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NO. 3.

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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One Day Earlier.

The JOURNAL will hereafter be published on Friday instead of Saturday, as heretofore. The change is made to enable us to post the paper on Friday, and in that way reach a large number of our readers not later than Saturday morning. This, like all the JOURNAL'S changes, is made in the interest of its readers, and will, it is hoped, meet with their approval.

New Editorial Rooms.

The JOURNAL has fitted up comfortable and spacious editorial rooms at numbers fifty-four and fifty-five Hurley building, where the friends and patrons of the paper will always receive a hearty welcome. Advertisements and subscriptions will be received and business generally in connection with the JOURNAL transacted at the editorial rooms above named. Our friends are urgently requested to visit us while

in the city. Take the elevator and give us a call.

The Rains and the Drouth.

As will be seen in the News and Notes column of the JOURNAL, good rains have fallen at and around Fort Worth and as far up the Fort Worth and Denver railroad as Quanah. It is not known at this writing how far today's (Friday) rain has extended over the state, but the indications are that there will be no immediate suffering on the part of either stockmen or farmers for want of rain, excepting possibly the extreme lower Rio Grande country where an unprecedented drouth has prevailed for three or four years.

The JOURNAL hopes, and in fact confidently expects to be able to soon report that even the lower Rio Grande has been blessed with rain, that the drouth all over the state has been broken and that all Texas is again on the high road to prosperity.

A State Cattlemen's Association.

The JOURNAL has worked earnestly and faithfully for the past year to induce the stockmen of Texas to form a permanent state organization, and emerge into this organization all local and other organizations, and in this way build up an institution through which the rights and interests of the stockmen could be thoroughly and fully protected.

This move to organize the stockmen of the state took definite shape several months ago, and as a result the Texas Live Stock association was permanently organized at the stockmen's convention at the city of Austin on last February 2d, 3d and 4th. This association, though young in age and comparatively weak in numbers, has already accomplished much good. Among the most important things this association has done is, that by agitating this important matter it has gotten stockmen to thinking and talking about the importance of the move. This agitation can result in but one thing, a thorough organization of the live stock interests of the state.

A move is now on foot and discussed by the stockmen, looking to a consolidation of the different associations of the state. This is in line with the policy advocated by the JOURNAL and meets with its hearty approval and should be encouraged by every stockman in the state.

The Pure Food Bill.

Elsewhere the JOURNAL reproduces in full the appeal of Alex. J. Weddenburn, chairman legislation committee of the state grange of Virginia. A law of this kind is very much needed, and now that it has passed the senate, the JOURNAL hopes it will be promptly and favorably acted on by the lower house and speedily become a law.

It would be a bad thing for a democratic house to refuse to consider a pure food bill to save the people nearly one thousand millions annually in money, and untold millions in integrity and health, while wrangling over measures of economy that are not altogether economic.

Forgery is a crime that should be severely dealt with, but the greater crime of forgery in the food and drug supply is something to be overlooked because it is respectable. Yes, it is easy to make respectable any heinous crime by palliation, or as a poet puts it:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
To be shunned needs but to be seen;
But seen to oft familiar to the face,
We first shun, then pity, then embrace."

So with adulteration we teach the store boy to be sure and not rob the till, and then say be careful to put as little opium in the laudanum as possible.

What excuse has a man to ask congress not to pass the pure food law, that that would not justify him in asking for a repeal of the law against counterfeiting. If it is wrong to counterfeit money is it not a greater wrong to counterfeit and misbrand food and drugs? One article only affects the pocket the other affects the pocket, the health, and above all, the morals of the nation.

Stock Farming in Texas.

The breeding and raising of live stock in Texas is rapidly and very properly changing to a stock-farming business. Stockmen are at last learning by painful and costly experience that they must protect and save their live stock from starvation during the winter, or continue the business at a heavy loss. They have also learned that this can only be done by adding to the ranch a well regulated farm on which to grow each year the feed necessary to carry their stock through the winter. The natural grasses of Texas, when not over-stocked, furnish splendid feed for from seven to eight months in the year, and will very materially aid in carrying the stock through the winter, but when grazed through the summer, cannot alone be relied on for the winter. This rule applies to horses and sheep as well as cattle. Feed, such as is required to keep live stock thriving and growing through the winter, can be produced at less expense in Texas than any other state in the Union; besides, in consequence of our exceedingly mild winters, it requires less feed to carry stock through the winter than in any of the Northern or Eastern states. For these and many other reasons already apparent to all the thoughtful, intelligent stockmen of the state, our heretofore exclusive stock ranches are now being converted into stock-farms. The successful Texas stockmen in future will be the ones who raise fewer stock and better ones, who use the natural grasses to their full capacity through the spring and summer and supplant these with plenty of food supplied by the farm during the winter, and in this way keep the stock growing and thriving the year round.

Subscription Reduced.

The subscription of the JOURNAL will hereafter be \$1.50 instead of \$2.00 a year, as heretofore charged. While the price of the paper will in future be 25 per cent less than in the past, yet there will be no reduction in the work and money expended in making the JOURNAL a valuable exponent of the interests it represents. In fact, it is

not only the intention, but the determination of the publishers to make the JOURNAL a more interesting and valuable paper than ever before. The reduction is made by the publishers on their own motion and from a desire on their part to give their readers the benefit of the reduced cost at which they are now, by reason of their largely increased circulation, enabled to print the paper. The management determined some time ago that when the bona fide paid up subscribers numbered 5000 the price should be reduced to \$1.50. The required number having been obtained, the reduction is made. We now promise that when our bona fide paid up subscription list shall reach 10,000, that we will make another reduction, placing the price at \$1.00 a year. If each reader of the JOURNAL will only send us one new subscriber we can make this promised reduction at once. This is not asking much; won't you help us to this extent? The JOURNAL will gladly do as much for you when an opportunity presents itself.

The Journal's New Heading.

The JOURNAL'S new heading is artistic, expressive and beautiful, and while it adds significance to the live stock feature of the paper it also gives due and proper recognition to the agricultural and stock farming feature. These, while accorded special departments, have not in the past been covered or especially set out in the title of the JOURNAL; in other words agriculture and stock farming have not heretofore received the recognition at the hands of the JOURNAL that their importance demand.

Exclusive stock raising, or exclusive farming can only be carried on successfully in a very limited portion of the state. The majority of stockmen to be successful must also be farmer, and vice versa. The successful stockman as well as the successful farmers in future will be the one who combines the two—the stock farmer.

In future the JOURNAL will relax none of its interest or efforts in the behalf of the live stock industry, but will merely give increased prominence and attention to the interest of the farmer.

This paper, under its new name, the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, will be none the less valuable or interesting to the cattleman than it was in bygone days when published solely and exclusively in their interest, but hopes in future to prove of as much value and interest to the wool grower, the horse breeder, hog raiser and farmer as it was in the past to the cattleman.

The JOURNAL is just now beginning the inauguration of a series of improvements that will greatly extend its field of usefulness. It will endeavor to make itself indispensable to every stockman and farmer, and while it will studiously avoid dabbling in politics, it will work honestly, faithfully and industriously to promote and build up the live stock and agricultural interests of the state, only asking in return such support as its merits warrant.

CATTLE.

In Unity There is Strength.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the movement now on foot to consolidate the live stock associations of the state into one grand organization, may meet with encouragement from all quarters, and prove a big success.

That the cattlemen of Texas should be fully and thoroughly organized is a fact that none will dispute. It is equally true that one organization is all that anyone cares or can afford to join, consequently as long as there are several organizations there will necessarily be more or less rivalry, the cattlemen will, to some extent, be divided, and there will not be that unity of action necessary to success.

A local organization cannot exert the influence necessary to make its work effective, while a state organization representing all Texas would carry great weight and influence in all it undertook.

In view of all this why not consolidate the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, the Texas Live Stock association, the Rio Grande and Neuces Cattle association and any and all other organizations of a similar nature in the state, and have one grand and powerful organization? One that would reflect credit on the cattle industry, one that would be a power for good, one that could, by virtue of its numerical strength, and the wealth represented by it, command the respect of the world. Such an association would not only command respect abroad but would create enthusiasm among the cattlemen of our state and become at once a success.

The executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will hold a meeting in Fort Worth the last of June. Why can't the other two associations call their executive board or board of directors to meet at the same time and place, and let this proposition be discussed, and see if some definite and speedy action cannot be taken that will at once bring about the desired end?

The JOURNAL believes that a large proportion of the representative cattlemen of the state favor consolidation and organization, and that all that is necessary to make the move a success is for some one of this organization to take the initiative and formulate some plan for carrying the idea into effect.

The JOURNAL will have more to say on this point in future and will from time to time endeavor to point out some of the advantages of consolidation and organization, and to show the correctness of the proposition that "In unity there is strength."

Of the 32,677 cattle received in Chicago on Monday, April 25, only 1121 were Texans.

It is now estimated that the shipment of cattle to the Indian Territory this spring will aggregate 400,000 head.

There should be but one association of cattlemen in Texas, but that one association should include on its roll of membership the name of every cattle raiser and dealer in Texas.

When Texas cattlemen use none but pure bred bulls and provide good pasture through the summer and plenty of

feed for winter, they will have less cause to complain of hard markets.

Cattle are still dying in the drouth stricken districts of the lower Rio Grande country. Unless it rains soon the whole bovine breed will be literally wiped from the face of the earth.

The time was when wise heads predicted that Chicago would never receive more than 10,000 cattle in a day; nobody ever supposed a day would come when the closest guessers, both among buyers and sellers would estimate the receipts 10,000 too low.

Stockmen say that picked Coleman yearling cattle are worth \$8. That don't look like the stock business had gone to the bow-wows. It also appears that the losses of cattle by the severity of the winter has been greatly exaggerated, as the loss is now estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent. and most of this because of a scarcity of water.—[Coleman Voice.

The cattlemen who recently surrendered to the United States army stationed in Johnson county, this state, reached Fort D. A. Russell last Sunday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and are comfortably quartered there under guard. The march from Fort McKinney was a long and tedious one, but the boys got through in good condition and their friends have had the pleasure of calling on them. How long they will remain in custody, or whether they will be bailed out is at this time not known.—[Cheyenne Stock Journal.

With this issue the JOURNAL adds the word "Farm" to that of Live Stock, and will henceforth be the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It will however lose none of its interest or enthusiasm in the cattle business of Texas, but will continue to be the true and faithful exponent of the cattle interests of the state. The JOURNAL will continue to be the oldest, most reliable and most extensively circulated live stock journal in the state.

To-day our best beef is sold at two years old. It was not many years since beef was not thought to be beef unless the animal was at least four years old, and yet the meat of the two-year-old beeves of to-day is of the finest quality, and it surpasses in weight that of the average four-year-old of 20 years ago. Where beeves can be turned off in half the time, a man can raise twice as many off the same land, and the early maturity of our mutton and swine is to-day as marked as that of our beef.

There are a number of cattlemen in town this week, says the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, who are interested in the Northern round-ups. Seemingly there is some uncertainty in the minds of herd owners as to the spring work. There is but one course to pursue—carry out the round-ups as laid out by the state authorities. To the proper execution of this work the state is pledged and the people everywhere will back the governor in extending aid, should it prove necessary to enforce the law to the letter.

A Missouri cattle feeder thinks the trouble with the cattle feeders is that "there are too many lame ducks who can't go on one leg until they reach the swim." This is not very elegant, but it is a forcible illustration of the hand-to-mouth manner in which many cattle feeders have done and are doing business. It takes money to feed cattle, and there is many a man who starts out with too little money, for which he pays too much interest. The result is that such people are not in a position to use much judgment in getting their cattle to market.

Henry C. Wallace of Iowa, writing in Live Stock Report, says that cattle like variety in their food and nothing affords this better and cheaper than a large pasture of mixed grasses. A day or two spent in observing a herd of cattle in a large pasture will disclose the fact that they visit almost every

corner of it during the day. He adds: "Last year I had a large pasture made up of upland wild grass, slough grass mixed with alsike and blue grass, and timothy and clover meadow. Being in the pasture frequently I learned just where to find the cattle at any time during the day. They slept on the high points that were covered with wild grass. They filled on the wild grass for breakfast, and after spending an hour or so resting and ruminating, they would go down on the lower lands for water and eat on the blue grass and slough grass until toward noon. Then they would die on the high points where the wind struck them freely. Next they spent an hour or so on the tame meadow, then the upland prairie, then the low land grass, and finish up with a hearty supper of timothy and clover. This was the programme every day, and I am convinced that the cattle made better gains than they would had they been confined to small parts of the pasture where only one kind of grass would have been accessible at a time."

In an interview on the Wyoming war Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of Dakota, is alleged to have said: "From what I have read and from the little knowledge I secured of those people when in that country several years ago, my impression is that these rustlers are the smaller cattle owners. In Wyoming they have been crowded out by the cattle owners' trust, which has invaded almost all of that territory. The smaller herds, belonging to the rustlers, have been largely absorbed by the larger ones, owned by the trust. In fact, these small herds have disappeared into the others and the rustlers have been trying to get back their own. This has been taken advantage of by evil characters, as I understand it, and they have stolen many of the cattle belonging to the larger owners, thus precipitating trouble and leaving the blame at the door of the rustlers. That seems to be the secret of the trouble. The sympathy of the frontier people is with the smaller cattlemen against monopolies. Most of the people of that region are those very rustlers, and this explains the sympathy probably. They all sympathize with their neighbors in their efforts to secure that which belongs to them. I was out there several years ago in command when this cattle trust was forming and knew something of the situation then, but I am unable to speak now with any certainty of the present situation."

The Campbell Commission company in their circular letter of May 2d have this to say in regard to the outlook for Texas cattle: We ventured the prediction some time ago, that the cottonseed, grass finished steers from the Southwest would this year sell in May and June about 75c per hundred less than 1891 prices. We have not as yet found any occasion to change our views, and in fact values will have to even stiffen up a little from last week's quotations to bring them within the 75c limit. Still we believe that stiffening will develop in proper time and that our Texas and Indian Territory friends will not have to accept less prices than they took in 1890, while they have yet got a fighting show for a slightly higher range. It is to far ahead yet to do anything more than guess at the probable prices for grassers. The extreme Southern cattle will be late and those from the Northwest we hear are likely to be quite early. Good grass steers, suitable for dressed beef, are liable to find a fairly active demand at decent prices, but the regular canners and betwixt and between stuff that has to go to the can when runs are heavy, and are only taken by the dressed beef men as a sort of Hobson's choice when receipts are light, will sell low, we think, all summer and fall. The canners claim to have made no money on their last year's purchases and they still have large stocks on hand, with a light demand, so that they will not be overly eager for thin cattle, even at low down prices.

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 26, 1892:

BULLS.

Barleycorn 28139—J D Gray & Co to S B Moore, Moulton.
Laughter 24338—S C Bell to B Sueltenfuss, San Antonio.
Moro St. Lambert 29724—S S Peirson to G Hamilton, Webberville.
Texas T 29229—J D Gray & Co to R L Holcomb, Nobility.
Texas Tormentor 2d 28856—W W Lipscomb to J Guinn, Eagle Lake.
Windy 29911—A M Shannon to L G Shannon, Cuero.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Fenora St. Lambert 77475—S S Peirson to G Hamilton, Webberville.
Iena Sykes 63483—J D Gray & Co to S B Moore, Moulton.
Marie of Elm Spring 64281—J D Gray & Co to S B Moore, Moulton.
May Orphana 60371—J E Brecklen to B M Burgher, Dallas.
Ola Park of Fair Play 27071—W W Penn to J R Irby, Penn.
Quesada 78807—F P Crow to Stovall & Crow, Willis.

The Resources of Llano County.

One of the events at Fort Worth last week was the visit of the Llano exhibit car, containing specimens of rare minerals, granites and Bessemer ore—all collected from the county of Llano. This extraordinary district is now coming in for a great share of attention. Several railroads are looking towards this favored section. The purchase by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, which quite authoritative rumor has it will soon be effected, will undoubtedly result in the construction of a branch from Comanche to Fort Concho, and from Brownwood to Llano. A county can well excite the attention of capital and railroads that has large deposits of asbestos, from which is manufactured the best of fire-proof roofing and paper; silica assaying, with with a fraction of 100 per cent, and out of which the plate glass of the country is made; soapstone for furnace brick and furnace lining; graphite for a lubricator that heads the list and from whence comes stove and boiler polish and a variety of marble, pronounced by experts, equal in point of beauty and finish, to an Italian kind celebrated throughout the civilized world as an incomparable stone for the chisel of the sculptor.

To these add the Bessemer ores found in a true fissure vein 25 feet wide, at a depth of 54 feet, assaying a higher per cent. iron and lower in phosphorus—and a variety of granites, embracing thirty distinct types. Looking upon this, one must certainly arrive at the conclusion that when the era of development shall dawn upon this rich district of Central West Texas, Llano must become a great city and Texas will be blessed with furnaces from whence she can supply the Bessemer steel product of the South, and granite quarries from which she can furnish the cheapest and best building material known to the contractor.

On the 15th the Austin and Northwestern branch of Huntington's road, will reach Llano. Then will be removed the handicap that has for so many years rested on the strong back of Llano's material progress, and she be turned loose on the commercial turf to run a race against the record—barring no comers.
FRANK R. MALONE,
Llano, Texas, May 3, 1892.

Yearling Steers Wanted.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Generally the safest plan is to market the wool as soon as it is fully ready.

One advantage with sheep is their disposition to stay where they are placed.

Because sheep will eat down weeds and sprouts is not a sufficient reason for compelling them to subsist on them alone.

Wool Growing.

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

The Wool Industry—Statistics of Manufacturers.

The department of the interior has issued its census bulletin No. 169 presenting a preliminary report on the wool manufacture of the United States, and it appears to very carefully cover a comprehensive range. Indeed, as compared with any previous report it is very satisfactory to those wishing full and accurate information on the subject.

Incidentally the wool growers of Texas are interested in the subject and for the benefit of such of them as have not the time or patience to figure out the results from the vast array of figures given I have been doing some figuring and submit results as follows. That is to say:

The number of establishments reported for 1890 as engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods proper when compared with the number reported for 1880 shows a decrease of 678. The number reported in 1880, it may be here remarked was less than was reported in 1870 by 901 establishments, showing a total falling off since 1870 of 1579. It must not be taken for granted, however that these figures necessarily indicate that less wool was manufactured in the United States in 1890 than in 1870. The decreased number of establishments is explained to mean only that a large number of small neighborhood or custom carding mills that were in operation and reported in former years have disappeared. The number of fully equipped woolen and worsted mills have considerably increased since 1880, also in their aggregate machinery capacity.

For instance, while the total number of establishments reported was 2689 in 1880 as against 2503 in 1890; the capital invested in 1880 was \$159,091,869, against \$296,983,164 in 1890. And in 1880 there were employed 161,557 hands, while there were 221,087 hired in 1890. So in the cost of materials used, viz: \$164,371,551 in 1880, against \$203,095,642 in 1890, an increase of 23.56 per cent., and in the value at the factories of the goods manufactured, viz: \$267,252,913 in 1880, against \$338,231,109 in 1890, an increase of 26.56 per cent.

The increase in the machinery capacity of mills in operation, excluding shoddy, is shown to be as follows:

Machinery.	1890.	1880.	Per Cent. of Increase.
Cards.....	8,200	7,581	8.17
Combing Machines.....	855	518	65.06
Spindles.....	3,286,280	5,254,996	45.73

One of the most noticeable facts shown by this report, and one which is significant and to be deplored is the tendency to a geographical concentration. Former reports showed a large number of custom carding mills scattering over many states, which corded wool to be spun in families. This indicated a large number of families whose wives and daughters were not too proud to spin and even weave at home, and whose husbands and brothers and sons were not above wearing homespun, as well as homemade clothes. The old-fashioned family spinning wheel and the great lumbering family loom that was common twenty-five to thirty years ago, have pretty well disappeared, and whereas the women on the farms were glad to get themselves dresses in those days spin, woven, cut and made by themselves, and the men were glad to wear jeans, the product of the farm. Now, everything that is woven, from a pair of hose or half-hose to a hat or bonnet, must be bought out of the store in town.

The great seats for the manufacture of woolen goods are now in the New England states and in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. In the South, particularly, there has been a marked decrease in the number of establishments so far as reported. In fact, the only exceptions to this rule are Maryland and Texas. In Maryland there were sixteen establishments in 1880 and twenty in 1890, and in Texas there was one in 1880 and six in 1890. In Georgia, where we expected a large in-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

crease to be reported the decrease is very marked, viz: Only nineteen establishments in 1890, against thirty-two in 1880. But the nineteen factories in 1890 represented \$444,033 invested, as against \$180,733 represented in 1880 by its thirty-two factories. It appears, therefore, that Georgia has more than held its own, though there, as elsewhere, big fish have swallowed up the little fish, and have grown, fattened and prospered on the diet. So in Tennessee, which is really a Southern state, except in name, there were 106 factories reported there in 1880, and only fifty-five in 1890, but the capital invested and reported there in 1890, viz: \$1,421,879, was greatly larger than that reported in 1880, viz: \$418,664.

Wool growers, while interested in the whole subject, are specially interested in knowing as to quantities and classes of wool demanded year by year by the factories. The laws of supply and demand determine what classes of wool can be grown by the wool growers to the best advantage. Hence it is that I now submit some results from my figuring on the table, viz: Summary classification of wool manufacturing industries, 1890-1880. The items given in the report cover a large range, but I apprehend but three of them possessing any special value for wool growers. Therefore I will notice these three only, as per the following table:

Industries.	Establishments.	Total capital invested.	Cost of materials used.
Total			
1890.....	2,503	\$147,450,870	\$303,095,642
1880.....	2,689	No report.	164,371,551
Woolen Goods			
1890.....	1,312	137,930,014	82,184,696
1880.....	1,996	96,995,564	100,845,611
Worsted Goods			
1890.....	143	72,194,642	50,644,342
1880.....	76	20,374,043	22,013,628
Felt Goods			
1890.....	34	4,589,021	2,809,187
1880.....	26	1,958,254	2,530,710
Wool Hats			
1890.....	32	4,368,184	2,799,791
1880.....	43	3,615,830	4,785,774
Carpets other than rugs			
1890.....	175	39,769,441	28,649,031
1880.....	195	21,468,587	18,984,877
Hosiery and Knit Goods			
1890.....	807	55,457,642	39,008,625
1880.....	359	15,579,591	15,210,951

In former issues of the JOURNAL, while I was editorially connected with the paper, I gave to the wool growers of Texas the data to enable them to determine precisely how to breed for the different classes of wool used in wool manufacturing. I take it, most of them have kept files of the paper, in which event they will now be able to refer to them. Having determined what class of wool they will go in for hereafter, they can determine the class of sheep they will have to handle to that end. Of course many wool growers need no suggestions on such points, and would be "insulted if" anyone should presume to tell them what to do, or what not to do under any circumstances. Let it be understood that all these figures, and any suggestions I may venture to offer in connection with them, is not intended for these men. But I happen to know that there are some young men in Texas who are now in the busi-

ness of wool growing, and who are always glad so avail themselves of facts and suggestions coming from any respectable source. To these young men I address myself, therefore when I say, that the wise wool grower is he who works with a purpose, who studies his business as carefully as the merchant does his, or as the lawyer and doctor study theirs, and who, having determined after careful study what is best, systematically works in that direction. For instance the demand for wools to be worked up into worsted goods increased in the United States, in ten years, from 1880 to 1890, very greatly. This percentage of increase was barely more than the increase of population. These facts indicate therefore, that the per capita demand in this country for American worsted goods is on the increase. Hence the suggestion, that, it may be well for wool growers to go in for more of the class of wool used in the manufacture of worsted goods. And to that end it may pay them to govern the character of their flocks accordingly. In connection with this thought I will give one more table of figures, which will be of value to such wool growers as are disposed to act on the suggestions herein given.

Under the head of comparative detailed statement of raw material consumed, in 1880, 1890, the report under consideration, shows as follows:

INDUSTRIES.	WOOL.		Total quality of Foreign and Domestic Wool in Scoured lbs. as prepared for cards.
	Quantity in Condition Purchased.		
	Foreign (pounds.)	Domestic (pounds.)	
Woolen goods,			
1890.....	16,823,138	168,525,806	100,216,094
1880.....	20,482,967	177,042,228	109,724,213
Worsted goods,			
1890.....	37,869,023	59,832,451	54,989,746
1880.....	15,68,7815	25,461,511	26,334,635
Felt goods,			
1890.....	1,689,588	5,039,495	4,213,230
1880.....	709,067	4,304,806	2,733,796
Wool hats,			
1890.....	250,325	4,278,628	3,018,114
1880.....	1,864,139	6,107,471	3,597,379
Carpets other than rag,			
1890.....	54,742,239	2,145,632	35,733,137
1880.....	34,008,252	2,029,318	23,563,216
Hosiery and knit goods,			
1890.....	2,734,304	18,935,089	16,801,492
1880.....	418,758	6,146,137	5,926,692

Take worsted goods again and the above table shows that in scoured pounds of both domestic and foreign wools used in 1890 and 1880, the increase to 1890 was very large, viz: to 54,989,746 pounds in 1890, against 26,334,635 pounds in 1880. This indicates to my mind a very healthy tone in that direction and that it is likely to pay wool growers to give more than a passing thought to the suggestion, viz: whether or not it will pay them to go in for growing such wools as will supply the home demand for material to be used in manufacturing worsted goods. I do not wish to be understood as saying that "there lies the best money," but I only wish to hint at a line of thought it may be well for Texas wool growers to follow up to some extent.

H. L. BENTLEY.
Abilene, Tex., May 5, 1892.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Opinion of a Wyoming Man on the Recent Raid on Johnson County.

He Thinks the Large Cattlemen Will be Sorry for Their Raid—Thieves are in the Minority.

In an interview with a Rocky Mountain News reporter, Gen. J. C. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Cheyenne, Wyoming, referring to the present trouble among the cattlemen of that state says:

"There is no question but that the large cattle owners were greatly aggravated by depredations on their stock by thieves, who infest certain sections of the northern ranges of the state.

"These thieves are in a great minority, as thieves are in every community. The cattlemen claim, as is true, that the juries have failed to convict men who have been proven to be guilty. This is not peculiar to Wyoming, as juries are taken from the general mass of the community and are liable to be composed to some extent of men who reflect the corrupt and intimidated public sentiment of the community from which they are taken. Now this state of chaos has existed, it is claimed, for two or three years, and cattlemen have been very restive for some solution of the trouble.

WHAT PRECIPITATED THE TROUBLE.

"My idea about what precipitated the unfortunate and wretched culmination of affairs touching the stock interests is that measures were taken clearly outside of the constitution and laws of the state. This is always ruinous under any organized government, no matter how aggravated the evil sought to be cured.

"The last republican legislature of Wyoming created a live stock commission with determinate and irresponsible powers. This commission, probably for a good purpose, overleaped all constitutional and legal bounds and usurped the functions of the courts by assuming to settle arbitrary questions involving right and title to cattle property on the ranges in Wyoming.

"The method of operation under the live stock commission was: First, to decide among themselves that certain recorded or unrecorded cattle brands were honest and certain others were the dishonest brands of rustlers. They furnished a list of these brands to their agents at shipping termini, such as Omaha and Chicago, with instructions that whenever cattle turned up in these tattooed brands that they should be seized, sold, and the proceeds forwarded to the stock commission, which assumed the right and authority to pay over the proceeds to claimants, if proof satisfactory was made that claimants came by these cattle honestly; otherwise, the funds were retained by the commission.

IN CONFLICT WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

"This was in direct conflict with the constitution and laws of the state, the former providing that arbitrary power shall not rest in the hands of any set of men, however great, and that all questions touching individual and property rights shall be determined by the civil courts of the state. The law also declares that a recorded brand is prima facie evidence of property in live stock, whereas the action of the commission compels claimants to go back of and beyond the recorded brand and trace ownership to a satisfactory origin.

"This condition of things, no matter how well intentioned and efficient, worked injury in certain cases and bred alarm and uncertainty in the minds of the small cattle owners. The

action of the commission was unrebutted by the state administration, whose functions it had clearly usurped. Finally the Leader, the democratic organ of the state, called attention to the illegality of the powers assumed and exercised by this commission. This at once alarmed and raised the antagonism of the cattle interests, which pleaded necessity as a justification for the commission's acts.

AN ILLEGAL ROUND-UP.

"A second cause which probably precipitated the invasion of the state by cattlemen with hired emissaries arose from the fact that the small cattle owners of Johnson county laid out and proposed to organize a round-up not provided for by the statute of the state which controls and regulates such matters. The proposed round-up was to be under the management of men appointed at a cattle meeting at the county seat of Johnson county, and to take place in advance of the regular round-up.

"The proposed illegal round-up greatly inflamed the cattlemen, who claimed it was in the interest of a wholesale attempt to rustle cattle on the ranges, whereupon soon followed the disastrous expedition organized by the large cattle owners, the results of which are perfectly familiar to the readers of the News. The course taken by the stockmen was not only unconstitutional, but unjustifiable by law, no matter what the provocation, because in an organized government there can be no justification for any set of men taking the law into their hands and determining who shall be killed to conserve private interests.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWER.

"Aside from this, if the courts were not adequate for the protection of property, the constitution of the state clothes the governor with the power to execute the laws with its military arm. This proposed illegal round-up, threatening the safety of cattle property, certainly made a case which would have justified the governor on proper showing in using the military to execute the laws and protect property interests. At any rate, there can be no excuse offered for the expedition which was organized and which invaded Johnson county for purposes which, to a certain extent, were laid bare by the results which followed, namely, the killing of cattlemen, said to be but the beginning of a list proscribed for death.

The public sentiment of the state condemns with unmeasured emphasis this resort of the large cattle owners, not only on account of the results which have followed—injurious to the state, ruinous to the cattle industry and destructive of the lives of citizens without authority of law—but because it set a precedent which, if tolerated, overthrows republican government and sets the community in a state of intolerable terrorism.

NOTHING LESS THAN INSANITY.

The introduction of armed foreigners was nothing less than insanity, for it was in the teeth of the prohibition in the constitution against the introduction of any armed or unarmed force unless called for by the governor or the legislature. This was placed in the constitution at the instance of the laboring classes of the state, who had suffered from the introduction of Pinkerton mercenaries."

"What will be the result of the tangle in which the cattlemen find themselves?" was asked.

"I do not pretend to say what will be the outcome of the troubles. The prisoners are still in the hands of the United States government presumably as prisoners of war. They have not so far, been turned over to the civil authorities nor had warrants served on them. The indignation in Wyoming, which is strong and deep and far reaching, attaches to the expedition and to the wretched results which flowed from it. Very many of the participants who live in Wyoming, are old and law-abiding citizens of high character, and with

strong followings. These facts will doubtless have a very potential influence in the courts of justice. It is to be hoped, at least, that those men who organized and promoted the expedition have seen the mistake they have made, and hereafter that legal methods will be adopted to protect the property of the state and suppress cattle stealing. This can be done under an efficient state administration."

The Cattle Quarantine.

Now comes the news from Colorado City that a herd of 7000 steer cattle, sold by Julius Runge of Menard county to the Jumbo cattle company, to be delivered in Borden and Garza counties, has been stopped at the Mitchell county line by a deputy United States quarantine officer upon the ground that the cattle came from south of the quarantine line established by the government. On Wednesday the deputy telegraphed to his principal at Kansas City, the representative of the agricultural department for the Western district, asking what action he must take if the owners of the cattle endeavored to drive the herd across the line. A message was received in reply directing the deputy to stop the cattle by force if need be, and if necessary to call upon the United States troops to support his authority.

As the business is confined to the citizens of the state only, and the movement of cattle only from one county to another in the same state, many conservative citizens think that the government is in error to interfere, and that it is a matter for the state of Texas alone to regulate. The outcome of this, the first instance of an attempt of the general government to maintain a quarantine line within the boundaries of a state, is being watched with considerable interest by all our cattlemen.

The JOURNAL is in favor of such rules and regulations as will give the greatest good to the greatest number of people, and for this reason is in favor of maintaining the quarantine line as now established by the general government. This line may work a hardship on a few. So will any line established in any part of the country, but such hardship is slight indeed as compared with the irreparable damage that would be done should the secretary of agriculture quarantine the entire state, which he is sure to do if he fails or is unable to maintain the line as now marked out. Cattlemen should consider well the damage they will do to all Texas by violating existing quarantine regulations, and bear with its inconveniences rather than subject the entire state to the enforcement of quarantine rules and regulations that would be manifestly unjust to a large portion of the state. In other words, those who own cattle in Texas entirely above the fever belt should have protection against infected cattle from the malarial section; and furthermore, cattle in the high altitude of Texas should not be shut out from the balance of the world because other cattle from less favored districts will communicate Texas fever.

The JOURNAL sincerely hopes that those interested will be actuated in their actions by a sense of justice and right, and that no hasty action will be taken that will cause further trouble and disaster to the cattle business of all Texas.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Texas Jersey cattle club will convene in the parlors of the Menger hotel, San Antonio, on Tuesday, May 10, 1892, at 1:30 p. m. All persons interested in breeding Jersey cattle should attend.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55 Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

A Gazette special from Hillsboro of the 3rd says: H. Marsh, who lives at Fort Graham, this county, arrived from Nashville, Tenn., to-day with a car-load of Holstein and Jersey cattle. They will be taken to his neighborhood and sold to different parties who are interested in fine stock.

Receipts for the month of April, 1892, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards amount to 21,429 cattle, 71,814 hogs and 23,408 sheep, against 30,628 cattle, 68,651 hogs and 9501 sheep received during the month of March, a decrease of 9199 cattle, and increase of 3163 hogs and 13,907 sheep.

Fort Worth and Tarrant county is at this writing (Friday morning) being blessed with a bountiful rain. The rain is still falling, and has already reached the dignity of a "gully washer" and "track lifter." The indications are that the rain is general, and that the threatened drouth is now a thing of the past.

Jacksboro Gazette: Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of cotton; two hundred thousand dollars worth of wheat; saying nothing of corn, hay, oats, hogs and cattle, is the result of Jack county farming for 1891. Close to seventy dollars per capita of population for two products, seems to us a good showing, is it not?

The World's Fair contract for the erection of the Texas buildings has been let to a Waco contractor for \$100,000. The building will be in Spanish renaissance style, will measure 85 by 250 feet, and have four towers. The exterior will be covered with stucco and rendered very ornamental. The interior will be handsomely finished with native Texas woods.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

A telegram from Colorado City, dated the 3rd says: A herd of 7000 cattle belonging to Henderson & Runge, Menard county, en route to be delivered to a purchaser in this county, were stopped and turned back to-day near the county line by the United States quarantine officer, they having been brought from south of the quarantine line established by the government.

A Gazette special from Iowa Park dated the 5th, says: At about 10 o'clock last night one of the best rains began to fall we have ever had here. For nine hours there was scarcely any cessation, and as a consequence everything is full to overflowing with water. It did not come any too soon. Some of the farmers had given up getting a wheat crop at all, but the indications this morning are that we shall average from eight to twelve bushels per acre. The rain was just in the nick of time to save the oats and corn too.

W. H. H. Llewellyn, executive commissioner for New Mexico, has been in Chicago securing space in the various buildings for exhibits from the territories. "We expect to show people who visit the World's Fair," he said, "that New Mexico can raise something else besides cactus and sagebrush. One exhibit will be 100 watermelons, the minimum weight of each of which will be

100 pounds. We shall have specially fine displays in the agricultural and horticultural department—also in the mines department."

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture has prepared a report, which is now in press, on the wages of farm labor, the result of nine investigations from 1866 to 1892, with prior records of wages as far back as 1840. The report shows the monthly rates both with and without board for the season or year an also by the day in harvest time. It shows that for ten years wages have been very uniform and well sustained in spite of fluctuations in prices of farm products, and that a steady demand exists, with a positive scarcity of farm labor in a large portion of the country.

Henrietta and adjoining country has been blessed with fine rains. A telegram from that place of 5th says: Henrietta and Clay county was visited this morning by one of the greatest rains that has fallen in the past thirty months. Rain fell in torrents from 12:30 a. m. until after 5 o'clock. The branches and tanks are all bank full, and water ran in the streets four inches deep. While we were not suffering for rain in this county, still this rain was welcome and assures to Clay county the largest crops ever known here. Our small grain is simply immense.

Midland Gazette: Cattle shipping has been in order for some weeks past. The number of cattle on the Plains will be greatly decreased. Let the good work go on. * * * John Scharbauer, a noted sheep raiser of this county says his sheep were never in better condition than they are at the present time. He says the plains is the proper place for the sheep raiser. * * * R. W. Johnson returned from the Indian Territory, where he has been for some time looking around. He says while the grass in some portions of the country was good, at the same time it was not without its defects, and was far from being a paradise.

This morning's Gazette contains a special telegram from Wichita Falls which reads as follows: A steady heavy rain began fall here last night at 10 o'clock, which continued to pour down until seven o'clock this morning. Everything is soaked thoroughly, and plenty of surface water is everywhere. What yesterday seemed like a drouth stricken country is today blooming like a rose. Every person in Wichita county could today join in that good old song, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow!" Considerable hail fell along the river here this morning, but it is thought it was confined to a very narrow path, consequently doing very little damage.

Money Easy Made.

H. F. Delano & Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Dear Sir:—I bought a Lightning Plater from your agent, Mr. Morrison and made \$45 in two weeks, plating watches, jewelry, table-ware, etc. I get all the work I can do. I have sold two platers. Enclosed find \$10, agent's price for them. Ship by first express. I want the agency for one county.
Yours truly, JOHN MURRAY.
Write above firm for particulars.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A fog ball is the new weapon of a German military man. It is an easily-broken sphere, containing ammonia and acids, which upon escaping, create a fog that might be made to surround an enemy until blown away by the wind.

Sawdust, by chemical treatment and pressing into any desired form, is being made into a building material in Germany. It is claimed that the product is stronger than timber, lighter than steel, extremely hard, practically fire-proof, and very cheap.

For more than 2000 years a dressed stone containing 12,922 cubic feet, being 71x14x13 feet in size, has rested on pillars in a quarry at Baalbac, in Syria. It was intended for the foundations of the temple of the Sun, a mile or more distant, to which four stones nearly as large were actually transported.

In the past twelve years Aitkin has shown that fogs are vapor condensations due to dust particles, and that the results of combustion favor their production. He first demonstrated that the smoke from the burning of .01 of a grain of iron would give a visible fog; and has since proven that .001 and even .00001 of a grain of iron or copper can be made to yield an appreciable fog.

Aluminium for the Household.

A late assertion that aluminium is freely attacked by food liquids, and consequently unfit for kitchen utensils and the like, has been investigated by Prof. George Lunge, who reaches these conclusions. The action of hot coffee and tea, and of beer, is practically zero; that of brandy also is extremely slight; that of acids and acid liquids (wine, sour milk, fruit juices, etc.) is more pronounced, but still too slight for any alarm. Even acetic acid—the most powerful corrosive—has so little effect that if a quart canteen of aluminium of ordinary thickness were kept filled with the acid, the vessel's weight would not be reduced one-half in less than fifty-five years. Aluminium compounds are not poisonous in the ordinary sense—like those of arsenic, mercury, lead, etc.—and the minute quantities taken up by food articles can produce no injury.

Recent Electroculture.

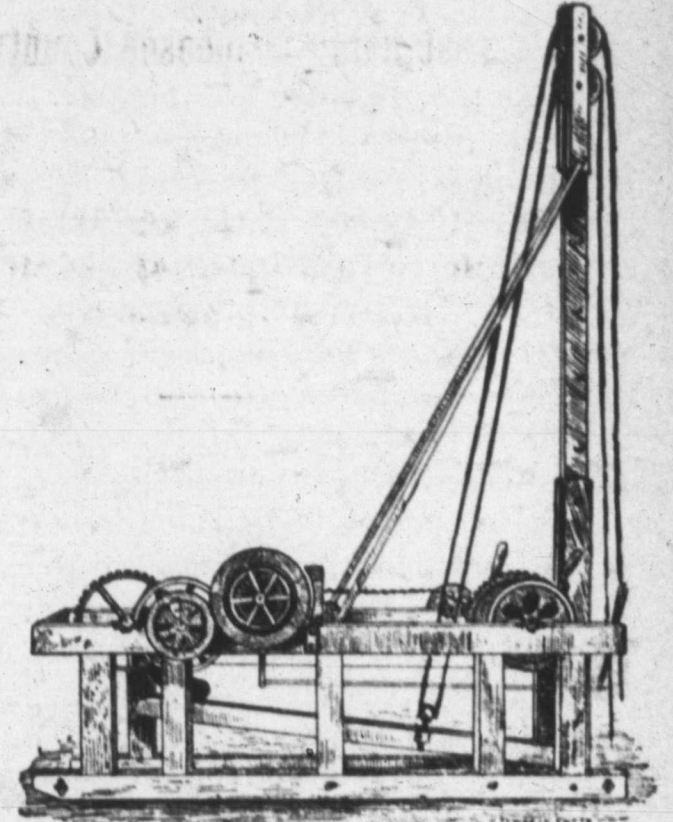
Renewed experiments in growing seeds in electrified earth have been made by Dr. James Leicester, of Bristol, England, with striking results. He used a box about three feet long and two and a half feet wide, which was filled with soil, and near each end contained a copper and a zinc plate, each about a foot square, which were joined outside by a copper wire. The slow chemical action on the zinc caused a constant electric current to pass through the soil toward the copper. Various seeds were tried, and all grew much more rapidly in boxes having the plates than in others; hemp, for instance, being fully an inch above the surface before there was in sign of the plant in the ordinary vessels. Variations of the experiments in several ways all showed the favorable influence of the electric current. When the soil was watered with very dilute acetic acid, the growth was greatly quickened between the plates, but without them it was not influenced.

Consumption Cures.

Though the day may be far away when tuberculosis shall have been banished from our midst as effectually as a former scourge—smallpox—has been, medical men are still working persistently in the hope of finding a certain means of cure or prevention. A French physician, M. Desprez, has been experimenting with chloroform as a remedy, and has given a daily dose of one or two grains for a period of two months without any bad effects, and with remarkable improvement in various ways. M. Arthaud has published results of the tannin treatment. Con-

R. N. HATCHER, President.
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.
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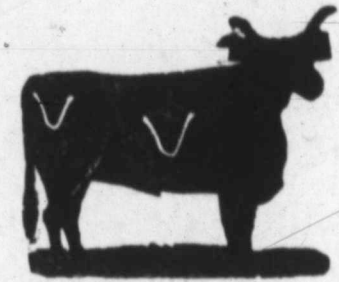
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Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business.
Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

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Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.
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A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 18, 1892.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m. May 18, 1892, and then opened, for disinterring at Fort Elliott, Texas, the remains of officers, enlisted men and their families, now buried there, and for boxing and transporting such remains, their headstones and monuments, to the National Cemetery at Fort Scott, Kansas, and for reintering the said remains within the Fort Scott National Cemetery and setting up the headstones and monuments in their proper places. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Further information by circular and otherwise can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for disinterring remains," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Chief Quartermaster.

Considering the disease in four stages, he finds that in six years he has treated 348 patients in the first stage, 576 in the second, and 309 in the third. Of the patients in the early stage 297 have been cured, 15 have improved, and 30 have been lost sight of; in the second stage 236 have been cured, 150 have improved, 4 have died, and 186 have been lost sight of; and in the fully established—stage, 79 have been cured, 74 have improved, 12 have died, and 144 have been lost sight of. In Switzerland, Dr. Sieffermann, using a modification of Germain See's method, has given inhalations of compressed air impregnated with creosote and eucalyptol. In three months ten cases were treated, with results beyond the experimenter's anticipations, improvement having taken place even in advanced cases.

A veritable family medicine box, Beecham's Pills.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

To Texas Farmers:

The JOURNAL has always given especial attention to farming and agriculture in all its departments; especially has this been true during the past eighteen months, or since the present editor took editorial management. During the time referred to, the JOURNAL has not only devoted one page exclusively to agriculture, but it has also given a department exclusively to stock farming, and another to each branch of the live stock industry, each of which is directly interwoven and connected with agriculture.

As a further move in the interest of Texas farmers the JOURNAL to-day changes its name from TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL to TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, and will, as its name implies, be in future a faithful and zealous advocate of the farming, as well as the live stock interests of Texas and the Southwest.

In keeping with the general depression in business and scarcity of money, the JOURNAL has reduced its subscription from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. This reduction is not demanded by the subscribers of the paper, on the other hand as far as the JOURNAL knows its readers, as a rule are more than satisfied with the paper at the price heretofore charged, and would not be without it if the subscription was double that amount. The price is reduced as a move in keeping with the dull times and with the hope that it may enable the JOURNAL to increase its circulation among the farmers of the state.

There will be no reduction in the size, make-up or value of the paper, on the contrary, it will continue to improve and grow in usefulness with each succeeding issue, and will not be content until it is firm and fully established as the leading live stock and agricultural paper, not only of Texas but also of the entire Southwest.

The man who weeds the closest and most intelligently is the one who grows the largest crop and at the least cost.

The man who wilfully deprives his family of the privileges of a good vegetable garden, fails in one of his foremost duties.

"Making your head save your heels" is a homely adage, but its practice goes far toward making farming easy and profitable. This is a good time to do the thinking before the rush of field work comes:

It is an ancient saying that a "crop that is well put in is half made." It is a statement that will never be disproved. As you sow so shall you reap. A hastily sown crop will very likely be a hastily harvested one. It pays to put the soil in the best state of preparation possible for the reception of the seed or plant, whether it be in the garden or field or orchard.

All the government aid in creation cannot relieve the planter until he begins to fertilize the impoverished soil," says a Southern writer who advocates the growing of more hay and live stock and less cotton. The matter of proper fertilization is receiving more attention at the hands of farmers than it used to do and the result will be more and better products to the square acre. Up to the present time Western and Southern farmers have relied too much on the virgin strength of their land.

A straw stack is more valuable than many farmers suppose. Good wheat,

oats or barley straw contains about three per cent. of albuminoids or flesh-forming elements. One ton of alfalfa and one ton of straw mixed would have almost the feeding value as two tons of timothy. The surest way to increase the profit from a given crop is to lower the cost of production, and the surest way to lower the cost of production is to grow large crops from a given area. The better the yield the better the profit. Productiveness depends on good seed, fertility and nature of the soil, mode of cultivation and sufficiency of moisture. Have all these well under control, and you have the key to profitable agriculture.

There are few callings on earth in which there are more differences of opinion than in that of farming. Some farmers are imbued with the idea that what their fathers and grandfathers, and for that matter, their great-grandfathers did is right, and they adhere to the lichen-covered, exploded ways and systems with a zeal that is pitiable. Others change their ways with the variableness of a weather-vane, not giving any one system a of trial sufficient length of time to enable them to be sure as to the result of that trial. Others, again, do their work in an unsystematic, come-handy manner that does not admit of anything being learned except to bear disappointment through sheer familiarity with it. These different manners of farmers in farming are what cause differences of opinion in farming.

It is an axiom worthy of memorization that the farm lands of America must of necessity deteriorate in richness and productive capacity, and this deterioration is in exact proportion to the amount of mineral or inorganic matter removed by each crop, less the amount applied in the form of fertilizer subsequently. The removal of productiveness is in proportion as these substances are restored. In the sections of the wheat belt the crops removed and shipped to less productive sections is simply enormous. The amount of ash so removed caused a big drain from the soil, and however rich and deep will eventually wear it out, when years will be required to effect complete restoration of original fertility and productive capacity. If both the seed and woody matter, stalks and straw be removed from the farm, as is often the case, and nothing returned to the land in the way of compensation, every acre is impoverished to the amount of from fifty to seventy-five pounds of inorganic corn and wheat producing matter, hence the reasonableness of the argument that these large crops, which cause the farmers' faces to gladden with joy, are not all profit, for a farm even with no mortgage is very poor property when its productive energies are all taken away and sold in mortgage liquidation.

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

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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.

Let the farmers' sons and daughters, whose lives are to be spent on the farm, learn the principles which govern the growth of plants, trees and animals, so that instead of looking upon the care of all these as drudgery, they will become interested in them, and derive the great pleasure from their occupation which the Master intended. Among other things that should be learned by every farmer is organic chemistry. We pass along a path leading through a field of grain near the village. The soot from the manufacturer's chimney has settled over it, the clay is sticky from frequent rains and the little particles of sand glisten in the sunlight. The old-time farmer sees naught but a rather cold soil, the house-wife naught but mud to litter her rooms, but what does our student of nature see there? He sees in the clay, if treated properly by fire, beautiful white porcelain, or if left to follow out its own natural law it becomes clear and hard, refusing all except the blue rays of light, and behold the sapphire. In the sand perhaps he sees the opal, and in the soot the diamond. How can one who is posted on zoology, geology and mineralogy till the fields without becoming interested in them? We must have more complete education on the farm, that we may secure greater representation at our seats of law making. We have the men, the opportunity is ours and why don't we use it? Give our united efforts and success will come to you.— [Mrs. Judd to the New York State Grange.

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FOR MEN ONLY!

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

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STOCK FARMING.

Now-a-days, when we see a man farming with old fashioned implements, we think he is a pretty poor farmer and behind the times. Did it ever occur to you that farming with old-fashioned scrub stock is about the same thing.

Land hunger makes many men work hard and yet keeps them poor. The contented owner of a small farm is always to be envied. He is usually prosperous, if his small farm is well tilled. Look over the county you live in and see if this is not true.

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

Salt is as necessary to all domestic animals it is to human beings. It should be so supplied that they can get it as the craving arises for it. It promotes a healthy condition of body. Farm animals that get only the green food of the pastures require more salt than when they are fed mostly dry food. They need a little every day in the former case, and it should be provided so that they get the little that is wanted whenever they must feel the need of it.

A writer upon the question of winter forage for stock which may be produced abundantly and cheaply, says that among the profitable fodder crops that have an especial value for the dairy is millet, and our experiences with this crop have been so satisfactory that we feel safely recommending it to all who wish to carry the greatest possible amount of stock on the smallest possible number of acres. It has the reputation of being a very hard crop in the land, and when the seed is allowed to ripen before cutting, in undoubted is, but cut just as the seed is forming, and when the plant is in its full vigor it is a most excellent hay for either cattle or sheep. Stock eat it greedily and clean up every spear, thus showing that it is highly relished by them. And by the way this is one of the best indications of the value of a feed. Give us a food that is eaten with evident relish, and we are almost ready to guarantee you good returns therefrom. To be successful in growing millet you must select a rich soil, as it would hardly be satisfactory on a poor piece, pulverize thoroughly and seed at the rate of a bushel to the acre, this will bring you a finer stalk and a heavier yield than lighter seeding; sow about June 15th and cut when the head is fully formed and just as the seed is going into the milk. The crop, because of its dense growth, is often a hard one to cure. A very simple and easy way is to cure, as closely as the weather will permit, on the ground, then gather into large bunches and cover with a cloth cap, let it stand in these bunches for ten days to two weeks before drawing in and you will have a bright, appetizing fodder that will be a source of profit to you, and which you can put in a barn at a smaller cost per ton than any other food, corn fodder and silage excepted, you can grow.

A correspondent of the Texas Live Stock and Agricultural Journal has this to say of alfalfa: "I have been raising alfalfa for twelve years. The first year I sowed three acres, which I tested four years for grazing, and can truthfully say that for grazing purpose no grass on earth equals it. It also produces an abundant crop of hay, which scarcely has an equal for feed. I was raised in the blue grass region of Kentucky, consequently I think I am a fair judge of all kinds. Alfalfa will readily fatten all kinds of stock and poultry. Cattle, hogs and horses will get hog fat on the hay. In winter, if it is soaked and cut up, it will be found

excellent food for poultry. I have mowed as much as nine tons of hay per acre in one season. Good prairie land will yield, one year with another, about six tons per acre. The hay should be cut when about one-half of it is in bloom. It is easily cured, only requiring about two days of sunshine. To prepare the land for sowing it should be broken well and harrowed smooth. Sow about thirty pounds of seed per acre and brush in with a good, heavy brush. It should be sown any time from the middle of February to the first of May, owing to the season. The best land to produce alfalfa is good, rich valley land. However, any good, rich prairie land, that is in a good state of cultivation and free from alkali, will pay better in alfalfa than anything else. My alfalfa has been good grazing since about the middle of January. Of a mild winter it is fair grazing during the entire winter. I usually mow the first crop in April. I have a lot of fine Jersey cattle that have never eaten anything but alfalfa, and their flow of milk is abundant, from which I make a satisfactory quantity of butter that always brings me the highest market price. I am of the opinion that any of my brother farmers might do equally as well as I do if they would give more of their time to raising alfalfa and good stock instead of devoting so much of it to raising corn and cotton, that does not pay them for their labor. I am an old, worn-out farmer now, eighty-four years old, yet I make good money out of good stock and good alfalfa."

Sorghum as Food for Stock.

I have raised much and fed sorghum for many years, and will give some facts in my experience with sorghum as food for stock.

I raised the first crop of sorghum I ever saw previous to the late war, and made my first barrel of sorghum molasses with a mill made by one of my neighbors after the fashion of the old-time apple mill or wooden cylinders. I became heartily sick of the business in addition to being told by my would-be smart neighbors that if I persisted the stuff would kill all my stock. I thereupon abandoned the planting for years until subsequent to the war.

Seeing others raise it and feeding both themselves and stock on it and both appreciating it, I concluded I had been hoaxed out of a most valuable crop for both myself and my stock. I again procured the seed and again commenced raising the article exclusively for winter and fall feed for my stock and after many years of experience I have found the sorghum to be my most valuable feed for my cattle—mules, colts, sheep and hogs, and never discovered the least detriment to any of my stock by its use and never had a regret about it, except the want of more.

One year from the almost total failure of the Indian corn crop, I fattened a fine pen of hogs almost exclusively on sorghum. Cutting it green and throwing it over to them by the wagon-load, they would chew and suck it and devour the grain in a half ripe stage. I raise it close to my feeding places, and when I put up my colts to wean I feed them on green sorghum as much as they will eat, and I am at a great loss not to have it to wean them on. I cut it up like oats, with occasionally a few shelled oats or bran which makes a most enjoyable feed for the youngsters after they are weaned and turned out; they will clean up every stalk they can find.

I fattened my beef cattle principally upon sorghum. One-acre of sorghum on fair land will furnish as much feed and produce as much fat as three acres of Indian corn. It is a grand feed for our stock such as yearling cattle and mules; they will keep in thrifty condition on this feed, fed to them in the whole stalk and will not leave a stalk lying about loose on the ground, but will take it up clean. I increase the crop nearly every year and never have enough. In short, I prefer it almost to anything. It affords full satis-

faction in feeding and is more easily handled than anything else.

Now as to planting. I have planted in drills and in hills and broadcast like oats and succeeded well either way. On old or new land it is easily cultivated; soon after it gets under the way of growing it will soon take care of itself. It will branch and spread so thick that it will choke down the grass and weeds. If drilled when it comes up I scrape it down like scraping cotton and plow it out with the bull-tongue or double-shovel, work it once or twice this way and turn it loose and permit it to take care of itself. I let it stand until the seed are ripe and until I am ready to attend to it—it is very accommodating and will wait on you until it suits your convenience to cut it. I then go in with corn knives and cut and shock it like Indian corn, tying the shocks with binders' twine, grass or stalks, as is most convenient, in large shocks and let it stand in the field until entirely dry, and then if desired to keep it long, I haul it up and pack it away in shelters or barns and cast it out all winter as needed, the stalks feed the cattle and the grain feeds the hogs and fowls on the farm and all get fat—this mode is applicable to the drilled or checkered. The broadcast is handled like millet, but is not so valuable as the drilled or checkered. It is well to permit the crop to dry in the shock in the field before moving to a shelter. It will do this, and the reason for it is to keep it from souring, allow it to dry out.

The molasses qualities of sorghum has almost superseded the sale of New Orleans molasses in the country. Nearly all of the small farmers produce a small patch of cane and make up a barrel for home use, and the quality of the molasses has been so improved as to have freed it from the original green or sorghum taste until it is preferred now to New Orleans and is almost equal to honey.—[Cor. Plowboy and Country Farmer.

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.

A little copperas mixed with the salt is good for sheep.

Pears' Soap

We perspire a pint a day without knowing it; ought to. If not, there's trouble ahead. The obstructed skin becomes sallow or breaks out in pimples. The trouble goes deeper, but this is trouble enough.

If you use Pears' Soap, no matter how often, the skin is clean and soft and open and clear.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(Tasteless—Effectual.)
FOR ALL
BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,
Such as Sick Headache,
Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Constipation,
Liver Complaint,
and Female Ailments.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 26 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 Proof COAT
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 fails 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.

Col. John O. Talbert has returned from a visit to his Sutton county ranch.

W. W. Johnson, a leading citizen and stockman of Strawn, was in the city Thursday.

J. B. Slaughter, the Colorado City cattleman, was in the city Wednesday en route to Gainesville.

P. R. Clark, the rustling cattleman of Comanche county passed through this city Thursday, en route to Kansas City.

Uncle Henry Stephens of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and left for Southern Texas Wednesday night.

Oliver Loving was in town Tuesday. He reports grass fine and cattle doing well in Los Valley.—[Jacksboro Gazette.

J. M. Day, the well-known Austin cattleman, who also owns and operates the Driskill, the best hotel in Texas, was in the city Thursday.

Sam Glasgow, an old time Texas cattleman, but now a well-to-do and highly respected farmer of Clinton, Mo., is spending a few days in Fort Worth.

Mr. Knox has sent a large herd of steers to the "nation," where Hensley & Price will care for them until marketed.—[Jacksboro Gazette.

F. W. McCoy, senior, member of the well known live stock commission firm of McCoy & Underwood of Kansas City and Chicago, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Tod Windham, a well-to-do cattleman of Callahan county, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Windham is shipping a big string of cattle to Tulsa, Indian Territory.

Jno. H. Eaton, a successful and energetic stockman of Callahan county, was in the city Thursday looking after the shipment of a lot of steers to the Indian Territory.

J. B. Watson of Fairfield, Texas, has one, two and three-year-old steers and cows for sale in lots to suit purchaser. See his advertisement in the For Sale Column and write him.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, one of the most successful cattle feeders in Texas, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Hawkins has on hand 1000 well fed, fat four-year-old steers, which are now ready for the market.

W. H. H. Larimer of the well known Kansas City live stock commission firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Larimer is also largely interested in cattle in the Indian Territory.

W. D. Hudson, the Colorado City cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route home from the Indian Territory. Mr. Hudson manages one of the best herds in Western Texas, out of which he offers for sale 1000 first-class two-year-old steers.

R. B. Hearn, a well-to-do cattleman of Belle Plaine, was in Fort Worth Saturday. He says Callahan and adjoining counties are very dry and unless it rains soon the grass will suffer and crops of all kinds be a failure.

J. M. Dougherty, the leading cattleman of the Abilene country, was in the city Tuesday, and departed the same day for Ballinger, where he will ship out a big bunch of cattle for the Territory. He has shipped this season altogether about 15,000 head.

M. B. Pulliam, the prominent San Angelo stockman, was in the city the first of the week, and left for home Tuesday evening to make another ship-

ment of cattle. His shipments for the season will be about 10,000 head, of which number he has already forwarded about 4000 head.

Capt. J. F. Shepherd, who was known all over Texas as the traveling agent of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, died at his residence in St. Louis on Tuesday of this week. Capt. Shepherd had many friends in Texas who will regret to learn of his sudden and unexpected death.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, who owns ranches at several different points throughout Southwestern Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. The doctor is quite an extensive operator and is now quite busy looking after the shipment of several thousand cattle to the Indian Territory.

The Union Stock Yards of this city are doing a very large business this spring feeding, watering and caring for stock en route to the Indian Territory. These yards are deservedly very popular. They have shown to their patrons that they are courteous, careful and considerate, and have not only evinced a spirit of fairness, but also a disposition to always give value received.

D. H. Swartz, the popular and leading photographer of this city, has at his art parlors two sure enough live alligators. This is not all. Mr. Swartz has the reputation of doing as fine work in his line as can be had in any of the Eastern cities. The JOURNAL knows wherof it speaks when it says Swartz is the leader in fine photographic work.

Geo. B. Loving, editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL and manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, has taken offices in the Hurley office building, rooms fifty-four and fifty-five, where he may, at all times be found during business hours, and will heartily welcome all who may favor him with a call.

Henry Tusler of Montana, who has recently become quite well and favorably known among the cattlemen of Northwest Texas, left Fort Worth Wednesday for Clayton, N. M., where he will receive and put on the trail the 2200 young steers recently bought by him A. A. Hartgrove. Mr. Tusler has by square dealing and courteous treatment, made many friends among Texas cattlemen, who will extend him a hearty welcome on all his future visits to this state.

Jule Gunter, the Gainesville cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Gunter is managing the Laurel Leaf ranch this season, in addition to his own business, and is probably the best cattleman in Texas. The Laurel Leaf ranch is the property of Mrs. King, the cattle queen of Texas, and is located near Corpus Christi. An idea of its size may be gained from the fact that 34,000 calves were branded on it last season.

Devils River News: W. B. Roundtree came to the Sonora country three years ago and was at that time \$2300 in debt. He now owns three well-drilling machines worth \$6000; 2000 head of sheep worth \$400; two houses and lots worth \$1500; one well worth \$600; cattle to the value of \$200, and has \$7000 worth of notes well secured, and is now representing Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville, the wool king of the West, in all kinds of windmills, fittings, etc. This will show you that it is not only in the stock business that the Sonora country excels. Take off your coat and work if you want money.

Hon. Geo. W. Fulton, Jr., of Gregory, Texas, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Fulton was returning from the Indian Territory, where he leased pasture for 4000 cattle, which will be at once shipped from his company's pasture near Rockport. Mr. Fulton says he has plenty of water in his pastures, consequently his cattle have managed to live, even though the grass was short, but that in other and less favored pastures in that locality the loss has

J. & C. FISCHER

HAVE MANUFACTURED

OVER: 90,000: PIANOS,

(MORE THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKER.)

—MORE - POPULAR - THAN - EVER.—

Will A. Watkin Music Company,

269 Main Street, DALLAS TEXAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, &c.

been heavy and cattle are still dying of starvation, and will continue to do so until their suffering is relieved by copious rains.

The James H. Campbell company, the well-known live stock commission company, doing business at all the market centers, has been reorganized and re-chartered as the Campbell Commission company. All the old members are retained, the only change being the addition of new parties. Mr. James H. Campbell will continue as general manager. The paid up capital stock has been increased to \$25,000, and the announcement is made that the company is now better prepared than ever before to handle its immense business. The JOURNAL wishes the new concern abundant success.

E. Cogshall, the Montana cattle buyer, who has spent several weeks during the last few months in Fort Worth, left for the Panhandle country Wednesday. Mr. Cogshall has, during his stay, bought several thousand cattle. Among his purchases were 3500 two-year-olds, from the Matador Land and Cattle company, limited, 1000 from T. H. Jones of Vernon, 1000 of Chas. Coppinger of Snyder, and 500 of the Iowa Cattle company. Mr. Cogshall will receive all these cattle within the next ten days and ship them to his Montana range. Mr. Cogshall has made many warm friends in Texas who will always extend him a hearty when he visits this state.

The Will A. Watkins Music Co. of Dallas, offer this week through the JOURNAL the popular J. & C. Fisher piano. The Fisher piano is too well known to need any commendation from the JOURNAL. Thousands of these instruments have already been sold in Texas and every purchaser is an enthusiastic witness as to the excellence of the Fisher piano. The Will A. Watkins Music Co. stand at the head of the list in their line throughout Texas and the Southwest. Having known and dealt with this company for several years the JOURNAL speaks advisedly when it recommends both the Will A. Watkins Music Co. and the goods they offer for sale. Those who place their orders with this house may rely on receiving liberal, fair treatment.

G. E. Lemmond, manager for the Sheidley Cattle company, of Kansas City, whose ranch is near Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, was in Fort Worth Wednesday morning, en route to Goodnight, Texas, where he goes to receive the 5000 two-year-old steers bought by his company from Mrs. Adair, owner of the well-known "J. A." herd. This herd is acknowledged to be the finest and best bred herd in Texas, as is evidenced by the fact that the Sheidley Cattle company paid \$20 per head for the two-year-old steers. Mr. Lemmond, who is familiar with the cattle and cattle business from the Rio Grande to the British possessions, says the "J. A.'s" are the best range cattle he ever saw in any country. This is not reported to especially praise this particular herd, but to show what can be done in the improvement of Texas cattle.

The Pure Food Bill.

The adulteration of food has reached such an extent and the demand for restraint has become so universal that there is now before congress a bill to regulate the interstate traffic in the food and drug supply. The question is one of such general importance that it becomes a matter of interest of the people to understand what is proposed by the Paddock pure food bill, which has already passed the senate and is on the house calendar, having been reported by the House committee on agriculture without opposition.

The bill provides that every article of food and drug shall be properly branded—true to name, and that when an article is made in imitation of another, when it is mixed or compound, or when its strength has been extracted that it shall be labelled so as to indicate such condition. This is all there is in the bill. The cry that it will take a host of officials to execute it, and that the bureau will be run as a political machine can best be refuted by the statement that so far no one has accused Secretary Rusk of using the scientific work in his department as a bureau of politics, and that he has not filled the offices with ward rounders is proven by the fact that few changes have been made in the heads of division under his administration, and that efficiency and not politics has been the question asked in filling appointments under the present secretary. The entire matter can best be disposed of, however, when it is recollected that congress will have to make the annual appropriation for the execution of the law, and that the estimates fixed by the department are that the cost will not exceed \$100,000, a mere bagatelle when it is remembered that the actual loss to the producer and consumer of American food products now exceeds \$700,000,000.

This is only the money loss on food, and does not include drugs, while the loss to health and morals cannot be estimated. Every man in the country should spend one cent in writing his congressman, another in writing Col. Hatch, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, and a third in writing Hon. Charles F. Crisp, speaker of the house of representatives, all at Washington, D. C., and ask them to see that this important measure, important to health, important to honest industry, important to American morals, and important to the extension of our foreign trade, be enacted into law, or at least be considered, and that it be not killed by the power of rascality and money—by a trick in not allowing it to be considered in the house.

The bill is on the house calendar, it will pass if the speaker allows it to be considered. Now, let the American people inform the speaker of their rights in this matter, and at the same time inform their congressmen that they desire him to act. Send petitions, send postals and work to secure this greatly to be desired result in the interest of humanity, honesty and health.

ALEX. J. WEDDELBURN,
Chairman Legislative Committee Virginia State Grange.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
 May 6, 1892. }

The past week has been rather a quiet one in live stock circles in this city. The Fort Worth Packing Co., is however, under the new management, getting squarely into the market and is now ready to buy at their full market value all the good cattle or hogs that may be offered.

The packing company has determined to kill only good cattle in future, and will not therefore be in the market for half-fat or thin stock, but may be relied on to pay full value for all the strictly fat cattle that are offered. For this class of stock they are now offering for steers from \$2.75@3; for cows from \$2@2.25. Good hogs are worth from \$3.50@3.75 per 100 lbs.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
 May 5, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 1900. Market steady. Steers, \$3.50@4.40; cows, \$1.90@3.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.55@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 6500; shipments, 2600. Market steady. Bulk, \$4.30@4.35. Extreme range of prices, \$3.50@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 3000. Market steady for good; others neglected.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
 May 5, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 5000. Market steady to lower. Extra to fancy steers, \$4.50@5; good to choice natives, \$4@4.25; others, including feeders, \$3.50@3.75; stockers, \$2.50@2.75; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 29,000. Market steady to shade stronger. Rough and common, \$4@4.40; mixed and packers,

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

\$4.45@4.52; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.55@4.65; light, \$4.50@4.67.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 2000. Market irregular and 10@15c lower. Clipped Texans, \$3.75@5.60; Western wethers \$6@6.35; lambs and yearlings, \$5@6.90.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, MO., May 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 100. Market barely steady. Fair to good native steers \$3.20@4.25; choice, \$4.50@4.75; no Texas offered.

Hogs—Receipts, 3900; shipments, 2200. Market easy. Heavy, \$4.40@4.60; mixed, \$4.00@4.50; light, \$4.40@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500; shipments, none. Market steady. Good native muttons worth \$5.50; choice, \$6.00@6.25.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 5.—Wool—Market closed quiet; unchanged.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	14@17	14@17
Medium	15@19	15@19
Spring, six eight months		
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., May 5.—Wool—Receipts, 10,100 lbs; shipments, 19,000. The market was quiet and lower. Choice medium sold 21@23½c.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1216	1212	330
Calves and Yearlings	1732	2269	556
Hogs	310	591	200
Sheep	761	761	

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb gross, 3½@3¾c; common to fair beeves, 2@3c; Good fat cows, 2½@3; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$5@8; yearlings, \$6@10; good milk cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

—:—Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,—:—

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas. Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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

LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.
 NO POISONED SHEEP.
 DAMAGED WOOL.
 SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES
 TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

Sanders & McKinzie San Antonio, 25 steers, 824 lbs, \$2.62; Mat Holman, Weimar, Tex, 65 steers, 953 lbs, \$3.20; 1 steer, 840 lbs, \$3.20; A W Able, Gonzales Tex, 1 bull, 1140 lbs, \$2.25; 23 steers, 1000 lbs, \$3.15; H P Burnett, 24 steers, 959 lbs, \$3; J B Pumphrey, Taylor, Tex, 88 steers, 1057 lbs, \$3.40; 18 steers, 1384 lbs, \$3.60; W W Wilson, Taylor, Tex, 7 mixed, 978 lbs, \$2.30; 14 mixed, 1114 lbs, \$2.30; J S Jones, Taylor, 19 stags, 1147 lbs, \$2.50. May 3—Sanders & Presnall, San Antonio, 40 calves, \$5.50 each; 42 calves, \$5 each.

May 3—Scaling & Tamblyn sold for Ryan & Sullivan, Laredo, 44 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.65; 7 cows, 685 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2.50. April 30—Crowley & Flautt, New Orleans, La., 238 sheep, 72 lbs, \$4.00. April 28—Tiller Cattle Co., Little Rock, Ark., 42 steers, 1107 lbs, \$3.80; 34 steers, 1084 lbs, \$3.80; 51 steers, 903 lbs, \$3.45; 24 steers, 989 lbs, \$3.45; 25 steers, 858 lbs, \$3.30; 5 steers, 880 lbs, \$3.20.

April 18—Cassidy Bros & Co., sold for Culberson & Scales, Paris, Texas, 56 steers, 1151 lbs, \$3.65; P B Roberts, Canton, Miss., 154 steers, 936 lbs, \$3.25. April 19.—O Davis, Plano, 20 steers, 1130 lbs, \$3.55; R S Stark, Richardson 20 steers, 1318 lbs, \$3.85; W Greathouse Decatur, 7 bulls, 1178 lbs, \$2.15; 39 steers, 951 lbs, \$3.35; Rush Bros & H, Decatur, 44 steers, 1026 lbs, \$3.50; A S Belcher, Belcher, 49 steers, 957 lbs, \$3.45.

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.

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.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

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.

Whenever a sheep flocks to itself something is wrong.

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Intelligent breeders who raise high class trotters successfully, get good trotting bred mares, but to breed scrub mares it will take a lifetime to get speed-winning colts.

A Cleveland, O., blacksmith has been experimenting with aluminum shoes during the past few weeks. He finds that a two-ounce plate is the same size as a nine-ounce steel shoe.

Farmers are giving more serious thought to the matter of horse-raising than ever before. It has at last dawned upon many that the indiscriminate manner of breeding any kind of a mare to any sort of stallion don't pay. The produce is undesirable and altogether unsatisfactory.

At no time of the year are brood mares entitled to such close attention and careful management as during the breeding season. Many breeders then meet with their heaviest losses through the death of foals, and occasionally the dam from various causes largely due to neglect. A very great percentage of such losses could be saved to their owner by prompt attention and rational treatment.

Some one has said that if farmers were as careful to get rid of their poor horses as they are to rid their land of weeds, the scrub would soon be a horse of the past. From our observation we believe the man who works most diligently to keep down the weeds on his farm is the man who drives a respectable team, and the scrub and weeds go hand in hand.

If it pays to raise good horses, it pays to feed them up to early maturity and keep them thrifty by the liberal use of the curry comb, and when ready for market have them in the best show condition. The dealer pays the most for such horses because city customers will take them at once at their full value. The farmer's feed and labor is cheaper than city livery bills. Breed good horses and have them ready for market if you expect to make horse breeding profitable.

The principle that the farther a team is hitched from the load the greater the force required to pull it has been well proven. There is an immense amount of energy wasted every day simply because this principle is not as well understood as it should be. Remember that the closer the team is hitched to the load the less is the force required to move it. It is a shameful fact that not half the teams seen in the country are hitched so they can work to the very best advantage. Let each and every farmer think this matter over, and see to it that his teams hereafter will not again be abused in this useless manner.

The coming of Arion (2:10½) and Ralph Wilkes (2:18) to New England will give a fresh impetus to the breeding interests of this section, says the Horse Breeder. In the past there have been enough colts bred in this part of the North, but they have not been of the right quality, nor have they had proper care and treatment. Instead of the small breeder raising annually five or six foals, it would be far more profitable to condense the value of the six with three, and give to these three the same or more attention, and as much feed as the six would receive.

It often happens that a half-starved colt becomes a great and useful horse. It was not because he went through the starvation process, however, but because so in spite of it. Many a puny child becomes a strong man, but no credit is due the parents who deprived the child of proper nourishment. "But we cannot afford to feed so high," says the farmer. Then you cannot afford to raise colts at all. Better raise a few good ones, and give them good care and sell them for good prices than to fill your barns with pot-bellied little scrubs.

The training of horses by means of a swimming tank, or other places for swimming, is likely to become very popular. Several stock farms already have extensive swimming tanks, and are thought by some to be a splendid way of developing a horse and increasing his endurance. Bubb Doble tells of giving Hotspur 2:24, almost daily work by swimming in Long Island Sound for some time prior to his trotting in a race at Buffalo, New York, for a purse of \$6000, which Hotspur won, and he is of the opinion that the exercise was highly beneficial to the horse. The horse was given his work by being led after a boat.

It is an easy matter to overload horses. The incentive to get through quickly and make as few trips as possible often prompts drivers to load too heavily. The danger in this is in ruining the constitution of ambitious horses, or more yet, making them balky. Very few horses are naturally balky. They generally acquire this aggravating habit through the fault of those handling them. Light loads and more trips is a good motto, especially when you have young horses. Study your teams and your roads. One hard pull on a road is enough excuse for careful loading.

"A corn is an easy thing to get, but a hard thing to get rid of," says an exchange. Corns are caused by bruises and undue pressure of a badly fitting shoe. Like a blood blister in man, they are quickly relieved by removing the cause and letting out the blood or serum. Fancy shoeing and filing the feet of horses adds to the liability to occur. The corn can readily be found. Removing the shoe, pressing the sole of the foot from place to place with pinchers, till the horse flinches under the pressure locates the corn. Gently pare off the covering, cleanse, replace the shoe, but so as not to press over the seat of the corn. A suppurating corn is a very troublesome affair. Remove the shoe, apply a linseed meal poultice, next day remove it, pare away the hard crust of the corn, reapply the poultice, if not able to remove the matter, and then remove all hardness and matter, and apply weak carbolic acid water, and let the lame horse rest till well enough to wear a shoe that does not cause pain.

Colman's Rural World is particularly partial to trotting horses. In describing the kind of horses to raise it says: Breed for good size. We don't want small horses. Ten hundred and fifty pounds is small enough; 1150 pounds is better. In such case, if the animal does not prove a good mover, he will make a respectable farm horse. We want plenty of muscle and bone, not that he is to be a so-called general-purpose horse, but one that will meet the wants of a great many people. Breed from good trotting blood, and the farther back the blood can trace its excellency the better. Do not breed from cheap horses because they are cheap. The prime requisite is to have a dam worthy of the undertaking. If she is about right she will be a treasure indeed.

She should be of good size, of a vigorous constitution, a gentle disposition and capable of being a family pet. This will insure her progeny to be good family horses, which is a point that should be kept constantly in mind. The sire should be as nearly perfect as possible. He should stand sixteen hands high, and be of good size, style and weight.

Let the color be deeply marked, either deep bay, brown or black. Color pleases the purchaser, and nothing in the world can compensate for its absence. The coat should be soft, bright and indicative of a vigorous constitution; the head handsome, the eyes prominent, full of intelligence, and having a mild expression; the forehead wide, the ears rather small and firmly set, the neck long and arching gracefully, the lips firmly closed, the back short and straight, chest full, long, oblique shoulders; strong limbs and firm, black feet. The sire should come from a family bred in a uniform line.

DAIRY.

At the Minnesota Experiment Station it was found that the larger cows in the dairy herd drove and worried the smaller and weaker ones, and it was decided that the best remedy was dehorning. As much has been said about the cruelty of this practice, they concluded to make a comparison of the milk yield and percentage of fat before and after the operation. These results were compared with the record of a number of cows which were not dehorned, but which saw the operation and scented the blood. According to Bulletin 19, six cows over five years old, and three over four years, were dehorned on the 9th of November. The time occupied was five seconds per horn; as soon as the horns were removed, pieces of cotton cloth smeared with pine tar were placed upon the wounds. Care was taken to saw the horns inside of the outer edge of the skin, removing with the horn a narrow strip of hair. During the operation the cow gave every indication of intense suffering, but upon being released, no sign of pain was visible. The wounds healed rapidly without any other application than the tar. By comparing the yield of milk of the cows dehorned with that of the cows not dehorned, it was found that the former gave 22.2 lbs less during the three milkings after being dehorned, than during the three immediately preceding, while the cows not dehorned lost 6.2 pounds. The dehorned cows shrunk seven per cent, while the others lost three per cent. Comparing the total fat products of these two groups of cows of the same periods, a much greater discrepancy was found, the dehorned cows showing a shrinkage of only three per cent, while the six cows not dehorned lost eleven per cent. It would appear from these observations that while the operation of dehorning may cause a slight temporary variation in the flow of milk and in its fat, the normal flow and per cent. of fat is quickly recovered, and the cows only seeing the operation and smelling the blood, show a greater shrinkage in fat than do the ones which were dehorned.

Butter making is now reduced to a science. The old fashioned churn, that has in the past done so much toward driving the farm boy from home and wearing out and shortening the life of the farmer's wife must now give way to cream separators and butter extractors. By these improved methods the milk is not only changed to butter in much less time and with much less labor than formerly but a much larger proportion of the milk is converted into butter. There is no longer any question as to the merits of both the cream separator and the butter extractor, or of these great improvements over the old methods. The question, however, that is now agitating the minds of Eastern dairymen, is which of the two methods named is entitled to preference. The Delaware agricultural experiment station has made some comparative tests of the cream separator and the butter extractor. The extractor goes a step farther than the separator and churns the cream separated by centrifugal force from fresh milk into butter. The results of the trials were in favor of the cream separator and the churn. They secured 93.34 pounds of butter out of every 100 pounds in the milk, while the extractor obtains only 84.60 pounds, and the quality of the sweet-cream butter was not equal to that from ripened cream. As a skimmer, the extractor was a success. In regard to the merits of the machine the chemist of the station says: "Although the extractor appears unfavorable in comparison with a much older method, it cannot but be regarded as a marvel of inventive and mechanical skill. The surprise is in the first instance that it should do its work at all, and then, even though it be found wanting, that it should do its work so well. It is brought at the start into competition with a highly perfected machine and a method thoroughly understood for many years of experience.

Its shortcoming under the severe test to which it is obliged to submit ought not to be cause of disappointment; there is room rather for encouragement, because it has done so much. Its future development is probably a question of the relative merits of 'sweet cream butter and 'sour-cream butter.'

THE EWELL FARM

Annual Sales

Are always held on the LAST WEDNESDAY IN MAY. The nineteenth of the series takes place this year on MAY TWENTY-FIFTH. The following are samples of the bargains secured by purchasers at these sales:

TROTTERS—Andrew Allison, 2:29½, for \$105.00; Tosa, 2:19¼, for \$410.

PACERS—Argot Wilkes, 2:18, for \$140; Storm, 2:15¼, for \$325.

JERSEYS—Landseer's Fancy for \$170; Oonan for \$155; Toltec for \$50.

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Medicine sent by mail or express. Address with stamp. Rooms 305 and 306 Bankers' and Merchants' National Bank building, Main street, Dallas, Texas.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD
To be Happy buy a

DANDY STEEL MILL
AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.

With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, therefore no more climbing towers, no more tilting towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

SWINE.

Cleanliness don't hurt even a hog.

Now is a favorable time to secure a good growth with the pigs.

Sows that are farrowed early should not be allowed to breed too soon.

When feeding for growth it will be better to give two light feeds every day than one heavy one.

By commencing to feed the pigs liberally two or three weeks before weaning they will be easier to wean.

At this season especially, pigs should never have so much bedding that they cannot bury themselves in it.

Both sheep and hogs should have access to all the salt and water they want. It will help maintain health.

Hogs and sheep both need a shade under which they can lie during the middle of the day in summer.

Pigs should never be weaned until they have learned to eat well. It will often avoid their getting stunted.

The value of a brood sow is largely determined by the number and quality of the pigs she raises, not by her pedigree.

There is no excuse for allowing the tusks of the boar to grow, and in this way permitting him to become a dangerous animal.

The market demand is gradually tending to smaller hogs, and those that are supplying these that are able to secure top prices.

It is often an advantage to push the growth of the early-farrowed pigs, so as to have them ready for market reasonably early in the fall.

Hogs are cleaner than cows when they have a chance to be clean. The reputation the hog has obtained is not deserved. Even his appetite is no worse than that of fowls and his habits are quite as exemplary. Give the hog a chance.

The American Berkshire association makes the very liberal offer of the first ten volumes of the American Berkshire Record, as a special premium at the several state fairs in 1892. This premium will be for "best recorded sow and litter of not less than five recorded pigs under six months old, bred and exhibited by a resident of the state in which the fair is held". Such offer will make the exhibit of Berkshires for this year one of the largest ever known, and creating an interest, will add largely to the exhibits of other breeds to the very great benefit of the swine industry. The liberality of this offering may be better appreciated when it is considered that \$1100 will be thus distributed in twenty-two states and provinces here named, whose fair associations have already accepted the offer, and will make these premiums a leading feature in their premium lists. It also should be remembered that these special premiums are to be so distributed that a set of these volumes may be secured in each state. Fair associations that have not already arranged for this Berkshire offering, will do well to secure for the breeders of their states a chance for these volumes; and breeders in states that have not accepted the terms upon which these records are offered, should urge the officers of their state fair associations to place their states among those that will have this exhibit. For information in regard to these special premiums, state fair secretaries or Berkshire breeders should address Jno. G. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill. The seventeen states and five provinces that have accepted and will make this exhibit, are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri

(St. Louis), Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the provinces at London, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, Canada.

W. L. Moore of Pilot Point, Texas, writes the American Farmer as follows: "Texas has at this present time one of the finest Swine Breeders' association of any state. She is destined to become one of the great hog-producing states of the Union. As a corn-producing state she is equal to any, when given the right kind of a season. As it always pays to keep the best breeds of stock suited to the climate, the following do best in this state, although there may be a difference of opinion as to the best breeds suited to particular weather: The Berkshire, Poland-China, Doric Jersey. The farmers of Texas can fatten their hogs on green sorghum, pea vines, green-growing grain, melons, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and the surplus of the farm. With a little corn they can have good meat. The hog raiser of Texas knows what he is doing when puts his corn into hogs, for he has a market at home. Texas paid out in 1891 \$4,500,000 for hog products, which she as a state should produce at home, and that was paid in cotton at from five to six and a half cents a pound. A gentleman in Lamar county raised five hogs which at ten months old weighed over 2000 pounds, or equal to four 500-pound bales of cotton. Another gentleman had a hog of the Jersey red stock that weighed when killed, 454 1/2 pounds. According to the report of the commissioner of agriculture in 1889-'90, the farmers of Texas purchased in 1889 16,652,280 pounds of bacon, and in the same year of lard, 1,633,277 pounds. Number of hogs raised in 1889, 1,440,750; value, 2,135,336. Collin county in 1889 raised 20,295 hogs. In 1890 there were 205 organized counties, which if they could produce the same amount Texas would raise annually 4,463,425 hogs, worth \$178,807,877,675. The Fort Worth Packing company in 11 months of 1891 killed 94,000 head of hogs. Besides, the Dallas packing company killed a great many, and the amount paid out by both companies for hogs was large. It would richly justify our Texas farmers to keep at home instead of sending to other states for hogs.

Field Peas for Hogs.

Mr. Clark Johnson, a prominent Tennessee farmer, writes, says the Gazette, that he will this year put seventy-five acres to field peas for his hogs, though he would not have it understood that he will devote seventy-five acres to peas exclusively. There is no need of that. He plants the peas in his corn, or rather sows them. At time of the last plowing he sows peas broadcast before the plows and the plows cover them—always enough to secure a good stand. By the time the peas are vining freely the corn is finished, and hence no harm is done to the corn crop. If he was a fodder puller the pea vines would be seriously in the way, but he is not, and don't think any other farmer ought to be, as the fodder seldom pays for the trouble and expense of gathering. It is certainly not worth anything like so much as the peas.

Mr. Johnson grows the black pea exclusively for two reasons: It is more hardy and robust than either of the other varieties, and birds will not trouble it at all. This last he considers of special importance, as quail and other birds will flock to a pea field and devour many peas of the light colored kinds when they begin popping from the pods. His peas are grown for hog feed, and he considers that they do grow hogs entirely more good than corn. They make for hogs both a pasture and grain feed, as the hogs devour the vines with a relish shown for no other class of green feed, while, at the same time, they take the peas as appetite demands.

So soon as his corn is gathered Mr. Johnson turns in his hogs, and every indication appears to tell that the ani-

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FORT WORTH, TEXA

mals consider themselves in a regular "hog heaven" from thence so long as the pea vines and peas last. He considers peas raised on this plan the most profitable crop he can raise for the outlay—they about pay in full for the corn crop. Then this is not all: While they do not hurt the corn crop, as already intimated, their roots enrich the soil, leaving it in much better condition than would have characterized it without them. Besides, he considers the peas of special advantage to the corn in its fruiting season, as they act as a mulch, and contribute much towards keeping the soil moist in time of drouth by the dew that collects on and falls from the leaves.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Ikard's Views on the Present Depression.

HENRIETTA, TEX., May 1, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I am glad to see your valuable paper making war on the scrub bull. His day of usefulness is gone never to return, and in my opinion, is one of the causes of depression and low prices in the market to-day. One way out of this depression is the use of better sires and better care of the calves from birth to twenty-two to twenty-four months old. A good grade steer can be made to weigh from 1100 to 1200 pounds at twenty-four months old if properly cared for, and I think even better results can be obtained with better treatment. In evidence will give the weights and sales of six grade Hereford steers of W. S. and J. B. Ikard sold in St. Louis March 21st averaged 1105 pounds at five cents. They were about twenty-two months old and brought the highest price paid for Texas cattle since the holidays and the highest price paid for natives or Texas cattle on that day. Then why not, with the use of better sires, get such results with early maturity, than to go on with the scrub, and at four to five years old get from two and a half to four cents per pound. I am satisfied that three cents will be above the average of the season for scrub steers. Fewer cattle, better breeding, and better care and treatment from birth to maturity, with the packing houses in your city, deep water and packing houses at Velasco, will certainly raise the Texas cowman out of this depression. There must be relief from some source, better breeding and treatment, with deep water and packing house on our coast, is the best way out of it that I see. I have had a better demand and trade for Berkshire pigs than for the past two years. It seems that Texas is going into the hog and hominy business, and will have smoke houses at home instead of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, which is another move in the right direction. There has been a fare demand for bulls this season. Sold one cow to J. B. Wilson of Dallas, and a very fine registered yearling bull out of Miss Wilson 82229. The best cow in the state to W. B. Bowne, Finis, Jack county, Texas. Mr. Bowne is a breeder of fine horses and cattle, and knows a good animal when he sees it, and I congratulate him in selecting the best to begin with, and no doubt the young bull, Ikard of Sunny Side 4th, will be equal to his dam, and develop into a prize winner for Mr. Bowne.

Can furnish any one wanting grade Hereford bulls, fifty to sixty head, two years old this spring; none less than three-quarter bred. Cows and heifers also; all sired by registered Holstein bull and heifer for sale, both acclimated.

Yours truly,
W. S. IKARD.

An Interesting Wool Letter.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal

Our manufacturers are jubilant, for their plants were never so large; never so fully and profitably employed on goods never so creditable—many of them surpassing anything made abroad and they are being so promptly taken, at full prices too, that fewer are in sight, unsold, from the producer to the consumer than was ever before known. The wool grower too, is serene, for the mild winter, plentiful food and good care have resulted in a minimum of loss to flocks the country over (only three and a third per cent) and an increase of the clip in some sections of thirty per cent, and although a fleece brings thirty cents less, a sheep brings forty cents more than one year ago. Large flocks of small-bodied, fine-wooled sheep are profitable in the western half of our country, but it is time for the fully occupied eastern half to maintain countless small flocks of large-bodied, medium-wooled sheep (Shropshires being

the best) that will yield a large, valuable fleece and a maximum amount of mutton to a handy market. The low price of cotton lowered the price of wool the last year, no doubt somewhat, but wool producing the world over surpassing her wool-wearing ability, is the chief explanation.

When we see that the Australian clip alone increased 95,000,000 pounds the last season; that her pastoral lands equal one-ninth of our whole country, (Alaska excepted); that during the week ending April 16, 1892, in Boston they sold 1,700,000 pounds of foreign wool to 1,500,000 pounds of domestic wool, we can be content to sustain present prices. The second annual London wool sale is still on, showing prices less dearer than last year on choicest lots, because of their superiority and scarcity. The unusually cold weather delays the shearing of a larger and better clip than last year's, which ought to bring last year's rates.

Unwashed Texas and New Mexico wool is now selling as follows:

	Choice	Average.
Medium, (%-blood).....	19-21c.	17-19c.
Coarse.....	13-15c.	11-13c.
Fine.....	14-17c.	11-14c.

JOSEPH G. HALL.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
April 30, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week were 18,399 cattle, 28,649 hogs and 5418 sheep, against 18,184 cattle, 28,141 hogs and 2465 sheep the week previous, and 7703 cattle, 20,520 hogs and 4079 sheep the last six days of April, 1891.

Receipts for the past four months with comparisons for 1891.

1892.	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
January.....	59,138	201,557	14,774
February.....	55,563	127,449	17,620
March.....	61,165	102,334	20,071
April.....	61,563	97,826	17,483
Total.....	236,429	529,166	66,948
1891			
January.....	50,972	162,105	11,364
February.....	47,057	130,681	12,421
March.....	49,923	145,223	16,351
April.....	35,945	106,842	18,682
Total.....	183,897	544,851	58,818
Increase.....	52,532	8,130
Decrease.....	15,685

The cattle market has been rather active all week with prices fluctuating wildly at times on account of the very unevenly distributed receipts. The week started with a lower market on account of the abnormally big run at Chicago, but for the next three days, with moderate and even light receipts, the market quickly recovered, and by Thursday the general run of beef and shipping steers were selling fully as strong as before the recent break. A heavy run Friday, 5650 head (the largest receipts so far this year) caused a bad break of 15@25c, and Saturday's market was firm at this decline.

That the market is unusually sensitive to the size of the receipts is easily apparent from the ease with which on a big run buyers take off 15@25c, while not infrequently with moderate receipts for a day or two sellers can force prices up fully that much. Free buying by shippers and exporters continues, and is a much appreciated steady force in the market. Plenty of the cattle coming now are good enough for export but the general impression seems to be that ripe corn-fed cattle have been pretty well run out. All authorities agree that the country is full of half-fat, unfinished cattle whose owners, being discouraged with the outlook, are only awaiting what they consider favorable conditions to rush these cattle onto the market. It is therefore reasonably sure that while for a month or six weeks the tendency will be firmer the conditions above mentioned will cause very uneven, and sometimes wild markets until grass cattle from the ranges begin to come.

Offerings of, butcher stock continue meager and prices show somewhat more strength than last week. It is generally expected that this state of af-

fairs will continue up to the opening of the range season. Improved weather has materially improved the demand for stockers and feeders and the already high prices have scored a still further advance of 10@15c on all desirable grades. The country seems bound to have the cattle regardless of the original cost and one is forced to the opinion that a good many feeders will find the balance on the wrong side of the books at the end of this year.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	\$3.90@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.....	3.70@4.00
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Fair to good Western steers.....	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.75@3.50
Common to medium cows.....	1.00@2.50
Good to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.40
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.00@2.70
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.25@3.50
Veal calves.....	3.50@5.00

Up to the last day or two the hog market was rather weak but monotonously steady. Sales to-day were at \$4.15@4.30, the week closing with prices a dime lower than a week ago, and fully a quarter lower than at the first of the month.

The situation is practically unchanged so far as sheep are concerned. Local slaughterers are unable to secure one-third as many as they would like, so that, while prices at other Eastern markets go higher or lower as the supply diminishes or increases, prices here seem to remain always strong or firm. Desirable muttons are in very strong demand and always find a ready sale. Quotations: Fair to good natives from \$4.50@6.10; fair to good westerns from \$4.50@6.00; common and stock sheep from \$3@4.25; good to choice 40 to 90 pound lambs \$4.50@6.75.

A good many of the improvements in and around the yards and packing houses are already completed and things are gradually changing on all sides. The Swift and Cudahy brick additions are about finished and ready for the machinery, while the old wooden Hammond house has been entirely torn down and the foundation laid for a much larger and more substantial building. The newly fenced and floored twelve acres northeast of the exchange building are about ready for use and by the time the range season is fairly open we will be able to take care of and expect the largest run of cattle in our history.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Keenan & Sons Circular.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 29, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Cattle, Receipts for the week, 75,000 head. As anticipated in our last week's circular, they came on Monday at the rate of 32,677 head, and the market was from 20@30c lower on all grades, but the market was active at the decline and sales show 30,000 head went off the scales, leaving only 3000 head unsold, which goes to show that there is a good demand for cattle. Tuesday, with only 5777 cattle on the market, prices were 10c higher and the yards entirely cleared of cattle before noon. Wednesday, 9516, and prices took another upturn of 10@15c. Thursday, 10,798 head, and market strong and in some cases 10c higher, the entire decline of Monday recovered.

To-day, receipts 12,000 head, too many for the last of the week; market ruled dull and sales show a decline of 15c. Some are figuring on 25,000 head for Monday; we do not look for over 18,000 and a steady market. But, as we said last week, we think the late advance has come to stay, but we expect declines with 25,000 to 32,000 cattle a day. Butchers' stock, such as light steers, cows and heifers are strong, and there has been no decline since last week worthy of note. Canning stock quoted higher. We quote prices at the close same as last week.

Receipts of Texans have been light during the week, owing to the dry weather and backward spring. A great many cattle that were fed on meal. Feeders had expected to put them on grass to finish them, the season being so backward. We do not now expect many Texas cattle before the middle of

May or first of June. Grass all over the range country, including Texas, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota is from four to six weeks late, and we do not look for fat cattle off the range before the first to middle of August. We quote best meal-fed Texas at \$3.60@4; second best, \$3.40@3.65; fair, \$3.10@3.25; common, \$2.75@3; fed cows, \$1.75@2.50. No grassers on the market.

Receipts of hogs for the week, estimating 8000 for to-morrow (Saturday), 130,000, against 144,676 for last week. Shipments about 49,000, against 59,033 last week. The receipts for the week show a decrease from last week of 14,000; shipments about 10,000 less than last week. There has been very little change or fluctuation in the market from day to day and at the close of today we are unable to see any material difference in the prices of the different grades.

Receipts of sheep and lambs for the week, estimating 2000 for to-morrow (Saturday), will foot up about 38,000, against 43,000 same time last week. Prices on the best grades of sheep and lambs, are about steady at last week's closing prices. The market opened up Monday with only 6324; demand brisk and all sold fully 10c per cwt. higher than the closing prices of last Friday and Saturday. Tuesday, with 9,515, market a shade easier, fully 10c lower. Wednesday, with 8450 fresh arrivals, no material change on best grades. The receipts of Texas sheep have been liberal and prices have declined 15@25c per cwt. on the half-fat medium grades of wool, also the clipped. We quote as follows: Prime Texas wethers, corn and screening fed, 85 to 95 lbs, \$5.75@6; fair to good wethers, 75 to 85 lbs, screening fed, \$5.25@5.75; fall clipped Texas for feeding purposes, averaging from 60 to 75 lbs, \$4.25@4.50; fall clipped through Texas, well fleshed to fat, 80 to 95 lbs, \$5.25@5.75.

KEENAN & SONS.

Burbank's Reply to "Long Experience."

FORT MCKAVETT, TEX., Apr. 25, '92.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The article signed "Long Experience" in your last issue was so weak and puerile as to call for no comment had you not endorsed it editorially. As drowning men catch at straws, so you grasp at any support, however weak, in defense of your unwarranted statement that "Texas wool growers can produce wool at a cost of from six to nine cents a pound. If "Long Experience" is a successful sheep man it only shows that he has succeeded in spite of business methods, and gives color to the assertion so often made that anybody could make money with sheep. What would be thought of a merchant or manufacturer that did not know or figure on the cost of his goods. How could he hope to succeed? Have not you and all other agricultural papers for years been preaching to the farmers and stockmen to figure on the cost of their productions and to abandon or improve their methods on those that did not pay. Haven't dairy men been advised repeatedly to figure on the cost of producing milk and discard cows that did not give a profit. Are not figures at the bottom of every successful business, and haven't you been advising ranchmen to figure, and now, because you placed yourself in a false position you are willing to stultify yourself. Certainly no one would expect figures to take the place of management and experience, but are they not a valuable accessory. My experience is not so long but that I am willing, nay anxious to learn more, and I still wish to learn how to grow wool at from six to nine cents a pound. Reckless statements and assertions have hurt the sheep business of Texas far more than figures and none more than those made by sheepmen who did not figure.

Respt'y yours,
C. G. BURBANK.

P. S. It is enough to say in answer to the insinuations that I am still in the sheep business and expect to stay, and have made it fairly profitable for fifteen years in spite of a disposition to figure.

C. G. B.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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

NECHES POULTRY FARM.

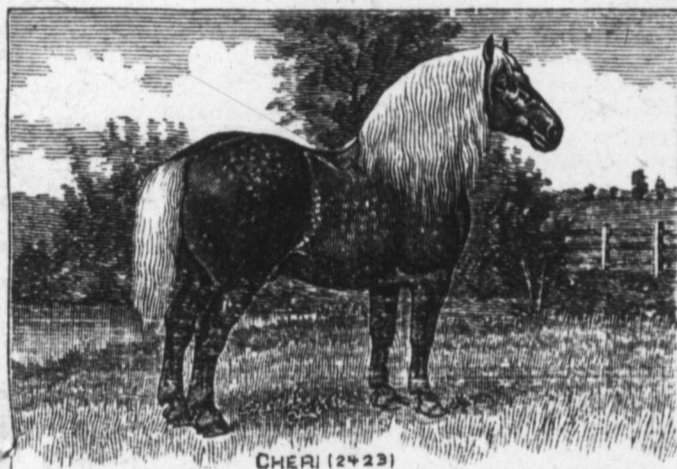
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



CHERI (2x23)

Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

Bulls for Sale.

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

FOR SALE.

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

For Sale or Exchange.

Wanted—To sell or exchange for Texas farming lands or improved farms, 10,000 head of cattle on ranch near Deming, N. M. For particulars apply to or address W. H. BEDFORD, 413 Houston St., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

500 three and four-year-old steers, in good condition. W. C. WEIR, Milburn, McCulloch Co., Texas.

For Sale.

One, two and three-year-old steers and cows for sale in large or small lots. Address J. B. WATSON, Fairfield, Texas.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	Price, \$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,800
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500

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

Will add 300 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 Jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

BULLS FOR SALE.

Two car loads of high grade Hereford and cross-bred Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

H. BLAND, M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Texas.

Steers for Sale.

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

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

For Sale.

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

Hereford Bulls for Sale.

Thirty-five three-quarter and seven-eighths yearling Hereford bulls for sale at \$25 per head. Also a few that are pure bred at a bargain. JOHN HARRIS, Colorado, Texas.

For Sale.

Prairie Raised Steers.

350 or 400 yearling steers; 100 two-year-old steers. Address SPARKS & CUNNINGHAM, Bosqueville, Texas.

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

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

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

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

T. C. ANDREWS.

R. N. GRAHAM.

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

DEALERS IN

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

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

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

MANSION HOTEL BLOCK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

35,000 acres of the finest grazing and farming land in Mason county, Texas; divided into three pastures; well watered; good two-story rock house; 150 acres in cultivation. J. A. GAMEL, Trustee, Mason, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 four-year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address W. P. H. MCFADDIN, Beaumont, Texas.

FOR SALE.

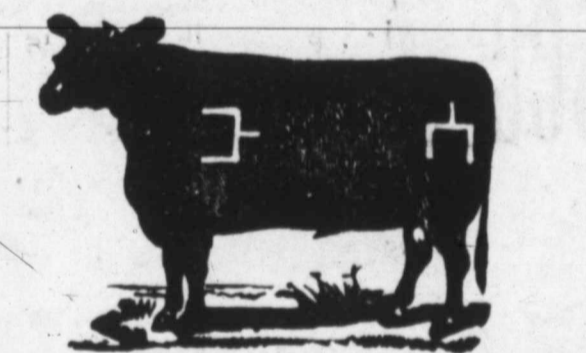
Eighteen hundred to two thousand head of good three and four-year-old Coleman county steers. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of J. W. FIELDS, Dallas, Texas, or STEWART & OVERSTREET, Nat'l Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

Pasture for Rent.

Pasture for 2500 head of cattle 8 miles east of Ponca in Osage reservation, Oklahoma Territory. Well fenced and watered by two running streams. Will receive at station and return in fall when wanted at \$1.50 per head. This is a choice pasture which never goes dry. Address FRANK G. KRESS, Guthrie, O. T.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.) Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

NOTICE TO PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, 1892, the undersigned was, by the county court of Tarrant county, Texas, granted letters of administration upon the estate of E. P. Kane deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, the said Administrator, within the time required by law. My residence and postoffice address is Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. This April 22nd, 1892. JOHN F. TIERNEY, Adm'r of estate of E. P. Kane, deceased.

FOR SALE.

Eight hundred good Merino stock sheep in Stephens county, twelve miles north of Breckenridge. I will sell cheap if I can sell them within the next forty days. Terms cash. Address J. D. WRIGHT, 301 W. Hanna St., Denison, Tex.

"The Cyclone Straw Stacker."

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

Sheep For Sale.

Intending to devote all my attention to the raising of thoroughbreds and the ram trade, I offer for sale (after shearing) my entire flock of 3000 young sheep. They are a cross of thoroughbred Spanish Merino rams and French ewes, and are a large, hardy, well-wooled lot. Three-fourths of them are three years old or under, and none over five years old. There are 800 ewes with lambs, 700 yearlings and dry ewes and 700 wethers. All are clean and in fine order. will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Texas.

CATTLE—Spaying done by J. L. CHADWICK, Cresson, Tex.

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

Established 1881

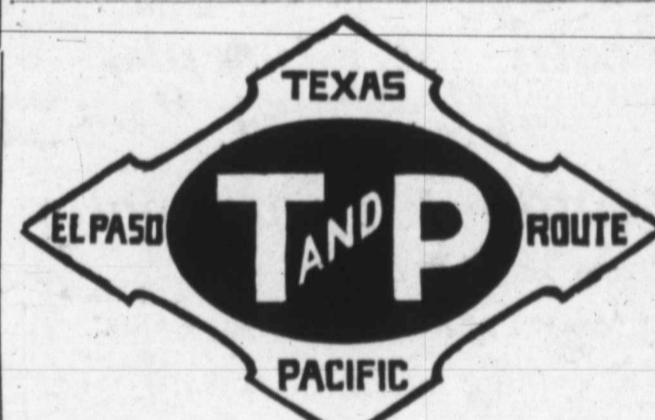
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Hats cleaned, dyed and finished with finest trimmings and sweat proof sweat bands. Returned as good as new. Stockmen's trade solicited. Charges the lowest. Give me a trial.



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

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SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

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

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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 AND ALL POINTS
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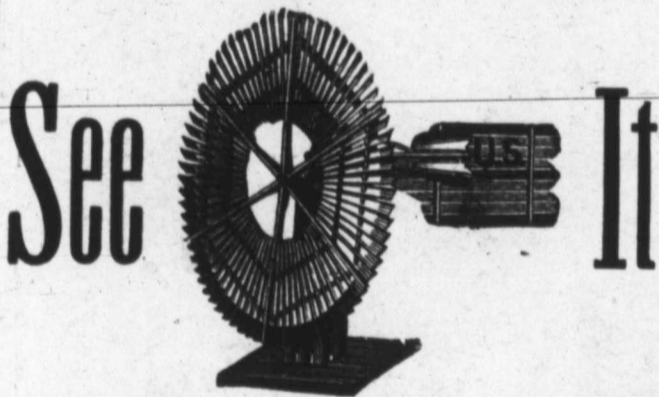
A. C. DAWES,

General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

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

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

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 EUREKA
THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.
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THE

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,781	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,500	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		

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

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY

Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt doesn't pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price.

We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for HARNESS. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

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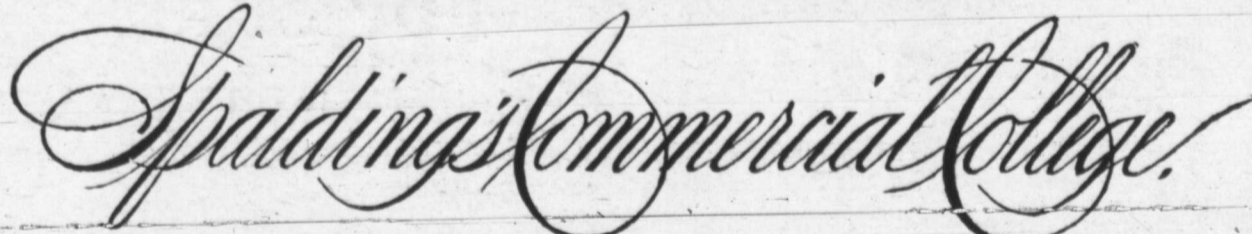
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