house, before we enjoy the pleasure of roosting with them another night. When comfortable shelter is provided, look them over carefully and discard every hog that is knock-kneed, broken down in the feet, narrow between the eyes and through the chest. See that the snout is short and tapering, that the legs are short and flank well let down; ribs well sprung, with broad, level back and straight bottom line; and, last, but not least, buy a thoroughbred male of some pure breed, and breed in line. Don't inbreed, and, above all, don't use a Berkshire this year, a Chester White next year and a Jersey Red the next, but breed in line every day and all the time. Have the pigs arrive in March; teach them to eat as soon as possible; give them the run of a good pasture, and give them all the slop from the kitchen, and all the milk you can spare, well thickened with wheat bran and shorts. Feed sparingly of corn, which is best shelled and soaked for twelve hours. Never give the pigs anything sour and you will have no sour grapes on hand. Pure spring or well water is as necessary to the welfare of the pig as it is to the health and comfort of your boys and girls. Always keep a supply of charcoal wood ashes and salt where the pigs can help themselves, and you will be

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

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call.

307 Houston Street.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

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

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles.

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at Home.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

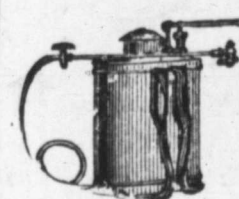
Refers by permission to editors of LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Plants and Seeds

Write to-day for one packet each of our Famous Dallas Market Watermelon, New Dwarf Champion Tomato, Mammoth White Pearl Onion. Enclose 25c and receive our new illustrated catalogue for 1892. Address all communications to R. DRUMM, Manager, 300 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. 340 Main St., Dallas, Tex.



SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, EXCELSIOR SPRAYING GRAPE and Potato Rot, Plum Curculia prevented by using EXCELSIOR OUTFITS. PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES. Catalogue showing all injurious insects to fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

JAMES R. ROBINSON.

ARTHUR SPRINGER

Robinson & Springer,

Attorneys at Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building.

FORT WORTH, TEXA

surprised at the amount of it they will consume. Sprinkle their sleeping and feeding place with a solution of carbolic acid, and scatter lime around your sheds and floors at least once a week, to guard against disease. Have a tight pen; bed it with straw, and sprinkle it with a solution of coal oil; call your pigs into it and spray them with the same solution, and let them sleep there one night in every month, and you will have no lice to feed—you can't afford to feed lice. Four lice, if left alone, will eat more in one month than a hog, and you can't sell them for half so much; yet we hear farmers grumbling about hard times, when they are only feeding three poor little razor-back hogs and ten thousand lice. The hog for the breeding pen is entirely a different thing from the hog for the pork barrel—that is, the hog that is fat enough for pork is too fat for a breeder, and the hog in condition for breeding is too lean for pork and lard. At six months of age select those which you wish to keep for breeders by following directions given, and, if possible, select the pigs with solid black feet; as this in the hog, as well as the horse, denotes a strong constitution. Continue to feed the breeders as before men-

tioned. Pen those you intend for market, and give them all the corn they will eat and at the end of three months they are ready for market. By this time they should weigh, on an average, 275 pounds, and will sell—on account of being smooth and plump—for the top price, and net the feeder a handsome profit. The idea of raising a hog, and "puttin' him up to fatten after he is big enough," is bankrupting the farmers of this country; and yet we hear the very men who preach this doctrine say: "We know more about farmin' than half them institute fellers, and we havn't got time to read the nonsense in the agricultural papers."

Brownwood

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

RICHARD LORD,

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

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

NOTES AND NEWS.

Arthur Hopewell was in town last week, and he speaks very encouragingly of the sheep business. Barring the scab, his sheep are doing well. He thinks the wool crop will be very satisfactory this year.—[Paint Rock Herald.]

The Hays Connty Times very correctly says: A farmer who spends his hard-earned money on whisky, leaving his wife and family to depend on their own resources, has no excuse whatever for showing his vile carcass here on earth.

One of the most important things to teach boys is to be sunshiny in disposition. We hear a great deal about the necessity for a sweet temper in women, but as a matter of fact woman is, as a rule, far more amiable, far more capable of making the best of things than man.

The wool growers are very busy with their flocks, some shearing and others attending to the increase this spring. Soon the town will be crowded with wagons loaded with the fleecy staple, and our business men should provide for the ready sale of the clip at good figures.

The governor of Montana will retaliate and get even with the governor of Wyoming by issuing a proclamation in substance as follows: Wyoming cattle will not be allowed to come within the borders of the state of Montana or to pass through said state except when packed in small cans and labeled "Ox Tail Soup."

Two well improved ranches adjoining, one of 20,000 acres, the other of 30,000 acres; will sell one or both at a very low figure and on easy terms. Situated in Menard and Concho counties. The grass is very fine and protection good. It does not take much money to buy one or both, and there is no better ranch properties in Texas. Maddox Bros. & Anderson, Austin, Texas.

The output of the Chicago lardine factories at this time, as shown by the records of the internal revenue office, has never been equaled, and between \$2000 and \$4000 per day in taxes on the product is being received at the internal revenue office. This means that about 100,000 pounds of the substitute for butter is being turned out every day by the Chicago factories.

The following mixture is said to be sure death to prairie dogs: The white of 12 fresh eggs mixed with 4 oz. A1 green coffee; let stand 10 to 15 hours. Dissolve 1/2 lb cyanide of potassium (C. P. brand), in hot water; dissolve 1/2 lb of strychnine in 1 pint of alcohol, mix the eggs, coffee and cyanide potassium, then pour in strychnine, mix well and pour in 2 1/2 gallons of molasses, pour over 240 pounds of wheat, mix and dry down with bolted corn meal.

The Eastland Chronicle speaks discouragingly as to the fruit outlook in that county. It says: The damage to the fruit crop in this county from the recent cold spell is greater than at first supposed. The peach crop, the principal fruit of Eastland county, will be almost a total failure. The apple crop is not injured so far as we are informed, but this is comparatively small at best.

The Espuela Land and Cattle company, limited, of Dickens, have sold C. A. Campbell, buyer for Clay & Forrest, of Wyoming, 3500 two-year-old steers. The price has not been made public, but is known to be about \$16.75 per head. The Espuela is one of the finest cattle herds in Texas, and is entitled to top prices for her two-year-old steers.

T. L. Miller, the well-known Hereford breeder of Beecher, Ill., has sold his entire stock farm, containing 875 acres, to a syndicate who will at once cut same up into town lots. The town of Beecher is only thirty miles from

Chicago, and is therefore splendidly located for a suburban or manufacturing town. The price paid is said to have been \$150 per acre.

The Ballinger Banner-Leader says: George Vaughn has struck the key note in the cattle business. Last week he received forty thoroughbred Hereford bulls at Ballinger. He was only able to get off to his Concho county ranch with twenty-four, as he sold the remainder to a number of his friends throughout the country. E. A. Trail delivered the bulls at the ranch.

Hume Bros. shipped out a fine bunch of two and three-year-old steers to Willow Springs, I. T., last Sunday. These steers, 1800 in all, 1000 threes and 800 twos, were bought of D. E. Sims a few days ago at \$15.75 and \$11.25. In the trade Mr. Sims gets 2500 head of cows at \$8, including a few two-year-old heifers at \$6. The cows were shipped out about April 6.—[Ballinger Banner.]

Among the old and well established live stock commission firms doing business at Chicago, none have been more successful than the James H. Campbell company. They report that they are now better equipped than ever before at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, East St. Louis, Sioux City and Fort Worth, Texas. The volume of their business during 1891 aggregating nearly \$12,000,000, and at this writing promises even greater for 1892.—[Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.]

A press telegram dated Dallas, April 4, says: To-day was the day for the Texas railroad commissioners' tariff on live stock, horses, sheep and goats to go into effect. Some roads will not adopt the commissioners' tariff. The Texas and Pacific to-day gave notice to shippers and connections that it would refuse to put in commission tariffs. They give as their reason that live stock rates are already so low that there is no money in the business, and the commissioners' reduction of from 40 to 30 per cent would cause a loss on every shipment. The matter will go into the courts.

Dispatches from various points along the Mexican frontier say that cattlemen are much exercised over the peremptory order from the Mexican government to move all cattle over the line before April 10 under penalty of confiscation for customs duties. The stockmen are now trying to drive their cattle back within the allotted time. Persons owning land in Mexico are exempt. The law under which the present obnoxious order was issued was passed over a year ago, but has been a dead letter. Some of the cattlemen will resist any attempt to enforce the measure, and have armed their cowmen.

The Howard county News goes into ecstasies and says: While the Eastern and Northern states are white with snow, in this favored region the grass is green and cattle feeding on the hills and valleys, the forest and shade trees are bursting into leaf, the peach and plum trees are in blossom, the plow-boy's merry whistle is heard in the field and the busy farmer is sowing his seed. The birds are singing, and all nature is reviving after a short season of rest. Instead of being wrapped in furs, we are enjoying warmth and sunshine. Texas is a wonderful country and has a delightful climate.

The Cheyenne, Wyoming, Stock Journal says: Reliable information from Idaho and Nevada is to the effect that live stock of all kinds has gone through the winter in fine condition, and virtually without loss. The sensational stories set afloat some weeks ago were wholly imaginary. There was deep snow for a time, and fear took possession of the timid. But the chinook came before any damage was done, and the herds and flocks are now eating green grass on the ranges with silken coats and full stomachs. The loss has proven the lightest for years.

The Gazette publishes a special dated Austin, April 7th, which says: There is a very fine prospect for a clash between the railroad commission and a certain railroad. Allusion is had to the Texas and Pacific, which road, it appears, is not satisfied with the cattle tariff issued by the commission several weeks ago. The commission has received no notification from the Texas and Pacific that it refuses to put the tariff into effect, but it is known that it has notified other roads, or one in particular, the International and Great Northern, that it will not receive cattle delivered at the commission's rate. If the information received by the commission be correct, the Texas and Pacific has buckled on its armor for a fight with the state of Texas. It is claimed here that this move on the part of the Texas and Pacific, if it materializes, will explain that meeting a few days ago at El Paso between the railway magnates.

The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator pays the following well-deserved compliment to one of Chicago's commission firms: Among the old timers in the live-stock commission business at Chicago, is the firm of Wood Brothers, whose business record runs back for more than a quarter of a century, and in keeping with a volume that includes consignments from more than a score of states and territories. They look largely after the Southwestern trade, and in order to obtain a fair share of the Northwestern, six years ago they opened out at the Union Yards, at South Omaha. They have built up from the bottom until they are thoroughly equipped for the prompt and satisfactory dispatch of business entrusted to their care. At the Chicago house they employ four expert cattle salesman, five hog and one sheep salesman for business on the outside of the office. They have been and are successful and deserving of it, because they work for it in the interest of their patrons.

A press telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, says: The litigation of E. M. McGillen against H. B. Chaffin & Co., of New York, changed to-day into a suit of huge proportions. Mr. McGillin dropped a previous case to-day and sued for \$2,093,000 garnishing the insurance due the E. M. McGillin dry goods company, in which the New York firm is heavily interested, for the fire which recently destroyed the large store in this city. The causes of action alleged are: For stock of the Harlem cattle company, delivered to the firm, \$35,000; for American cattle company, \$57,000; book accounts, notes, etc., \$45,000; due on Cleveland dry goods store, \$429,000; for alleged breach of contract in the cattle trust, \$500,000; due on land in Chicago, \$50,000; on notes of the Harlem cattle company, \$44,000, for profits on the sale of American cattle trust company, \$5000. The litigation grows out of the transaction by which, in 1885, E. M. McGillin sold his big dry goods store in Cleveland to the McGillin dry goods company, in which H. B. Chaffin & Co. are stockholders, and entered with the firm into the cattle raising business in Southern Nebraska, under the name of the Harlem cattle company. The cattle venture did not prove successful.

The Devil's River News, published at Songra, furnishes the following interesting items:

William Schatuck sold 1275 head of muttons to C. D. Crow at \$2.75.

James McClamit, representing Swift & Co. of Chicago, bought 7500 muttons from Wilkins Bros. at \$2.75.

Shannon & Westbrook, bought ones and twos from F. M. Drake, J. T. Gurley, Hammond Bros. and J. W. Odan at \$8 and \$12 respectively. Number not learned.

Bailey Pool came in from Crockett county Friday night and reports that yearlings and twos sell like hot cakes at \$8 and \$12. He says some are holding for higher prices.

Frank Large was in for supplies Thursday. Mr. Large enjoys the repu-

tation of having one of the fatest bunches of mutton in the country. When asked about them this week he stated that when he had shorn he would drive them by night to market. His reason for not driving them during the day is that the sheep being so fat he would be afraid of setting fire to the range with the boiling grease.

WYOMING STOCKMEN IN SESSION.

They Resolute Against Thieves, But Endorse the Governor.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association convened in Cheyenne Monday. It was the largest meeting in five years, and rivaled the palmy days of the cattle business in the amount of interest manifested. The greatest incentive for the gathering was the condition of affairs which is alleged to prevail in various parts of Wyoming with reference to rustling and to successfully meet the issues which confronts them. The action of the state stock commission has been subjected to newspaper criticism in that the board has gone outside the in its efforts to get after the stock law thieves.

The commission practically took the ground that the end justified the means, and this view is apparently shared by at least 96 per cent. of the large stockmen. It is the contest which is being waged between the large stockmen and the rustlers, which aroused so much interest in the present meeting and it is possible that a plan of campaign for the spring round-up was adopted, which does not appear in the journal records.

In the absence of the president, John Clay, the meeting was presided over by ex-Governor Baxter, who is vice-president. The proceedings were very harmonious. The following officers were elected: John Clay, president; George W. Baxter, vice-president; H. B. Ijams, secretary; Harry G. Hay, treasurer. The trustees selected are Senator Carey, E. Whitcomb, T. B. Ford, A. V. Quinn, Harry Hoffman, T. B. Hicks, Ora Haley, William Sturgis, jr. and G. W. Simpson. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Torry bankruptcy bill and thanking Governor Barker for the stand he has taken in the matter of Southern cattle being shipped to Montana.

The following was adopted without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, that the Wyoming Stock Growers' association appreciate and endorse the able and fearless manner in which the board of live stock commissioners has attempted to guard the interests of honest cattle owners in the state, acting as the members have without compensation or reward, and solely for the general good and prosperity of the state. Be it further

Resolved, that we believe all the money now withheld by such board to be the proceeds of stolen cattle and that we commend the cause in retaining the same until proof of ownership shall be made.

Wool Prices.

BOSTON, MASS., April 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says editorially:

For the first time in many months the announcement is received of an animated and advancing wool market in London. Such news is regarded as significant. If this advance abroad is sustained, former prices for domestic wool will be seen because of the increasing prominence foreign wool has assumed in our markets recently, absence of excessive accumulations of domestic stocks at the seaboard and the fact that interior markets are so well cleaned. Whether this advance abroad will be sustained is beyond our province to prognosticate. Present condition of affairs would seem to indicate continued strength.

To Cattlemen.

The Brownwood pens have been enlarged to hold 4000 head of cattle. We have plenty of cars. Yours truly,
RICHARD LORD,
G. F. A., "Rio Grande."

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

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

NECHES POULTRY FARM.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

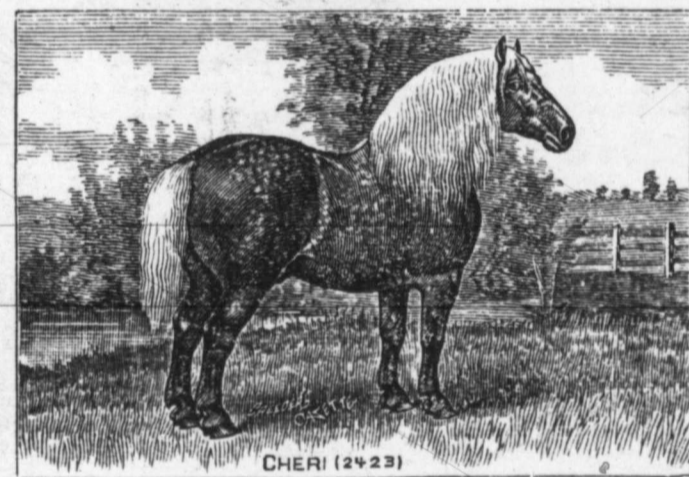
FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



CHERI (24-23)

Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT CATTLE

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

BULLS FOR SALE.

I have for sale at Blue Mound Blooded Stock farm, 12 miles north of Fort Worth 50 head of Texas raised Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old. Also 10 head of Polled Angus bulls. Write for prices. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1000 beeves, from four to six years old. Address N. H. COOK, Sealy, Austin Co., Texas.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

Total \$95,700. The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

S. O. MOODIE & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Steers For Sale!

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

FOR SALE.

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

BULLS FOR SALE.

Two car loads of high grade Hereford and cross-bred Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. H. BLAND, M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Texas.

Steers for Sale.

500 steers, four years and up; delivered at Roseberg Junction. Price \$14.

F. B. WEEKS, Columbia, Brazoria Co., Texas.

FINE STOCK FARM.

One mile west of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, a city of 5000 population. 521 acres fine rolling black land, all under good fence. Divided into four plats by fences meeting at barn and stock sheds. About 130 acres in cultivation, 30 in meadow, balance fine grass. Stock water plenty; creek, springs, tank, wells, cistern; brick dwelling, six rooms; brick smoke house; out buildings; good orchard and vineyard. Beautiful situation. Would divide it. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price \$20 per acre, one-third cash, balance deferred payments. Also 50 head full blood and high grade Shorthorns, native, fine brood mares, horses, mules and farm implements. Address DR. L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

For Sale.

500 or 1000 good one and two year-old steers. Address JOHN MENDINE, Lexington, Texas.

Wanted to Buy.

One to five thousand head of stock sheep. One half cash, balance in one year, thoroughly secured, with good interest. Address with full particulars. J. R. BROWNE, Care of W. H. Peckham, Throckmorton, Tex.

T. C. ANDREWS.

R. N. GRAHAM.

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

DEALERS IN

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

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

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

MANSION HOTEL BLOCK,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

EGGS FOR SALE.

Eggs from pure bred barred Plymouth Rock and white Leghorn chickens for sale at 15 for \$2 or 30 for \$3.50. Correspondence solicited. Address

J. WEBB HOWELL, Bryan, Texas.

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

No knife, no acids, no caustics, no pain. By three applications of our cancer cure, we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots, leaving permanent cure. If it fails make affidavit, properly attested, and I will refund money. Price of remedy, with directions for self-treatment in advance, \$20. Describe cancer minutely when ordering. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

FOR SALE.

25,000 acres of the finest grazing and farming land in Mason county, Texas; divided into three pastures; well watered; good two-story rock house; 150 acres in cultivation.

J. A. GAMEL, Trustee, Mason, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

W. P. H. MCFADDIN, Beaumont, Texas.

For Sale.

One, two and three-year-old steers. First at \$6, second at \$10, third at \$14. All in good fix. C. A. PETTIGREW, Moffat, Bell county, Texas.

HEREFORD BULLS.

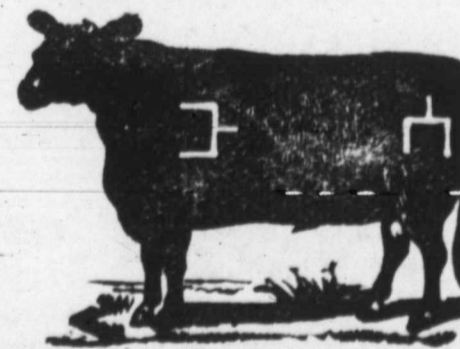
I have 32 high grade yearling Hereford bulls for sale. These bulls are all from three-quarters to fifteen-sixteenths. Are in good condition and ready for service.

J. S. DRINNAN, Terrell, Texas.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

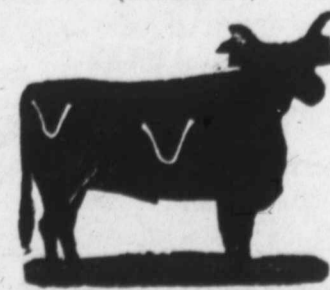
Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

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

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

DR. J. C. LEWIS,

THE GREAT

Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest Specialist.

Twenty years' experience. Has treated thousands of cases of deafness, catarrh, bronchitis consumption and disease of the heart.

Also treats all those acute and chronic diseases arising from imprudence and exposure.

When others have failed to cure call on Dr. Lewis and he will tell you why they have failed and will tell you plainly whether he can cure you or not. No charge for consultation. Medicine furnished. Beware of quacks with books. Consult a reliable physician.

All correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent by mail or express. Address with stamp.

Rooms 305 and 306 Bankers' and Merchants' National Bank building, Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 3 to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

"The Cyclone Straw Stacker."

The greatest Labor Saving, Grain Saving Invention of the age. Every Threshing Machine man in Texas should have one. Every Farmer should have his straw stacked with THE CYCLONE STACKER. It saves half the labor and take away the dust, making threshing a pleasant job. For further information and description of Cyclone Stacker, write or call on J. T. HARNES, Higginsville, Mo.

Established 1881

SEND YOUR OLD HATS TO

CHARLES MAGERSTADT,

THE WELL KNOWN HATTER.

33 SOLEDAD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

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

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 1, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2nd day of MAY, 1892, and then opened, for transportation of Military supplies on following described routes, in Department of Texas, during fiscal year commencing JULY 1, 1892: Wagon Transportation, No. 1.—Between Pena and Fort Ringgold, Texas; No. 2.—Between Spofford Junction and Fort Clark, Texas. River Transportation, No. 3.—Between Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas. Local Transportation, No. 4.—At San Antonio, Texas; No. 5.—At Brownsville, Texas. All information will be furnished on application to this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

FOR MEN ONLY!

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

MEN

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

JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.)

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Present Capacity of Yards: 10,000 CATTLE, 20,000 HOGS, 6,000 SHEEP, 500 HORSES.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

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

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

WOOL

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

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

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill. Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special reports of market furnished on request.

REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

Ft. Worth and Dallas

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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

Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS —TO— Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

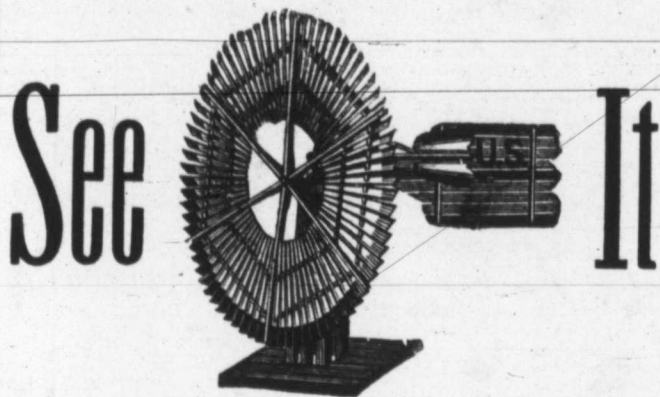
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS. THE BEST LINE FOR NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS. AND ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST and WEST

A. C. DAWES, General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

\$50.00 A WEEK A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. Sells at sight, in town or country. \$700 in 30 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once. J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

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

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



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made. LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market. Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters, Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co., Corner Throckmorton and First Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas. Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 2290, New York City, N. Y.

THE Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,825	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

CANTON - ALL STEEL - COTTON and CORN PLANTER

The most complete Planter made. Constructed entirely of Steel, except handles. No breakage; will last for years. Power derived by a substantial TUMBLING ROD. No chain to wear out and gather trash. POSITIVE FORCE FEED, changed from Cotton to Corn in a few minutes. It is the neatest, strongest, best finished and most practical Planter on the market and is FULLY GUARANTEED. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Write us if he does not handle it. Full particulars in circular sent free to any address. We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tri-cycle Sulky and Gang Plows, and handle Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills. Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS. Write us for your wants

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

START RIGHT —AND YOU WILL— GET THERE!

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

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.

ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST! Spalding's Commercial College

ESTABLISHED OCT. 25, 1865. KANSAS CITY, MO. INCORPORATED JULY 11, 1867. East Wing N. Y. Life Building, Nos. 814, 816, 818 Delaware St., (Near "Junction," Ninth, Delaware and Main Sts.) All English and Commercial Branches, Photography, Type-Writing, Modern Languages, Drawing, etc., at lowest rates. Unsurpassed Advantages. 20 New College Rooms. 16 Experienced Teachers and Lecturers. No Vacations. Catalogues free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere. J. F. SPALDING, A. M., PRESIDENT.

SAM J. HUNTER, SETH W. STEWART, IRBY DUNKLIN Hunter, Stewart & Dunklin, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 500 MAIN STREET, OVER STATE NATIONAL BANK. Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts. Fort Worth, Texas.

A. P. NORMAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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