

Apr 23

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1892.

NO. 52

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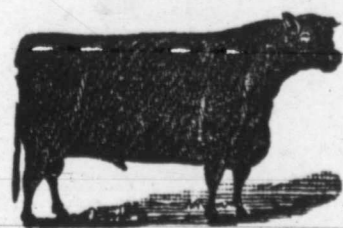
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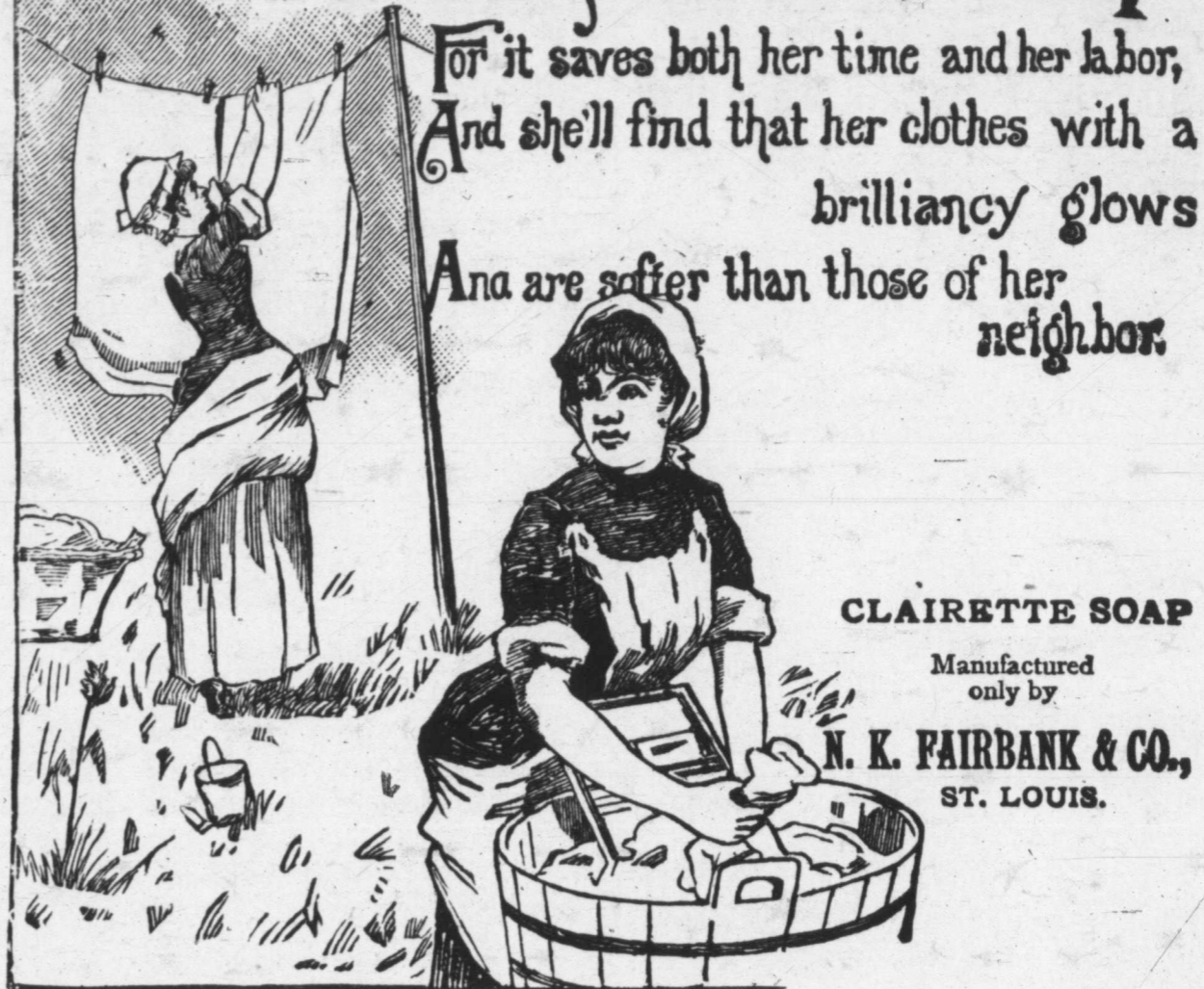
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Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, April 16, 1892.

No. 52.

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.

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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.

Live Stock Organizations.

The importance of thorough organization of the stockmen of Texas is too well understood and has been too fully discussed to need further argument at this time. We now have the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association which has been in successful operation for sixteen years. Its merits, advantages and good work none question or dispute, but it does not go far enough. It has heretofore been content to protect the property of its members from the depredations of thieves and other irresponsible parties, and in this line it has accomplished much good. But why stop at this? Why not extend its field of usefulness by looking after needed legislation? Why not look into railroad and stock yard charges, and if they are found to be exorbitant, take active and decisive steps to have them reduced. The dressed beef combine might be looked into with very favorable results. By united action from an old established organization like the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' asso-

ciation capital might be induced to come among us and erect slaughtering houses in our midst, and thus establish markets at our doors. It is true we have the newly organized Texas Live Stock association, which has for its object among other things the matters above referred to, but it is hampered in its work because it is a new organization, and the stockmen are not familiar with its working. On the other hand the Northwest Texas association has the disadvantage of being, at least in name, a local organization. Now to combine the good qualities and objects of these two and all other live stock associations, why not consolidate them all into one grand state association, an association that will not only afford protection against thieves, but will also take cognizance of all combines, trusts and organizations detrimental to the live stock interest. An association that all the stockmen of Texas can center on and support, one that can, by virtue of its wealth and power, overcome all obstacles and redeem the stock business of the state from the miserable condition into which it has fallen.

Future Cattle Business.

The future of the cattle business in Texas is in a great measure, if not entirely, in the hands of those engaged in it, and will therefore be just what those most interested make of it. The JOURNAL firmly believes it is within the power of Texas cattle raisers to market their business both pleasant and profitable, while it is equally sure that unless something is done to improve and protect this industry, that it is, as far as money making is concerned, gone to the bow wows, and for this reason the JOURNAL feels that it risks nothing in saying, that the future of the business is in the hands of those who are engaged in it, and will hereafter be just what they make of it.

Texas should, on account of her quarantine regulations and the causes that render these regulations necessary, be divided into two distinct districts, the quarantine line being the dividing line. Those located above the line should breed up and improve their herds, and raise half-breed and high-grade steers and spayed heifers to sell at one and two years old to Northwestern range men. The ranchmen of Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and Colorado can handle each year a large proportion, if not all of the two-year-olds raised in Texas above the quarantine line. To enable them to do so, however, at profitable figures, the cattle must be well bred, good ones. This class of cattle should sell readily at from \$10 to \$12 per head for yearlings, and \$16 to \$18 per head for two-year-olds. Of course scrubs are not worth, nor never will bring these figures, but crosses from pure-bred bulls will when raised on good range sell readily at the prices named and ought to make a profit for their owners.

No part of Texas is any longer a good maturing country; that is our natural grasses will, as a rule, no longer make good beef, consequently we must make

it a breeding ground for our friends, the ranchmen of the Northwest, or we must mature our beef with the aid of our farm products. That part of the state north of the quarantine line is our best grazing territory. It will successfully grow steers to the age of two years old without the use of feed other than the natural grasses, and is therefore better suited for breeding than it is for maturing purposes. On the other hand that part of the state below the quarantine is cut off from the remainder of the world by quarantine restrictions and must therefore mature and make beef of all the surplus cattle hereafter bred by her. This part of the state is perhaps the best breeding country in the world, and fortunately it is also a good agricultural district and therefore a fine maturing country. Those who raise cattle below the quarantine line should use nothing short of a pure bred bull; they should prevent over stocking by spaying their surplus she cattle. Those intended for market should be pushed from the beginning. They should by liberal but judicious feeding be matured early. They should be made to weigh from 1000 to 1200 pounds, and marketed at from 20 to 30 months old. They should be raised at an expense of from \$20 to 25 per head and sold for double that amount at two years old. This kind of cattle can be successfully bred and matured below the quarantine line, while anything short of the kind described will certainly lose money. The above suggestions carried out to the letter would greatly enhance the profits in cattle raising, but this is not all that should be done. Texas cattlemen should use the money that is now being paid annually in extravagant charges to railroads, stock yards and commission merchants, and build slaughtering houses of their own at convenient points in the state, and in connection with these erect a cold storage establishment on the Texas coast, by this arrangement the cattle can be slaughtered and refrigerated in the interior. The meat can be collected and stored at our deep water port, and from there shipped by cheap water transportation to any market in the world. This would release the cattlemen of Texas from the iron grasp of the dressed beef monopoly, and save them from paying the other exorbitant charges above referred to. The amount saved in one year from exorbitant charges will build all the slaughtering, refrigerating and storage houses necessary, leaving as a part of the profit the millions of which cattle shippers are annually robbed by the dressed beef combine.

In conclusion the JOURNAL wishes to urge the cattlemen of Texas to organize, combine and work with concert of action to redeem the business they represent, and put it on a paying basis. It can be done if those interested will only make the proper effort.

Agricultural Colleges Needed.

Experience and knowledge form the foundation for achieving success in any pursuit. Together they come from the

exercise of observation and study, without which failure is the ultimate result of a business venture. Good luck or providential fortune sometimes bless the undertakings of ignorance, but trusting the results of business to providence is courting financial destruction. In no branch of industrial prosecution is experience more of a necessity to success than in agriculture and stock raising; yet in utter disregard of this necessity the ranks of breeders and cultivators are annually swelled by an influx of novices to whom all other branches of business have proved a failure, and whose knowledge of their adopted industry is limited to prejudiced and unreliable farming literature. This condition would not be so bad if the novices would continue their venture long enough to glean knowledge from experience, but first failures drive them from the field.

There are many practical lessons in farming and breeding that can be learned only by experience, costly, though valuable, but outside of this a physical knowledge of crop and animal production should form a part of the education of every one anticipating the following of such pursuits. A business education is essential to the business man and when agricultural colleges are as numerous as business colleges, and intellect controls the results of farming operations, the country will possess a more enlightened and prosperous race of people.

Texas Live Stock Association.

Every stock grower in the state, large or small, should at once become a member of the Texas Live Stock association, organized in Austin in February last. The officers of the association and the various committees are made up of live, energetic men who are earnestly working for the live stock interests of the state. The organization, through its various committees, is now faithfully at work on several matters of importance to the stock growers of our state. Among the more important committees of the new association are those on railroad rates, quarantine regulations, slaughtering and refrigerating, a visiting committee, and a committee whose duty it is to provide for the establishment of a sanitary bureau. One or two of the above named committees have already accomplished much for the stock interests of Texas, and they are in a position to do much more if they are assured of the moral and financial support of the stock growers of the state. United action and co-operation can only be secured through organization. Thorough organization will enable the industry at all times to secure a hearing with the law making power of the state, and will thus be of great benefit in securing needed legislation. While the new association already has a good membership, it is not sufficient to carry out the work before it. The officers, directors and committeemen are giving their time and money to the work in hand, and every stock grower in the state should be willing to assist them. The membership fee, to the new association is only \$5, and every one interested in the association should at once become a member. We urge every stock grower in the state to join the association by sending the membership fee of \$5 to Geo. B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas. The stock growers of the state now have an organization capable of doing great good and much valuable work for the stock interests of the state, and it would do this industry much harm should the new association be allowed to suffer for want of proper support.

CATTLE.

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 Coneho 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.

Increase Demand for Better Stock.

The demand in the West for better bulls is the result of the low price at which the great number of Western cattle have been selling. The small ranch farmer, with a few head of cattle which are fed and caped for as in the older states, has taken the place of the large ranchman whose herd ranged over a territory larger than some of the Eastern states. The difference we desire to convey between these two terms is that the ranchman produced nothing from the soil, his principal and only crop being grass beef, while the ranch farmer divides his attention between the products of the soil and that of his herd, not allowing the number of the latter to increase beyond his capacity to feed and shelter in the winter.

The more progressive ranchmen used improved bulls in large numbers, but they were imposed upon by less enterprising neighbors who would use nothing but native bulls. This was very discouraging to those who saw the necessity of improving their cattle, so much so that the purchase of improved bulls in the past few years has been practically discontinued, the result being to overcrowd the market with inferior cattle.

The rapid encroachments of the small ranch farmer have displaced the ranchman, one hundred of the former now occupying the territory formerly used by one of the latter.

The first few years after these ranch-farmers established themselves in their new homes they used all their capital toward improving their claim so as to make it habitable. Now that they are established they see that they cannot get a profitable return from the calves of scrub cows sired by scrub bulls. Necessity forces them to improve their cattle, to have a living margin left after paying freight and commission, which many who sold in the market in 1891 failed to receive. Some idea may be had of the demand for improved blood when it is shown that out of about 85,000 head of cattle received in Chicago in a given time last fall, less than 5000 had quality enough to permit shipment on foot further East.—[The Industrial American.

A Good Steer-Getter.

That well-known English authority on stock matters, Mr. Robert Bruce, in the course of an article on this subject to the London Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1892, says:

Should the term, a good steer-getter, be one of disparagement when used in speaking of a bull? By no means. We look upon the good steer-getter as worth infinitely more, from every practical point of view, than the one now spoken of by many, who profess to be wise beyond their neighbors, as having great style and character. A good steer-getter ought to walk well and stand well, but in these days of weighing machines, at almost all our fat markets, it is of infinitely more importance that the steer brings up the hundred weights than that he walks on the weigh bridge with his head in the air.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We are quite aware that we

can weigh a boiling beef steer, and show more weight at a given age than another whose gross weight is less, but being a roasting beef one is worth much more money. And it is here that breeding will tell. Will the good steer-getter's stock come well out in this final ordeal? Most certainly they will. They will go upon the weigh bridge with fore legs wide apart, wide backs, well covered, deep ribs, good loins, long, well-packed quarters, deep, full thighs, and good rounds. Hair, soft handle, style and character are poor weak factors in moving the metal weights, or in drawing money from the butchers' pockets.

In all this we do not for a moment mean to infer that a good bull should look like a steer. In a bull we must have the masculine character belonging to his sex, but a typical bull should be made much in the same way as a typical steer. His body ought to be near the ground all along, from the dewlap to the flank. There ought to be no running up at the heart, too often observable in the lower line; his forelegs ought to be wide apart, and his hindlegs kept wide by full rounds and ample twist, while his back should be broad and his quarters well packed. Length of quarter is important, but it must never be forgotten that quarters well packed with good lean flesh do look shorter than pointy, thin-fleshed ones.

Dehorning Cattle.

Very much has been written on this subject, but it is of sufficient importance to be thoroughly tested by every owner of milch cows, and where once fairly tried, we feel safe in saying it will be ever after an established custom. For a number of years we had been content to saw off the horns of cows after it was decided to keep them for home use. This was no easy task, and the cow would sometimes be wild and easily excited for some days after.

About a year ago a valuable Jersey bull, then a year old, showed signs of unruliness, and it was decided that his horns must come off before some one was injured. He was securely tied, and off they came. Though we do not care to trust him very far, he usually appears willing to obey, and by careful handling we hope to secure his services at least another year, though many prophesied that he would become unmanageable before he was two years old, and such would quite likely have been the case had he been permitted to retain his horns.

Some would-be humane people may say it is cruel to thus cut off the horns; but so far as we have observed the animal does not suffer to any great degree after the operation has been performed. But granting that they do suffer to some extent for a few hours, or even two or three days, what a wonderful amount of quiet rest they may enjoy afterwards instead of continually horn-ing and being horned! They will be willing to remain at peace with the remainder of the herd, and since quiet will increase the flow of milk, it will add to the value of the cow, besides adding to the comfort of the herd and the safety of the attendants.

We have one grade Jersey which, as a calf, was always courting battle, but in one contest was so fortunate as to break off both her horns. She immediately became the meekest and most submissive animal on the farm, and has proven a valuable cow during the past seven years, seldom molesting the younger cows or heifers.

Knowing the good effects of dehorning, we are now dehorning all the female offspring at from one to two weeks old, by means of potash. Five cents' worth of caustic potash is sufficient for removing the horns from twenty calves if it can be preserved. We get it in

stick form as it is thus more conveniently applied. Cut off the hair about the little horns, wet slightly but not to such an extent as to cause the water to run down, then having wrapped the potash with paper to protect the fingers, rub briskly over the button-like protuberance until there are indications of blood. That is sufficient, and if thus applied the potash will do the rest. Care must be exercised that the potash does not come in contact with the eyes of the calf or the flesh of the operator.—Cor. Industrial American.

The Beef Trust and the Local Market in the Cattle States.

There has been a good deal of excitement in Des Moines lately over the attempt of the Big Four to drive out the local butchers, and monopolize the trade in butchers' meat. A local committee was appointed some time since to investigate and report on the following points: The extent to which foreign meats are shipped into the city, their comparative quality and prices as compared with that furnished by butchers, and whether the effect of this foreign supply was detrimental or not. The committee reports that 50 per cent of the meat sold is furnished by the combine, and that the same proportion is supplied to Burlington, Keokuk, Minneapolis and Davenport; 65 per cent to Lincoln and Denver, 80 to Peoria, 77 to St. Paul and 25 to Rock Island. This shows that the combine has quite full control of the beef markets in the cities of the cattle country.

As to quality, the report shows that the meat shipped in by the combine, is for the most part inferior in quality, in some places equal, and that the only superiority it has in any place, is on account of it being kept in cold storage long enough to become more tender than newly killed beef of the same original quality.

There is quite a uniformity in the testimony, that in nearly all points outside of the range country, the substitution of the foreign beef has been to the great disadvantage of the farmers, and of no benefit whatever to the local consumers of beef. The price has been reduced for the time in order to drive out the butchers, and then has been advanced to a point that will give the entire profits to the combine. Not only has there been no permanent cheapening of price to the consumer of meats, but there has been a positive damage to all concerned. The farmer has lost at least one cent on a pound on the price of his cattle, which means the wiping out of all his profits and more, the tanners have lost from the scarcity of hides, and will in time be compelled to remove their industries, the population of the city suffers from the decrease in the number of butchers, and of course all other business suffers in some measure from this decrease, and, in a word, the only parties benefitted are the Big Four and the railroads who have the hauling of beef cattle to the great markets to be killed and the dressed beef back to be consumed.

It has been a complaint in Des Moines for many years, that the legal butchers kill only cows and heifers and the buyers of foreign beef have imagined that they were consuming steers. This investigation shows this is all a mistake, and that the dressed beef shipped in is nothing but cows and heifers from a distance, their toughness being overcome by long holding in the ice box. This supposed inferiority of cow and heifer beef to that of steer is one of the most ridiculous of American fancies. In Europe they indulge in no such nonsense, and in English markets heifers sell right up to steers, and cows a little less solely to the fact that they dress a little less in proportion to live weight. This miserable prejudice is costing our farmers about one cent per pound live

weight on all cows and heifers in America. The most important question now is, how can the evils of the dressed beef supply of cities in the beef-growing states be remedied. It can be done if the cities will look after their own interests and refuse to buy foreign beef. They owe this to themselves and to the farmers as well. If they refuse to buy beef at any price and to patronize the butchers who furnish this beef, that will settle the business at once. They ought to do it for their own best interests. The butchers, however, have been seriously to blame in times past for not adopting the improved methods of handling beef. It is all folly for the butchers in the large cities to keep up the old way of slaughtering beef, each one for himself, or each three or four in partnership. There should be but one slaughter house, and this owned by the butchers and the cost in this way reduced to the minimum. The trouble with butchers has been in times past they have entered into combinations as to prices and then sold inferior beef at the price of a good article, and made their money on the inferiority of the article they had sold. They have bought from the farmer on the merits of the beef and sold good and bad to the consumer at the same price. For this reason the consumers have looked to the combine for some relief from the cows which were tough enough to have come over in the ark, and have suspected sometimes that they were eating bull beef that had already been celebrated in the psalms of David as belonging to the breed Bashan. The butchers, if they will conduct their business on business principles, can afford to give the farmers for good cattle, cows and heifers, more than the Chicago market will give them, which is from one-half to one cent a pound more than they are giving in country places now, while the farmer owes it to the butcher as well as himself to furnish a good article of beef. In this way all will be benefited instead of, as now, every interest suffering damage, and the only parties making any money out of the transaction are the dressed beef men and the transportation companies.—[Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

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,
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Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

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

The indications are that a choice carcass of mutton will be a luxury in the United States in a few years more to be appreciated than any other kind of meat. The people are getting to love mutton and no mistake.

The ewe that separates herself from the rest of the flock, and remains so for any length of time, should be looked after. It may be a case of aborting, or trying to deliver herself of a dead lamb, or even of difficult delivery after her timid has expired. In the latter case a little timely help may save both sheep and lamb, while the others are more difficult to manage, but the sheep may be saved by proper treatment. It may be taken as sure that she will not remain long away from the flock unless there is some serious trouble with her.

The increase of wealth in the cities, says the Rural Canadian, has created a great demand for good mutton and especially for good lamb. What we want to do is to improve our common sheep. Much has been done in this direction, but more remains to be done. It is folly to talk about "feeding for fat and feeding for lean." What we want to do is to feed. We starve our sheep and consumers complain of the character of our mutton, and most justly so. As good mutton is sold in our markets as can be found in the world, but there is a great deal of poor mutton palmed off on those who do not know good meat from bad. Our people need educating in this matter. They go to Europe and on their return they ask why they cannot get as good mutton chops here as in England. They can get better. When people stop buying poor mutton our farmers will pay more attention to raising and feeding good sheep. We have everything ready to our hands. Our common sheep are acclimated, healthy, hardy and vigorous, with good appetites and good digestion. We have imported, for many years, the best sheep of the leading English breeds that money would buy, and we have kept them pure. Our breeders sell at lower prices than are obtained for similar pure bred sheep in England. Our farmers can afford to buy pure bred rams to cross with our common sheep. This is the first great step; good care and liberal feeding will do the rest.

Experience With Sheep.

A farmer living in Shelby county, Indiana, in writing to the Indiana Farmer, sums up his experience in the sheep industry as follows:

About August 15, 1890, I purchased 50 head of good sheep, mostly Cotswold. Among them were 44 ewes, and about one-third of the ewes were lambs, and some were very late. I paid for them \$188. On May 13, 1891, I sold to J. H. Akers & Co. of Shelbyville, Ind., 386½ pounds of wool, which brought \$90.83. I have sold up to the present, sheep amounting to \$158, making my total receipts to date for wool and sheep \$248.83, and I have not sold any sheep for fancy prices. Now after deducting first cost of sheep \$188, I have left in cash \$60.83. I have 79 ewes and one buck yet which at \$5 per head would bring \$250, although they are not for sale. Some of them would bring from \$7 to \$8 per head at the present market price.

During this time I have lost seven sheep and 13 lambs during lambing season last spring. My opinion is that the sheep I now have are worth enough more than \$250 to pay for their keep, although I have 60.83 in cash, plus \$250 which makes \$310.83. I will admit that last winter may have been an exceptional winter to keep sheep cheap, (but cool, dry weather is better), being warm and but very little snow on the ground, which gave them a better op-

portunity of grazing, as I sowed rye on which they kept in splendid condition until grass time in the spring, with not to exceed two tons of hay and a little fodder, which they would not eat to do much good. I gave them some corn after they began lambing. I did not take the sheep off the rye till late, as I expected to plow the ground and plant corn, but was prevented by the extreme drought. I cut and threshed 16½ bushels of rye to the acre, and sold it at 85 cents per bushel.

I never allow my sheep where there are any burrs and always shed them in bad weather. Ewes should not be too fat to do well in lambing. Anyone can readily see by these figures what I have done in one year and six months.

The Ram and Crossing.

In and in breeding is mating animals of the same flock, selecting those in whom the points required are the more strongly marked, to produce a uniform and systematic result. It is the means adopted by some, says an exchange, to preserve the characteristics and qualities of certain breeds, and is a ready means of keeping up the features of the flock, but if followed too closely it generally results in loss of energy and vitality, and the flock becomes less prolific. It is best to obtain rams from another flock of the same breed, and keep as wide of relationship as possible.

The ram has more influence upon the offspring than the mother so far as relates to the color and marking of the body, also as to bone, flesh, size of carcass, wool, etc.; in fact all the external points are developed by the sire, but the internal points, disposition, constitution, vitality, etc., by the mother. Thus a Cotswold ram would give size, a Lincoln ram increase the wool, but the lambs from a Black-face or Cheviot ewe would have the hardy character of the mother; and these facts are important, and should be carefully considered by the breeder. One class of animals may be wonderfully prolific or renowned for size of wool, or for hardiness, etc.; the breeder must consider these in selecting his ewes or rams, and keep steadily in mind the points he may want to develop. Crossing requires great care and judgment. Having once crossed, it is desirable to carry the cross back to the one pure breed or the other. The cross must not be too severe, nor the contrast too great at first. It must be remembered that cross-bred animals have a tendency to revert—that is, the first cross often exhibit points, markings and characteristics possessed by neither parent, but perhaps those of some ancestor of one side or the other. It is therefore important to carefully cull the young sheep, for although the first cross may be a failure, a little patience and careful selection will remedy the evil which may have been developed by it.

The Leicester, says the author of the above, is to all intents and purposes the first on the list of sheep for crossing, and very few of the modern breeds of sheep, if any, but have some strain of Leicester blood in their veins; the cross seems successful with nearly all breeds of sheep. Leicester rams with Southdown ewes gives a splendid specimen of the ideal sheep. The feeding, fattening qualities of the Leicester added to the good flesh-forming and fine wool properties of the Southdown make a breed of hardy animals second to none for profit, early maturity with good quantity, the best mutton and heavy fleeces of wool. Such animals always find a ready sale.

Leicester with Cotswold is chiefly to give size and hardiness. Some very good results have attended this cross, especially in producing early maturity, and when mutton is an object this makes a very profitable class of sheep. Leicester and Cheviot produces most valuable animals, that are very hardy, live upon hilly and bare pastures and mature early. They have become very general, and produce both wool and mutton of excellent quality. These sheep are well adapted for the pasture and climate of the South of Scotland, and might be cultivated in many parts

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

of the colonies with great success. Leicester with Black-face is of a similar character, but the Leicester should be selected as hardy as possible for this purpose. The feeding and fattening properties of the Leicester, added to the lean good mutton and hardy character of the Black-face, produce a class of valuable animals for both wool and mutton. The cross has become very popular in Scotland, and very successful, producing a fine superior class of animal to the old Black-face. They generally find ready sale. They mature early and reach good size.

Sheep Husbandry.

Sheep husbandry is not only one of the most interesting of rural occupations, but it may be made one of the most profitable. The only wonder is that so many farmers, located in the hilly regions of our country, should persist in producing tillable crops at a disadvantage to themselves and their soils, while sheep husbandry could be made to produce a larger income with less labor and expense, and not prove a drain to the soil. There are thousands of acres of hilly land which have been denuded of their original growth of timber, and now permitted to lay waste, which might be made profitable sheep pastures.

Sheep delight in hilly pastures, and the protection afforded by sheltering the animals from the piercing winds is no small feature of their adaptability to this industry. Visit your flocks on any windy day and you will surely find them on the leeward side of some friendly hill, should they have access to one.

Hilly pastures being naturally well drained, the flocks are less liable to those diseases so common to wet, boggy land. Thus the risks are reduced, and profits made secure to the flockmaster who will exercise the proper care and diligence necessary to keep his flocks in a good thrifty condition.

The prevailing low prices for wool have had a discouraging effect on the industry, and many have parted from their flocks vowing never again to enter the business. It is true that the profits are not so large as in former years, but the same fact holds good in other industries. After twenty years' experience with stock, we venture to say that more clear profit can be made from sheep than from any other line of stock, and the returns are made at very opportune seasons—the clip of wool being placed on the market just in time to pay the second installment of taxes, and the stock sheep or lambs to be disposed of in the fall in time to meet the first yearly installment. Sheep farmers are thus not found among the tax delinquents. Neither do you find the sheep grower's farm grown up with briars and bushes. The average sheep will discount many a hired man when it comes to clearing the farm of these pests.

A well-kept flock will give an increase of from 100 to 200 per cent., and in a suitable climate or with suitable accommodations, early lambs can be placed on the market at fancy prices. Then counting the fleece and the manure you have four sources of profit.

During the lambing season care and attention must be bestowed. The young lambs are delicate and easily chilled, but if carefully watched for three or four days the danger period is passed,

and, with good food, the dams will rear them without further watchfulness.

Good clover hay is the best provender, and is far preferable to timothy hay or corn fodder, though with a suitable grain ration these may be substituted. Many make the mistake of feeding breeding ewes corn. A slight ration of corn once a day, with clover hay and good scope for exercise, may not prove injurious, but a full ration continued for any period of time during gestation is sure to be disastrous to the lambs.

Oats or barley, with a small portion of shelled corn or corn meal, is best adapted to the wants of the flock, and strong, vigorous lambs will be the result. After lambing, or even before, a little oil cake meal may be added to the ration with advantage, as it will increase the flow of milk and add tone and vigor to the system.

Castration should take place at from three to ten days old, and the cords drawn out rather than cut off, as it will be less serious in the end, and heal much more readily.

Marauding dogs have always been a serious drawback to sheep-raising, and farmers should insist on a law taxing dogs for the benefit of those whose flocks suffer from their depredations. In Ohio a tax of one dollar is levied on each dog, and this fund is usually large enough to pay the price of their nocturnal feasting.

The Poultry Monthly for 1892.

The thirteenth volume, just closed, contained more reading pages, more illustration, more pages of advertising and more show awards than any poultry journal in America. The fourteenth volume, which begins with the January number, 1892, will equal and probably surpass the last in every department. The corps of correspondents has been increased by several of the best writers on the various topics pertaining to the industry.

The artist F. L. Sewell, whose illustrations are second to none, is contributing a series of illustrated articles, entitled "Show-Room Sketches," which is an exclusive feature of the Monthly. No other journal will contain anything like it. This alone is a feature of great value and interest to all interested in poultry.

The series of articles by Mr. James Rankin on "The Incubator and Its Use" (begun in May 1891), have occasioned much favorable comment and been a strong card. They are continued in 1892. The Western, Canadian, Household and other departments are still special features and peculiar to the Monthly.

The high character and standing of the magazine will be zealously guarded, and no questionable name admitted to its advertising pages, or scheme, advocated in its reading pages.

As in the past, it will continue to be future, free from all ring rule and personal controversies. Clean, honest and reliable.

Sample copies furnished free upon application.

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

NOTES AND NEWS.

Stockmen of Eddy county, (N. M.) say the cattle are looking well in that section and that grass is growing fast, and that the prospect for a favorable spring for cattle is good.

Four thousand and five hundred head of steer cattle belonging to John B. Slaughter, who is driving them up to the Nation, were held near town Sunday.—[Howard County News.

W. C. McDonald of the bar W outfit at White Oaks, N. M., will have a herd of 1500 head at Clayton by June 1st. The bar W cattle are well and favorably known and will probably find a ready market.

Says the Jacksboro Gazette: The rain this week has wet the ground thoroughly, and farmers are preparing to plant larger and more varied crops than have ever been planted in the county. The wheat crop is reported to be improving rapidly and the oat crop is looking fine, it is said.

J. H. Slaughter has 1900 head of steers on the road to Deming for shipment to Colorado and Kansas. There are in the shipment 160 head from the Sandy Bob ranch, 260 from Hoefler and Shultz and 140 from Buckmaster, Garrett and Morris.—[Tombstone (Arizona) Prospector.

Stockmen are making active preparations for the annual spring round-up. All report stock in fine condition and losses through the winter so small as to not be worth mentioning. It is believed that shipments this year will be the heaviest ever made from the stock ranges of Western South Dakota.—[Spearfish Bulletin.

The value placed on cattle by assessors this year should show a material reduction from the figures of the past year. The values heretofore have been higher than the amount realized for cattle warranted, and the prices made public of such transactions as have occurred this year show that sales have been made on a basis of lower prices than were paid last year.—[N. M. Stock Grower.

The Cuero Star says the first shipment of cattle sent out from the commodious new stock pens at Karnes City, was made April 1, by D. R. Fant, the big Goliad stockman, who sent 2000 from Live Oak county to the Territory on that date. The stock shipping facilities there are said to be equal to any on the road, and it is believed a great many cattle will be put aboard the cars there this season.

The Mangum Star says: A gentleman from Wilbarger county was in town Tuesday and informed us that it was thought that 10,000 acres of wheat had been completely destroyed by the wind. He stated that wheat planted in sandy land had either been blown out by the roots or covered up by the sand. Some damage has been done to wheat in Greer county, but the damage is slight.

The Price Current says: The wheat market has been unable as yet to assume a turn to a higher level, and the week marks a lower point than previously during the year. With this there are indications of a good deal of liquidation of holdings, and of sentiment changing from confidence and hope to weakness and despair—and this is perhaps the best trade evidence of the near approach of a change to firmer speculative markets.

It is quite likely that two new states will be made at this session of congress out of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The committee on the subject, in congress, had recommended their admission, and if the bill goes through one branch, the other will hardly take the responsibility of defeating it. But it is likely that admission will be deferred so late that the new

states cannot take part in the coming presidential election.

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 will be shipped out about April 6.—[Concho Herald.

Sulphur Springs Gazette: In the next two or three weeks heavy shipments of cattle will be made over the Victoria branch of the Southern Pacific and from points west to the Indian Territory to graze. It will require about 1000 cars, all of which will be stable cars, and trains will be moved as fast as cars can be delivered and be loaded. It is stated that the shipment of cattle from Southeast and Southwest Texas, along the line of the Southern Pacific, will be heavier this year than they have been for many previous years.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise: Saturday night last snow commenced falling and continued almost incessantly for fifty hours. It melted there nearly as fast as it fell, but in the mountains it reached a depth of from one to two feet. This section has had a number of good snows and rains recently, but the last was the finest ever known here at this season of the year. It insures good spring grass, and will be the means of saving many cattle that must have perished but for this exceptional storm.

A farmer sold cotton here yesterday for 4 5-8 cents per pound. It takes two acres of land to raise a bale of cotton, which costs him \$4 per acre rent, \$8; it is worth \$4 to break the land; it is worth \$8 more to lay it by; it costs him \$12 to get it picked and \$4 to have it ginned and wrapped. The cotton brings him \$23.12, while it has cost him \$36 to put it on the market. He is just \$13 in debt on every bale of cotton he raises. When will he learn to let cotton alone and raise something to eat?—[Wolf City Sun.

Colman's Rural World is responsible for the following statement: "In the year 1706 the average weight of fattened steers in the London and Liverpool markets was but 310 pounds. This, too, at the average of five years. In 1755 this average had increased to 482 pounds. In 1880 the weight was 650 pounds, more than double that of 1706. The averaged weight of the fattened steer to-day is four times what it was in 1706, only 184 years ago.

Parties who desire to secure pasture in Nebraska can get full and reliable information in regard to the prospects, prices, etc., by addressing W. E. Skinner, the representative of the Omaha stock-yards, who has, by extended inquiry, informed himself on all points in this connection, which will be of interest to those desiring to place their cattle in that state. Conditions in Nebraska are very favorable to the farmers and feeders, and it is expected that there will be an active demand in the fall for steers of good grade.

The past week has been favorable for the wheat crop, but there has not been warmth enough yet to advance the growth rapidly, and it will require a little further time to reach intelligent conclusions as to the status of the crop in a considerable portion of its breadth. The week's correspondence is of very much the same general tenor as for the preceding week, and suggests considerable injury in many regions, and a generally backward condition of growth. This feature of the situation, however, is not to be accepted as a discouraging characteristic.

The consumption of horse flesh in Paris as an article of diet is steadily increasing. At the present time there are in Paris 184 markets where nothing but the flesh of horses and mules is permitted to be sold, and where during

1891, over 10,000,000 pounds of horse meat were retailed. Fully one-third of Paris' population are hippophagists. Horse outlets retail at 10d per pound, and steaks from 4 to 7d per pound. Feeding and fattening horses and donkeys for human consumption has become a study among horse owners in the vicinity of Paris, as horseflesh in good condition is advancing in value.

If reports are to be believed, says the New Orleans Picayune, the sugar planters of Louisiana are preparing to grow the largest sugar crop ever produced since sugar culture was first inaugurated in Louisiana. Convinced that the bounty allowed by the government to producers of domestic sugar will not be disturbed for some years at least, the planters are preparing to make the best of the opportunity afforded them, and have, it is reported, greatly increased the acreage devoted to sugar cane. The season has been favorable for the fall planting, so that on the whole, the crop is making a good start.

The News man has interviewed many stockmen since the big blizzard swept over our country last week, and they all report a small loss, but their losses are almost nothing compared with what they expected in such a storm at this particular time of the year. One very successful cow and sheep owner said this: "That storms are likely to come on us at any time, and will always do the stock great damage unless we prepare better for such events. I am going to raise more feed this year and begin feeding my stock early. Had I raised more feed last year, and begun to feed earlier in the fall than I did, I don't think my losses in the last norther would have amounted to anything."—[Big Springs News.

The first annual meeting of the Missouri River Stockmen's association was called to order at 2 o'clock Tuesday in the court house hall, Fort Pierre, S. D., by the president, A. D. Mariott. About three-fourths of the members were present besides quite a number of non-association stockmen. In December last a meeting of stockmen was called, which resulted in the organization of this association, with an enrollment of twenty-five charter members. The membership has steadily increased since the organization was founded and we have reasons to congratulate ourselves on the benefit the organization has been to the stock growing interests during the few months of its existence.—[Sioux Live Stock Journal.

The recent sales at this place show the continued demand for good horses. Never before have breeders been as discriminating in the selection of sires; which will result in a few years in a greater number of horses of high quality. Breeders should feel very much encouraged over their future, as no branch industry has borne so well the stringency of the money market which has brought the cotton producer, the iron master, and recently the grain growers, into such close financial conditions. The horsemen are the most fortunate in that they alone have cash while all other lines of business feel its need to degree almost unbearable. To realize satisfactory prices when everything else is so depressed is one of the greatest signs of the stability of their business.—[The Industrial American.

Texas stockmen are greatly pleased with the improvements made at the mouth of the Brazos river. A depth of eighteen feet of water has already been obtained, and in the opinion of several stockmen who visited the place some days ago, this fact alone is sufficient to cause the building of a great commercial and maritime city on the banks of the river. They also predict that among the great commercial industries which will be started at this point will be a beef packing establishment, which will solve the Texas fever trouble and materially aid the struggling herd owners of the entire Southwest. We sincerely hope that these glowing predictions will be fulfilled. Texas cattle owners have long been battling against

many difficulties, and it is high time that all obstructions should be removed from their path.—National Provisioner.

In all the leading cities there is a greater or less sale of live cattle to butchers who place upon the block the product of their own slaughter. In most places, though, the number of cattle thus disposed of is lessening from year to year, showing the encroachment of the dressed beef trade. This, however, really does not measure the growth of the trade. It must be taken into account that all of these cities are rapidly increasing in population, that many have grown in the ratio of from 25 to 75 per cent. in the past ten years, and that in and that in the same time they have consumed few, if any more live cattle than before, while many of them are taking less. Whence does the large total of beef consumed come? There can be but one answer. The dressed beef trade is more than keeping pace with this great growth, and the live cattle industry is doing well indeed, when it holds its own, even in the face of this increase in population. Those not in a position to observe can have no idea of the tremendous quantities of refrigerated beef which are distributed from such centers as Chicago and Kansas City from week to week.

Secretary Rusk of the government department of agriculture, is preparing what is certain to be pronounced a marvelous agricultural exhibit. It will be at once a striking demonstration of the broad scope and efficient work of the department of which he is the head, and a school of instruction for all who are interested in agricultural matters. It will include full illustrations of various insect depredations, a mammoth globe representing graphically the history of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable extermination in America; a model of the famous Death Valley, with its strange fauna and flora; and a working set of a modern weather station's outfit. Under the immediate supervision of Expert Hubbard the most complete and comprehensive collection of grains ever made is being prepared, with the co-operation of the farmers in this country and in foreign parts. Samples of wheat grown in every county in the United States will be shown. Grains from Peace river in Northern Canada, to Patagonia; from Russia to India, will be in the collection; every seed picked by hand and the varieties arranged in tasteful glass compartments with labels indicating the name, place, weight and effects of the soil and climatic conditions. There are now collected 2000 samples of wheat, 1000 of oats, 5000 of rye, 3000 of barley, 300 of buckwheat, 1500 of corn (besides the exhibit of corn in the ear) and proportionate numbers of the various other grains and garden products. An effort is being made to secure from Egypt one of the original father wheat plants.

The amount allowed by the United States as a daily ration for a soldier is meat either 12 ounces of pork or bacon or canned beef, whether fresh or salt, or of fresh beef 20 ounces, or of salt beef 22 ounces. For bread 16 ounces of hard bread, or 18 ounces of flour, or 20 ounces of corn meal. With the flour must go four ounces of yeast powder to each 100 rations. In each 100 rations there shall also be 15 pounds of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice in hominy. Only one of the four goes with the 100 rations. For drink, with each 100 rations, goes either 10 pounds of green coffee, or 8 pounds of roasted coffee, or 2 pounds of tea. Fifteen pounds of sugar are allowed to sweeten it, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 pounds of salt and 4 ounces of pepper served as the daily condiments of 100 men, and they are also entitled to four pounds of soap to wash themselves and their clothing, and 1½ pounds of candles to light up their tents until after "taps." Any one curious in figures can estimate the cost of feeding 100 men per day. Old soldiers say the above rations were enough, when they got them, but they sometimes missed a part of them. Under some circumstances quarter-masters

or commanding officers are allowed to change some of these rations for other articles, as to substitute potatoes for the rice or hominy, or to furnish other vegetables, or to give molasses instead of sugar, but this privilege was sometimes abused, the surplus rations being sold, but the extras to take their place not being bought. Butter and cheese do not form any part of the ration.

Although the morning hours are best for mental work, a busy farmer finds more leisure between supper and bedtime. Then the farmer has also some resting time and he ought to devote a little of it to helping the young ones in their studies. It will be a mental recreation for him.

It is better to let the good cows eat up the poor ones than all should go scantily fed. That is, it is better to sell one or two and buy more hay and grain, than to keep more than you can provide enough for. And when selling, sell those that do not pay their keeping and keep those that pay a profit.

The first shipment of cattle from this place this year, was made last Friday by the Lyons & Campbell Ranch and Cattle company and the San Vicente Cattle company. The shipment consisted of a train load, and most of the cattle were from the Lyons & Campbell company's ranches. The cattle were shipped to Kansas—Southwest Sentinel, Silver City N. M.

While certain breeds are adapted best to certain purposes, it must not be forgotten that, after all, what we get from a hen is according to what we put into her. The best seeds will not grow so well in poor soil as in that richly manured. The best milk cows will become poor milkers if they are not properly fed and cared for. So with hens. Feed for eggs and any breed will give them—some breeds more, some less.

The plains are covered with scrub native or low grade cattle. The ranchmen have stood several years of depression. Living prices do not obtain. Few concerns, if any are, making money, and none are getting an adequate return for the money, time, etc., invested. "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." Where, then, is the remedy to be found? "Echo answers where." Everything languishes. Each man or concern fights for his or their own special advantage, but there is no system in the management of some concerns at least, while others are not quite free to follow the bent of their best judgment, and so it goes. Good, pure-bred bulls are needed on the plains, and ranchmen will not pay living prices for them. On the other hand, some breeders knowing this, raise and sell bulls that are only fit for steers—second rate ones at that. There is a change needed somewhere. Preaching fault-finding sermons is not an agreeable occupation, though we feel a very near approach to being in the mood for doing so. However, we do hope the genius of our ranchmen and breeders will work out their own salvation.—[Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

No Pessimist.

The following from that venerable agricultural editor and writer, Orange Judd, is full of food for thought. He does not believe the farmers of America are either fools, lunatics or knaves, and does not insult their intelligence by treating them as such: "The writer can hardly be thankful enough that he was not born a pessimist," that it is not constitutional with him to hunt for spots on the sun; that he is not constantly weighed down with the feeling that things are going to the bad, both as respects his own affairs and future, and as respects the country, the condition of the people, of the laws and their enforcement. When at past three score he saw not merely an ample provision for old age, but his last dollar swept away as if swallowed up by an earthquake, he is thankful that not for one hour, hardly for a minute did de-

spair come in to discourage effort to repair the loss. He has a real pity for the dyspeptic, or the person so naturally constituted as to always look on the dark side. No cloud is ever so dense that there is not a silver lining, if one will get where he can see the side toward the sun. He has a supreme contempt for that class of men, alas too many of them in charge of rural journals, who trade on fostering a spirit of discontent, of depression over the wrong state of things. Some of these so act because they are dyspeptics; others do so that they may present themselves as the missionaries of reform; as the sole guardians of the rights of wronged humanity, and thus secure patronage and pelf. Give us the journalist and the politician who does not indulge in indigo eloquence, and in hysteric shrieks of calamity and despair.

Cheering Range Reports.

Reports from the range country are of the most cheering character in the way of prospect for feed the coming season. Arizona has had abundant rains on the plains and snow in the mountains. New Mexico has had more moisture than for years and the entire territory gives promise of excellent grass. Western Texas has had ample rain and Colorado is in better fix than for years. Wyoming, the Dakotas and Montana are in splendid condition and cattle will fatten early and ripen well. The great inter-mountain region, Utah, Idaho, Nevada and the eastern portion of Oregon and Washington will have good feed and the range product of the West will, as a whole, be delivered in better flesh than for a decade of years. What the market conditions will prove to be, of course, is a matter of great uncertainty. One favorable condition is the fact of a shortage on the Pacific coast and a strong probability that the demand from the consumptive points West of the Sierras and Cascades will take all of the beef from Nevada and Idaho, leaving none to come East. Utah will have a small surplus, but it will be too small to cut much figure on the Omaha and Chicago markets.—Northwestern Stock Journal.

"The Norway Sheep."

The fierce wind breaking from his bond comes roaring from the west;
On every long, deep rolling wave the white horse shows his crest,
As if a million mighty steeds had burst their masters' hold.
For the wild white sheep of Norway are coming to the fold.

The storm-drum shows its warning sign; the sea gulls swoop and cry;
The fleecy clouds are driven fast across the stormy sky;
Along the sands the fresh foam-gouts in ghastly sport are rolled;
For the wild white sheep of Norway are coming to the fold.

Wistful the fisher seaward looks, out from the great stone pier,
Wistful he stands, the breakers call along the cliff to hear,
To hear across the flowing tide the ceaseless rock bell tolled
While fast and fierce the Norway sheep are coming to the fold.

"The wife and bairns will get no bread from yonder sea," he thinks,
As his idle coble by the staithe strains at its cable's links;
Small use to bait the lines, or see the sails unrolled,
When the wild white sheep of Norway are coming to the fold.

"God guard the ships at sea, to-night!" the stern old sailors say,
Straining keen eyes across the waste of heaving, tossing spray,
Recalling many a bitter night of storm and dread of old,
When the wild white sheep of Norway were coming to the fold.

Oh! there is many an aching heart, here in the red-roofed town,
As wives and mothers hear the blast come wailing from the down;
Who knows what tale of death or wreck tomorrow may be told?
For the wild white sheep of Norway are coming to the fold.

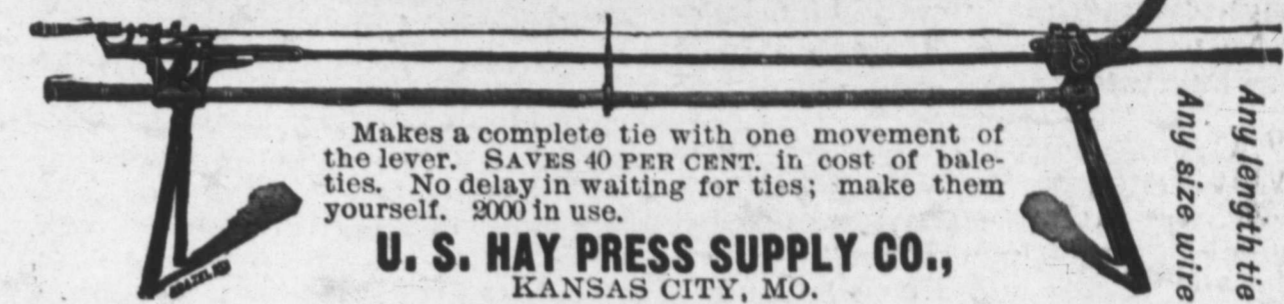
Lice on swine—often a source of torment to the suffering creatures and of consequent loss to their owners—were overcome at the Iowa experiment station at Ames, where forty pigs were sprayed with kerosene emulsion at a cost of thirteen cents. One assistant



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worked the force pump while another held the nozzle, special care being taken to wet the forequarters and inside of ears, as these are favorite feeding places of the parasites.

To-day the farming world is demanding a hog that will round up for the market at about ten months of age. Stop off tickets are no longer recognized by advanced breeders and feeders. When the pig enters upon the circuit of existence under modern conditions, he takes a limited train and soon lands at his destination a fine, fat, growthy fellow, and grunts a grunt of satisfaction at the pleasant paths that have fallen before him.

Live Stock Commission Merchants' Directory.

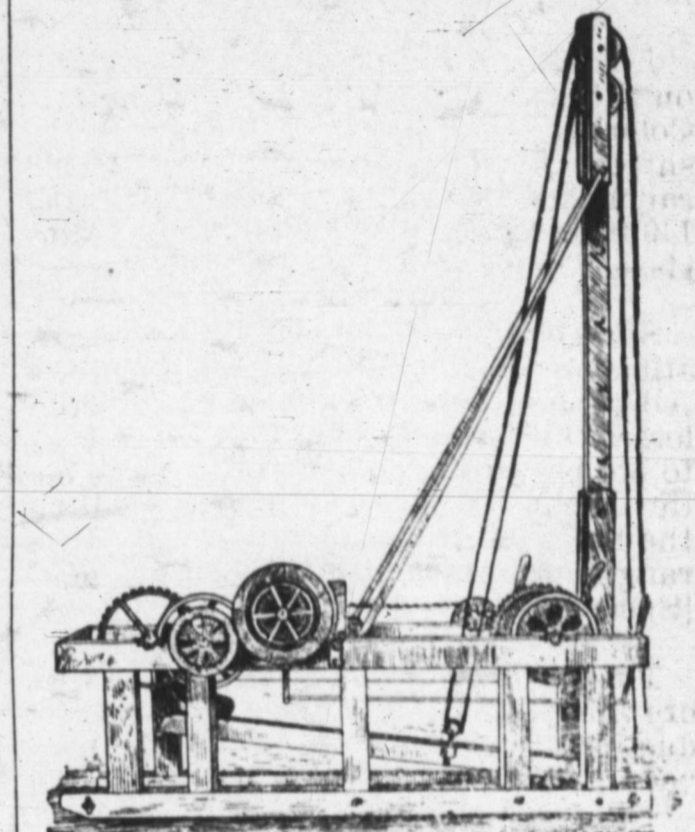
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A prominent horseman says that a horse can conveniently eat twenty-four hours every day, the reason being that "its stomach is really small in proportion to the size of its body, and, therefore it requires feeding often, not less than four times a day, two of which should be early in the morning and at night, while hay in the stall should be always within its reach."

It is poor economy to begin at the top and breed downwards; it rarely if ever pays.

While sheep can be made profitable if well cared for, they will run down very rapidly if neglected.

If you are bilious take Beecham's Pills.

AGRICULTURAL.

There is no better country on the continent, for profitable stock farming, than the black lands of Texas. This fact has been demonstrated by a large number of enterprising men, who have made the test. This is a department of agriculture that has never, in any country, been charged with the sin of over-production. The stock farmer not only raises the consumable product, but he also raises the consumers.

It is one of the singular features of the civilization of our day, that the very day the Chicago papers report an army of 30,000 unemployed men, with a nearly equal number of unemployed women, the farmers of the states of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and further West are complaining of a scarcity of help, and quote wages at from \$18 to \$22 per month with board. One of two things is evident, either the people who congregate in the larger cities and are found without employment, would rather starve there than work in the country, or they are unfit for the service called for on the farms. It is very evident there is an abundance of work for willing hands in this country, but the men and women born with an innate indisposition to work is much larger than is generally supposed.

The Germantown Telegraph gives the following test for the vitality of seed: Corn is taken as the sample, but the facts are true of all grains. All seeds may be divided into three parts—the germ, the body and the skin. The germ is the part which contains the life principle—the part which sprouts, and is therefore the life of the seed and the future plant. On the vigor and perfection of the germ or chit depends the value of the seed. The body is the reserve fund of the germ, which supports the embryo sprouts, both top and bottom, or stem and root, until the root is advanced enough to feed upon the soil. During this process the body is generally absorbed entirely to support the plant. The skin of a seed is merely for protection; it protects the interior from undue moisture and minor enemies. The germ is of amber color, about the consistency of old cheese, and cuts, under a knife, exactly like cheese. The body is harder, of various colors, and much less susceptible to attacks of water or insects. These are the characteristics of well-ripened seed, and are invariable. If the seed is caught by frost before becoming ripe, the chit crumbles to a fine powder and becomes dead. So the test of good seed, sure to grow, is the cheesy character of the germ, a very simple thing, easily tested with a sharp knife, and infallible.

There are differences between yellow and white corn independent of the color. The former contains more starch and will make more whisky, and is preferred for animal food when fattening is the object in view. The latter has more gluten and oil, and is almost universally preferred for bread. As food for horses, where nerve and bone nutriment are more desired than fat, white corn has the preference. White corn is considered as coming nearer to oats than yellow corn, and is therefore better for working animals. So far as the results of analysis are known white corn has about 1 per cent more of the muscle-forming elements than yellow corn, but the relative value of the two varieties in this respect has not been very accurately determined. The corn plant is one of the most widely distributed, but every section has a type best suited to its soil and latitude, therefore the interchange of seed Northern or Southern grown is not a safe practice if the distance North or South is a long one. From East to West the transfers may be longer. Corn planted in the North from a Southern seed grown in longer seasons is almost certain to be caught by frost. The plant, however, has the faculty of becoming acclimated, and under a few years of cultivation of

adapting its growth and period of ripening to the seasons of the sections to which it is grown.

A knowledge of the soil we cultivate, says Colman's Rural World, with its characteristics, changes, condition and capabilities, veritably lies at the foundation of all agricultural progress. It is not rational to grope about blindly and try hap-hazard experiments, with a view to improving a worn out and apparently impoverished soil, without knowing something more than the single fact that it is unproductive. The true causes of its condition or deterioration, and accurate information as to the difference between it and a soil satisfactorily productive, seem essential to intelligent and successful treatment. But in this all important field, science has thus far done little for the practical benefit of the farmer. Recognizing these facts, Major Henry Alvord, director Maryland agricultural experiment station, has begun, under supervision of Prof. Milton Whitney, a systematic study of the agricultural soils of Maryland, with a view of their classification, description, defining the boundaries of typical formations and of explaining local variations. It is one of the most practical works yet undertaken by the experiment stations, and being productive of results, suggestive of other and further efforts of an even more valuable character to the agriculturists of America. The first thing a student, a mechanic or man of affairs ought to discover and to know all about is the character, quality and kind of tools and material he has to work with, then how to use them to best advantage. Especially is this true with the farmer and his land.

Deep or Shallow Culture.

This is a subject concerning which a great diversity of opinions have always been held. In speaking about the matter the Orange Judd Farmer says: There is a vast deal of nonsense, of wasted use of type and eyesight in discussing whether soils should be plowed and cultivated deep or shallow. No rules of general application can be given, because of the great difference of soils, in their depth and make-up. To begin at the beginning. What are the soils for? First, to supply a nest for the young germs of seed to abide in and gather therein sap to send up the shoots or stems as they rise above the surface. Afterwards it serves as a brace or support into which the stem rising above the ground sends down their deeper tap root and the side roots which keep it upright when the winds blow against it. All this time the soil must be supplying water or sap to go into the expanding branches and leaves, and gather up the food the leaves are taking in from the air and carry this food into all parts of the plant. While the main food is thus being gathered from the leaves, the roots are also gathering in the soil some nitrogen which has been brought into the soil by the circulation of the air through it. Now we see that a soil to be fitted for the use of plants must have enough of compactness to support the stems which are standing way up in the air and prevent winds breaking them down. Second, we see that it must not be so compact or even water-saturated that common air cannot circulate through it. There is another important matter to be mentioned here. Natural soils which have not had purifying air freely circulated through them in the past, whether kept out by water or too much compactness, contain more or less poisonous compounds in which plants will not grow well. Keep in mind also that rains do not fall regularly, that they fall with the greatest uncertainty, that when they fall they sink away into the lower soil and are stored there. That in dryer times this water comes up toward the surface by what is called capillary attraction, a natural rising in air-like tubes; that this stored water, coming up thus, supplies the needed moisture to the roots. At the same time, if the soil is light and porous, and welled filled with air, the roots of plants grow far down into

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it and suck up and bring up moisture to the plants. So we see that in a deep prairie soil, we do not need to cultivate far down, we do not need to loosen it up, we rather want it instead, to remain compact as can be so as to furnish capillarity for the rise of water. To stir it up much in after cultivation would break its power of supplying subsoil water by means of the capillary tubes. Now take another soil which has not much depth of loose soil—which is so compact that the air does not circulate freely through it. It has some poisonous material in it, its capillary action is not free. What do we do? We break and harrow it well down to put it into condition to receive and nourish the young rootlets of the new crops. We work it deep to let the air circulate freely in it to sweeten it and supply nitrogen to the roots growing into it. It may be necessary to break it many inches deep to get the best results. Yet if it is not a sweet soil, opening it too deep and letting the plant roots too far down into it may be bad. Indeed we have known two farmers living side by side on such land, one of whom plowed his land six inches deep and the other ten. But the man who broke ten inches deep right away poisoned the whole, the man who broke six inches did not get so much of the poisonous materials, and his crops grew very well. The next year he broke up two inches more and gained so much of depth of soil and sweetened it. The man who broke ten inches at first got disgusted, went back to four inches and has ever since berated those who advise deep plowing. The man who broke six inches first, then eight, then ten, and afterward slowly increased it to sixteen, kept adding to the bulk, depth and value of his soil. Of course the implements which break and stir up the soil with the least expenditure of animal strength are the best.

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STOCK FARMING.

Many stockmen will plant a field of sorghum this year for fodder, and will get the best of fodder, too, if it is only cared for. It will not make as much fodder as field corn, but what it does make is more nutritious, and as the crop will stand a drouth better than corn, it sometimes succeeds where the other fails.

According to the Kansas Farmer a change is now being made in Western live stock husbandry, which means a greater diversity of stock growing. The animal industry will show hereafter a greater decrease in the number of cattle and swine and a corresponding increase in the number of horses, mules and sheep, less beef cattle and more dairy stock. There will be an improvement in quality as the number of each class of stock decreases.

The Jersey is naturally a precocious breeder, and to this fact is probably due its small size and good milking qualities. It is, like most dairy breeds, a native of warm, moist climates. These conditions favor early breeding, and this insures an early direction of the digestive organs to producing milk and butter in the mammary glands rather than putting in on the body in fat. This condition, which has given the breed its great value, should be continued. If the Jersey grows larger it will be worth less than it is now.

Scientific authority now acknowledges what practical farmers said long ago, that corn-cobs have a feeding value when ground with the corn. At first they denied this, because analysis did not show it; then they thought it might be of benefit by mixing with the meal and preventing it from packing so closely. Now Sir Lyon Playfair of England says that when ground along with the grain the cobs "are of great value on account of their percentage of potash, and the potash is necessary as a chemical agent to change the blood to milk, and the albumen to casine in cheese." The farmers knew they were right in grinding the corn and cob together, but they could not tell why.

The season is at hand when the fresh young grass will show itself above the ground, and in a few weeks thereafter the milk flow will be enhanced and the butter increase be such as to make the dairyman wonder where he is going to send it, and where and at what price find a market. May we suggest that butter well made, salted and packed, so as to have the vessel impervious to the air, and then buried in the soil or where it can remain at an even temperature will turn out better six months afterwards than when fresh made, and when prices are higher and the demand much greater. The crock or crocks must be buried beyond reach of summer heat or where the temperature will be even all the time.

It is generally a mistaken policy to use one's credit in making purchases. It may sometimes pay to borrow if one's credit is good enough to get the lowest interest, but there is no possible degree of solvency in a debtor that will enable him to buy and have the article charged as cheaply as he could buy for cash. So it is a better policy to borrow the money in the spring necessary to make the year's crop rather than incur bills at the grocery, the blacksmith's shop, or for temporary hired help. Those who are employed by the month for the season will not expect much of their wages until their time is up, but it is better for the farmer to humor their requests for money, and to have money on hand to pay them in full if they wish it. Men will work better for the knowledge that their pay is ready for them if they do not give satisfaction.

There always will be a market for first-class butter and at first-class prices; of this there need be no manner of doubt. Not only will the butter be in better demand and the price forthcoming,

but the one will increase and the other nearly or quite double within a very few years. Why? Did you ask: Because the people are having poison doled out to them in the form of imitation butter yeilded oleomargarine, lardine, butterine and any other name the butchers of the hog from whose fat it is made please to call it, and within that length of time will have had enough of the disease-breeding and death-dealing compound. But our farmers must get right down to business and not only have good cows, but give them good feed and the care and attention called for; then the milk must be handled right, the cream housed in the coolest, cleanest, and sweetest creamery; the butter made at regular intervals by artists in their line, and sent to market in the nicest, daintiest pats ever seen. These conditions cost little else than brains. but the returns will be the same as brain work the world over, when compared with work without brains.

Discouraged Breeders.

It is truly lamentable, says a writer to the Iowa Homestead, to see not only the apathy, but almost disgust of our farmers for pedigreed cattle—not one class alone seem to suffer or be indifferently considered, but all. True the cattle industry is depressed, fearfully depressed, away below paying prices. Farmers cannot raise beef from calf-hood up to three years of age for the price they can sell it for to-day, or for the last three years, and this has made them heart sick. They have hoped there would be a change for the better each succeeding year, but clouds still darken this industry, and despair is upon them. Is this wise? Is it sensible or becoming in a class of men who are the salt of the earth—the basis, the foundation of all other kinds of business, of whatever nature? Yea, more, they are the progenitors of the law makers of our country, as a rule, as well. Seldom do you find a man of this country more than three generations removed from the farm ere his progeny return to it again. Hence of all classes of men, the farmer should be sensible. Their misfortunes or mistakes effect every other line of business, and the prosperity of every country is in their hands; hence whatever our farmers do in their line, the act is of interest to everybody in the country. If a farmer only destroys his buildings, and kills his stock (a right he has) he not only lessens his own property, but that of the county, state and nation as well; there is less property for taxation and the support of man. We know all cattle are not alike, or of equal value for practical purposes. Some mature much earlier than others, and will make much more flesh from the same amount of food, or assimilate food to flesh in greater proportions, and in a more perfect manner. We claim, and everybody who has given the subject due consideration will agree with us, that a well bred Shorthorn is better than a scrub. They mature earlier, assimilate food more perfectly, and are more reliable as good breeders. The most despondent breeder will agree with me as a rule, though he may say, and truly, that he has seen some of such breeding scrubs. Now let us come to the point. Heretofore our country has been filled with good herds of thoroughbreds. The common beef breeder was particular about the bull he used, and would have none but the best. Now how is it? Ah, we see a marvelous change. Many farmers who had good herds a few years ago—have sold them to the butcher, and installed in their place a common and varied lot of scrubs, for cattle of some kind they must have to consume the roughness of their farms. This varied lot fatten irregularly, if at all, and at much greater expense than the thoroughbreds, and when fat they are inferior, common beef, consequently bring an inferior price in market. Has not this man not only lessened the production of his farm, the value of his stock, the same as if a part had been killed, as well as the value of the property of the

country? He has less money to lay by or spend and has reduced the production of the country and its business in the same ratio of his loss. Many of the heretofore good breeders are now quite indifferent as to the bull they use, and a grade or scrub suits just as well, giving as an excuse that cattle are so cheap it will not pay to be particular. How unreasonable is this idea, for if good cattle will not pay if they net a loss, and I will admit they do in some cases—how is it that poor cattle costing more in feed, and selling for less in the markets, can possibly be considered profitable? Is not this absurd as well as unreasonable? When an article is cheap the best costing little, can a man afford to buy, or keep an inferior thing? Is not this the time to build up and improve herds, instead of letting them run down? Does it profit anything to become discouraged in a line of business you must follow, in some form, and dispense with the good and put in its place inferiority? All kinds of business have their periods of depression—have their ebb and flow, and is it reasonable to expect cattle breeding to be an exception? I myself have been looking for better days in this business for more than a year, yet, it comes not, up to date, but it will come sooner or later, and those who have held fast to it, and improved their stock instead of lowering the standard, will reap a rich reward.

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 75¢ per bottle.

LADIES

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

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Pears' Soap

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be. It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does it do?

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way good.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the **ROSEBUD OF HEALTH** the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

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



-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.

Test the seams

of your
Water COAT
Proof

Before Buying.
POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.
1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out

for both these points!
Send for Catalogue free.
A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

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.

Hernando Cortez Babb of Decatur, was in the city Tuesday.

R. H. McCain, the popular mayor of Dublin was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. H. (Uncle Henry) Stephens of Kansas City was in the city Wednesday morning.

H. M. Catlett, the Colorado City cattleman, was in the cattle center several days this week.

W. H. Featherston of Henrietta was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Featherston had in two cars of fine hogs.

I. T. Pryor of Austin, one of the best known and most popular cattlemen in Texas was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Dorr Clark of Clark & Plumb, who own large cattle interests both in Texas and Dakota, was in the city Tuesday.

T. J. Allen of Kansas City, who looks after the interest of the stock yards at that city, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

A. A. Chapman, president of the First National bank of Dublin, was in the Fort Tuesday. Mr. Chapman is also largely interested in ranching.

E. Cogshall, the Montana cattle buyer, came in on the Fort Worth and Denver City Tuesday night and left for Pecos via the Texas and Pacific Wednesday.

A. A. Hartgrave of Midland, was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Hartgrave is largely interested in the new cotton seed oil mill soon to be erected at Dublin, Texas.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene was in Fort Worth Saturday night. Mr. Daugherty was returning from Quanah where he recently shipped 3000 cattle to the Indian Territory.

E. Bryan of Hubbard City, who owns a big cattle ranch in Greer county, came down on the Fort Worth and Denver City Tuesday. He says his cattle are doing fairly well but that quite a number have died.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, who owns several large cattle ranches in different localities in Southern and Southwestern Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Dr. Taylor will ship several thousand cattle to the Indian Territory this spring.

A. P. Bush, jr., of Colorado City, returned from Austin Monday and went on home Tuesday. Mr. Bush spent several days in Austin in the interest of the sanitary bureau. The odds, however, were too great against him, consequently his efforts were fruitless.

Winfield Scott left for Colorado City Tuesday. Mr. Scott is president of and largely interested in the Cotton Seed Oil Mill company, recently organized for the purpose of putting in a plant at Dublin. Mr. Scott always makes a success of everything he takes hold of. This venture will be no exception to the rule.

Frank G. Kress of Guthrie, O. T. has a choice pasture with good grass and never failing water in the Osage reservation, Oklahoma Territory that will accommodate 2500 head of cattle that he wants to rent. See his advertisement in another column and write him.

Frank L. Ide of Morgan, Texas, offers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL his entire flock of sheep. His flock, 3000 in number, consist of thoroughbred ewes, lambs, yearlings and wethers. Mr. Ide is a flockmaster of much experience, and any one wanting a good flock of sheep in first class condition will do well to see him before purchasing. See his adv. in the Sale column.

GREAT CORN CROPS.

Twelve Ears of Corn to the Stalk Easily Grown.

The Problem of Seed Development and Big Crops Carefully Treated.

The essential characteristics of any plant must be developed to the fullest extent in order to realize the greatest production of fruit from its cultivation. The corn plant is endowed with capacities that are at present undeveloped; because these natural tendencies have been neglected in general field culture. Each stalk must have a chance to make the most perfect growth, that the best ears for seed purposes may be produced. The stalk must be improved first if an improved ear is to be produced. Give to each stalk ample room to make the fullest growth, and at the same time be close enough to permit perfect fertilization.

It seems to be the natural habit of the corn plant to grow several ears to the stalk—this is seen in the "shoots" or dormant ears that appear at every joint from near the ground up to the ear. A "groove" also is found at every joint and the shoots increase in size and the grooves increase in depth from the ground up to the ear. These marks show clearly that the corn plant is capable of producing an ear at every such joint where there is a shoot. Noticing these natural developments, Prof. Stewart, about the year 1870, commenced the development of these dormant ears by selecting the top ear from the stalks having two or more ears. Giving good care and culture for nine years, he reports a "whole field" that "averaged six ears to the stalk, many stalks having twelve well formed ears." This report was so well authenticated that the product of this field was distributed by a leading agricultural paper among its patrons.

About the year 1880, Waldo F. Brown of Ohio a prominent agricultural writer and farmers' institute lecturer, put out seed of this variety, offering prizes for the largest product of a grain. The report published in his catalogue the succeeding season showed that many had grown six to twelve ears on a single stalk, and the one that drew the prize offered, had four suckers with the main stalk, each of which had eight ears, making a grand and unprecedented total of forty ears from a single grain. Both of these cases are capable of the most abundant proof as to these facts.

The writer has grown single stalk that had eight to ten ears. Why does not corn grow this way in the ordinary field? We might inquire, why does not every "scrub" cow produce as large a yield of butter as some of the wonderful Jersey cows have done. The answer to one is the answer to both.

The corn plant has been neglected—it has been maltreated, it has not been cultivated to produce the best results. Seed has been taken from the ordinary field—from hills with two to four stalks. How can it be expected to get the best seed from stalks that have had no chance to improve? Give to each stalk that is to produce the seed for the succeeding season's crop, the very best chance to grow to the greatest perfection, and then it may be expected to get the best seed from such a stalk. A stalk of corn can have no greater enemy than another.

To give the best chance to improve, there are a few essential considerations to be observed:

1. The best attainable seed should be used.
2. The best portion of ground should

be taken to grow a sufficient amount of seed for the succeeding crop.

3. This portion should be well plowed, and if it is at all practicable, it should be sub-soil plowed to break up and loosen the sub-soil to the greatest practicable depth; it should then be thoroughly harrowed so as to make the soil perfectly fine as deep down as possible.

4. The seed should be planted as early as the soil is dry enough after the frost goes out; the planting to be but one seed in a place with rows the usual width and the hills at least thirty inches or three feet apart.

5. Cultivate at least twice a week until the grain commences to harden.

With these spaces between single stalks, an opportunity is given to make the best growth—each stalk has room sufficient to develop the several dormant ears, but it may not be expected to fill up each stalk with ears the first season; there will be a marked improvement even the first season. Many stalks will have two ears, some three, and will be improved in the size of the ear. Selecting then the best of this seed and continuing this course each season until the fullest capacity of the corn plant is developed, then may be expected great results in the increased yield, and improved quality of the general crop.

The general crop may be much improved by the abandonment of the old fashioned way of hill planting. Growing in hills with three and four stalks tends to make the stalks grow high and spindly, while drill planting has the effect of reducing the height of stalks and making them grow heavy and strong, and in this way increasing largely the product of the stalk.

It is claimed by some that hill planting permits of better cultivation than drill planting, but it is very difficult to see how this can be true as the cultivator can be run closer to single stalks growing in a place than it can be done when there are three or four stalks growing in a bunch. Cleaner cultivation can be given to drilled corn than can be done in hill planting. The lower and heavier the stalk the better. A low stalk admits the sun, air and light better than high growing stalks, and will withstand the winds much better than high spindly stalks.—[Correspondence Farmers' Home Weekly.

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.

How to get Thin.

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

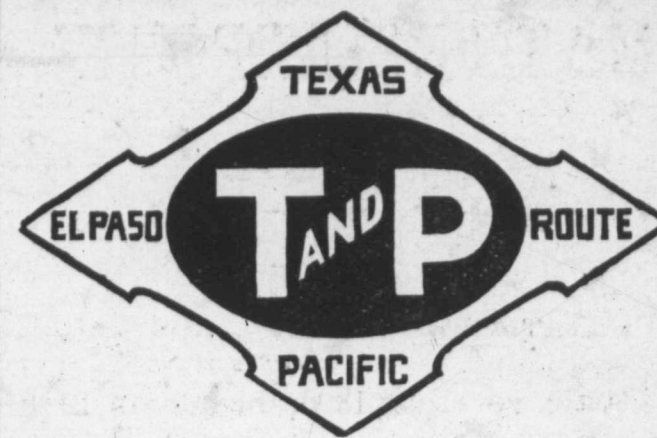
This cure is founded upon the most scientific principles, and has been used by one of the most eminent Physicians of Europe in his private practice "for five years," with the most gratifying results.

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

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

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

The O—O cattle on the Gila, and the appurtenances thereto, were sold at trustee's sale at Silver City, N. M., last week. They were bid in by the Colorado City, Texas national bank for \$5000, the deed of trust calling for \$9000.



THE SHORT LINE TO
New Orleans, Memphis,
AND POINTS IN THE
SOUTHEAST.

TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12 HOURS SAVED

Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis

THE DIRECT LINE

TO ALL POINTS IN
MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA,
OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

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C. P. FEGAN, GASTON MESLIER,
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YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.
Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

BETWEEN
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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.

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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.

\$12.50 Buys a Gold-filled Gents or Ladies Hunting Case Stem Wind Watch
Hampden or Elgin Movement
Guaranteed to wear 20 years. Sent C.O.D. with privilege of examination before paying for same. ELITE WATCH CO., 78 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Send for designs.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
April 14, 1892.

Cattle, receipts, 1300; shipments, 2100. Market stronger. Fair to choice native steers, \$3@4.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 6000, Market 5c higher. Heavy \$4.50@4.75; mixed, \$4; light, \$4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000; shipments, none. Market steady. Fair to good muttons, \$3@5; best natives, \$5.50@6.25.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
April 14, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 4000. Market strong to shade higher. Prime steers, \$4@4.65; others \$3@3.85; Texans, \$2.10@3.70; cows \$2@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 14,000. Market higher. Rough and common, \$4@4.50; mixed and packers, \$4.50@4.70; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.75@4.85; light, \$4.50@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 3000. Market steady to higher. Ewes, \$4@4.75; wethers and yearlings, \$6@6.50; Westerns, \$6@6.10; lambs, \$5.50@6.85.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1304	1763	289
Calves and Yearlings.	1479	2158	372
Hogs.....	118	926	145
Sheep.....	163	980

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb gross, 3½@3¼c; common to fair beeves, 2@2¼c; Good fat cows, 2½@3; common to fair cows, \$8@13; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$6.50@10; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4½@4¼c; common to fair per lb, gross, 3½@4c.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50@3.; common to fair, \$1.50@2.25.

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, \$200,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

The market is fairly supplied with comon to fair beeves, which sell slowly. Good fat beeves active and firm. Good cows are in demand. Calves and yearlings in full supply. Good stock active and prices firmer. Hogs dull and prices are weak. No inquiry for sheep, butchers being fully supplied.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., April 14.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
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 14.—Wool—Receipts, 36,000 pounds shipments, 4000 pounds. Market very quiet and unchanged.

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.

April 4—Texas Live Stock Commission company sold for F. & H., Longview, Texas, 63 steers, 962 lbs, \$3.40. April 6—Memphis National bank, Memphis, Tenn., 95 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.80; 91 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3.30; 90 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.95; 45 steers, 920 lbs, \$3.15; 1 steer; 900 lbs, \$3.15; 10 bulls, 1200 lbs, \$2.40, 11 bulls, 1145 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1250 lbs, \$2.40; 9 bulls, 1100 lbs, \$2.40; 6 bulls, 1141 lbs, \$2.40; 1 bull, 1250 lbs, \$2.40; 8 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.80; 18 steers, 941 lbs, \$3.15; 70 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.90; 48 steers, 1028 lbs, \$3.30; 2 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.40; 2 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.75. April 11—Buchel Bros, Cuero, 80 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.45; 4 oxen, 1512 lbs, \$3.

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.

A special to the Dallas News, dated Berwyn, I.T., March 23d, says: Having very severe weather on stock at present, heavy rains and cold weather predominating. Stockmen estimate their losses here at fully 20 per cent. as a result of last week's snow and freeze. Farmers are also being retarded in their work as corn planting time is upon them and the ground is too wet and cold to plant. Some who have planted are of the opinion that they will have to plant over. Fruit does not seem to be very seriously damaged as but very few of the trees had begun to bloom when the freeze was on.

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.



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.

taken to retaliate by indiscriminate and wasteful slaughter of cattle and horses belonging to cattlemen. The number of cattle they have stolen and destroyed is almost beyond estimate. The stealings of horses is estimated to reach ten thousand head.

Stealing of cattle is not the only trouble Montana stock raisers have had to face this year. Storms have been the cause of much loss. Late reports from the Eastern Montana ranges are decidedly discouraging. Storms which have prevailed for the past two weeks have been disastrous to cows and young calves, especially where they were in poor flesh previous to calving. Wool growers are more fortunate than cattlemen as there is plenty of hay generally and they have been able to keep their flocks sheltered. They will probably lose no money from the effects of the storm for the rest of the winter, but after all the loss will be considerable. Stock in other parts of the state are in excellent condition and winter losses have been light. The drive from the South will be large this year.

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 April 5, 1892:

BULLS.

Duchess Pogis 29791—I Sellers to D W Proctor, Corn Hill.
Eric Landseer 29552—H P Figuers to Henderson Bros, Marshall.
Royal Sambo 29804—W L Cox to J W Cox, Anson.
Texas Alamo 29148—A Robinson to J T Somervell, Marshall.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Alice Landseer 4th 76816—H P Figuers to Henderson Bros, Marshall.
Belle Dinwiddie 2d 77488—R Litsey to R L Jennings, Marshall.
Etholine 75733—H P Figuers to Henderson Bros, Marshall.
Jennie V 59546—M P Hayes to McKinley Bros, San Angelo.
Mattie Mitchell 56561—W C Bryan to N Wright, Belden.
May Sue 77487—R Litsey to R L Jennings, Marshall.
Nannie May 48420—I Sellers to O McGaffey jr, Lulling.
Romona 72300—W J Hysham & Co to S T Howard, Quanah.
Seraph 72217—W J Hysham & Co to S T Howard, Quanah.

Make your life worth living to somebody else and it will then be so to you.

A good all around girl is always popular with the boys.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 Fish & Keck Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The Ancient and Modern Horse.

Since the thirteen talents were paid by a fond and indulgent father for the ancient Bucephalus to gratify the young Alexander, no such sensational price is recorded as that just given by Mr. Forbes of Boston to Mr. Stanford of San Francisco, for the trotting two-year-old Arion. It is as sensational as the 2:10½ which is credited to Arion's legs. Nevertheless, taking the time into account, Arion is a far cheaper horse than was Bucephalus more than 2000 years ago. To begin with, \$150,000 now wouldn't begin to go so far as thirteen talents in the day of Philip. Moreover, Arion must certainly be pronounced a better horse. In temper Bucephalus was a notorious brute. He was of the sort that professional horse-tamers hunt for to show in their exhibitions. He also had the poorest of colors—white—and his name, being interpreted, shows that his head was an ugly affair when compared even with the general coarseness of the horse of his day. He was a saddle horse only; never having been broken to harness.

Arion, on the contrary, is a bright and beautiful bay, clean and fine in his limbs, with a beautiful head and a sweet disposition. Nobody could manage Bucephalus except Alexander, but any stable lad at Palo Alto could get up behind Arion with perfect safety both to himself and the colt. Arion would almost stand without hitching, and when it comes to speed, the great stimulant of the breeding interest and scooper of the pool-box, the Macedonian horse wouldn't be in it with the representative of California. Arion could beat Bucephalus three in five, or a heat, or, as John Splan with Rarus used to defy Hopeful, at "any spot in the mile," to saddle or sulky, any day or track, to a dead certainty. There would be no betting.

When the sales of these two animals are compared with the aid of a correct understanding of their respective merits it will be seen that Mr. Forbes has been far less extravagant than first appears from his surprising investment. He may not make himself rich, but he has made himself famous, and when Arion grows up to drop the record of 2:03 or 2:04, as was some time ago considered in the Sun, the \$150,000 now handed over to Senator Stanford will, by common consent of horsemen, seem like the happiest luxury of his career. —[New York Sun.

Practical Horsemanship.

What is it, and how may it be acquired? From the "tender-foot" who possesses neither muscle, nerve nor brain sufficient to control this most noble and much abused animal, to the cowboy whose chief delight is in measuring his strength and endurance with that bucking little rebel of the plains, the broncho, there are all grades of skill displayed in the control of the horse. To secure from him the usual service required with the least effort on the part of the driver, and at the same time the greatest comfort to the animal, is practical horsemanship. Now to the main point, how to acquire the skill.

The following directions are the result of constant study and practice on the part of the writer during a period of twenty-five years both in handling his own horses and in traveling as a horse trainer. It goes without saying that the younger the animal when the first lesson is given, the more easily it will learn what is wanted and the less resistance will it offer to all forms of control. Whatever the age of the animal, confine it in an enclosure not less than ten by twenty feet, and perfectly secure in every way—so that it may not escape or injure itself by running against nails or projecting boards, etc.

Now enter the enclosure with whip in hand, approaching the colt in the rear, use the whip lightly at first, and as it springs from you follow it up, continue its use till it turns its face toward you, which will be in a surprisingly short

time. Now take the whip in the left hand, and with it concealed from the animal, approach it quietly and with the right hand attempt to stroke its neck.

The first effort will usually prove unsuccessful, as the colt may run from you till brought under better subjection. Give him no rest as long as his heels are toward you, and at the earliest opportunity show him by kindly stroking the neck that it is safe only when its head is to you. Now, standing with the right side to the colt, give the command in a firm, low tone, "come here." As you start forward tap the colt in the rear, gently at first and increase the force of the blow till it either leaves you or takes a step or two by your side. If it obeys you give it encouragement by stopping to caress it. If it runs from you bring it to terms again with the whip. Continue this treatment of reward and punishment, keeping perfectly cool and collected yourself meanwhile, and in from twenty to thirty minutes you have mastered the wildest and most vicious animal, gained his confidence to an extent that cannot be equaled in any other known way.

If it is afraid of an umbrella, buffalo robe, sleigh-bells, or what not, take one of these articles into the enclosure with you, hold it to the animal's nose, stroking it gently all the while. Throw it over his back, then lift it high in air and let it fall, always bringing him back with a "come here, sir," if he turns from you. If the animal is one that has foiled every attempt to ride it, the writer has handled many such, after he has reached this point of subjugation. Throw the arm over his back and lean more or less heavily upon him. If he starts away bring him to you and try again. When it is sufficiently used to such maneuvers, throw one foot over his rump and continue these motions until he shows no signs of rebellion, then mount him; lean to one side and give the usual command, "come here," and you are soon riding this unridable colt with neither halter nor bridle. So much for whip-breaking.

By this mode of handling you have in this short time taught him to lead up promptly as you would not in all his lifetime in the ordinary way. You have taught him to come to you, to take bridle or halter, which is no mean accomplishment; taught him to stand quietly to be mounted, and more than all, he has learned that when he obeys you are his best friend, and that the disobedience brings him into constant trouble.

For another step in his training and that he may learn that you have just as complete control over him when in the yard or on the road as in the barn, use the following described contrivance: Slip three rings over a surcingle, buckle in place so that the rings will come under the body just back of the forelegs. Fasten a strap and a ring around the pastern joint on each foreleg. Tie quarter inch rope in ring on right side under body; pass same through ring on right foot; then through center ring under body of horse, through ring on left foot, then through ring on left side and you readily see that you have entire control of the animals forefeet.

Now open the door and with the assistant to lead the horse till he finds that he is at the mercy of his master, take him to a plowed field or old straw stack and there carry out the same principles you have used in the barn, bringing the animal gently to his knees upon any attempt to disobey you and stroking him constantly when he tries to do your bidding. Do not use the whip when the colt resists you and then neglect to reward him with kindness when it does right. Neither go to the other extreme of kindness without firmness.

If the animal in hand is a "runaway horse, or a kicker" hitch him to the wagon and do all in your power to induce him to perform his old tricks. He will find it very embarrassing. If the cars are the chief objects of terror try him there and the wildest horse will soon be glad to stand quietly with its

Morning Noon Night

Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

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head to the locomotive. No fears need be entertained that the animal will be injured by being brought to his knees. It will surprise you to see how cautious it will be not to be deprived of the use of its legs. After the animal has been driven a few times with the straps on both forelegs, take off one and a slight pull on the remaining foot will prove to be all that is necessary to induce good behavior.

We do not claim for the above methods that will do everything in the line of breaking the horse of bad habits. We have yet to see the first plan for subduing any old kicker or balker so that he will prove faithful in all hands at all times. But we do claim that it is the quickest most effectual, safe and humane way known to conquer the untamed colt or vicious horse and that it is so easily put into practice that an ordinarily bright boy of ten or twelve years can successfully use it. The surcingle and ropes may be made to cost but a few cents for temporary use. But the average farmer can well afford to expend two or three dollars for a strong leather surcingle with pulleys attached instead of rings. Such a device will be found wonderfully convenient whenever it may be necessary to throw an animal for surgical or other operations as well as to be in constant readiness for its intended use.—[Cor. Western Rural.

Boys should be taught to be orderly about the house, especially in the matter of their own belongings. A boy should know how to take care of his own room just as well as his sister does. A boy trained in this way will learn how much strength and labor it costs to do things; and when he is a man grown he will not rush off to his work in the morning leaving his towels in the middle of the bed, his slippers wherever he happens to kick them off, his bureau drawers open with neckties and underwear trailing out after his rummaging, his house-coat over a chair and his soiled pocket handkerchiefs on the floor.

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

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.

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SWINE.

It is quite an item to vary the rations so as to keep the hogs with a good appetite.

Under average conditions twelve hours is as long as slop should stand before feeding.

If kept in a thrifty condition a boar may be used for service when seven months old.

Do not expect to make hogs profitable unless pains are taken to make them comfortable.

A little turpentine given in the slop two or three times will add in securing better health.

Hogs farrowed in March should always be ready for market not later than Christmas; good feeding will readily do this.

One serious objection to breeding sows too young is that they are not able to support the litter of pigs with a full of milk.

The best plan of feeding roots of any kind to the hogs is by cracking and smashing them thoroughly and then mixing with wheat bran.

Because prices have been low, and in many cases hogs marketed have returned little or no profit, is no reason for quitting the business.

To secure the best results from an early maturing breed, the pigs must be fed something in the manner used to establish early maturity.

Don't deprive the brood sows of an abundance of exercise if you would have them farrow a healthy, active, good constituted litter. Exercise is as important in keeping the system of the sows regular and healthy as to furnish an abundance of the proper kind of food. Our best success at farrowing time is when the sows have had the range of the fields during the period of gestation in winter.

We may judge of the character of the coming litter to a great extent by the appearance and character of the dam. If she is over-fat, sluggish and indisposed, the pigs will generally be small and puny and possess little vitality, and the chances are a large per cent will die in infancy. Sows that rear less than six pigs out of each litter on an average are unprofitable breeders, and should be consigned to the feeding pens.

A very large per cent of the ailments to which hogs are subjected are either directly or indirectly the result of indigestion. When indigestion becomes impaired, all the organs of the body act sympathetically and perform their functions very imperfectly, while with good digestion should some organ of the body become diseased, nature is the hog's best doctor, and applies the best remedies, and soon corrects the disorder. The professional hog grower is aware of the importance of good digestion in his hogs. Hence he supplies a variety of food, and prepares it in special manner to suit the condition of his hogs.

Gov. Hoard on the Food of Support.

The question of the food of support enters largely into success here. What is the food of support? When feed goes into the mouth of any animal, it is turned into two directions, and to understand it a man must become a student of feeding. First, it goes to support the bodily frame; after that a certain percentage of the feed is converted into product. It is a good deal here as Voltaire says of making love to a woman: "The only thing to do is to fill the woman up with love for herself, and what runs over belongs to you."

You know what the Arkansas jury did, don't you, when they were called on for their verdict, and the clerk said, "Do you find for the plaintiff or the defendant?" the jury said: "We find for ourselves first." They wanted their pay,

don't you see? Now a cow, takes a certain percentage of her feed for her support; so does a hog. I have seen some very foolish men on the question of feeding hogs. And I want you to have a clear idea of the function or office of the food of support. We experimented in our creamery with a lot of hogs. We took pigs weighing from twenty to three hundred pounds. I give it to you for nothing now. We wanted to determine at what point in a pig there was the largest return for the feed, because, you must remember, my friends, that success is always a question of proportion of profit to cost. We found that at fifty pounds, the profit was the highest. Up to fifty pounds, the pig increased in weight in the largest ratio to the feed given. When he struck fifty, he commenced decreasing. Is that the opinion of nine out of ten farmers? Why, you will hear almost any man say, "When you get a hog going, keep him going." We found that it cost us ten per cent. more to make a pound of meat at one hundred pounds than it did at fifty. It cost us seventeen per cent. more to make a pound of meat at one hundred and fifty than it did at fifty; and it cost twenty-four per cent. more to make a pound of meat at two hundred than it did at fifty; and it cost from thirty-four to forty-eight per cent. more, according to the animal, to make a pound of meat at three hundred than it did at fifty. What was the lesson to be learned from that? It was this: To turn the hogs out at not more than two hundred pounds, if we want to get the largest pay for our feed.

Let me illustrate. A pig weighs two hundred and ninety-nine pounds, and you say to yourself, "When he reaches three hundred, I will sell." My friends, you will have to give him feed enough to support the two hundred and ninety-nine pounds and hold it there or he drops back. How much does it take? The German experiments—and here is where it becomes necessary to become scientific; science is but a knowledge of the laws of our maker—it takes according to the German investigation two per cent. of the live weight to support the body, to maintain the live weight. What is that in a hog weighing three hundred pounds? It takes six pounds of that feed daily to support that weight. Figure it out my friends, while you have been making the hundred pounds from two hundred to three hundred, figure back and out how much feed it has taken to hold the one hundred pounds up to the three hundred. Now, that is the reason why beef feeders see the advantage of turning off young beef.

Wheat in Texas Panhandle.

The railroads handled only about 604 cars of grain raised in Texas from July 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, and they have handled of the present crop from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, 3700 cars, more than fourfold, and there is yet in that section of country about two-fifths of the crop, which will make over 5000 cars for the years 1891-92. Add to this the increased amount required for seeding and the demand by the mills on that road, and the crop of 1891-92 will reach somewhere between four and five millions. This does not include what has been raised on the Texas and Pacific west, nor what has been raised through the black waxy belt and Brownwood districts.

The increased acreage of wheat for the coming season in the Panhandle country among the old farmers will be from one-third to one-half more than last year; the crop will be about five times as large. The newcomers have broken and prepared ready for spring seeding for a large crop, which will be in either oats or wheat. One fact has recently developed itself that to some extent accounts for the large increase of the crop of 1891-92 over and above the expectations of the most sanguine investors, viz., winter wheat, when planted in December and in the early part of January, has proven to be as good as when planted in October or November. This seems to be peculiar to this section of the coun-

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FORT WORTH, TEXA

try, as winter wheat states, as a rule, finish their seeding about December 1. This insures a crop in this section of the country at all times, as the drought is invariably broken in December if there is any. Grain sown in the spring, as far as tested, has also been a success. I am satisfied from the data before me that the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, the only road penetrating this section, will be taxed to its utmost capacity to handle the coming crop, and it is very questionable whether it can do it with expediency. We have recently had big snows throughout the Panhandle country and Western Texas, which removes any doubt or question about the future crop. The experience from the crops of 1891 and 1892, and the prospects for the coming crop will remove any question or doubt in the minds of the "tenderfoot" as to the great future of this country. This does not simply apply to the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, but also to the territory that is tributary to the Texas and Pacific, and I am of the opinion that the entire section tributary to these roads is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grain, and the time is coming when the cereal crop of Texas will equal

in value her cotton crop, and that as a cereal-raising country she will take the same stand among the states of the Union that she has as a cotton state. The large elevators that are now being built at Galveston, New Orleans and Velasco will guarantee her against any blockade for export purposes, as happened last year, and will furnish a market for her cereals. Half has not been told of the possibilities of the Western part of the state.—[F. M. Cockrell in Bradstreet's.

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.

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

EUROPEAN HORSES.

The English, German, Spanish and Arab Horses are Comprehensively Described by a Paris Journal.

We will not make any claim as to pedigree or scientific breeding, for we do not feel capable of treating it in a proper manner, and it might cause controversies, according to the opinion professed by many people, who would not entirely agree with us. We will simply begin by relating historical facts, taken from the works of persons whose great knowledge and experience has always made the law.

"The noblest conquest of man," as says our greatest naturalist, "is a horse," and there seems to proceed from it one of the noblest professions of mankind, that which comes the nearest to this animal, that which consists in adorning him to ornament and set off the beauties which nature has endowed him in the most intelligent manner.

In order to proceed logically in this study we will commence by speaking of the horse, the object around which we will continually revolve during our work. We will speak of the origin of the horse, of his different uses in antiquity, of his appearance in war, of his role in the progress of humanity, of the sacrifices man has imposed upon himself to improve the different breeds, more or less favored by nature or climate; where they originated, also recognizing the services rendered by his companion in labor. Finally the different breeds of which France is the mother, and happy mother, also, under this relation as under all others, by reason of the variety and richness of its different productions, according to the district of origin. As if the Creator had felt or believed that certain intelligent animals should appear upon the surface of the earth only when they could find a place worthy of them, prehistoric researches do not find among its creatures only races of the second order, gigantic in proportions.

The horse is not like these animals, for the few fossils discovered have resemblance to a horse's head, but not having the other forms. Many people represent the horse as being without intelligence, but he has, in common with man, a well-developed memory.

The Pentateuch (we must speak of it, as it is our most ancient history), a part of the Bible which gives to us the most interesting stories upon the Jews, speaks of the horse as a noble animal which was presented to the heads of families or chiefs of tribes as a precious gift, while the ass was condemned to hard work and so to say dishonorable labor.

The part of Asia where humanity was unrolled, is it not still, although somewhat extended into Africa, the richest country in the nature of horses? And the types of Oriental horses, are they not the finest, the most agile, the most supple and the hardiest that we have to-day?

Everybody has heard of the magnificent horses that the Sultan presented to his allies, which a short time since were the admiration of the Parisians, and the gift of the Porte to the President of the Republic. We see that the wealth of the Orient is the ground upon which he preserves his original qualities the best—that is to say, his elegance and vigor.

Ossian places the Oriental breed of horses among those that they esteem the highest, in his time, and Nemesien, also a Carthaginian poet of the third century, they have left us a portrait of a horse of this species which is very similar to the horses now in Algeria. According to this author the horse of pure blood is easy to manage, needs no bridle, and they govern him with a little switch.

Nothing equals his speed. Proportioned to the running he beats himself, he acquires new force and greater speed. Finally at an advanced age he preserves all the vigor of his youth. At this epoch (there is nothing new under the sun) there existed a kind of a stud-book in a rudimentary state. Each horse received a name. The pedigree of

each one was carefully preserved. They also pushed the consideration of this animal so far that after death they erected a tombstone covered with epitaphs.

It is evident that the Algerian horse to-day, which is considered as the father of saddle horses and horses of pure blood, came to that country from Arabia with the Asiatic colonies so far as the Barbary states. The Numidians, those antique cavaliers so renowned, were mounted upon these horses that they raised in their mountains, the vigor and the speed of the Mount Auras breed that has so often been eulogized. They also found the race which is the most renowned to the east of the Jurjura, now the Constantine plain. To justify our assertion of the origin of the Arab horse as coming directly from Occidental Asia we are obliged to leave our subject for a moment, to follow the immigration of the people who owned him.

The revolutions of Occidental Asia, after the Medes and Persians, threw a new wave of emigrants upon the Atlantic shore. It was, according to Procopius, the unfortunate remains of the sons of Canaan, hunted from their country by the Hebrews. This learned historian, who lived in the sixth century, makes the Canaanites the first inhabitants of Northern Africa, an opinion which does not agree with that left by Sallust and Varron, which presents, however, some truth, if we believe the Barbary historian, Ebu-Khal-Doun, who wrote in the thirteenth century, that all the Barbary people descended from the pretender Ber, son of Mazigh, a son of Canaan.

Maltebrun, whom we will not contest the science, gives Northern Africa as the cradle of the Barbarians. It was only by commercial relations that the Arabian horse was brought to the North by means of the Tibbons canal running through the different districts of Barbary between Fezzan and Egypt. There is evidence of truth in these two ways of explaining the homogeneity of the two breeds of Algerian horses and of Occidental Asia.

The authority of Maltebrun is indisputable, but the appearance of camels upon Algerian soil corresponds to the immigration of the Canaanites. What is more natural than that this people, eminently cavaliers, may have in their flight brought their horses with them that was such an important auxiliary. The old Arab proverb says: "Thrice happy is he who has a good horse; in war it is his glory and life." It is very surely due to their horses that the Canaanites held out and owed their lives by escaping from the Hebrews. To whatever government they have been obliged to submit in this country the manners and customs have remained the same, and the same Numidian cavaliers who fronted the Romans 2000 years ago, resisted our troops in 1830, mounted upon their horses without saddles, appearing small but rapid and indefatigable, that they guided with a braided cord made of rushes in place of a bridle; such are the men and horses to-day.

As to the breeds that we have in France, we should consider for them the same as for the human race the current of emigration that certain scientists have named the Indo-Germanic or Indo-European that is to-day the movement from the Orient toward the Occident of the nomadic population, the invasions and the following evolutions. Like men, the horses under different zones submit to the different climatic influences, acquire certain qualities or contract certain physical defects which are caused by the kind of work, habits or local resources that they have been obliged to subordinate their health and food has created very sensible differences in breeds.

We believe we can give a clear picture of the qualities and defects that for this reason have been produced in the different regions and present to the reader the principle types characterizing the breeds known and appreciated to-day.

We confess, however, in giving them a title of race, we stretch the word; the subjects of a family often do not show but a few traits of resemblance. We do not recognize but one pure breed outside of the Orient, of which we will speak from a historical standpoint, and which is preserved with jealous care by the Arabs, Turks and Persians; it is the race attested by the stud book, if it is exact and descended without mixture from Arab stallions and from Barbary mares imported for two centuries into England. The others are a mixture of the horses of all countries.

We will adopt for the classification of the different breeds the geographical situation. It seems to us the most natural and the most usual.

Arab breed—They generally include under this title all the Oriental breeds. Those which particularly merit this title present the following characteristics: Average size, slender body, very fine skin, short-haired, mane and tail long and silky; square head, bright and intelligent eye, spirited ears, withers high and well detached, short haunches, clean limbs, careless aspect in repose, but brilliant under the least sign of movement.

This breed is graceful, docile, quick, full of endurance and artless. It is, however, necessary to remark that their feet when not shod, in France is the seat of frequent blemishes on account of the hardness of the roads. He is by preference, and we may say almost exclusively, used as a saddle horse. The formation of his neck, shoulders and breast are such that he is rarely used for driving.

During a long time the Arab horse has been considered as the best of the species. They attribute to him the power to improve every breed by crossings of different degrees.

The English themselves temper their pure breeds in his generous blood. In fact, when they judge without prejudice, it is incontestable that the Arab horse, well chosen, united to our mares, following a natural progression, communicates with advantage his powerful heat to the cold breeds of our climate.

Among the pure Arab breeds we cite that of Nedji as superior to the others in size, yet they think he is too small to regenerate at once our Northern races. We dare not affirm it, but the owners of this breed preserve him so preciously that we have never had a true Nedji horse in France. The Arab horse of Algeria, generally known under the name of Barb, although raised without care in the midst of the greatest privations, preserves, however, a more robust organization than our own to fight against privation and fatigue. The finest are generally found in Morocco and Tunis.

English breed—This nation possesses numerous species of horses. They have known how to appropriate them to the different needs of its industries and tastes. But under the name of the English breed they specially designate the race horses, whose distinguishing characteristics are the following: A little above the average size, fine and regular head, neck and shoulders long and thin limbs, fine, upper part long, lower short, narrow belly, well-developed haunches, skin very fine, mane and tail silky but thin, generally bay or chestnut color; there are but two gray horses of pure blood.

The characteristic signs of the breed that we will give will indicate sufficiently that these horses are made for rapid gaits; such is their conformation it is the role of the breeder to give them bottom and make them robust for use where care cannot be given to them as in the racing stable, where each one is the object of more care than a young heiress. Many people in fact are enemies to the infatuation of our neighbors for raising horses that they consider as a source of venal profit in the hands of their owners. It must be recognized, however, that it is not for the prizes won at the races by their horses that the owners enrich themselves, but from the prices at which they are sold as standards to the national stud and

after they have demonstrated their qualities of speed and bottom upon our race courses; or the price paid for puts of their good subjects, or again by the sale of their breeding mares which have been consecrated to their truly remarkable breed by their success upon the race-course.

There is not, in our humble opinion, any need of determining whether the horse be of pure blood or bad upon the race-course; he regenerates certainly blood of certain breeds which needs a reviving of vitality at certain epochs, and the mixture may be forbidden from one to another; the richness of the pure English breed does no harm to be mixed with our breeds a little degenerated.

The English, besides this pure-blooded race, have been careful to appropriate to their hunting use or of riding a breed called the hunter. The latter issuing from the Arab horse and their native mares, he is tougher, shorter in body, stronger in his legs. His form shows less speed, but more bottom and real vigor. In a word he is commoner than the pure-blooded horse, but he is more robust and we much prefer him as a useful horse to the first one.

He is, however, a type of horse very much appreciated, which every day gives proofs of his energy and the solidity of his robust constitution.

Spanish breed—Spain has but one breed that has a good reputation. It is called the genet, and formerly was an object of the greatest care on the part of the breeders of Andalusia. Its characteristics are: Average size, strong head, neck round and thick, short, saddle-backed or entirely carp-backed, inflated or cow-bellied. This formation renders him fit only for regular gaits. His movements are full of suppleness and grace. He is a horse for the parade, but he lacks speed; although steady he lacks strength. He has the defect of being bull-headed, and has somewhat the character of the mule, but they prefer him, however, in his country as a work animal.

We mention in passing, which may be a little out of place, that the mule teams in that country cost more than horses, and perhaps for a good reason.

German breed—The German breed is far from being unique. There is a great difference between the horses the Baltic and those on the shores of the ocean. The condition of the land and the climatic influences justify these differences.

Also, Mecklinburg, Hanover and Holstein produce animals of fine quality, while those of Freise and Oldenburg are soft and lymphatic. Their reputation, overrated or justified, of which these horses (we will speak of the first) have enjoyed in France for some time impels us to study them separately. We add also, because it is the truth, that most of the horses that we have sold as half-blooded English are only Mecklinburgers, taken when young into England and fed freely with oats for some months and delivered as sons of the hunters of that country. We do not complain; all question of self-love put aside, they are the best.—[Chicago Horseman, translated from French.

Is it worth while for the farmer to give much care and attention to the raising of stock and grain crops? The question is as applicable to one as to the other. Of course it pays. Care and attention to any branch of farming pays. And we want to say this (and nine-tenths of the farmers won't believe it) that the same attention given to the details of the poultry business will pay better than any other branch of their occupation.

A scanty grass pasturage in summer and a steady diet of hay through the cold season, though it will keep body and hide together on a cow, and cause her to yield as much milk as a goat, will not in this climate render her profitable. Hay and grass are all right as far as they go, but in a cow's stomach they do not reach far enough.

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

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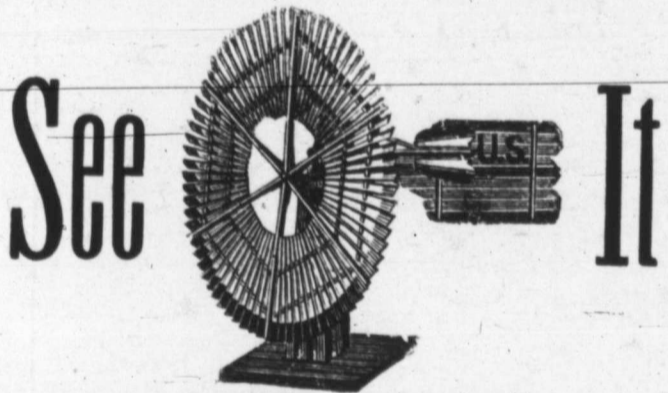
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....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

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