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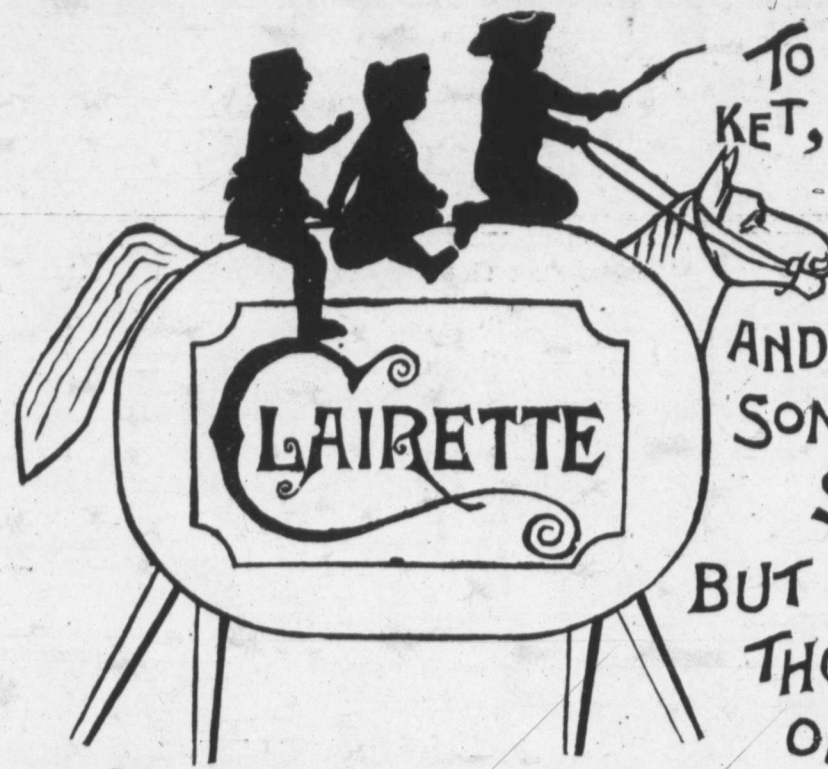
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All communications pertaining to the editorial department, or to matters connected therewith, should be addressed to the editor in person, while business letters should be addressed The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

Comanche and Kiowa Reservations Leased.

As will be seen in the news department of the JOURNAL, the secretary of the interior has authorized the leasing of the Comanche and Kiowa reservations for grazing purposes. These reservations are, without exception, the best range country in the Southwest, and will open up a temporary outlet for several hundred thousand Texas cattle. Leases are already reported aggregating a million acres.

Combine Stock Raising and Farming.

Texas stockmen should no longer rely on the range for feed for their stock the year round. They should combine farming and stock raising and make the farm supply plenty of feed with which to keep the stock thriving throughout the winter. When they do this and use none but pure bred sires, Texas will produce as good stock as any state in the Union, and her stockmen will again become a prosperous and contented people. Overstocked ranges, scarcity of water and scrub males are doing much to retard the progress and prosperity of the stockmen of Texas. These mistakes should be corrected during the present year and never allowed to handicap the business again.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will meet in Fort Worth on June 30. A proposition will probably be brought before this committee looking to the consolidation of the Northwest Texas Stock Raisers' association, the Texas Live Stock association and the Nueces and Rio Grande association, into one association covering the entire state. It will be proposed to have the new association retain all the features of the three associations as they now exist. The protective feature of the Northwest association will be retained and enlarged upon, so as to give members in every part of the state ample and cheap protection.

The new association will probably give more attention than has ever been given heretofore to encouraging the establishment of slaughtering and refrigerating establishments within the state. The improvement of live stock, the methods of breeding, handling and marketing same, will no doubt be one of the principal features of the new organization, should one be formed. The establishment of a sanitary board, with power to maintain and enforce quarantine regulations, and many other matters of vital interest to the stockmen, will no doubt receive careful attention at the hands of the new association.

The JOURNAL is strongly in favor of consolidating these three associations on a basis that will protect the rights and privileges of each, and do equal justice to all. It is the only way by which a thorough state organization can be perfected. It should, therefore, be carried into effect at once.

Stockmen should lay aside all local preferences and jealousies, and come together for the good of the stock business generally, and work for its upbuilding in all Texas.

The JOURNAL hopes to see a full attendance of representative stockmen from all three of these associations at the meeting in Fort Worth on June 30, and hopes that a move may be put on foot that will result in much good in future.

The Butchers' Convention.

The Butchers' National Protective association now in session at Dallas, has unanimously decided to locate their abattoir at that place. The establishment of a large slaughtering, refrigerating and cold storage plant within the state of Texas by this organization is a matter of great importance to the stock interests of the state.

Texas stockmen want all the markets and outlets they can get. Especially do they want home markets, where their products can be marketed without the heavy shrinkage and expense connected with long shipments to the Eastern markets. This is a step in the right direction for another and still more important reason. It is a move to relieve producer, butcher and consumer from the oppression of the dressed beef monopoly. While the stockmen of Texas have not, perhaps,

been as outspoken and demonstrative in regard to this move as its importance demands, yet the JOURNAL feels justified in saying that they will almost to a unit, give the enterprise their moral, and if need be, their financial support, and will, at the proper time, be found laboring energetically to promote the interest of this and all other undertakings that promise mutual benefit and protection to both producers and consumers.

The JOURNAL would have preferred to have seen all these slaughtering establishments concentrated at one point. This would have given a competitive market, and the competition would have stimulated prices and activity generally, and no doubt given better results in the end. Thus believing, the JOURNAL hoped the Butchers' Protective association, and all others seeking locations for plants of this kind, would locate in this city, where the Fort Worth Packing company have already completed and are now operating the most complete and costly plant of the kind in the Southwest. Fort Worth was given an opportunity to secure this plant also, but for some reason, which was no doubt her own lethargy and want of interest, Dallas is the successful bidder, and the JOURNAL extends to her its hearty congratulations, and will do what it can to assist in building up this and all other enterprises that promise to promote the interests of the stock industry of Texas.

No Pent Up Utica in Ours.

The JOURNAL regrets to say that local pride and jealousies in many instances and localities are allowed to operate against the best interests of the stockmen of the state. For instance, there are a few stockmen in all the large cities who will not give even their moral support to the abattoir now being arranged for by the Butchers' National Protective association unless the plant be located in their favorite city. There are also, the JOURNAL regrets to say, a few (but fortunately very few) prominent cattlemen who reside in Fort Worth, who will oppose the consolidation of the three leading live stock associations, unless the headquarters of the new organization can be located in this city. The JOURNAL very much regrets that any stockman should allow local interests or petty jealousies to so far control his action in matters of this kind.

It is proper and right that every one should feel a pride in his home city. Such feelings are not only proper and right, but are commendable, but they should not be allowed to assume the rule or ruin form. Each and every stockman in Texas should labor to secure all the good things he can for his immediate locality, but failing to secure a coveted prize is no reason why he should seek to kill it in its infancy simply because he would prevent a rival city from being benefited by it.

The JOURNAL believes the stockmen of Texas should encourage the erection of slaughtering and refrigerating establishments within the state. It be-

lieves every city in Texas should be permitted to compete for these enterprises, and the successful ones should have at least the hearty co-operation and moral support of their would-be rivals.

The JOURNAL also believes that the three principal live stock associations of the state should consolidate into one grand association, taking in all smaller associations and covering all Texas. And while it would be glad to see the headquarters of this institution located in Fort Worth, yet it believes that the members of the organization should be allowed by a majority vote to locate the headquarters at such point or points as they may from time to time elect. The JOURNAL believes that the greatest good to the greatest number should rule in matters of this kind and that the stockmen of Texas should be actuated and guided in their actions by a desire to serve and promote the best interests of the live stock industry of the entire state. This rule or ruin feeling should be banished; we should have "No pent up Utica in ours."

The Political Situation.

To an impartial observer the political situation in Texas is assuming some very interesting phases. In the beginning of the campaign the followers of Governor Hogg loudly proclaimed that he had practically a "walk over" for re-nomination. They claimed that his administration had been in strict keeping with the policy of the democratic party, adopted at the San Antonio convention, and that following out the unwritten law of the land, and the traditions of the party, he was entitled to an endorsement, and would have no trouble in getting it, but as the campaign progresses, the indications are that these political seers were mistaken. The vigorous and able canvass of the state by Judge George Clark is beginning to bear fruit, and everything at this writing points to a locked convention at Houston.

If it is locked, then what? There is a wide spread feeling all over the state against a dark horse, which has its origin in the sentiment that no man has a right to a position of honor and trust who will not go before the people and seek it and publicly announce his policies. That sentiment, together with the bitter partisanship of the followers of Hogg and Clarke, provided Clarke develops enough strength to lock the convention, may make a nomination at Houston impossible, with the result of a free for all race, and the devil take the hindmost. In that event a fusing of the republicans with the third party might loose the state to the democratic party with a clear majority of at least 150,000. To say the least of it the situation is interesting, and invites the best energies and judgment of those who think that the highest and best interests of the state depends upon the success of the democratic party.

In national politics the fight is on between Harrison and Blaine for the republican nomination, with the chances clearly in favor of Mr. Blaine if he will accept, and in the democratic party it is between Hill and Cleveland, with the latter far in the lead. At present it looks as if it was to be the old fight over between Blaine and Cleveland, with the "Fisher letters" and "Maria Halpin left out."

CATTLE.

Plenty of rain has fallen all over the Indian Territory, and the cattle recently shipped in from Texas are said to be taking on flesh very fast.

The rush to the Indian Territory is over, but there are yet quite a number of cattle to go, consequently there will be a few scattering shipments for several weeks yet.

The Fort Worth and Denver railroad is now being taxed to its full capacity hauling shipments of young steers from Texas to Montana and Dakota. The "Denver" is, however, as usual equal to the occasion and is handling the business to the satisfaction of all concerned.

After the shipments of the present season are over there will be fewer cattle left on the ranges of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona than for several years, a fact well worth considering in connection with the future outlook for cattle.

The L C Cattle company has a carload of thoroughbred Hereford bulls on the road from the East, which will soon be turned loose on their ranges. Mr. Lyons is of the opinion that it pays better to run thoroughbred than high grades, and in the future will only buy thoroughbreds.—[Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.

Cattle breeders of the improved breeds have faith in the merits of good blood and in the future demand for good beef. Breeders are paying \$500 to \$1000 for breeding bulls and high class cows of merit to put in their already large herds, and the sooner farmers catch this spirit of practical improvement with the blood of the improved breeds, the sooner they will make money out of cattle.

Beef cattle are down to 4 and 4½ cents for prime steers, and at the same time more than half the cattle sold are scrubs that bring only 2 to 3 cents, or about half the price of the high grades that command the highest prices. Why is it that so many scrubs are still raised when they do not pay for the feed they eat, while full blood bulls of all breeds may be bought for \$75 to \$100.

The range is reported as in fine condition, generally speaking, all over the state. Cattle are now, as a rule, taking on flesh very fast. The indications are that the few cattle left in Texas will get very fat this summer, and that we will have for a change more grass than cattle. Cattlemen need not now leave the state to find plenty of good range for their stock.

"Spay or 'veal' the heifers for a while and let nothing below a pure-bred bull live any time and the cattle trade will soon show what virtue there is in the law of supply and demand." The above from the Drover's Journal explains why there are so many cheap scrubs on the market. Farmers should raise good cattle or none; the high grades sell at a profit while the scrubs that glut the markets do not pay for the feed they eat.

Not nearly as many cattle have been brought to the Sioux range, or on the range section of the state for that matter, as there were at this time last year, neither will there be. Of the number that has been and will hereafter be brought in, the greater portion will be from Southwestern points. It has been clearly demonstrated that it pays far better to bring in range cattle

than it does Eastern cattle.—[Sioux Stock Journal.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, rooms fifty-four and fifty-five Hurley building, have immediate buyers for 5000 one and two-year-old steers. Cattle must not only be come from below quarantine line, but must be good, smooth, well grown, prairie raised cattle, and must be delivered at nearest shipping point in not less than train load lots. Parties desiring to put in bids for all or any part of this contract must describe fully the cattle they offer, giving location, number, quality and all other such information as purchaser would want to know. Also state when and where cattle offered can be seen, and lowest cash price. These parties want good cattle and will buy none others. They must also have them at prices in keeping with the present low markets.

Referring to the depression in cattle the Live Stock and Western Farm Journal says: The depression has in other respects been a damage to the live stock interests. Many farmers who would not hesitate to buy a good bull when they had to pay three hundred dollars for him now hesitate when they can buy a better one for one hundred. Many men are so constituted that they will not take proper care of anything unless it has cost them a pile of money and have allowed their stock to run down, have been buying grade bulls or worse and selling off their best cattle simply because they will bring them the most money. Meanwhile a few men have held on, keeping their best and buying anything that would improve their herds and these men will, in the end, make a pile of money as a reward of their faith in good stock. The man who has faith even of the the mustard seed order in good stock and has nerve to buy it at present prices can step in at the head of the procession. The man, however, who buys merely pedigree will stand a first rate chance to get left. The time for mere pedigrees has gone by. The man who buys merit with no merit back of it on both sides will not fare any better. Pedigree is simply ancestral merit which can be transmitted with reasonable certainty. The price we pay for it is what we pay for thoroughbred stock in advance of beef prices. If with proper care it does not prove transmissible we are swindled. It is not enough to buy a good animal; grades are often such. There must be an inheritance of good blood back of it. It takes nerve to buy this, but is nerve that wins. Cattle are in no deeper mire than sheep were a few years ago, than hogs have often been and than cattle have often been before. Land, the broad, fertile acres, has been as much out of favor and more so than cattle are now. We do not know of any one anxious to get rid of lands to-day low as prices of farm products are. The sun will yet shine on the steer. Let it shine on a good one. If you have not a good sire, get one.

Holsteins and Jerseys.

Mr. Hoxie, of New York, in a contribution to the Holstein-Friesian Register, recognizes what we have heretofore called attention to, viz. that changes for the better have taken place in the character of the cattle imported into this country. It has no doubt grown out of the favorable physical conditions in this country. He says: Changing circumstances of life are constantly changing the characteristics of the different breeds, through the secret law of transmission from parent to offspring, of what is gained or what is lost by training, handling, feeding, etc., in other words by their environment. The Jersey breed in

America, is in many respects, a different breed from what it was when it first came from the island of Jersey; and the Holstein-Friesian breed, though handled in this country comparatively but a few years, is already undergoing changes quite as great. These changes in the dairy breeds are wrought along different lines and by different means than the changes in the beef breeds. In the former, training is most potent—training for milk and for butter production. If we were to lay down three rules for improving the dairy breeds, the first would be training, the second feeding and the third care, and we put the three together under the general head—training. This training, however, may go on with marked success, even though feeding and care is moderate. Hence the dairy breeds afford a better field for the exercise of skill by breeders of moderate means, and this class of breeders often produce dairy animals of the highest value. Many of this class assist in milking their own cows and come into closer relations with their cattle than do breeders of larger means. Many of them are also close observers and they learn lessons that are unknown to those who may be of higher scientific attainments. While we have no thought of disparaging the work of the latter we believe the work of the former should be recognized and encouraged. They should be brought in line and made to feel a common interest in this "battle of the breeds."—[Indiana Farmer.

The Cattle Interests.

The cattle interests of the United States have been passing through a period of adversity. There are comparatively few men that have made much money in this line for some time. A combination of circumstances has occurred in which the profits have been sheared off both ends, by high-priced feed at one end and by the dressed beef combination and foreign restrictions at the other. The improved breeding interests have suffered even worse than the farm. The Journal does not pretend to fix a date when the sun will shine full and clear as it used to do on the steer, but it has no doubt that it will. Whenever supplies are reduced to a point when every man will not be compelled to press his cattle on the market on the first indication of advance in the price, combinations at Chicago will be powerless to rob as they have done in the past. The decrease of the range, the increasing population of the country and the diversion of the pastures to sheep and other stock will bring this about and the best that can be done is to keep the kind of cattle that will furnish beef at the lowest price. In this as in everything else, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." Adversity to any business is no good reason why any man who is fitted for the business, in tastes ability and the proper facilities, should abandon it, but it does furnish a reason why he should learn the lessons of adversity.

When a manufacturer finds his wares selling below cost he does one of the following things: Changes his business, changes his location, cuts down the cost of production, improves the quality of his wares or goes into a trust. The stockman must do one of these things if he is to succeed. He cannot in the very nature of things go into a trust. The manufacturer who attempts it finds it avails him but a short time and the latter end of the trust is usually worse than the beginning. The time has gone by when the cattle grower can change his location to any very great advantage. The range is filled to overflowing and there are few lands fit to grow cattle that are not now occupied. He can change his business to some extent, and this

change is becoming quite rapid. For example, many farmers are turning over from beef growing to dairying. Wherever creameries are established and conducted on a paying basis there is a disposition to slaughter calves and depend on the dairy qualities of the cows. When this is once well established the disposition is to sacrifice the beef qualities of the cow and thus decrease the supply of beef. In other parts of the West there is a marked turning over from beef to mutton, and in still other sections from stock to grain.

There are but two other ways of remedying the evil, the one to cut down the cost of production and the other to improve the quality of the stock. These most usually go together. The cost of producing may be decreased by better balanced rations, by better pastures and less stock on them, but when this point is reached an improved quality of stock becomes essential. We are at the point now when the farmer who fails to improve the quality of his stock makes a fatal mistake and a mistake the less excusable because there has never been a time when he could improve his stock as cheaply as now.—[Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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 May 17, 1892:

BULLS.

King of Luling 26775—A. R. Harwood to A. Lowry, Prairie Lee, Tex.
Roan Harwood 26771—A. R. Harwood to O. H. & M. A. Gregg, Prairie Lee, Tex.

Tormentor's Albert 21963—R. Litsey to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Balmoral 2d 13574—C. McC. Reeve to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

Belle de l'Air 38031—C. McC. Reeve to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

Belle Visto 78880—W. W. Penn to P. G. Penn, Winnsborough, Tex.

Bunnely 3d 64261—C. McC. Reeve to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

Daisy Plumb 3d 42307—J. D. Gray & Co. to J. E. Buzbee, Comanche, Tex.

Eve of Vineland 51557—J. D. Gray to J. F. Buzbee, Comanche, Tex.

Julia Glover 70575—S. C. Bell to J. J. Olsen, San Antonio, Tex.

Pattie Steele 2d 64252—C. McC. Reeve to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

Princess Signedel 54381—F. C. French to D. A. Beardsley, Quanah, Tex.

Princess Signedel 54381—D. A. Beardsley to N. L. Jones, Quanah, Tex.

Scythia's Pet 2d 64257—C. McC. Reeve to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

Sunny Dica 60098—C. McC. Reeve to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Tex.

Susie Zinobia 78881—W. W. Penn to P. G. Penn, Winnsborough, Tex.

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.

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.

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

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CARBOLICURA
SHEEP
DIP.
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The good that sheep will do in keeping down the weeds in the pastures and meadows, is not as fully understood as it should be.

Sheep will thrive better if they can be given a change of pastures occasionally. In nearly all cases two pastures will pay better than one.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four essential points of sheep raising, and with all four, if properly managed, a fair profit should be realized.

Sheep relish a change in their food as fully as any other class of stock kept on the farm, and at this time especially, a good variety should be supplied.

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

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

If sheep's hoofs get long they should be trimmed. These little timely attentions are often worth a good deal. Careful attention, exercise of common sense and a little muscle are the requisites of the good shepherd.

An exchange says: "With the many advantages connected with sheep raising, yet it stands lowest in the summary of estimated value. In the total of 2,339,787,770 head of live stock, sheep reported only 108,307,447, or a little more than four per cent. It is yet time to recover ground and stand alongside of other branches of stock raising."

The sheep market is in good shape and feeders have made a hat full of money. While receipts of sheep at Chicago the first four months of 1892 will show over 100,000 decrease compared with the same period last year, the shipments of live sheep from Chicago during the same period decreased about 150,000, thus leaving the supply for home slaughterers about 45,000 larger than a year ago. Receipts the first four months of 1892 about 689,000, and shipments 176,000.

We think the time is coming, says Prof. Wilson, when Iowa will send spring lambs to market as regularly as butter is now sent; cross-breeding or the use of full-blooded males and high grade females may be the readiest means of reaching large weights in this regard. Breed the sheep to suit your ability to develop and the ability of your pastures and desires to maintain. Suit the sheep to yourself and to your farm. If you are a whole-souled person, get a 200 pound sheep. If not, let sheep, or import the forty-pound black-faced Moor sheep, that expect little attention and amounts to little.

The up-grade of sheep and the dairy has been attained on the line of the improved breeds. The hogs, too, have been quite universally improved and scrubs have given place to high grades and full bloods of the various improved breeds. Cattle and horses must follow the established law of improvement, and when farmers learn the necessity of breeding to only pure bred bulls and stallions they will then insure the success of stock raising on the farm. The grade sire of any and every kind is a delusion and a sire as the father of scrubs is a step backward from full blood sires.

There is, says the Live Stock and Western Farm Journal, strictly speaking, no sheep proof dog. Depravity and grace have their battles in dog and man alike. Once in a long while even the collie will act the part of the spiritual shepherds that the old prophet talked about, that would rend, devour

and scatter the flock. We do not, however abolish the ministry because now and then one of them goes wrong nor do we go back on the collie dog because it once in a while breeds back to his wild ancestry. The more thoroughly bred he is the less danger. It is when he has the sheep instinct from the collie and the devilish instinct from the cur that he becomes dangerous and a fit subject for the gun of the shepherd and a fit occupant for the dog grave yard which should be on every sheep farm.

The culture of the special wool crop has cost the American farmers millions of money. There is five times as much profit in the mutton as in the fleece. A sheep may be fed for one-seventh of the food that an ox requires, and will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day for the first 250 days of its life, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 600 days it will make nearly half a pound a day. Such sheep will easily net 6 cents a pound at the farm. But such sheep, too, having a large carcass, will have a large fleece in proportion. So the income from it will be large in both ways. There is nothing shadowy about this kind sheep, but strange to say, in pursuit of the most transparent shadow referred to, this substance is lost.—[Rural World.]

Every sheepman has his opinion as to the proper time to shear sheep. The old time practice of washing sheep being practiced no longer, will not be a factor in determining the time when the flock should be relieved of its woolly coat. It is a well established fact that sheep will do better with the fleece taken off as soon as the weather is plenty warm enough for them. In case bad weather should come after the fleece has been removed, it would be well to put them in the barn during the cold time. We do not like to shear the sheep too late, and yet we generally shear them when the lambs have all been dropped as nearly as we can ascertain. This work is generally done soon after the corn is planted. How to shear is a question each one will have to learn for himself. One will require a bench upon which to place the sheep and another prefers to have the sheep on the floor. We know good shearers who practice both plans.

In an address before the Iowa Sheep Breeders Association, Prof. Wilson among other things said: Sheep have been paying better than other farm animals for several years. There is a good demand for mutton. Medium wool has been selling well, and medium wool grows upon the mutton sheep. These facts have called the attention of genuine farmers to the production of a sheep that will clip a heavy fleece of medium wool and yield a heavy carcass of fine mutton. Iowa farmers setting out to breed a flock of sheep to pay, on the valuable farming lands of the state, must abandon all they have practiced in the past regarding sheep husbandry. Mutton must be of prime consideration, and wool only secondary. We cannot have the finest wool with the best mutton while we may have heavy fleeces of wool that sell well from the best mutton sheep. There is much of Iowa where the fine woolled sheep may pay best, where large flocks are desirable on broken or hilly lands, but the farmer on the heavy, tillable soils of the state will find it most profitable to breed the best mutton sheep that do best in small flocks.

To keep the sheep in a healthy condition it is necessary that they be supplied with a sufficient amount of saline matter. When this is wanting in the pasture, as it very frequently is except near the sea coast, it must be supplied artificially. Salt is more or less poisonous to worms and flukes, hence it is necessary to give sheep a plentiful supply. It is stated on good authority that sheep ranging on the sea coast never have the liver rot or fluke. The effect of the lack of salt is to cause debility in the sheep so that they cannot resist the attacks of the parasites, and these always thrive in a weak animal.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Salt alone is not sufficient in interior pastures, sulphate of iron (copperas) should also be given in the salt, which acts as a tonic, and is good for intestinal worms. Turpentine is also beneficial with salt as a lick; say one pint to thirty pounds of salt. Mix only so much as will be eaten at once, in order to prevent loss by evaporation. Of the copperas, fully powdered, put one pound to ten of salt, and protect the mixture from the rain.

While the corn land and other land already seeded is at present very full of water, we must not expect it to remain so. More especially is this the case after dashing rains such as we have been experiencing. The surface "cakes" badly and if this be not broken up at the earliest date, evaporation will go on at a great rate and leave the soil too dry. Every reader will have noticed that a hard road, however wet, speedily dries out while grass land on the same level and with equally good drainage remains moist. It is exactly so with the cultivated field. Bare surfaces not cultivated after rain dry out at once, but if covered with grass this acts as a mulch and they remain moist. But on bare surfaces the only possible mulch is a couple of inches or so of mellow soil and this can be obtained by harrowing. The moisture is carried to the surface by the capillary tubes or veins of the soil and their mouths open upon the surface and are sucked dry by the sun and air. Disconnect the tubes from the surface and they do not lose their contents. The harrows do this by breaking up the connection and also by leaving a mulch of fine soil upon the surface.

Sheep should be dipped as soon after shearing as the weather will admit. A flockmaster says: Use some reliable dip, adding about half a gill of castor oil or more for each sheep, just according to the size of the sheep. A quart of oil of tar to every fifty sheep, well mixed in the castor oil, will also be found advantageous. The temperature of the dip should be as near 70 Fahr. as possible, care being taken to keep the liquid well stirred in the dipping so as to prevent any one sheep carrying off more than its share of the oil. The lambs should also be dipped as soon as the rest of the flock have been through the vat. In case there is any special instructions given by the manufacturers of the dip used in reference to dipping lambs, such instructions should be attended to the letter. Flockmasters will do well to remember that a cent or two saved in using some cheap dip is no saving at all. There is no first class dip but gives a big return in wool and in general thrift of the flock when used as directed. While the oily addition suggested helps the growth of the wool etc., it also protects from the climatic effects of the sun, wind and rain to a great extent, and so assists in the production of and protection of a better quality of fleece. That's what counts in bringing a higher price per pound at shearing time.

Take fifty pounds of tobacco stems that you can get at a cigar factory. Steep this in 100 gallons of water until the strength is out of the stems. Then take twenty-five gallons of the tobacco liquid and put in twenty-five pounds of sulphur and boil, not simmer it, for one-half hour. Take three-fourths of

a gallon of crude carbolic acid, add four gallons of soft soap and beat up till it will be of the consistency of an egg prepared for use. Mix all together and then have a vat sixteen inches wide and deep enough so that the fluid will cover the back of the sheep when standing. Let the sheep remain in this fluid ninety seconds, then immerse the head entirely under the water and let the sheep stand out onto a platform to drain. Have the platform so that the liquid will run back into the vat, and have the liquid above blood heat. In ten days after the first dip use the same process again. If the sheep are bad use one gallon of carbolic acid to five gallons of soft soap. This treatment won't kill the sheep but I am positive it will clean out the scab. As soon after dipping as possible turn the sheep into the yard and stable that they may be saturated from the drippings of the sheep. If I had sheep that had the scab badly I would fix them a warm place, shear, feed liberally with grain to keep up vitality and in a week after shearing I would dip them. You must be thorough and if the scab becomes firmly seated nothing weaker than this will do the work. I cured 400 that were badly infected. I would dip the third time before turning to grass. I have given this as a preparation to kill scab, but it is a good general dip.—[S. H. Todd, in National Stockman.]

First Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Willits, who is in charge of the exhibit of that department at the World's Columbian exposition, is now taking measures for a thoroughly classified representation there of the wool industry of the United States. He has appointed a committee to look after this matter consisting of Edward A. Greene, of Philadelphia, and Hon. John T. Rich of Elba, Mich. It is intended to include in the exhibit one hundred samples of foreign wools taken from the collection now being made for the use of the Custom service by the same committee. Of domestic wools about two thousand samples will be shown of all breeds and crosses raised in the country. The space available for this exhibit will not permit of showing many whole fleeces which will therefore be restricted to a few taken from pedigree sheep. Generally speaking, the samples will be put up in glass bottles holding about a pound, and will be so arranged in the bottles as to show on the one side the staple and on the other the skin side of the clip. In this way both the farmer and the wool-buyer will see the wool as they are in the habit of seeing it. An effort will be made to relieve the monotony which would arise from so many similar samples, by special decorative features, such as pictures of sheep, etc. Mr. Willits desires to secure a fine Merino ram to be stuffed and mounted on a pedestal in the center of the exhibit. He would like tenders of such a ram, whose pedigree can be traced to one or more noted sires and that is now growing his third fleece. The animal selected will be exhibited with the name and address of the breeder attached as in the case of all samples of wool, where these are known. Although the space available for this exhibit is very small, it is hoped that by using great care in the selection of the samples, it may prove of value to the wool-growers of the country.

The Use of Cotton Seed Meal as Dairy and Stock Food.

[A paper read by Israel Garretson before the Adams county, Pa., Farmers' Institute.]

I presume that it was the purpose of our worthy secretary, when he assigned this topic to me, that I should give you the results of my practical experience with this kind of food; and acting upon this presumption, I shall give the results to you in a practical way.

The number of dairymen and stock raisers who have a practical knowledge of the use of cotton seed meal is comparatively limited, but I have yet to learn of a single individual who, after using it in an intelligent and reasonable manner, has discarded its use on account of any bad effects or from its failure to give entire satisfaction.

The demand for it in my own neighborhood is increasing rapidly, and its introduction has largely changed the old method of feeding.

The first year but one and one-half tons were used; the second year the demand had increased to thirteen tons; the third year it had risen to twenty tons; the fourth year fifty tons failed to supply the increased demand, and more could have been disposed of.

The demand does not come from those having large herds of cattle alone, but is from those who keep but two or three cows, and having been once used, a greater amount is purchased the next year, until the demand has gradually grown to its present proportions.

This increase in the demand is not alone due to an increase in the amount of milk and butter produced, but a portion of it is due to the effect produced by the cotton seed meal upon the general appearance and thrift of the animals. Take a glance at an animal which has been used to this kind of food. You will find a soft, sleek coat, the indication of a healthy growth and the laying on of fat, which we, as feeders, so much desire.

Those of us who have the care of farm animals well know the pleasure which we take in the proper development of a favorite colt or calf, and all such will appreciate the benefit of using a kind of food which will give them entire control over this development, and at the same time place upon the animal the peculiar sleek coat shown by cotton seed meal.

I have made careful tests as to its effects upon both butter and milk; before feeding any meal to the cows their milk was weighed for one week. The cows were offered some of the meal with their other food but some of them refused to eat it for several meals, but all soon ate it greedily and became very fond of it, and would readily eat it unmixed with other kinds of meal or bran.

They were fed for two weeks upon the new feed before their milk was again weighed; the third week they had been fed one quart morning and evening and (this is full rations) with the regular rations of grain, with the following result: Number of pounds of milk obtained when no cotton seed meal was used, 945; number of pounds of milk obtained when cotton seed meal had been used for three weeks 1067; increase in favor of the cotton seed meal 122 pounds.

The number of pounds of butter made during the first test was 38; the number made under the second test was 51; gain in favor of the cotton seed meal was 13 pounds.

The clear gain by feeding one ton of cotton seed meal would be (at the same rate) \$14.96; and this in addition to a very decided improvement in the appearance of the coats of the cows to which it had been fed, and a corresponding laying on of flesh not noticeable when the ordinary food had been used.

For two years it has been fed to my cows morning and evening, with the most satisfactory results; and I find it as essential to feed cotton seed meal when the cows are on grass as when on dry feed, in order that I may have the quality and quantity of butter which I desire.

During the past season I have re-

ceived inquiries from a number of gentlemen as to the general effect produced by the use of cotton seed meal, and I propose here to notice in detail some of the leading questions propounded by them.

Will cotton seed meal increase the tendency to abortion? I emphatically answer, no. If fed properly it has no such effects; I have not had a single case of abortion since I have been using it, and I have used it more or less for four years, and my cows are fed right up to the time of calving. Does it injure the flavor of the butter? It is possible that it might if fed in large amounts, but one quart fed morning and evening will produce nothing but good effects upon both milk and butter.

Is it a safe food for young animals? It is safe, but the amount fed should be regulated by the size and age of the animal to which it is to be fed. For calves and sheep I would use but a half pint mixed with other food, daily; lambs should not have more than one gill per day, and proper care should be taken not to feed too heavily to small and young animals. The same danger exists in the use of corn meal, and young stock can be and often are injured by its too liberal use, especially before the system of the young animal has become accustomed to the new food.

Much has been said and written as to the increased value of manure from stock to which cotton seed meal has been fed. Dr. Collier, of the New York experiment station, has issued a diagram in which it is stated that the manurial value of one ton of cotton seed meal is \$28.68, and that it contains more than 225 pounds of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. In this estimate of its value as manure, it is supposed that no allowance has been made either for the amount which the animal has converted into beef, milk and butter.

Some writers claim that the animal in an average case retains one-fifth of the food value; other writers claim that a loss of one-fifth takes place in the passage of the manure from the stable to the growing crop. If these two estimates are taken as correct, it follows that in feeding and in its passage to the growing crop, cotton seed meal will lose two-fifths of its manurial value. This will leave us but \$17.19 as the increased value of the manure pile by feeding one ton of cotton seed meal.

The same authority gives the manurial value of one ton of corn meal as \$6.31. Upon the same basis it follows that feeding one ton of corn meal enriches the manure pile to the amount of \$5.78.

In conclusion, I would state that thus far I have had no bad effect to follow its use and know of none among my neighbors, nor do I believe there will be any if proper precaution (such as is necessary with other concentrated food) is observed.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The National Stock Yards Prepared to Handle all Business.

The St. Louis National Stock yards are again in a position to invite consignments. The connections which were all under water last week are now in part restored with a prospect that in two days the entire railroad facilities will be able to handle business. The first thing this morning the Eads bridge management notified the yard company that all stock arriving would be delivered at the yards promptly, and that outgoing stock would be handled with equal facility. The Merchants bridge tracks are not yet in order, but will not take much of a fall to clear them. The river commenced falling on Friday, and although the fall was slow it was not checked to any extent by the high water which was expected as a consequence of the recent heavy rains above. The river continues to fall and water is rapidly leaving the low lands which were flooded.

The latest news concerning the river indicates but little further change dur-

ing the next two days, when there will be a rapid decline. The present situation, however, fully sustains the assertion that live stock by single cars or train loads will find the market at the St. Louis National Stock yards doing business very much the same as before the flood.—[The National Live Stock Reporter.

Lang and His Cattle.

Under the above heading the Tombstone Epitaph gives some interesting items in regard to an old-time cattleman, who for several years immediately after the war, operated extensively in cattle on the frontier of Texas.

The Epitaph says: "Roughing It," by G. W. Lang, would be an interesting book. It is doubtful if ever a character was known who loved exposure and a life of hardship more than he. Impossible feats to others are but child's play to him, and the more hazardous an undertaking is, the more he enjoys it. Given a band of starving cattle, a desert, a river to cross, and feed on the other side of all these barriers, and Lang will get the cattle through without serious loss.

At present he has 500 head of cattle about ninety miles west of Yuma, on the old Butterfield stage route. The Yuma Sentinel announces his arrival there last Thursday, on his way to Gila Bend, where he will ship another small band of cattle by rail to Pilot Knob. Mr. Lang came from Los Angeles via Carizo Creek and Indian Wells, on horseback. He states that they had an abundance of rain on the desert, that feed was good, water plenty, and that his cattle were in very fine condition and doing well. At Seven Wells he found a very large stream of water in the Carter river running toward Slaton. Feed was excellent all along the old stage road. His son John accompanied him to Gila Bend.

The New Mexico Stock Grower says: A call for a wool growers' convention, to be held at Albuquerque July 5, 6 and 7, will be found in another column. It is hoped the attendance will be large, and the result of the deliberations of the delegates will be commensurate with the importance of the industry. There are many questions of importance to flockmasters which invite discussion, and action which requires the co-operation of those interested, to insure a continuance of the growth and stability of the business in the Southwest. A better scab law is needed; a more perfect understanding in regard to range rights; more perfect laws for the extermination of wild animals; co-operation in the matter of handling wool and the purchase of supplies; he consideration of the use of labor-saving machinery in shearing, etc.

The Tombstone (Arizona) Epitaph says: Mr. Holt, the Montana cattle buyer, complains of a loss of \$6000 by reason of the publication in the Prospector and Star of an extract from the Trafico, in which it was asserted that cattle in Northern Sonora were dying of the big head. It was not the publication of the reported disease but its transmission to the associated press from Phenix that caused the loss, if any, to Mr. Holt. A local paper is supposed to give all the news of local interest, be it good or bad, and there is no harm in doing so. It was the anxiety of some fellow at Phenix to make a few dollars as associated press correspondent that caused the trouble. Had it not been for him the report of diseased cattle would never have been seen beyond Arizona. Both the Star and Prospector published contradictory statements regarding the diseased cattle, but the thoughtless agent at Phenix did not consider this of sufficient importance to telegraph.

The Wyoming Quarantine.

Mercer of the Wyoming Stock Journal has the backbone and manhood to condemn wrong even when committed by his own governor. In regard to the quarantine proclamation he says: "The Sun's defence of Governor Bar-

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ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ber's quarantine is too weak to stand alone. There is no objection anywhere to the enforcement of the law in the matter of disease bearing cattle from the south, or from any other section. As executive of the state it is clearly Mr. Barber's duty to see that there is no infraction of the law in any direction. The point the Journal makes is that the governor has no right, legally or morally, to interpret the law one way for a citizen of Wyoming and another way for citizens of other states. The remarks of the Sun are laughable but not argumentative. When Gov. Barber can establish his theory that splenic fever is germinated in the bills of lading accompanying cattle instead of in the low lands of the South, he may hope for recognition as a clear-headed, conscientious executive. Until that time, every honest man who believes in treating his neighbor fairly, (and all honest men are built that way) will look with suspicion on a proclamation that admits A's cattle for ranching in Wyoming, while denying B the right of way, over United States lands to his cattle, bought out of the same herds and pasture, and coming under the same healthful conditions of those belonging to A, simply because they happen to be billed for Montana. Interstate commerce laws will stand no such interpretation. If Southern cattle cannot be safely turned on the ranges bar them out entirely. If they are safe as the property of A they are safe as the property of B. The bill-of-lading theory is false and rotten, and in the minds of fair, unprejudiced people leads to a suspicion of personal motives behind it."

The Moon's Mountains.

The best existing map of the moon shows 32,856 crater-shaped projections, according to M. Wilhelm Meyer and astronomers tell us that a hundred are brought into view with a telescope of medium power. It is not probable that these so-called craters have all been eruptive volcanoes, for the size of some of them is opposed to this assumption no less than their great number. The crater Copernicus, perhaps the most beautiful of all, is a circular wall about 54 miles in diameter, rising in one place almost perpendicularly to 13,000 feet. Its origin has not been satisfactorily explained. On the other hand, the system of radiations about the crater Tycho, covering half the moon's surface, may well be regarded as the effect of the cooling and contraction of the moon from a molten state.

The Boston Advertiser of last Tuesday says: New Texas wools are selling slow, on about the same basis as territories for 12 months' growth spinning wools, at about 52@53c secured. California wools are yet dull and featureless.

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.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Sixty meal-fed Texas steers weighing 1145 lbs, sold in Chicago Monday at \$4.05.

It is said that grasshoppers are becoming distressingly numerous in the country west of Whitney on the Brazos river.

The wheat crop through the Panhandle country is not as badly damaged as was thought. It is now believed a fair yield will be obtained.

W. H. Peckham of Throckmorton is here buying wool. He says he expects to buy 100,000 pounds during the season. Seymour is indeed a wool market. —[Seymour News-Sun.

The shipments of stock from New Mexico and Arizona promise to be larger this year than at any time in the history of the cattle business in the business of the Southwest.

The St. Louis National Stock yards were cut off last week from the balance of the world by high water. Everything is now, however, in good shape and moving along nicely.

Devil's River News: The heaviest rain in several years fell in the Stockman's Paradise last Sunday. All the water holes are full and the low places on the divides are now lakes of water.

Henrietta Herald: D. R. Fant has just finished a shipment of thirty trains of cattle from Southern Texas to Henrietta, via the M., K. & T. He is driving them to the Territory from here.

Rev. A. Marsh of Fort Graham brought thirty-five head of fine Jersey and Holstein cows from Tennessee last week, and disposed of them immediately upon their arrival. —[Hillsboro Reflector.

Receipts at Chicago Monday were 12,000 cattle, 33,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep. The market on cattle opened 10 to 15 cents higher. Texas sheep sold 10 to 15 cents lower. Hog market was active and firm.

On last Thursday and Friday D. E. Sims of Concho county, shipped twenty-nine cars, 1183 head of cattle to Kildare, I. T., to fatten for the market. He has a fine pasture near that place. —[Ballinger Banner-Leader.

The cattle of the Oak Grove company are being rounded up under a deputy sheriff. The cattle will be sold to satisfy a judgment secured by the receiver of the estate of Meredith & Ailman. —[Los Cruces Republican.

Col. C. R. Breedlove shipped out a train of cattle Saturday. The Col. has been solicited to run for the legislature in this, the 106th district, but he replied that he did not want to be disgraced. —[Sweetwater Review.

Farmers throughout the country are jubilant over the way their wheat crops have come out since the late rains. A number who thought they would have no crops at all now say they will have from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. —[The Quannah Chief.

D. W. Kyle sold 770 head of mutton to John Bryant last Friday, at \$2.60 to \$2.75 per head. They were shipped to Chicago last Saturday morning by A. B. Robertson & Co., who bought them from Mr. Bryant. —[Sweetwater Review.

The Yuma Sentinel says that hay is being shipped through Yuma from Phenix to Prescott via Los Angeles, a distance of nearly 1000 miles. It is worth from \$5 to \$7.50 a ton in Phenix and from \$25 to \$35 in Prescott.

J. H. McCarthy, president of the Malloy Cattle company spent several days on the ranch last week. He left last Monday for home. Mr. McCarthy

says the grass is fine in the pasture and stock are doing well. —[Concho Herald.

Blanco News: The rain has come at last and that in a bountiful supply. Last Sunday evening it commenced about 6 o'clock and we think must have continued all night. The ground is thoroughly wet and crop prospects are splendid now. The oat crop will be good though the straw will be short.

The total receipts at four western markets last week amounted to 95,000 cattle, 281,800 hogs, and 56,600 sheep, against 111,700 cattle, 287,000 hogs and 64,300 sheep during the previous week, and 94,800 cattle, 251,000 hogs, and 57,100 sheep during the corresponding period last year.

Alexandera News: Harvesting will begin some time next month, and if nothing happens to destroy wheat between now and that time the crop will be immense. The prospects were never more flattering than at present for all crops, and the outlook is indeed encouraging.

Colorado Clipper: Brennan & Son lost 700 head of sheep last week in Sterling county. It seems that the sheep were in the midst of a water-spout or cloud-burst, and were drowned in a few minutes. A gentleman by the name of Curry also lost about 1200 head at the same time, and it is said about twenty-five head of cattle in that vicinity also perished.

Last week's receipts of cattle in Chicago—52,502—were the smallest since the first week of last February, and with one other exception the smallest of the year. Last week's receipts of hogs—178,974—were the largest in two months, and last week's receipts of sheep—46,532—were the largest in over a month and with two exceptions the largest of the year.

The oat crop in this county and throughout all of Central Texas, is the best that has been raised in many years. Farmers are at last beginning to realize that oats for feed is the best crop they can raise. It is well adapted to this state, and is not only the best but the surest crop that can be planted by Central Texas farmers.

The Panhandle wheat crop, which was supposed a few weeks ago to be entirely ruined has, since the rain, come out beyond all expectations. In some localities it is claimed that the crop will average twenty bushels to the acre. The average over the entire Panhandle country will probably not be less than fifteen bushels to the acre.

The receipts of live in Chicago on Tuesday were 7500 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 5000 sheep. The cattle market declined on that day from 10 to 15 cents. Texas cattle sold as follows: Cows \$1.60@2; bulls \$1.85@2; grass steers; \$2.45@3.15; fed steers, \$3.50@4.05, with calves at \$3.75@4.35. Common Texas sheep sold with the usual difficulty. Texas feeders sold at \$3@3.65. Some 76-lb Texas sold at \$4.30 and fed sheep brought \$5.10@5.57.

The Fleming Cattle company shipped a train-load of cattle Monday last. The Enterprise company shipped a train-load Tuesday and the L C and San Vicente companies a train-load each. The L C company will ship between 10,000 and 12,000 head during the present month. —[Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.

Several cattle outfits of Colfax county, New Mexico, signify their intention of going out of the business this year, gathering and shipping to pastures everything they can find. Among the number is the Howard Cattle company, Thomas Dougherty and Mr. Roth, with headquarters at Folsom. Mr. Charles Springer will ship out all his old Dorsey stock.

M. H. Murphy has been awarded the contract for furnishing beef to the Standing Rock agency at \$2.77½ to \$3.12 per 100 pounds on the hoof; to Tongue

River at \$3.49 per 100 pounds, and to Fort Peck at \$2.84. J. H. Knight has been awarded the beef contract at Fort Belknap at \$5.41, and W. F. Mellick the Black foot contract for \$3.49 per hundred.

Kansas City Drovers' Telegram of Monday says: To-day's receipts of sheep were probably the smallest ever known. They consisted of one goat. However, there were 2361 received yesterday, and as Sunday and Monday's receipts are always counted as Monday's, to-day will not go down as a sheepless day.

Joe Childers, of horned cattle fame, tells us of the fastest time on record. A Wabash conductor carried a train load of cattle for Mr. Childers a distance of 148 miles in four hours and six minutes. This beats the record by four minutes. Joe says he told the conductor that it was very much to his interest to get there quick, but was sorry afterward that he said it, as he don't like to ride so fast on a stock train. —[Temple Times.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards Monday were 2861 cattle, 4899 hogs, and 2363 sheep. There were 37 cars in the Texas division, making the largest receipts of the year. The quality was mixed, ranging from common to good. The market was on the quiet order. Salesmen held for stronger prices, but most of the offerings were finally quoted lower, the best sales being early.

From Devil's River News: Nicks & Sherley lost about 100 sheep in the flood on Sunday. The hail storm drove them into the river.

T. M. Waddell of Midland bought about 4000 young wethers in the Sonora country this week at prices ranging from \$2 up.

T. M. Waddell of Midland, this week bought one and two-year-old wethers from the following parties: Brown & Wood, 900; Swift & Co., 1000; R. H. Wyatt, 400; S. I. Nicks, 450; W. C. Kinsolving, 500.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal thinks the opening of so large a portion of the Indian Territory to settlement will cut off one of the main outlets for Texas steers and force a reduction of breeding herds in that state. Northwest Texas formerly turned off good beef, but during late years the ranges and pastures have been so overstocked that the shipment of steers north to the Nation or other ranges was a necessity. The curtailment of this outlet means another rush of she cattle on the beef markets and continued low values for such cattle.

The recent rains have so thoroughly seasoned the ground that a good general crop is almost assured. Just now the prospect is very flattering; wheat and oats are good, corn is looking fine, cotton of course has not had time yet. The fruit crop will no doubt be sufficient to supply the demand of home consumption. All in all the outlook for Montague county the coming year is very encouraging. Everybody is more or less jubilant, and seem to realize that better times are coming, and we earnestly hope they may not fall short of their anticipations. —[Nacoma Argus.

The large run of Texas cattle at Chicago last week was due to the reshipping from St. Louis, owing to the inaccessibility of the yards on account of high water, Saturday's Drovers' Journal said: "Big run of Texas cattle today—53 cars. The number received in the quarantine division yesterday—1285—was the largest day's receipts since the season opened last February. Receipts of Texas this week about 4900, the largest of the season. Last week 2937 arrived, the corresponding week of 1890 the number received was 13,000. The cattle received to-day were nearly all from East St. Louis, coming over the Vandalia and Illinois Central railroad, the only route open.

Monday's Drovers' Journal says:

There was a perfect deluge of Texas sheep to-day, the proportion being about 9000 head out of 14,000 on sale. The demand was very satisfactory for good stock, which was relatively scarce and steady. The heavy percentage of common and medium Texas established a pronounced decline of 10@15c in that department. There was plenty of life in the trade and the movement was free. Lambs sold readily at unchanged figures. Sales included 1284 Texas ewes and wethers averaging 80 lbs at \$5.15; 1640 Texas 80 lbs, \$4.40; a lot of 87-lb fed Texans at \$5.35; 515 Texas feeders, 65 lbs, at \$3.40; 500 fed Mexicans, 88 lbs, at \$5.20. Some spring lambs sold at \$7.50@7.75.

The market at the St. Louis National Stock yards opened up in good shape Tuesday. The different railroads were again working on time and handling live stock same as if there had been no overflow. The National Live Stock Reporter of Tuesday says: The market opened up this morning with 28 cars of Texas cattle in the yards. Of these the only good cattle were on the oxy order, were not fat, averaged 1129 pounds, and sold at \$3.50. The other cattle were Southern grassers of inferior qualities which had been fed. The offerings were disposed of to Nelson Morris & Co. and to Chas. Gardner of Indianapolis at strong prices. The market opened up this morning for the first time since last Thursday, and naturally there was a good demand for desirable grades which the receipts on sale to-day could not begin to supply.

A telegram from the National Capital dated yesterday, says: The secretary of the interior on the recommendation of the acting commissioners of Indian affairs has authorized the granting of leases for grazing cattle in the Kiowa and Comanche reservations as follows: D. Waggoner & Sons, 502,490 acres; S. B. Burnett, 287,867 acres; E. C. Sugg & Bro., 342,638 acres; J. P. Addington, 81,963 acres; C. T. Herring, 90,000 acres. The price paid is 6 cents an acre. These parties occupied lands, under arrangements with the Indians but were removed by the department. They claimed that they had made improvements and were entitled to some consideration. They had also agreed to pay \$19,000 which was due the Indians under the agreement which the department broke up. Their claims for such consideration were granted.

The recent unpleasantness in Wyoming continues a prolific source of uneasiness and ill-feeling. Both the cattlemen and the so-called rustlers are indisposed to get together and settle their differences. On the contrary the war is being waged as vigorously as ever, though on peaceful lines at long range. The authorities of Johnson county have filed criminal information against all the war prisoners at Fort Russell. The charge is the murder of Nate Champion on the K C ranch. Nothing is said of the burning of the place or the killing of Nick Ray. The stockmen think there is something behind these omissions, and wait to hear from their friends at Buffalo. An attorney for the prosecution has gone north to collect evidence for that side. The foreign cattlemen applied to Judge Riner of the United States district court and obtained an injunction restraining the local association of Johnson county from holding any round-ups aside from those arranged by the state live stock commission. All the commissioners of the round-ups when they take place, are to be United States deputy marshals. —[Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

To Our Exchanges:

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

AGRICULTURAL.

The golden rule in breeding is to raise no more than you can give the best care. Rigorously weed out and dispose of, at less than their value, such animals as are not the best. Have a choice herd, and give it the best care and you will sleep well of nights and make money.

How would you like to have your potatoes or beefsteak salted once a week, and then, perhaps, in excess? As this longing for salt is purely a physical one, live stock probably feel it just as men and women do. They want salt when they want it, just as men and women do, and not at stated intervals. Put the salt where the stock can get it when they feel that way.

If silo building has made no great progress in this state it is no fault of the silo. This departure from the old time order of feeding is getting a strong foothold in older communities where the feeding question is being pushed on account of limited pasturage. It has a high endorsement at the hands of advanced feeders in Wisconsin, Ohio and other states that are learning its uses and benefits. If it is good for these states is good for Nebraska.

Encourage the boys on the farm to faithful duty, by a small share in the live stock or produce in a better sense than "boy's pig, father's hog" for if judiciously rewarded for true merit, the embryo farmer gets a foothold for a successful career in life, and enters upon the broad plane of activity, above the narrow groove worn bare by the common-place plodders found in the rear of the procession.

There is much difference of opinion regarding the best manner of cultivating potatoes, some growers contending for the ridge or hill system, while others, and we think the majority, favor level culture. The latter claims that the more nearly level the surface can be kept the better opportunity there will be for the moisture to get down to the roots, where it is needed.

Some farmers are in the habit of leaving their bars, gates or gaps open all day if they have occasion to go through, and other let them remain open for weeks and sometimes for months, inviting all stray stock to step in and help themselves. Then the dog is called and the stock is worried and sometime injured, and this causes bad blood, hard thoughts and harder words and not infrequently ends in a law suit. This is all slovenly farming. Keep your fences up, your bars and gates shut, and your stock at home, and you will have good neighbors.

The pure stream issues far up the mountain side; as it flows down it continually widens and deepens by the addition of every rippling brook, every crystal spring that it comes in contact with, continually increasing in power until it reaches the valley below. Here it irrigates and make fertile and fruitful the otherwise barren plain. So the stream of animal life which flows from the fountain of pure breeding, wisely guided by an intelligent hand, flows on through successive generation, continually increasing in force and power, diffusing life and energy in its course, purifying every sluggish stream with which it comes in contact, reaching out farther and farther as generations come and go, until the entire species is strengthened, beautified, improved and enriched by the concentration of those desirable qualities which distinguish the high bred animal from the worthless mongrel.

We abuse and revile the scrub on every opportune occasion, and the scrubber the scrub may be, the meaner the treatment we bestow upon it. Miserable scrub! And yet who made the scrub? If it were not for man's negligence and inhumanity to his animal

possessions there might not be any scrub stock in our country. A choice selection of sires and dams, good feeding and housing and good treatment generally, would in time breed up the quality of the scrub herd to one of first-class merit. Neglect and vicious breeding and management makes the scrub. Bad treatment will, in time, transform the choicest herds of thoroughbreds into the most inferior grades of live stock. The scrub is a living example, a monumental reminder of misjudgment, indifference, neglect, lack of intelligence, or intelligence unutilized, shiftlessness, non-appreciation of the rules that underlie civilized, progressive and economic stock breeding. The scrub is but the miserable result of the owner's and breeder's misused advantages and opportunities, illustrated as a living example in the flesh to remind the world of its folly.

Prof. Craig of Wisconsin says: Few are they who will not give in-and-in breeding and line breeding some credit for having helped the master moulders to make the matrix that cast the highly improved Shorthorn. But it is surely wrong to infer that the success of Bakewell was due to the practice of in-and-in breeding and not to the fact that he was one of the closest students of animal life and of anatomy during his period. Likewise, it is erroneous to base the world-wide fame of Bates on the fact that he inbred some of his cattle, while we know that he thoroughly understood the relation of animal qualities. Cruickshank's renown, according to those who cling with tight and blind tenacity to a theory, was due to the in-and-in breeding he did and not because he had the eye to select and the acumen to cultivate the paragon butchers' beast. In-and-in breeding may assist the skilful breeder, but it will surely suicide the success of one who has not sufficient skill to select the best. It will do good by fixing a desirable type when the best are bred to the best, but otherwise it has annexed to it a multitude of injurious results. As Russell Wallace says, it is not interbreeding of itself that is hurtful, but interbreeding without rigid selection. Animals in nature undergo a ruthless selection, and they mate regardless of blood affinity with the best results. The rabbits of Porto Santo sprang from a single female, and they still abound vigorous and healthy. As the first and most potent principle of breeding is to breed the best to the best, as it is that the first and most important requisite of the successful breeder is to be able to select the best.

In every department of farming there are frequent ups and downs. When the ups come they are apt to be high ups and when the downs come they are apt to be low downs. If wheat were to rise to \$1.50 per bushel we would see such a crop of winter wheat put in the ground next fall as we have never yet seen. It is but a few years since most farmers in the West would go out of their way to kick a sheep. At the present time they are going a good deal out of their way to get sheep to kick them. A few years ago farmers willingly paid extravagant prices for horses. Now they do not care much if the colt dies soon after it is born. Last fall many farmers sacrificed their hogs in the hopes of getting seventy-five cents per bushel for their corn and who are now paying good prices for brood sows to raise pigs to eat it up. It is but a few years ago that improved cattle sold for high prices and breeders saw the glitter of diamonds in the near distance. Now some of the same men are anxious to get rid of even better cattle at almost any price. So long as human nature is as it is and has always been, and so long as there is a variation in prices, and particularly so in a new and but partially developed country. There will be an excess some years and a deficiency in others and high and low tides in prices. What these changes will be no man can predict and he is wise who does not assume the role of a prophet of agricult-

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ure. There are, however, some things that can be counted on with reasonable certainty. One is that farmers and all other classes of men will forsake a thing that seems to be sinking and rush to get on board a ship that is seemingly on the way to a fortunate market. It is also certain that when anything begins to fall it will drop to a point below the cost of production; that then producers will rush to something else and that the rise is just as certain as the fall has been. This is, of course, only in regard to the great permanent staples of human consumption.

Farmer's Ten Commandments.

1. Never give your boys any share of the profits and teach them to know that they have no interest in the farm.
 2. Always find fault with their work.
 3. Never cease complaining about this, that and the other, and be sure to let them know that "farmin' don't pay."
 4. Never allow them a day for rest or pleasure.
 5. Keep away from them all agricultural papers and good books, but place before them dime novels and brilliant descriptions of city life.
 6. Never practice improved methods of agriculture, but keep in the old ruts and get poor crops.
 7. Never attend a farmers' institute, horticultural meeting or agricultural convention, and don't encourage your boys to do so; but make them believe you know all there is to be known.
 8. Use the old one-horse plow to plow your ground, the old-fashioned sickle to harvest your wheat, and an ox team in drawing it to market.
 9. Keep them in ignorance, and from seeing the world with its toiling millions, and learning how they live.
 10. Make home disagreeable.
- Obey these commandments and your boys will certainly get discouraged and leave the farm.—[National Stockman and Farmer.

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STOCK FARMING.

Feeding an animal barley to support existence is never profitable. While it may "hold its own," the owner will not, for he loses the value of the food consumed.

Pedigree without a first-class animal to back it up is valueless, so a first-class individual without pedigree is robbed of at least half its worth as it does not furnish evidence of prepotency. Breed up, not down.

The continued decline in grain is turning attention to stock raising as the only hope of depressed agriculture, and the only chance to make stock pay now is to breed only the improved breeds; to grade up to full blood sires of all the farm stock.

Too many stock raisers are over stocked. The surplus should be got rid of, on some terms, so that those most valuable may have the advantage of the food and space and care that the less valuable would require. It is hard to part with animals that you don't want, at less than you think is their value, but it better to do that than to keep them and feed them and finally have to do it. Every month they have cost something and in the end the cost of keep has amounted to quite a sum, and the earlier they are disposed of generally, the better it will be for the owner.

It is impossible that the hides of cattle may say, the Field and Farm, become of much more value than they have been, and so add to the profits of the cattle growing industry. We have before spoken of the fact that the rough Yalloway hides are used as a substitute for buffalo robes. Now the hides of Angus, Shorthorn, Red Polled, Jerseys and Holstein cattle are manufactured into a great diversity of articles, among which are overcoats, rugs, gloves and mittens, and many things for which fur skins have heretofore been almost exclusively used.

We cannot give up stock growing on the farm, for the fertility of the farm must be maintained and our pastures must be utilized; our crops of grass and forage and grain, too, should all be fed on the farm. Fed to what? Ah! that is the question. It is found by thousands of practical and successful farmers that it does not pay to breed or feed scrub stock, that it does pay to breed and feed the best high grades that command the top prices in the markets of the world. If you want to have some good two-year-olds in the next three years begin at once to breed to the best full blood sires, then when prices will be up you will drift in with the flood tide to success; now while prices are down is the time to stock up.

Feeding may serve one of two purposes, to keep an animal alive or to keep it in a thrifty, growing condition. Economy in feeding with reference to the best results by judicious use of the means employed is true policy. Such economy as attempts to save food at the expense of the animal is the worst kind of waste. A farmer may keep an animal alive during the winter and have hay and corn to sell in the spring, but the animal may be in such a poor condition that it will require a full summer of generous pasture to restore it to its former good condition. If the hay and corn had been judiciously fed to the animal during the winter so that it could have gone on the pasture in a thrifty condition its increased value would have more than paid for the corn and hay with interest. Farms are abundant where the most inclement weather finds cattle and sheep shivering behind exposed strawstacks, their food by day and their shelter at night. Such treatment is of the same character as the experiments of the philosopher who tried to teach his horse to live without eating.

The Dairy Industry in the West.

New industries come into a country as the tides rise on the shore. There

is a great wave which scatters itself on the rocks and then flows backward. The next wave breaks higher, and has less of a reflux. On the whole, however, there is a marked and substantial advance. It is in the memory of all middle aged farmers when the butter product west of the Mississippi was rated as grease and sold at grease prices. Then came the discovery to the butter eating world that the Iowa product was greasy or golden, at the will of the maker, and the dairy industry at once took the form of a boom. The next decided move was the introduction of the creamery inch and the gathered cream system. Creameries sprung up over nearly all the states, and often far in advance of the dairy conditions. The grains were there, and in some cases the improved grasses, but a dairy population and dairy cows were wanting, hence many of these ventures were failures, frost-bitten blossoms and worm-eaten apples, which fell with the first wind to the great relief of the proprietors. The raising of grains and the growing of cattle, horses and hogs was too profitable to induce men who were not reared on cows' milk and broken into the cow's way in their youth to learn how to be on good terms with the dairy cow, and for a time the dairy interests were driven back from a large part of a natural dairy region. One of the great sources of grief and loss in these early ventures was the fact that no way had yet been found of giving full value to the farmer who kept his own good cows, fed them well and took good care of the milk. Milk was sold like butter in the middle ages of the West, at the same price. Then came the separator, which made whole milk creameries on a large scale possible, the milk test, which enabled the creamery to distinguish between the blue milk and the rich, to get even with the pump if it put its snoot in the milk can, and finally the baby separator, which enables the dairyman with twenty cows or more to milk, cream it and feed the skim milk to the calves as a morning chore, and saves him the space, with all that means, in his spring house. He has milked his cows, taken off the cream and put his skimmed milk in the best market for it—the calves' stomach—in the best condition, and needs but a small tank to take care of his cream. All these are marked steps in dairy progress. Meanwhile other changes of scarcely less importance has been going on. The low price of cattle and the high price of land have been forcing on the attention of the farmer this fact, that he cannot afford to board the ordinary cow a year for the chance of a calf. He must have something more than this or find something besides cattle to eat his grass. To many men this is a most unwelcome view. They have perhaps been unfortunately raised to view milking as women's work.

They have never been inducted into the mysteries of feeding the calf, or, if they have, in the small way that tends to make a man disgusted with the business. It is not a pleasant thing for a man whose education has been away from the dairy to come down to pulling teats and feeding calves, but we are afraid that thousands will come to it, or do worse. When land gets up to a certain price and has a certain rental value, the calf ceases to do the milking. Look eastward in any state, and see if this is not true as gospel. Why should it not be equally true in the West? Fortunately butter making and the management of the cows is fast becoming a science. Farmers are learning how to organize creameries, and young men are choosing butter making as a profession, and it will soon be possible to conduct creameries on a far less margin than in the past. The farmer will get a larger share of the proceeds, and when even the grain grower and the cattle feeder see that it will pay, they will be ready to enter the dairy kingdom as a little child, for the money that is in it. It would not surprise us if some of these new converts to dairying should surpass others who would

not be happy unless they had ten cows to milk morning and evening. They will have nothing to forget, and will enter upon the study of dairy problems as a lawyer enters upon the study of a case at the bar.

They will test the milk of each cow, and quickly reject the unprofitable servant. They will bring to the subject of dairying their knowledge of breeding and feeding. In fact, the greatest improvement possible, as we see it, in the dairy business, is to make ten cows, with ten cow's cost and ten cow's keep, bring the profit that twenty do now. That this is clearly possible is manifest from the fact that it has been done over and over again, and is being done today. Heretofore there was no means of ascertaining, short of churning each cow's milk by itself, which was the dead beat boarder at the bovine table. The milk test settles that for every man that will apply it. There are men who are going into the business that will apply the test. Then will come the science of breeding for milk, as yet applied to but three or four breeds, but which will in time be applied to many others. Then comes another question, whether the test will give the honest cheese value. There is a world of knowledge yet to be discovered about the cow, her milk, her ancestry and her posterity. There is plenty of room for the breeder, the feeder, the butter maker, the cheese maker and the scientist to distinguish themselves. The agricultural mind of the West is observing the cow, studying her possibilities. Formerly farmers who were in the mire of debt, were wont to get a good grip on the cow's tail in order to be pulled out. They are observing her teats now, and will in due time get a fourfold grip. The mechanics are studying how to get out the cream, the agricultural colleges are teaching the boys how to churn it, the bacteriologists are telling us all about the inhabitants of the milk can, the chemists are telling us all about the rations for the cow, the breeders are applying the laws of inheritance, and the farmer is "all ears" to hear what true things these men say and what wise things they may do. From all these he may get wisdom, and will apply it to the increase of his own bank account and the glory of the cow.—Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

Pears' Soap

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.



BEECHAM'S PILLS
are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, SICK HEAD-ACHE, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.; found also to be especially efficacious and remedial for **FEMALE SUFFERERS**.
Of all druggists Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. J. Atkinson of Henrietta, was in the city Monday.

D. C. Plumb, the Archer county ranchman is again on our streets.

George Perryman, a prominent stockman of the Creek nation, is in the city.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, went to Amarillo Wednesday.

S. B. Burnett came in from Oklahoma Tuesday and left for his ranch in Wichita county Wednesday.

Wm. Hunter, the popular Texas manager for Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., went south again Wednesday night.

Luke Hearn of Callahan county, who has been attending the Polytechnic college of this city, will return to his ranch at Belle Plain next week.

D. D. Wright of Denison, who owns a fine flock of sheep in Stephens county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to his ranch. Mr. Wright's sheep are for sale.

J. M. Day, the Panhandle ranchman, and owner and proprietor of the Driskill, at Austin, the best hotel in Texas, was in the city Wednesday en route to his ranch.

Z. I. Elliston of Christian writes to renew his subscription and says: "Keep sending it all the time. Don't want to miss an issue. Will always remit when called on."

Hogg Bros. of Hamilton, Tex., have for sale some four-year-old dehorned steers. Will be ready for market early in June. See advertisement in the For Sale column.

Capt. James White of Lawrence, Kansas, agent for the Peirson & Black Live Stock Commission Co. of Kansas City, spent Saturday and Sunday in Fort Worth.

L. Hearn, the well-known Callahan county cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Hearn reports plenty of rain in his section—good grass and cattle fattening very rapidly.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, who covers all Texas and the Indian Territory in the interest of Cassidy Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, was in the live stock center Wednesday night.

J. M. Dawson, now of Oklahoma City, but formerly a resident of Fort Worth, and during the boom one of the cattle kings of Texas, was doing the hand-shaking act in the city Tuesday.

Wm. King, a well-to-do stockman of Young county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He reports an excellent oat crop and fair corn in his locality, but says the wheat crop will be a little short.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, the well-known Panhandle cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Lazarus is on the market as a purchaser for several thousand young steers.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, the "cow" dealer, who buys, ships and handles cows extensively and by the tens of thousands, was in the city Monday. Mr. Gatlin says his cows are doing well.

T. J. Martin, a prosperous cattleman of Midland, Texas, who also has a big lot of cattle in the Indian Territory, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Martin reports plenty of rain and cattle doing well on his range.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kansas, who is feeding 1400 fine steers in Hill county, shipped out one train load on Wednesday. The cattle were very fat, and will weigh fully 1200 pounds average in market.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company, lim-

ited, of Dickens county, is spending several days in the city. At last accounts they were needing rain badly on the Espuela range.

W. W. Duke, formerly of Jacksboro, but now a well-to-do cattleman and banker of Amarillo, Texas, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Weatherford. Mr. Duke says they are needing rain at Amarillo.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Frisco, came up from the southern part of the state Wednesday. Mr. Rosson reports plenty of rain in the territory visited by him, and says the Frisco is doing a very satisfactory business.

J. W. Barber, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, has sufficiently recovered from his recent accident to enable him to take a trip to St. Louis in the interest of his road. Mr. Barber is a hustler and will always get his share of the business.

Ed. W. Rannells, who manages the Nelse Morris ranch near Midland, Tex., and who also has large cattle interests in the Indian Territory, is in the city. Mr. Rannells reports plenty of rain, grass good, and cattle doing finely on his range.

Messrs. Webb & Webb, the well-known attorneys and real estate agents of Baird, Tex., in renewing their subscription to the JOURNAL say: "We are well pleased with the late change and improvement in the JOURNAL, and could not think of being without it."

J. A. Gamel, a prominent stockman of Mason, Texas, is in the city. He says grass is good and cattle fattening rapidly in Mason and adjoining counties. Mr. Gamel is a life-long stockman, and lives in one of the best grazing and breeding counties in the state.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was in Fort Worth Tuesday, returning home from the Indian Territory. Mr. Waggoner says the 10,000 aged steers wintered by him in the Osage nation are now taking on fat very fast, and will soon make an extra large fine lot of beef steers.

J. T. Harness of Higginsville, Mo., representing the Cyclone Manufacturing company, makers of the Cyclone straw stacker, was in the city this week. The stacker that Mr. Harness represents is a labor-saving machine of unquestionable merit, and should be in the hands of every farmer.

Frank Houston of Bellvue, went south Saturday, hunting a good string of cheap three and four year old steers. Mr. Houston is one of the most successful cattle feeders and shippers in Texas. He exhibited the prize car load of Texas cattle at the fat stock show in St. Louis last fall, and now has in his feed yards at Bellvue the finest and best bunch of steers ever fed in Texas.

H. H. Halsell, president of the Wise County National bank, treasurer of the Texas Live Stock association and one of the leading cattlemen of the state is in the city, stopping at the Pickwick. Mr. Halsell has recently visited his ranches in Archer and King counties and says rain has fallen in abundance, grass is good, and his cattle are fattening rapidly. He has 3000 good two-year-old steers for sale.

Capt. J. C. Lea, a prominent stockman of Roswell, N. M., was in Fort Worth yesterday. He reports cattle in good condition on his range, but says they are beginning to need rain. Capt. Lea is an enthusiastic admirer of the Pecos valley and has great faith in its future as is evidenced by the heavy investments made by him in that locality.

H. P. Bradford representing Messrs. Fenno Bros. & Childs, the popular and wide awake wool commission merchants of Boston, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Bradford is making a tour of the entire grazing country in the interest of this well known firm. He has already visited the principal

points in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado and will now do likewise in Texas.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency, rooms fifty-four and fifty-five Hurley building, this city, have immediate customers for from 5000 to 10,000 good, smooth, well grown, prairie-raised yearling and two-year-old steers. Cattle raised near but below the quarantine line preferred. Parties having this class of cattle for sale should correspond with above concern.

A. N. Schuster, a wealthy citizen of Savannah, Mo., who also has a quarter of a million dollars invested in Texas land and cattle, was in Fort Worth last evening. Mr. Schuster was en route home from a flying trip to the Panhandle. He reports the country very dry on his Hockley county range, so much so that he has been compelled to move his cattle several miles further north. He reports his Sterling county ranch as in fine shape, and cattle doing well.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, spent Wednesday in the city. The major has been a very busy man of late, as thousands of cattle are being shipped daily from New Mexico. The major thinks that the large number of cattle being shipped out will lighten the ranges sufficiently to leave the ranges in good condition, and he is correct, as usual.—Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.

Col. H. Milne of Roswell, N. M., one of the leading stockmen of the Pecos valley, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Col. Milne was en route to Channing, Texas where he will meet a herd of young steers sent by trail from his ranch. The colonel has an exceptionally well graded herd, consequently his two and three-year-old steers now near Channing are as good as the best. They are for sale on the open market. Buyers should see them before making their purchases.

W. H. Doss, manager of the "Day ranch" in Coleman county, spent most of the week in the city. The company managed by Mr. Doss has 2000 well bred one and two-year-old steers that they are now offering for sale. These cattle are all in one mark and brand, and are an extra good lot. He also offers for sale at a bargain the entire herd, in which are some 5000 or 6000 well selected, well bred cows and heifers. Here's a chance for some one to get a bargain.

C. C. French, representing the James H. Campbell live stock commission company, with headquarters at Fort Worth, was in the city on Friday. He says along the line of the railroad between San Marcos and Denison crops look better than he ever saw them at this time of the year. North Texas will produce an immense wheat crop this year if the season continues favorable. In the vicinity of Fort Worth more rain has fallen than is needed.—[Texas Stockman and Farmer.

S. A. Dillard of Sabinal, Texas, was at the yards with a train of cattle as follows: For Nat and Dan Lewis, three cars; David & Durham, three cars; Jno. Kennedy, one car; Kilday & McBride, one car; Mathews & Johnson, ten cars. These cattle sold at \$2.25 to \$3, and were grass and pear-fed cattle. G. A. Kennedy, Ross J. Kennedy and Geo. J. Getz of Sabinal, were visitors at the yards.—[The National Live Stock Reporter.

M. J. Farris of Danville, Ky., who owns the famous "Jingle Bob" herd on the Pecos river in New Mexico, was in the live stock center yesterday. Mr. Farris left to-day over the Fort Worth and Denver for Channing, where he will meet 2500 two and three-year-old steers now being trailed from his ranch near Roswell. These, which are out of one of the best herds in the Southwest, will, within the next few days, be offered for sale on the open market at or in the vicinity of Channing. Buyers wanting strictly well bred steers should

not fail to see the "Jingle Bobs" before buying.

W. L. Crosby, a wealthy citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was killed about one week ago by falling under a moving train on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad near Cheyenne, a small station above Amarillo. Mr. Crosby owned a large steer ranch in Dakota, which he re-stocked each spring by purchases from Texas. For this purpose he had just shipped a herd of steers from Amarillo, and was in person going through with the shipment. In passing over the train, by some mishap he lost his footing and fell between the cars. His head was entirely severed from his body and his limbs badly crushed. The remains of the unfortunate man were collected together, embalmed and shipped to his home at La Crosse.

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.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

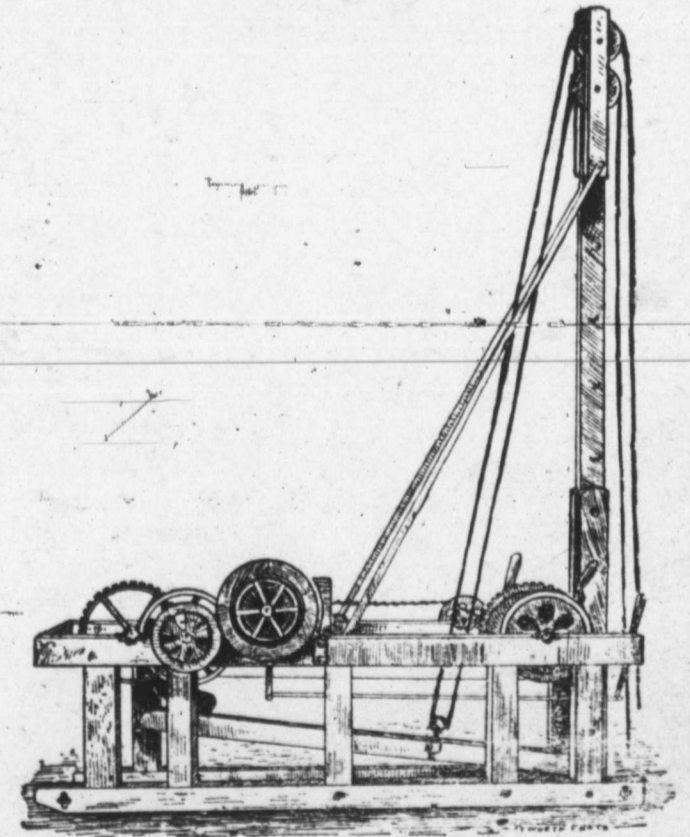
We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We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

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

Stock shipments have been heavy from this county so far this year, and the indications are that more cattle will be shipped out of Grant county this year than in any year previous.—[Silver City Sentinel.

R. N. HATCHER, President.
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secy. ar.
T. A. TIDBALL, Treasurer.
M. R. KILEY, Superintendent.

The Moore Iron Works Company,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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

MANUFACTURERS

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

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
May 27, 1892. }

The receipts of fat cattle during the past week have been light, all offerings of good fat cattle have met with ready buyers in the Fort Worth Packing Co. at from \$2.60@2.80 for strictly fat steers weighing 1000 pounds or over. Good fat cows, heavy weights, are bringing from \$1.50@1.65.

There has been no material change in the hog market. Receipts have been light, consequently the market is active with a slight advance over last week's quotations. Top hogs are bringing \$3.75 with bulk of sales at \$3.65.

Good fat muttons are in fair demand at from \$3.50@3.60 per 100 pounds.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
May 26, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 4000. Market fairly active, strong to a shade higher. Best steers, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice, \$3.90@4.20; others, \$3.75@3.85; feeders, \$3.50@3.75; stockers, \$2.25@3.25; Texans, \$2.25@3.50.

Aogs—Receipts, 30,000; shipments, 15,000. Market brisk, steady to stronger. Rough and common, \$4.30@4.35; mixed and packers, \$4.45@4.65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.80@4.95; light \$4.60@4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 2000. Market active, steady to strong. Clipped Texans, \$3.65@4.10; clipped natives and Westerns, \$5.15@6.35; yearlings, \$6.50; spring lambs, \$7.50@8.25.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
May 26, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 200. Native steers steady, ranging \$3@4.25; Texas steers strong, \$2.80@3.75.

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$200,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 4400. Market steady. Heavy, \$4.60@4.75; mixed, \$4.20@4.70; light, \$4.50@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 4200. Market unchanged. Good clipped muttons \$5.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
May 26, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 1400. Market quiet. Steers, \$3@3.35; cows, \$1.90@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 9700; shipments, 3700. Market opened steady, closed weak. All grades, \$4@4.75; bulk, \$4.55@4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 3300; shipments, 600. Quiet, steady. Muttons, \$5.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 26.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Grade	This day.	Yesterday.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine.....	14@17	14@17
Medium.....	15@19	14@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 26.—Wool—Receipts, 16,000 lbs; shipments, 2800 lbs. The medium and coarse grades continue in good demand, and inquiry for both light and heavy fine, increasing. Eastern as well as Western mills are now buying. Quotations are notably unchanged. Mediums sell at 18 to 23¢; coarse 15@20¢; light fine, 16@18¢; heavy fine, 12@16¢.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

May 18—Evans-Snider-Buel Co, sold for C C Huffhines, Richardson, 23 steers, 997 lbs, \$3.50; 16 steers, 1158 lbs, \$3.40; 2 oxen, 1260 lbs, \$2.65; A S Nicholson; Fort Worth, 138 steers, 988 lbs, \$3.20; Connell & Scruggs, Taylor, 25 steers, 874 lbs, \$3.25; 43 steers, 1052 lbs, \$3.50; R Martindale, Martindale, 1 ox, 950 lbs, \$1.75; 4 bulls, 1242 lbs, \$1.75; 29 steers, 814 lbs, \$2.55; 16 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.55; R H Jennings, San Marcus, 27 steers, 841 lbs, \$3.25; 51 steers, 955 lbs, \$3.25; 19 steers, 1033 lbs, \$3.25;

V. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



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.

1 ox, 1580 lbs, \$3; 2 oxen, 1275 lbs, \$3. [19, 20 and 21 yards closed; 23 no market.] J B Harris & Co, Terrell, 48 steers, 1008 lbs, \$3.25; Nat & Dan Lewis, Sabinal, 49 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.35; David & Durham, Sabinal, 13 heifers, 688 lbs, \$2.75; 89 steers, 916 lbs, \$3; John Kennedy, Sabinal, 20 steers, 877 lbs, \$2.75; 5 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.75; Kilday & McBride, Sabinal, 26 steers, 912 lbs, \$3; Mathews & Johnson, Sabinal, 240 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.85.

May 18—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co, sold for C L Jones & Son, Royse City, 100 steers, 1039 lbs, \$3.72½; 2 bulls, 1400 lbs, \$2.87½. May 21—M J B and J C Runge, Cuero, 46 steers, 912 lbs., \$3.45; H Runge & Co, Cuero, 90 steers, 899 lbs, \$3.15.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	2388	1561	1025
Calves and Yearlings.....	2987	2404	1078
Hogs.....	470	663	—
Sheep.....	451	451	—

CATTLE.—Choice beeves per lb gross, \$3@3.50; common to fair beeves, \$2@2.50; good fat cows, \$2@2.50; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$4.@7.50; yearlings, \$6@9; good milch cows, \$20@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@15.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per lb, gross, \$4.25@4.50; common to fair per lb, gross, \$3.50@4.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair, \$1.50@2.25.

Large arrivals of all classes of cattle for several days, and the market is heavily supplied with beef cattle, calves and yearlings and is in an unsatisfactory condition. Quotations are weak. Trading is confined mostly to the best selections, poor stock being neglected.

Hogs quiet and firm. Only good fat sheep are in request, poor and light stock not wanted.

Weekly Wool Report.

In their circular market letter of the 21st, Messrs. Fenner Brothers & Childs, the well known wool commission merchants of Boston say: We have had another quiet and uneventful week in wool the market, and prices at the close are about as they were a week ago. If anything, we should say that there was rather a better undercurrent of feeling, and manufacturers, although by no means speculative, are inclined to take rather more interest in wool, especially the new receipts of Territorials, which so far are looking very handsome, and sample bags of any lots that have so

far come in have been placed in a great variety of directions, presaging a considerable business later on if the tests turn out at all in accordance with the expectations of buyers. There are, however, no symptoms of any except the most conservative methods of buying, in fact, the sentiment on every hand is to the effect that this season will be characterized by a steady, unexcited sort of market all through the summer and autumn, with prices ruling about at the present very moderate level; in fact, it may be said that the general impression is that the method of buying wool this season will be conducted by consumers on about the same plan as last season, and that therefore we may simply expect a repetition of last season's experience as far as the market is concerned, with this difference, that last spring prices were 10 to 15 per cent for fine wools higher than they are to-day, and under the pressure of conservative buying they steadily and quietly declined during the succeeding twelve months, whereas now it is conceded on all sides that we have touched the lowest limit of values for raw material, inasmuch as at to-day's level it is quite possible to put wool into goods and make a living profit, and, as a consequence, in this country, and probably the world over, the consumption of wool is largely on the increase: therefore purchases, although still from hand to mouth; will be enough larger and more frequent to prevent any glut of supplies, and keep the market even and regular.

The condition of the market for wools continues unaltered, the cassimere manufacturers still continuing to live in hopes of considerable re-orders, which hopes have not yet materialized to any extent, while the makers of dress goods are comparatively satisfied with what they are doing.

From abroad we hear of no change; prices are steady at the closing rates of the last auctions.

Sales for the past week foot up about 2,363,000 lbs. against about 2,800,000 lbs. for the corresponding week of last year, and about 2,700,000 lbs. for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of foreign about 525,000 lbs.; of pulled about 325,000 lbs.; and of territory about 300,000 lbs.

In spring Texas wool there have been sales of 15,000 lbs. at 21c., 6700 lbs. at 19c., 13,000 lbs. and 18c., and 40,000 lbs. on private terms. The market at San Antonio has been active, and at prices which would admit of very little if any profit here, where manufacturers cannot be induced to pay over 55c. per lb. clean, for eight months' wools up, 57 to 58c. for full years' growth. About 4000 lbs. Kansas and Nebraska have sold in the same range as the Territorials.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

It pays to raise good horses and it pays to study the markets. When we raise the kind of horses the markets want and will pay the best prices for, we must mature them and fit them in good condition for the city markets. The buyers want attractive, fine looking horses, fat and sleek.

Large size is the chief element of strength in the draft horse. Let us breed for size with all the good quality to be had. We want good mares to get the best results; then carefully grade up to high class sires and the result will give us high-priced horses that will be wanted in all the markets of the world.

The American draft horse is coming to the front; the large number of full blood draft mares is producing a superior class of pure bred stallions that are supplanting the imported stallions; they are acclimated and Americanized. The grade draft mares too are producing geldings for city work that is of the American model type—large, strong and active—and at the prices they sell and active demand there is for them at \$200 to \$300 we are surprised that our farmers do not raise more of them.

The best and only thing to do when your horse is excited is to calm him down. This is best done by getting to the horse's head and talking to him gently, rubbing his face and otherwise diverting his attention from the subject of his fright. If the horse is sulen and angry the same treatment will be found beneficial. In the high state of excitement the horse does not comprehend what you want and it is useless, worse than folly, to attempt to beat the fright out of a horse. All men are excitable more or less; some more and very many unreasonably so. What would be the effect of trying to abuse one of these red-headed, excitable men into being calm and considerate when under the influence of passion? It would certainly end the disaster to somebody, and this may explain the consistency in some horse's kicking the end gate out of the wagon, and otherwise demolishing things when the whip is laid on his back because he got scared or excited about something.

The best posted farmers take a barrel of water to the field when plowing, fitting land, cultivating, haying or harvesting, or any work where it is necessary to be away from water for a half day, and offer the horses some every hour or two, also bathing the head and nostrils with a sponge. The jug containing water for the men can be kept cool by setting in the barrel of water. A barrel with one head out, set in the wagon, then filled with pure well water and covered with old, clean blankets or gunny sacks, will keep cool a long time. By watering often, horses will do very much more work without fatigue or overheating. Having practiced it for years, I know this to be true; besides, the consciousness of having used "man's best friend" right ought to be worth something. What a guilty feeling one ought to possess who has given horses long drives or obliged them to work five or six hours until they are so beside themselves with thirst as to drink large quantities of water at a draught. Besides it upsets the whole animal organization because of the forced draft on the water already stored in the system, and the best care in other respects proves futile. Horses will not drink to excess at any time if it is offered to them often. Another thing—no matter how warm a horse may be, it is always safe, in fact very desirable, to give some water, say six to ten swallows, and more if the exercise is to be continued. As regards watering before and after feeding, Prof. Sanborn reports, after two carefully conducted experiments, that there is very little if anything in the theory that watering immediately after feeding causes the food to be washed or forced

out of the stomach into the intestines, where it will not receive the benefits from the gastric juices of the stomach to aid digestion. Prof. Sanborn concludes that "it seems advisable to water before and after feeding," which logically means—give water whenever needed.

The markets are instructive in horse and cattle breeding just now, says the Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal. Of course the cattle are sent in and receive whatever the Big Four at Chicago are pleased to give for them, as they take them all off the breeders' hands and pick out the best for export, and the rest are slaughtered and shipped to local markets often 300 to 500 miles away from where they were raised. But in all this there is a difference of price, the best grades and full bloods bring double the price of the scrubs. The horse market is conducted on a different basis. Auction sales are held daily at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Boston and New York and horse buyers go out and buy up car-loads of horses and ship in to the large commission sale stables. Eastern horse buyers are large customers at our western auctions and they in turn ship to Buffalo, Boston and New York to be sold at auction where the city merchants and manufacturers are supplied; but some merchants place their order with the large dealers for a matched pair of large, fine Draft horses and they are carefully selected at \$500 to \$600, or as much paid for a pair of coachers. But what of the thousands of horses sold at these auctions that are too small for Draft or coachers and have not style or beauty enough for the carriage or fine drivers? They are dumped into that cheap class that are hustled off for less than \$100. They are neither well bred or well fed, but the horses that are sold at a profit are sired by good stallions and are out of good mares. Comparing the markets of St. Louis and Chicago we find at St. Louis the stables filled with hundreds of little scrub horses and mules but very few good big horses of value. The auctioneer sells these little horses quick and fast because they are so cheap; the few big horses are picked up by the Eastern shippers at good prices. The mules seem to be a drug on the market; the pens are full, the Southern market is out, raising their own horses. A large shipment of mules were just returned from the South, could find no buyers; the owner said they were easy to raise but hard to sell. The Chicago horse market is attracting the grade Draft horses and the Eastern buyers get car-loads of them. There is a strong rivalry for the good horses at the auctions, the good big Draft horses bring \$200 to \$225 more readily than the lighter chunks bring \$100 to \$125, while the little horses are rattled off one a minute for less than \$100; no mules here, the old mule pen up next to the Dexter park stables is vacant. The Stock Yards company is building a large pavilion for the fat stock and horse show that will also be used for the horse auction sales by Cooper, Berry and others.

Telltale Teeth.

To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; The sixth front tooth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel. The two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come Eight months the "corners" out the gum. The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year; In two years from the second pair; In three the corners, too, are bare. At two the middle "nippers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full new set he shows. The deep black spots will pass from view. At six years from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears. From middle "nippers," upper jaw, At nine the black spots will withdraw. The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the "corners" light. As time goes on the horsemen know, The oval teeth three-sided grow; They longer get, project before Till twenty, when we know no more.

DAIRY.

Cut before it is too ripe, there is no better fodder for dairy cows than alfalfa.

Butter and cheese are two farm products the prices of which have not declined in the past forty years, but rather risen. Both are much higher now than the average a half century ago.

Some of the cheese factories in New York make a pound from nine pounds of milk, and others use ten or twelve. There is an active inquiry as to the cause of this difference of 25 per cent.

Air and heat are the great enemies of butter flavor. They change the delicate lactates into the repulsive butyric acid. The true method is to have as low a temperature and allow as little access of air as possible.

It is not an unusual thing to find one herd of ten cows giving on the same feed as much as another of twenty. The moral of this is that the man who owns the twenty is losing every day the cost of the rations for ten cows, and that he is a candidate for the poor-house unless he changes his breed.

The use of abundance of pure cold water in the dairy is plainly important. Cows giving milk not only need water in large quantities, but often, and should always, particularly in hot weather, be where they can help themselves. About 85 per cent. of milk is water and the process of secreting the lacteal fluid is ever going on; then there is the waste of water by perspiration, and the needs of the many functions of the system to be supplied, at all times, if paying results are desired. If the water supply is deficient the cows become restless, feverish and fretful. One day will often show a marked decrease in quantity and a flow of milk once lost is not easily regained. A dairy cow will show a falling off under circumstances where an animal not in milk may take on flesh. On the almost arid lands found in sections of Texas, domestic cows do not give hardly any milk while steers not unfrequently do fairly well taking on flesh during dry weather. This shows that cows perhaps above all animals require more particular attention as to water supply. In winter the cold water should be slightly warmed for cows, though where the water is taken from deep wells it is never cold enough to do any harm. But water that is down near the freezing point must have "the cold edge taken off" if cows are expected to make the best use of their milk-producing powers.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's - Cresylic - Ointment.

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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

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Outfit that very properly contains a supply of

Hires' Root Beer

which adds to the enjoyment of all the other dainties, and makes a picnic a picnic indeed.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this very popular beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.



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

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

J. NESBITT,
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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.

SWINE.

"The men who make the most money on the farm are not the ones who work the hardest, but those who manage the best. Brain power will tell wherever it is exercised. Thinking will pay. Study is profitable. A knowledge of cause and effect, and a good control of all one's resources are essential to success. Be independent and your own master, and also master of the circumstances about you, that is of your income, expenses, your fields, your stock, and never embarrass yourself with debt, and my word for it you will win."

Hogs require a great deal of water and it would be better wisdom to give them pure, cool water than to stuff them with foul "swill" as so many farmers do. Pure water, clean quarters and foods make the best pork. Sheep are neglected in the way of insufficient water more than any other domestic animals. Formerly it was quite common belief that sheep could get along without water when on pastures and "eat snow" in winter, but no one now who makes sheep raising a profitable business lets them go without good water and plenty of it. Proper watering is certainly more economical and humane than losing the benefits from feeding because of neglect in this line.

The National Provisioner says that abnormally fat hogs are fast becoming a drug in the market, and no wonder. Some farmers seem to think that leanness in hogs is undesirable, and hence their aim is to put as many pounds of fat on their stock as possible. The result is that they do not reap nearly as much profit as they would if the lean and fat were properly intermingled. Excessive fat meat of any description is distasteful to the average consumer, and only those persons whose appetite is extremely gross can eat very fat pork with relish. On the other hand no meat is more savory than lean pork, and it is to be sincerely hoped that, in view of the constantly increasing demand, farmers will cease to be deluded by the popular notion that fatness is everything and will endeavor in future to produce hogs of moderate leanness and moderate fatness.

Feeding Pigs.

An exchange says: It is not advisable to feed young pigs on fattening food nor should they be kept in a fat condition. The pig should be kept growing, and it is time enough to fatten him after the frame has been produced. Some farmers keep their pigs fat all the year which not only afflicts them, especially in summer, but too much fat retards growth. A clover pasture is better than feeding largely on grain.

The condition in which it is proper to keep pigs depends on what they are kept for. If they are for breeding there is some sense in the advice given, but for meat the best way is to feed such food as will produce a proper proportion of fat and lean and keep the animals in condition for market at any time after they get large enough.

The frame of a pig will grow four or five years, and if farmers are to feed swine that length of time and then cover the carcass with lard the swine business will receive a set-back. The best farmers now fatten their pigs in six or eight months and turn off two lots a year, and they can produce better meat in that way than in the one advised. Skim milk and middlings will make a pig grow and fatten at the same time without putting on a surplus of fat. The belief that too much fat retards growth is probably the result of one of the numerous cases of mistaking cause for effect. If the food produces fat and not bone and muscle the pig does the best he can under the circumstances and because he is found to be fattening faster than his frame increases, the fat is accused of preventing his growth. It has been found that steers can be kept fat enough to bring the highest price for meat from

the time they are born until they reach maturity and grow faster and make larger and more perfectly developed animals than any ever can be that are fed for the frame for the first first two or three years, and then given fattening food which their stomachs are not prepared to make proper use of. It is not uncommon in dairy districts to have pigs eight months old dress 300 pounds and the pork is much better and more evenly mixed than that of any old hog that lives a year on slops and faith and was then fatted on corn in three months. —[Manchester Union.

Pig Prospects for 1892.

Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

The swine breeders of the West seem to be particularly cheerful over the prospects for 1892. One of the reasons for the cheerful view they are taking is, the fact that it is many years since there has been so good a demand at this season of the year for sows bred for spring farrow. This indicates two things, a confidence on the part of farmers in the future of pork production in the West, and second, a belief that it can be profitable only by the use of improved stock. For obvious reasons improvement in the breeds of swine has been more successful than in any other department of live stock farming. The first outlay in improved stock is less, the increase more rapid, mistakes are corrected far more easily, and, as a result, the farmer who thinks of using anything else than improved blood is regarded as a "back number." Prices never fall so low that the farmer cannot breed out; his expense is distributed over so many individuals that very little improvement in the lot pays him back his outlay for improved stock with large interest. The result is that whenever the outlook for prices is fair, farmers do not hesitate to buy the best, as they are doing now. The price of corn now clearly indicates that the pig must be used as a freight condenser for some years to come, and so long as he is needed for that purpose, the qualities of rapid growth, early maturity and shapeliness, which are the three cardinal virtues of a well bred pig, must have a good money value and be in active demand. At present the country is full of cheap corn. Many farmers sacrificed their stock last fall in the belief that the price must rule high, forgetting the old lesson that any considerable reduction in the use of corn on the farm as stock food, must result in an excess of corn on the market and decreasing the market value. We believe this corn is, to an unusual extent, in the hands of the farmer. It furnishes the great visible supply which is needed to keep prices both of hogs, cattle and other kinds of live stock steady in value. So long as there is a large invisible supply of corn in the farmers' cribs there cannot be a deluge of unfattened stock on the markets such as we saw last year, nor can the supply of corn be cornered by a gang of speculators. This supply will enable farmers to keep up a supply of hogs on the market at a price that will give them a fair profit. The lower the price of corn falls the greater number of hogs will be produced, and the higher the price becomes the less the necessity for the hog as a freight condenser, and the fewer will be produced. The corn is the farmers' raw material, and no factory can be run successfully unless the supply of raw material, present or prospective, is ample. Another feature of the situation that has given the farmers this spring much encouragement is, the low rate of mortality among young pigs. In the fall of 1890 many farmers bred for early litters. Bad weather came and but about fifty per cent of the pigs coming before the first of April were saved. This year, so far as we learn from breeders over a large section of country, about eighty per cent have been saved. A good supply of thoroughbred pigs of good age for breeding purposes may therefore be expected this fall. What the total supply of pigs for market purposes may be cannot be decided as yet, as this depends to a great extent on the weather in the

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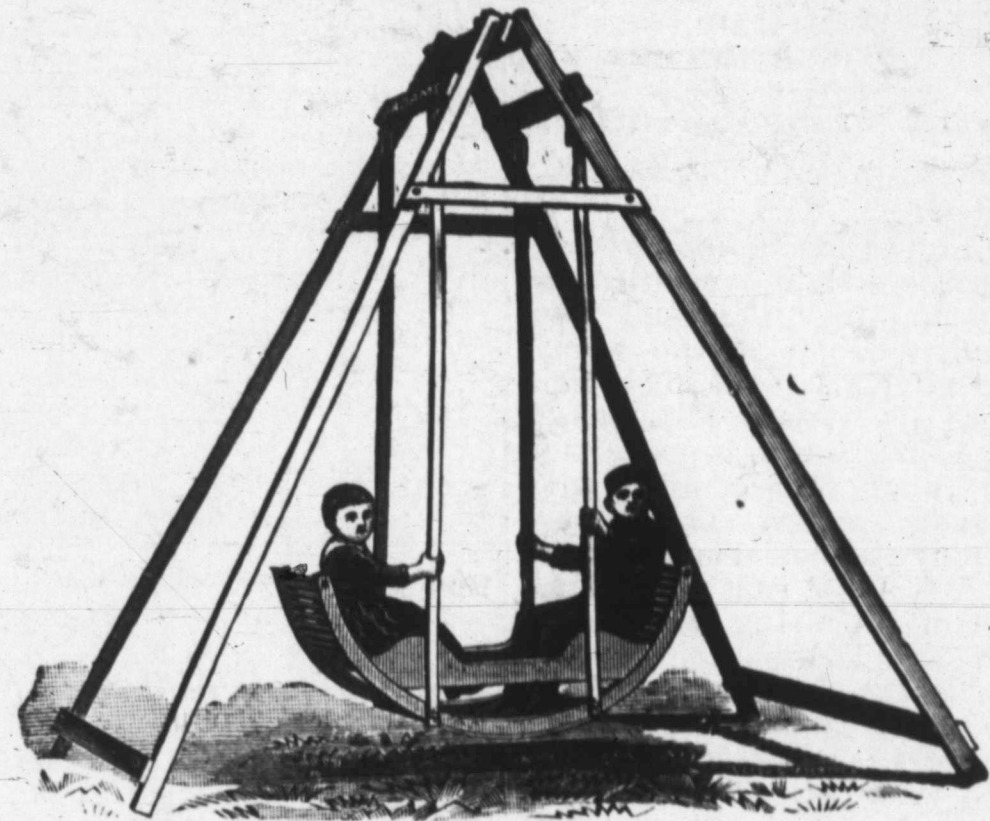
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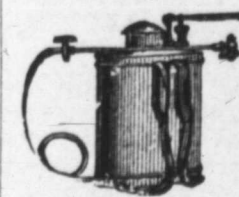
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Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Grapes and Potato Rot, Plum Curculio prevented by using EXCELSIOR SPRAYING OUTFITS. PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES. Catalogue showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large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

The Earliest Letters.

One of the most useful and marvelous of human inventions is the alphabet, whose source has not yet been traced with certainty. Dr. D. G. Brinton, the eminent anthropologist states that though the early Egyptian hieroglyphic writing may have suggested the alphabet, the Egyptians themselves certainly never developed it. The old notion that the Phœnicians originated it proves to be more than doubtful. The researches of Mr. Edward Glaser seem to show quite positively that letters were first used in Arabia, where, perhaps, nearly 3000 years B. C., were developed several related alphabets, from some one of which the so-called Phœnician was descended. Some of the inscriptions—probably more than 4000 years old—upon which this belief is based, have been copied, but not yet deciphered.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

next six weeks. A good supply of the early thoroughbreds is now assured, growing out of favorable weather conditions and the fact that, warned by the experience of last year, breeders do not aim to have their pigs come before March or April. The outlook therefore, especially in the line of thoroughbreds, is hopeful. The farmer is by no means discouraged for, low as the price of pork is, it is in harmony with the price of corn, and gives more satisfactory profits than cattle.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEXAS, May 22, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Your esteemed favor reached us several days ago, but owing to a press of business we have been unable to reply until now.

We are glad to accept your generous offer and will endeavor to keep you posted every week in regard to the development and general news of the Pecos Valley.

The outlook now is indeed promising. Paul Rentz, in four miles of Pecos, has fifty acres in alfalfa which will pay him net this year \$80 per acre. Value the land at \$800 and you will see that it is 10 per cent interest on the investment. How is this against cotton at 5 cents.

East of the Pecos river stockmen have had fine rains and stock are doing well, but west of the river it is very dry and water scarce, and unless it should rain soon the loss will be great.

We will let you hear from us again next week.

Yours truly,

INGE & BUCHHOLZ.

Wool Samples for the Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1892.

To Wool Growers:

The agricultural department will exhibit at the Columbian exposition between three and four thousand wool samples from all parts of the world. They will cover all classes of wool, from the highest to the lowest. Especial attention has been given to the selection of samples of wools that compete with our home grown wools. These were procured through a special agent of the treasury department, sent abroad for the purpose of procuring samples for custom house standards.

The department is desirous of obtaining the American samples, direct from the growers, so that comparison can be made with wools of the same character, grown in different parts of the country. The samples will be placed in glass jars labeled with the growers name and address, also with description of the sheep and wool. Assistant Secretary Willits is giving wool and sheep especial attention, as he is desirous of furthering the interests of this great industry. With this view he has requested Hon. John T. Rich to make a report to accompany this exhibition.

Mr. Rich will, when the collection is completed, examine the samples comparatively, and being a practical sheep breeder of long experience, his report will be of great value.

Each sample should be about one pound in weight and be taken from the body of the fleece. Bags for the same and blank invoices are furnished by the department.

Samples can be mailed without payment of postage.

Should you desire to have your clip represented, please address for particulars,

EDWARD A. GREENE,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

or JOHN T. RICH,
Elba, Lapeer county, Mich.

An Interesting Market Report.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, May 23.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Texas cattle this season are decidedly late, and anywhere from thirty to sixty days behind the usual time. Long periods of drouth in the principal cattle raising districts of Texas have not only seriously retarded the development of cattle, but have reduced the supply to a degree that, no doubt, will be startling when the ultimate result in figures is reached. So far this season there have been no receipts of any consequence; hardly enough, in fact, to establish a decent range of quotations. Last week's arrivals were less than 3000 head, against 2937 the previous week, and over 19,000 for the same week last year, and 11,000 for the corresponding week in 1890. In May last year offerings of Texas cattle were remarkably

liberal, numbering 65,315 head, which were the largest May receipts in the history of the trade. Not half that number has arrived this year from the opening of the season, February 15, up to date. Most of the cattle received were from the fed districts, but now a few grassers are coming in. Prices for fed steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs., range from \$3.40 to \$3.85, with 750 to 1000-lb grassers largely at \$3 to \$3.50. Last year in May grass cattle sold at \$3 to \$3.65, and fed steers at \$3.60 to \$5.25. There is a fair demand for steers at present if the quality is reasonably good. Canning stock is now selling comparatively well. We do not look for liberal runs before July, and prospects between now and then are very good for cattle of fair flesh. Cows and bulls are saleable at \$1.50 to \$2.60.

The supplies of Texas sheep for the past month have been remarkably large. Last week's receipts will foot up close to 13,000 head against 7500 for the same week last year. Besides this number a good many have come direct to killers, and of course lessened the market demand just that much. The tone of the trade for the past week has been very good for any kind of stock that ranked above feeders. Common to medium stock is very difficult to sell at anything like a satisfactory price. Feeders can take but a reasonable number, and then but little competition prevails. Prices on good killers have advanced 25c during the past week, and the outlook certainly looks fair, unless sheep are rushed in too freely. Good fall clipped wethers are worth \$5 to \$5.40; fair to choice clipped, \$4.60 to \$5; common to medium killers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; stockers, \$3 to \$3.50; good fed wethers sell at \$5.20 to \$5.60. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
May 21, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week 12,914 cattle, 31,219 hogs and 1372 sheep, against 15,288 cattle, 34,445 hogs and 3499 sheep the week previous, and 6189 cattle, 32,936 hogs and 1197 sheep for the third week of May, 1891.

In general the vicissitudes in the cattle have been less marked the past week than for nearly two months. Dealers have become more or less accustomed to the uneven distribution of receipts, and an over-supply fails to stampede sellers, while, when the offerings are unusually light buyers do not go wild after the stock. Receipts have been varied enough, both in quantity and quality, but prices have not shown the close sympathy with the actual present supply. In general the shipping and export demand has been rather limited, owing to the extreme unsettled condition of Eastern and continental markets. This has prevented any very marked improvement in prices for the medium and heavy cattle. They have been slow sellers all week. On the other hand local dressed beef houses have been very active buyers of handy fat steers suitable for the block, and these grades are selling just about as well as at any time this spring. Notwithstanding the fact that so far this month the supply of cattle has been more than double the number received the first three weeks of May last year, the purchases of local slaughterers have increased in still greater proportions. Three times so far this month, with receipt almost up to the high water mark local packers have unquestionably demonstrated their ability to take care of all the cattle that can be offered here.

The supply of butchers' and cannery stock continues to fall lamentably short of the demand and prices are strong. With the range season anywhere from a month to six weeks late it is beginning to be a serious question with the packers where they are going to get the cattle from during the early summer months and even later in the season. With fifty or sixty thousand Texans to draw upon there would be no difficulty, but under the present circumstances slaughterers are figuring on purchas-

ing the usual or even greater numbers at Kansas City and then going further, perhaps, and taking them direct from the range. The ways of the railroads are past finding out, but sooner or later they will be brought to a more equitable adjustment of rates.

The continued wet, cold weather has had a bad effect on the feeder trade, but while the trade itself has dwindled down to nothing, prices hold up remarkably well, showing that the outlook is still favorable, and with decent spring weather prices are bound to advance. The outlook for Western feeders was never better, provided the corn crop has not been injured by the overabundance of moisture.

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.	3.50@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@3.30
Common to medium cows.	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.40
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.25@3.00
Veal calves.	3.50@5.00

There has been an advance of 5@10c. in hog values the past week on account of the improved shipping demand. Those who have been predicting lower prices for a month past are changing their tactics and it will now surprise none to see values hold up pretty well throughout the summer.

Nominally sheep values are considerably stronger than last week but practically too few sheep have been received to establish quotations. There seems to be no help for the situation. The sheep, that is marketable sheep, are not in the country and slaughterers will have to get them wherever they can.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives.	4.50@6.25
Fair to good Westerns.	4.25@6.00
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@4.52
Lambs (50 to 80 pounds)	4.50@6.50

On last Tuesday the total receipts of stock were 420 cars. This beats the previous record, 366 cars which were received July 15, 1890, by 54 cars, showing that South Omaha is not only keeping up with the procession, but also keeping pretty well to the front.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

BURBANKS TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

The Cost of Producing Wool Fully Discussed.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEX., May 23.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

I have read the communication of Mr. Bentley with some care and much interest, and as an earnest seeker after truth, I am disappointed. It is the specious pleading of a lawyer trying to prove his case and does not meet the issue squarely. In an address to the state stockmen's convention, an editor of the leading stock journal of the state makes the statement without qualification that "Texas wool growers can raise wool at a cost of six to nine cents a pound." The impression conveyed would be that the average cost of growing wool in Texas under proper business methods would be included in the above figures under the conditions that exist on Texas ranches. Such a statement coming from so high an authority, if not true, was calculated to do the business of wool growing great injury. If true, it was equally important, that Texas wool growers should learn how it could be done. In this spirit I asked for information and I fail to find in either of my former letters any attempt to prove anything in regard to the cost of growing wool either to my own satisfaction or that of anybody else. If a journal is not responsible for editorial writings where is the responsibility and endorsers are held liable equally with principals. To prove his statement Mr. Bentley sets up a hypothetical sheep man who, as he is not subject to the same hard, cold conditions that confront real wool growers are enabled to raise wool within the limit. Real sheep men, unless beginners, do not have flocks of all breeding ewes. But let us take this ghostly wool grower

and see if his figures are not as shadowy as himself. His first item, interest, I have nothing to say against. Second, he allows but three men to care for 3700 sheep (ewes and lambs) and only six men one month in lambing. Rather a small number for so many ewes and to raise so many lambs, though his estimate of increase, 70 per cent, I do not think large under certain conditions of care and labor, and no extra labor at any other time, though I presume the business man works without pay or even board. His food for three men is all right, and bucks can be kept at price named, but not if properly fed and cared for, and no allowance is made for losses, and they will die occasionally, unless in the very light estimate below. As he only allows less than an acre and a half of range to a sheep for a year, I cannot understand how he can supply the feed required to have as little loss, which he says is unnecessary, for 25 cents a sheep, and not give the lambs anything. The allowance for pasturage and feed seems to me to be very inadequate in any part of Texas, and also the amount for losses, namely \$300. How can the business man, even assisted by a foreman, prevent the loss of ewes in lambing, by getting poisonous weeds, etc., etc. How can a sheep exist a year on an acre and a half of grass with only 15 cents worth of feed additional, and no shelter? He dips 3700 sheep for \$113. Taxes are all right, as he did not have the lambs January 1, but all of us are not lucky enough not to own land. He gets cheap shearing if it includes all the labor, food, expense of sacking the wool, furnishing the sacks, etc., and no allowance is made for hauling the wool to market, and expense of selling. The allowance for incidental expenses is very small, as it must include all the items not counted elsewhere, and they do count up. This sheep man is so shadowy and elusive; he is hard to deal with, but I have found out some things which seem to me to be beyond the flight of fancy, and as his proposition now seems to be as elusive as his sheepman, I will leave the matter, only stating I can prove by actual fact that wool can be grown in Texas for nothing, and the percentage of profits in the business be beyond calculation.

A man on my ranch found a ewe, or rather it came to his house. She stayed there, costing nothing for labor, pasture, feed, or anything else, and brought a lamb. In due time his boy sheared the ewe, and he had his wool clip and 100 per cent of increase without a cent of cost, no capital invested, and no taxes. But alas, he was not a "business man," and a wolf came along one night and killed his whole flock. Respectfully yours,

C. G. BURBANK.

Milk as a Germ Destroyer.

Unexpected results have been obtained in experiments by Dr. Freudenreich. The cholera bacillus died in an hour when put into fresh cow's milk, and in five hours in fresh goat's milk; the bacillus of typhoid fever, however, surviving 24 hours in cow's milk, but only five hours in goat's milk. Other microbes were destroyed in varying periods. Instead of being purified by boiling the milk after heating had lost its power to kill microbes. The bactericidal properties also weakened with age, disappearing completely in four or five days.

Manufacturing at Home by Electricity.

A large part of the world's supply of fine ribbons is sent from St. Etienne, France, and is the product chiefly of 18,000 hand looms distributed at the homes of the weavers, only 5000 looms driven by steam being contained in the few ribbon factories of this place. The city council has now taken steps in connection with installing the electric light, to furnish electric power for the home looms, thus adding to their production and ease of operation. The dynamos will be driven by water from the city's reservoirs.

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,



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 Poired 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.

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 D. D. WRIGHT, 301 W. Hanna St., Denison, Tex.

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	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500
Total	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

Steers for Sale.

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

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

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; outbuildings; good orchard and vineyard. Beautiful situation. Would divide it. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price \$20 per acre, one-third cash, balance deferred payments. Also 50 head full blood and high grade Shorthorns, native, fine brood mares, horses, mules and farm implements. Address

DR. L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale a fine lot of registered and grade yearling Devon bulls and heifers of our own raising at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. We breed nothing but the best. Our herd won twenty-eight premiums at Dallas fair in 1891. Address

A. Y. WALTON, JR., & Co., Box 787, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

2000 high grade steers, all in one mark and brand, and raised above quarantine line, mostly reds and roans. Will be on the market until June 5. Delivered on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. Also 6000 head of good sheet p, one-half wethers and one-half ewes. Address

R. N. GRAHAM, Box 193, Fort Worth, Tex.

Steers for Sale.

Two hundred and ninety-six dehorned four-year-old steers. These cattle have had extra good attention, and have all been thrice wintered. The most of them will be ready early in June.

HOGG BROS., Hamilton, Hamilton Co., Texas.

\$100 Reward.

Strayed or stolen on or about March 30, from Piedra Blanca ranch, Coahuila, Mexico, the following described property: Twenty or more mares and colts and one mule, with white stallion, all branded with one or more of the following brands:

G. S. Y. P. W. L. O. X. P. V.

Also two mouse colored mare mules, branded I C C. The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the property or the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address

GEO. S. CHESMAN, Sierra del Carmen, Coahuila, Mexico.

Pasture for Rent

3740 acres in pasture, good buffalo and blue stem grass, making early and late pasture; well watered; two corrals and plenty of timber for shelter. Terms, \$1.50 per head, or will lease one or two years at 40c per acre. Will take care of cattle, furnishing salt, etc., etc. Pasture located about 12 miles from four railroad stations, and will accommodate 1200 head of cattle. Will take cattle in payment for rent. For full information address lock box 157, Junction City Kansas.

FOR SALE.

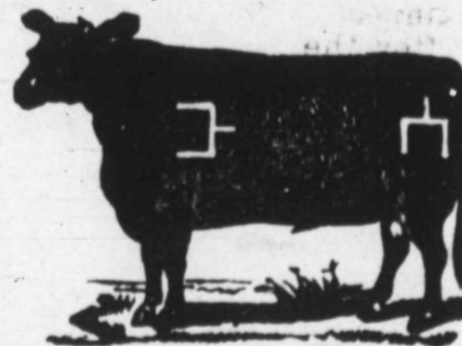
1500 four year old steers and up, Also 1000 yearling steers. Address

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

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Espuela, 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.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

From 300 to 500 stock cattle for sale. Will take part cash and trade, or all in city property bringing rent. This is a good clean stock.

E. A. von ARMIN, P. O. box 403, San Antonio, Texas.

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 1, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, JULY 1, 1892, and then opened, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for— at —" and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

J. J. INGE, C. E. BUCHHOLZ.

INGE & BUCHHOLZ, Real - Estate - and - Live - Stock COMMISSION DEALERS,

PECOS, TEXAS.

Reliable information given in regard to Pecos Valley Lands or Town Property. Special attention paid to Rents and Taxes for Non-Residents.

Established 1881

SEND YOUR OLD HATS TO

CHARLES MAGERSTADT,

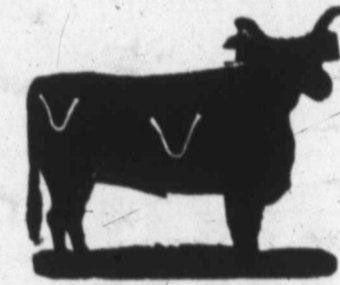
THE WELL KNOWN HATTER.

33 SOLEDAD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

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

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



"Ranch Brand."

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

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

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.

JOHN F. TIERNEY, Adm'r of estate of E. P. Kane, deceased.

MEN BE MARRIED

We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOS Free**, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address, **VON MOHL CO.**, Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.



The Only Line

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Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

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

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth 8:30 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
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Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts. All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

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UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.)
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

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

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN, ESTABLISHED 1864. M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
 Commission - Merchants,
 Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special reports of market furnished on request.

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

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BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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

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

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

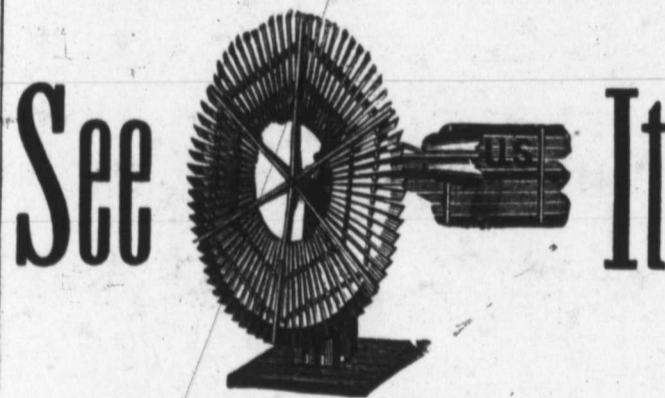
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS. THE BEST LINE FOR NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS. AND ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST and WEST

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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., Phila., Pa.

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



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

SOLID and DURABLE. HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market. Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,

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

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no aloe; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

THE Kansas City Stock Yards

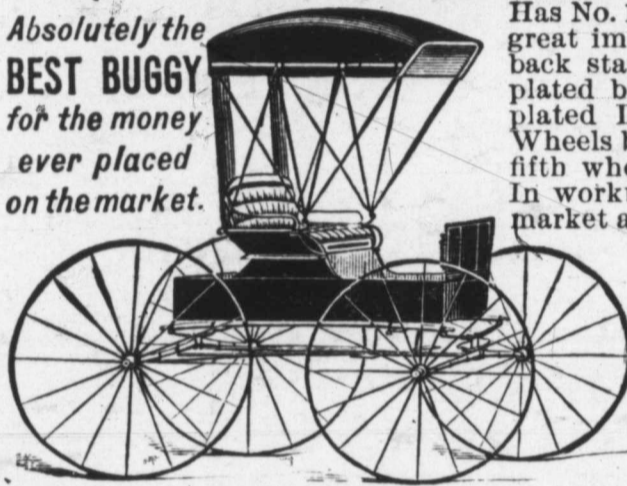
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive 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.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. 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 does not 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.**

START RIGHT —AND YOU WILL— GET THERE!

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

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

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

ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST!



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

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Members and thousands of other good men and true, patronized us so liberally last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase our facilities until now we now have one of the LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. The Alliance Factory runs when others shut down or break up.

"A" Grade \$40. Send for our handsome, illustrated Catalogue, showing over 100 different styles of Vehicles and Harness, and you will understand why all this phenomenal success and immense business. We actually give more for less money than any Buggy or Harness factory in the world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Get our prices and compare them with your dealers. **ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO. CINCINNATI, O.** North Court St., opp. the Court House. "A" Grade \$72.50.

