

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

NO. 34

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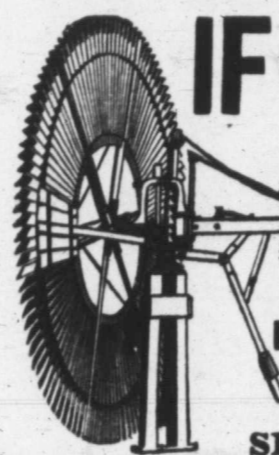
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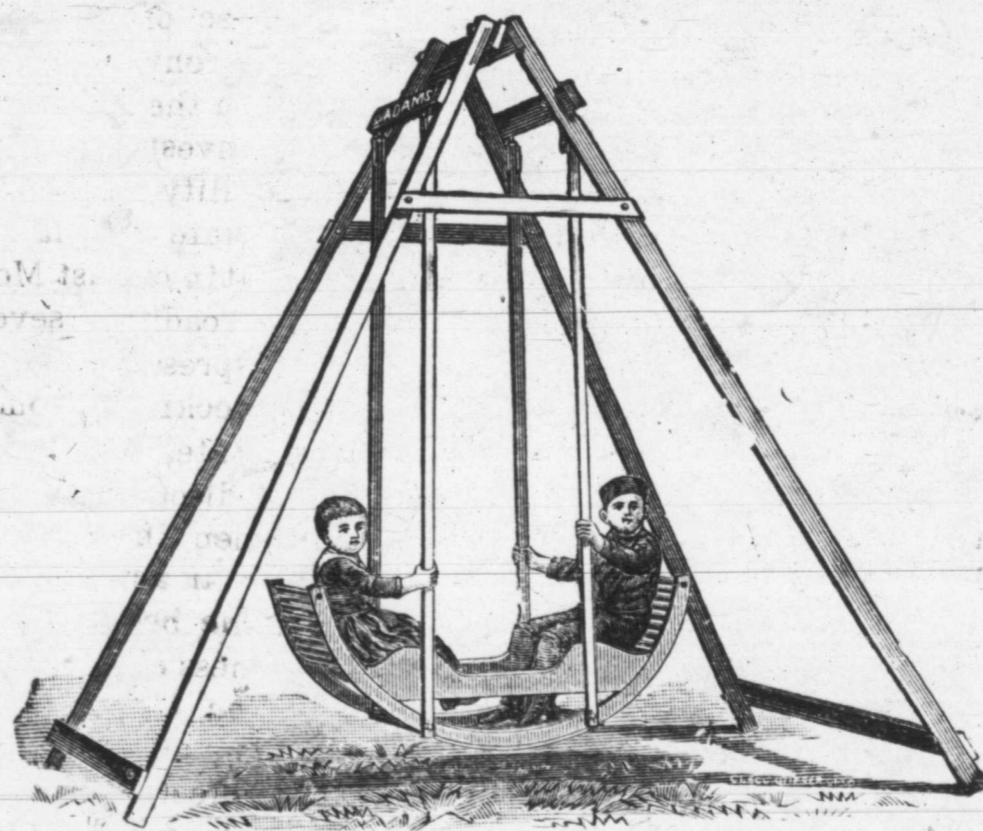
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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## Texas Live Stock Journal

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second-class.

THE Chicago Drovers' Journal very truthfully says: The two-blades-of-grass-where-but-one-grew-before theory is being put into practice by producers everywhere. The result must be better and more abundant products for less money. The effect of such changes on producers who are still pegging along in the old way is temporarily bad, but in the end it will result in great good to the whole race.

### The Live Stock Exchange.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has adopted a rule forbidding members to prepay telegraph messages that merely give fluctuations in prices. There is no doubt but the telegraph business is considerably abused, but it is doubtful whether such a rule can be made effective.—Drovers' Journal.

The Exchange should not allow its triumph in the war with the American Live Stock Commission Co. and its well established monopoly in the commission business, to cause it to be more exacting than just and equitable business principles demand. There is already a strong feeling among the shippers of live stock to the effect that the rates fixed by the Exchange are exorbitant especially on inferior cattle, consequently a feeling of reconciliation should be cultivated by it rather than take any action that will give cause for further complaint.

### The Drouth Broken.

The long continued drouth has at last been broken, at least this is true as to Fort Worth and vicinity. A splendid rain fell here, lasting nearly all night Thursday and at this hour (10 o'clock a. m., Friday,) it is still raining. The JOURNAL is not informed as to how far the rain has extended over the country, but believes it has been pretty general and that the long drouth is now broken.

The rain coming at this time, is, of course, too late to help the range, in fact it will have quite the opposite effect, and will injure instead of improving the grass. The same, however, will help the range stock in many localities by putting water in the hills, mountains and other places heretofore remote from water, and where the grass has not been eaten off and is therefore good.

The same will bring up the wheat and in a general way help out the

farmers and prove a great blessing to the state. We are therefore glad to be able to say, "It has rained."

### The Fat Stock Show.

The Fat Stock show held at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, on the 9th, attracted considerable attention from the live stock shippers of Texas. Among other premiums offered was one for \$250 for the best and fattest car of Texas steers. This resulted in quite a number of entrees, amounting to some twenty-five cars of cattle being entered from this state.

On account of the short time intervening the JOURNAL has not been able to obtain a full account of the show, but is advised by wire that the first premium was awarded to Frank Houston of Bellevue, and the second one to J. B. Wilson of Dallas. The premium cattle are said to be the finest and best ever marketed from this state. The enterprising editor of the National Live Stock Reporter and the wide-awake live stock commission merchants at the National Stock yards deserve great credit for working up this friendly contest and offering such liberal premiums to the winners. But it is unfortunate that these splendid cattle must be forced to sell on as poor a market as the present one.

### A Permanent Live Stock Association.

The committee of ten appointed by the live stock convention held at the city of Austin on the 17th and 18th of December to investigate and enquire into the feasibility of organization a permanent state association held a meeting in Austin on last Monday, the 7th and after reading several communications expressive of the views and wishes of stockmen from different parts of the state, and indulging in considerable discussion in which general stockmen in addition to the committee took an active part, it was decided that the best interest of the live stock business of Texas demanded the organization of a permanent live stock association, consequently a motion to that effect was unanimously adopted. The convention is therefore called to meet in the city of Austin on Tuesday, February the 2d. A committee on railroad and hotel rates was appointed, also one on program, advertising, etc.

Each and every member of the committee were enthusiastically in favor of organizing and will no doubt be the means of bringing into existence an organization that will do much good in building up and protecting the live stock industry of Texas. The call is published in full elsewhere, and should be carefully read by every stockman in Texas.

### Railroad Freight Rates.

The committee of seven appointed by the recent Austin convention to look into the railroad rates now in force in the state, held a meeting at the Driskill Hotel, Austin, on Monday the 7th. Col. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, was made chairman and Geo. B. Loving secretary.

In addition to the chairman and secretary there were present of the committee Judge J. B. Rector and C. G. Caldwell of Austin, and R. B. Pumphrey of Taylor.

The different rate sheets and communications furnished by the various railroad freight agents were read and examined and after considerable informal discussion, it was decided to reduce the committee to three members and grant them further time in which to finish their work. A motion to that effect was made by Judge Rector and was as follows: "Moved, that a committee of three be appointed to continue the work of investigating and looking into freight rates; that said committee be authorized to employ such assistance as they may require, and should they find that either the state or inter-state rates now in force are excessive, that they be required to appeal to either the State or Inter-State Railroad Commission for such reductions as may appear just and equitable." This motion was unanimously adopted, and Geo. B. Loving, J. B. Rector and C. G. Caldwell were appointed as said committee, to which D. H. Snyder was on motion afterwards added. The committee were instructed to push the work rapidly as possible and complete same within thirty days.

### The Quarantine Line.

A committee composed of Charles Goodnight, T. T. D. Andrews and J. N. Browning are now in Austin for the purpose of asking Governor Hogg to include in his call for an extra session of the legislature, the importance and necessity of establishing an equitable quarantine line through the state and the establishment of a state board of veterinarians to work in connection with the similar boards from other states together with the department of agricultural at Washington, and secure if possible from these the adoption and establishment by them of the line fixed by our state authorities. This is a good move and if carried out would do equal justice to all states, territories and individuals interested, but the movement should have been given several months ago, and been pushed with all the rapidity possible. It is now, the JOURNAL fears, too late to have any effect on the lines already established.

The JOURNAL has been permitted to copy a telegram from Mr. Fred Weed Jr., assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific, dated Denver, Colo., Dec. 10th, and addressed to Mr. D. B. Keeler, general freight agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City, which reads as follows:

"Just received the following from J. C. Leary, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 9th, which will answer your telegram of even date:

"Government line remains unchanged; Colorado and other states move one county westward and two counties northward from last year's. Exceptions: Jones county is cut out with Shackleford, and from southeast Tom Green due west to Pecos River; thence down that stream to Rio Grande. Regulations will provide that no cattle from south of government

line can be driven to any point north of that line. Other minor details will be arranged later."

"Leary had with him the Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota quarantine authorities."

From the above it would seem that quarantine authorities of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota have already visited Washington and after advising with the secretary of agriculture, have fixed the line as above stated, and having been thus fixed it will no doubt be exceedingly difficult to make any change.

The government line from south or east of which no cattle can be driven to any point across said line, leaves the east boundary line of New Mexico at the south west corner of Cochran county and runs due east to the southeast corner of King county, then due north to the northeast corner of Lipscomb county, which is also the northeast corner of the Panhandle. Cattle located south of this line and intended for shipment north over the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, will be required while en route to keep south of said line and must, if their destination is any of the states north, be loaded at some point in Hardeman county, as this is now the only county on the line of the railroad named lying between the two quarantine lines.

The line established for Colorado and the other states named, leaves Red river at the northeast corner of Hardeman county and runs due south to the southeast corner of Haskell county, thence west to the northeast corner of Fisher county, thence south to the southeast corner of Tom Green county, thence west to the Pecos river, and thence down said river to the Rio Grande.

Cattle from north and west of this line will be admitted into Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, but if located south of the government quarantine as above indicated, they cannot be driven across said line, but must be driven to and shipped from Quanah or some other point in Hardeman county or shipped west via the Texas and Pacific.

If the secretary of agriculture had adopted as the government line, the one agreed upon by the above named states it would have been as nearly correct as could have been expected, when the fact is considered that Texas had no representative at the meeting when line was established. The government line, however, does an injustice to all that part of the state lying between it and the line established by the states named. It is to be hoped that "Uncle Jerry" may yet be induced to make the change and thus establish one line for all and do an act of justice to the stockmen of Texas.

### Important to Subscribers.

All new subscribers sending \$2 any time between this and January 1, will receive the JOURNAL to January 1, '93. This will also apply to renewals of subscriptions expiring between November 1 and January 1, next.



**CATTLE.**

It requires about one-half the food an animal will consume to sustain it; the profit is from the other half.

When prices for beef cattle are low, every advantage must be taken to lower the cost of fitting for market.

No matter how green the breed of cattle, good feed and care are necessary to secure the best condition and prices.

If cattle are to be kept in good condition, the poorer the roughness the more grain it will be necessary to feed.

When cattle are low is one of the very best times to commence buying to improve the quality.

The four-year-old steer may be heavier when marketed, but is rarely as profitable as one ready to market earlier.

In summer cattle should be salted twice a week; in winter only once. To each steer about a handful will be sufficient, but the best plan is to have rock salt where they can lick it at will.

Cattle taken directly from fresh, green pastures make excellent beef for the table, but are not sufficiently hard to stand a long haul to market without a good deal of shrinkage.

Amid the discouraging reports from the range in other parts of the state, it is a pleasure to the JOURNAL to be able to state that the range in the Panhandle country was never better, and that cattle in that locality are in fine condition and will go through the winter in good shape.

A correspondent of the Drovers' Journal reports a case of a heifer calf being born with a lump on its jaw, from a dam that was perfectly free from such trouble. The calf grew to cowhood mingling freely with the other animals, none of which ever became affected, and in due time give birth to a calf that showed no symptoms of lumpy jaw. The correspondent confesses that he does not know much about the so-called lumpy jaw parasites, and as a matter of fact he has plenty of company, even among the veterinary brethren.

Some of the Eastern journals, we notice, are at a loss to understand why Texas cattle should be driven north to fatten instead of being fed off the boundless ranges of the Lone Star state. The reason is that the Texas ranges are no longer boundless, much of the best portion of them having been fenced in by homesteaders and stock farmers, and the remainder being by no means inexhaustible. If left upon the Texas ranges until four years old, these steers will not often turn off more than 1000 pounds, unless given other feed than the natural grasses. If taken to Montana or Dakota and matured there, feeding leisurely through Colorado on the way up, the same cattle will turn off 200 and 400 pounds heavier, and besides bring \$1 per hundred pounds more than if marketed from the Texas range. This means an average increase in value of \$25 a head—a very sufficient reason why Texas stock should take the trail northward.

**Unsatisfactory Cattle Sales.**

As the season progresses it becomes more and more evident that it is not a good year for the public sale of well-bred cattle. Here and there an individual manages to secure a fair average price for stock put upon the block, but as a rule the outcome of effects of this kind is quite disappointing. People are feeling decidedly better than a year or two ago respecting the future of live stock, but they have not yet sufficiently recovered from the depression of the last few years, or found their finances sufficiently improved to justify a free and liberal investment in such stock as they desire to possess.—National Stockman.

**The American Live Stock Commission Company.**

Judge Allen of Kansas City, in his decision dissolving the injunction secured by the American Live Stock Commission company, preventing the Kansas City Live Stock exchange from enforcing its rules, took a broad view of the subject. That company, he said, while complaining that the Live Stock Exchange was a monopoly, was shown by its own pleadings to be a monopoly of no mean proportions itself. It claimed he said, to have obtained membership in the exchange by subscribing to its rules and by-laws and was in court denouncing those rules as illegal; it was asking a court of equity to help it maintain its membership in the exchange, while it avowedly disobeyed the rules of that organization and alleged it to be an association of men engaged in practices that were against public policy and in violation of the laws of the land. "Courts of equity," said Judge Allen, "will not assist a party to retain membership in an association which he himself avers to be organized for illegal objects and purposes."

**The Jury Disagrees.**

The disagreement of the Peoria jury in the lumpy-jaw cattle case will string the matter out indefinitely, as a new trial cannot be reached earlier than next February. That the question will be followed, however, until settled by the highest authority there is no doubt. The sooner it is settled the better, as the wholesale condemnation of cattle for actinomycosis is really a great loss to stockmen. The evidence in the case seems to have shown very clearly that there should be a closer distinction made between the much-talked-of disease and the ordinary "lumpy-jaw."

There should be more discriminating examination. As the matter now stands there is not a reputable cattle buyer who dares to take an animal with a lump on its jaw, even if it is clearly the result of a bruise and is only skin deep. In other words, the inspection has been on the theory that all lumpy jaw is actinomycosis, and if it is not, as the evidence clearly shows, there certainly should be a change in rules for inspection.—Drover's Journal.

**Big Prizes for Live Stock.**

Chief Buchanan of the World's Columbian Exposition Live Stock Department, has sent out about 3,000 copies of the live stock premium list to the various fair and breeders' associations of the country, and is receiving responses which show that the live stock exhibit at the exposition will be something tremendous. Besides the large premiums offered by the exposition for a live stock exhibit, all the various breeders' associations are offering large prizes, notably for Shorthorns, Herefords and Jerseys. As an evidence of the wide-spread interest taken in the live stock show, A. E. Mansell, of Shropshire, England, offers a prize of \$500 for the best American bred Shropshire ram. The state of Illinois offers \$40,000 in premiums for live stock; the Clydesdale horse breeders offer \$5,000 in extra prizes; the cattle associations offer extra prizes as follows: Galloway, \$3,000; Shorthorn, \$6,000; Hereford, \$5,000; Jersey, \$10,000, and Holstein, \$10,000. The swine sheep and dog breeders also offer extra money prizes. The money prizes to be paid for live stock will amount to \$250,000 or more, which, of course, includes the sum of \$150,000 voted by the Exposition company for premiums in that department. The exposition buildings for the accommodation of live stock will cover thirty acres.

**Raise Better Cattle.**

The time has come when the farmers of states can afford to pay special and particular attention to the raising of

high grade beef cattle, such as are now selling at from four to six cents per pound. The entire business of raising beef cattle has changed within the past dozen years. Changed radically and to the advantage of the farmer. With the introduction of such improved breeds as the Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and the Galloways, and their very general dissemination over the country, we are able to buy blooded and registered bulls of high individual merit at very reasonable prices. With these there are to be found high grade cows in large numbers both on the farms and on the range, the produce of which by a thoroughbred bull is easily made to mature at two and a half or three years at the outside and to weigh from twelve to fifteen or sixteen hundred pounds. These steers are full half bloods, lay on flesh rapidly and mature early; and the meat is so vastly superior to the Texas or range natives as to command a high value at the Stock Yards. It costs no more to breed or handle good stock than poor, and it certainly costs much less to keep lands in pasture than in plowed crops, especially when with the assistance of pasture the corn can be disposed of by feeding on the farm in place of being hauled to the railroad.—Colman's Rural World.

**Changes in the Cattle Industry.**

Sam Lazarus, the well-known Panhandle cattleman, whose home is in Sherman, Texas, in a recent interview with an eastern exchange said:

"The methods of raising cattle are changing rapidly. In a few years there will be no more large cattle ranches containing thousands of acres of land. As the country is becoming settled the large ranches are being cut into smaller ones, and there are even 160-acre farms now where formerly immense ranches were seen.

"In the Panhandle, where some of the largest ranches in Texas are located, civilization is breaking in, and it is only a matter of a few years until farm houses will dot the prairies where the cow-boys now swing lassoes in immense round-ups. All the large ranchmen are selling some of their land. At one time I had 500,000 acres in my ranch, but I have sold it off until I now have only about 200,000 acres.

"That's the way all the big ranches are going and it won't be long until they will be still further reduced. None of the big ranchmen absolutely owned all the land in their ranches. Large sections of it were school lands, which they leased and controlled, along with the lands which they owned. But this Panhandle country has proved to be one of the finest wheat-growing sections in the world, and it will not be long before it will be pretty thoroughly settled up.

"But the outcome in the cattle business will be that Texas will send a better grade of cattle to the market. Now the impression prevails in the East that when these large cattle ranches are broken up into small farms there will be a large decrease in the number of cattle raised, and that some day there may be a frightful scarcity of cattle on the market in this country.

"When the country is cut up into farms every farmer will have his six or eight cows, and a small bunch of cattle and a number of calves. He will take good care of them in the winter, and the loss will be comparatively nothing, so far as the stock dying is concerned. The cattle from the farm will be corn-fed, and will be of the highest grade and bring more money."

**Brownwood**

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

RICHARD LORD,

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

**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, F. W. Wicks, secretary, for the week ending December 1, 1891:

**BULLS.**

Prince Lee 25,248—W. B. Montgomery to R. L. Scott, Clifton, Tex.  
 Prince Mink S 24,584—W. B. Montgomery to H. E. Childs, Meridian, Tex.  
 Turbigio of Oak Lawn 25,888—J. T. Henderson to J. W. McCarty, Eagle Lake, Tex.

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

Anderson's Carrie Dixon 73,982—R. N. Aaderson to W. B. Weaver, Sulphur Springs, Tex.  
 Friendship 62,460—Miller & Sibley to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Tex.  
 Golden Basis of Lawn 71,641—Platter & Foster to J. W. Ayers, Dallas, Tex.  
 Kittie Lapeer 73,849—J. L. Gray to G. W. Logan, Circleville, Tex.  
 Lady Lovel 48,419—I. Sellers to J. W. Whittle, Georgetown, Tex.  
 Lena of Idylwild 74,128—C. W. Talmadge to S. J. Rogers, Plano, Tex.  
 Mace Pogis of Lawn 71,646—Platter & Foster to J. M. Vance, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Pet of Taylor 73,848—J. L. Gray to G. W. Logan, Circleville, Tex.  
 Queen of the Prairies 2d 65,256—Platter & Foster to B. E. Andrews, Dallas, Tex.  
 Rose St. Lambert of Lawn 73,543—Platter & Foster to J. M. Vance, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Sister of Charity 62,453—Miller & Sibley to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Tex.  
 Young Azuline 33,606—W. B. Montgomery to O. L. Lockett, Meridian, Tex.

**More About the Quarantine.**

The Texas cattlemen have, by formal resolution, asked the Federal authorities to consent to the removal of the fever quarantine line farther south, so as to exempt from its prohibition several counties where the cattle are as healthy and as free from the fever as those north of the line as now established. There is no doubt that many Texas counties are put under the ban of quarantine without adequate reason. The cattle in almost any county north of the Texas and Pacific railroad, west of Fort Worth, are free from the germs that spread disease in Northern herds. The value of these cattle is very greatly depreciated by the present quarantine line, since they cannot be driven or sent North, except to the slaughtering pens, at the season of the year when their owners have been accustomed to find a profitable market for them in the Northwest, where they have been driven or shipped to be prepared for the slaughterers. It is a serious thing for the cattlemen of Texas to have their property thus destroyed on account of an imaginary and unnecessarily restrictive quarantine line. If Uncle Jerry will put off his prejudice and investigate the matter with a sincere will to learn the truth, he will find that he can safely relieve a large territory in Texas of its quarantine disability.—Fort Worth Gazette.

During the past four months the Home Land and Cattle company marketed about 14,000 Montana-Texas cattle in Chicago. The first consignment sold July 6 at \$4.75, and the next lot at \$5.25. Before the end of July they sold down to \$4.40. Aug. 17 some went at \$3.50; Sept. 2 they reached \$3.40, and Sept. 18 they reached \$3.40. Last month they sold down to \$3, and the last consignment of the season sold Thursday at \$3.20, or \$1.55 lower than the first consignment and \$2 lower than the highest prices of the season for them.—Drovers' Journal.



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The lamb that was half starved is now on the scrub list and will never catch up what he lost while a lamb.

Sheep can live longer without water than cattle can, but they will thrive best when they have free access every day to clear and clean water.

Do you know it all already? Then hand your JOURNAL to some flockmaster who is not so fortunate and let him get the benefit of the JOURNAL'S suggestions.

Mr. S. B. Ball, writing from Shackelford county, wishes to know how long a ewe carries her lamb. The JOURNAL in answer will state from 140 to 150 days.

The wool market is still far from being satisfactory to any one but the wool factory man. But the mutton market holds up nicely, and the mutton breeder wears a smiling face in spite of the fact that his wool returns are doleful.

Cotted fleeces are not confined to any breed or country. This condition of fleece is caused in many ways, and may be understood as a stoppage in the secretion of the yolk caused by a sudden change in the environment of the animal. This may be due to change of feed, chased by dogs, physical injuries or difficult parturition.

Governor Hogg says he will call the legislature together in extra session in March or April, 1892. If Texas flockmasters wish any legislation at that time in their interest, they are advised to communicate with the governor on the subject so that he may include such legislation in his call. The special session will only be able to legislate on such matters as are set out in the call.

Pennsylvania reports the following as the condition of the sheep industry in that commonwealth: Quite a boom in the sheep husbandry has started in the past year, owing to a feeling that the day of cheap raising on the public lands of the West is about over, and that sheep will again be a profitable stock here. The dog nuisance is a great draw-back to sheep raising in this state.

When the waves are smooth and the winds are hushed all ships alike show mastership in floating. But when the storm rages the poorly managed and poorly built crafts are apt to go down for good. So with flockmasters, when times are good, money plentiful, seasons first-class and everything is booming, any man can keep in the swim. But—such times as these will result in disaster to those who either neglect or don't understand their business.

Mr. R. O. Smith has been in the business of sheep husbandry "since when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" or words to that effect. And that he is a progressive, wide-awake flockmaster, goes without the saying of it, when it is known that he has a ram from which he has sheared 26 pounds this year. With such an animal to breed from Mr. Smith will continue to hold high rank among Texas sheep men. If there were several thousand more such rams in Texas, Texas sheep would average high as wool producers.

How many flockmasters in Texas have separated their rams from their ewes? Lambs that are dropped in Texas after the first of May, are not equal, as a rule, to those dropped earlier. But perhaps it is better to have a late lamb from a ewe than no lamb at all. At all events that is the reason given by many flockmasters for holding their rams with the ewes as late as Christmas. The JOURNAL, however, doubts the wisdom of this plan and has little faith in a May or June lamb developing into a good sheep.

A correspondent who admits frankly that he "knows next to nothing" about sheep, asks the JOURNAL to advise him

if he will act wisely to purchase a lot of cull ewes offered him cheap, his object being to start a breeding flock on a small capital. The JOURNAL in reply will repeat what it has had occasion to remark before, viz: That cull ewes are to be sold, but never to be purchased, except to be butchered. Mr. Daggett will make a mistake if he invests in culls as a starter for his flock, no matter how cheap they seem to be offered.

Look out now for indications of catarrhal and lung affections among the sheep. And don't fail to remember when you find them that while sheep are particularly subject to such affections, the undue exposure of the young lambs and of the older sheep even, is often the prime cause for the development of these troubles. See that your flock has a dry and warm place to rest in at night; and this want is not supplied unless the bed ground is sheltered not only from the cold winds but also the cold rains. Have you sheds for your sheep?

The Devil's River News is wide awake when it comes to keeping up with what is going on in its territory among the sheep breeders and wool growers. More than that it has a way of saying some very strong truths in very strong language. For instance, the man who bought sheep, hired a herder and moved to town may have made money a few years ago, but if he tries that now, he will soon be a wiser but not a richer man." Precisely! The successful sheep man now is the man who devotes his intelligent and personal attention to his business.

Some of the West Texas papers are "kicking like bay steers" because some boys and men in their respective counties are slaughtering no end of prairie dogs and coyotes and are calling on the county treasurers to pay for the scalps under the scalp law. This may be hard on the treasurers, but there isn't a county in Texas that cannot well afford to pay for every scalp that is taken within its boundaries. Take the Sonora country for an illustration. It is stated that \$10,000 worth of fine rams have been killed by wolves within a radius of 30 miles of Sonora in the past twelve months.

A good many farmers are manifesting a desire to sell off their cows and go into the sheep business. If too many do this wool and mutton will go down, and then cows will be at a premium again and back to cows they will go just in time to find that they ought to have stuck to the sheep; and so it is and always will be. This fluctuating business is our great national weakness. Sticktoitiveness is what we want in this farming business. The man who has succeeded is the one who has stood by his cow or sheep through thick and thin.—National Stockman.

A Texas cowman is one of the managers of the live stock exhibit department at Chicago. He will doubtless prove the right man in the right place. But isn't it proper that a Texas sheep man should be there to look specially after the interest of Texas sheep men? If the flockmasters of the state will unite on one of their number and recommend him for appointment, the JOURNAL has good reason to believe the general managers will be pleased to consider their recommendation favorably. Who is the best man for the place?

Mr. B. D. Cheney of Falls county says "the Oxford-downs are spoken of in the papers as a 'made-up' breed and asks what the term, as applied to a breed, means." In answer the JOURNAL will say, it means that the breed has been obtained by crossing one well established breed on another until the cross becomes fixed in its peculiar characteristics. The Oxfords are the result of crossing the Cotswolds with the Southdowns and Hampshire downs. The purpose of the cross was to produce a class of sheep which would combine the great weight of the Cotswolds with the fine qualities of the downs.

Says the American Sheep-Breeder: Sheep husbandry is something like fruit growing; it is about the poorest kind of an occupation for a careless man. But the man who is diligent in business can make a higher percentage of profit with sheep than he can from mixed farming, and this will always be so, because the sheep business is not permanently attractive to the majority of farmers. It is not even necessary that a man should have a special knack or eye for judging sheep; if he is only thoroughly attentive to their wants he may be tolerably indifferent to "fancy points" and yet make handsome profits.

The last government report gives the number of sheep in the United States on the first day of January at 43,431,136 valued at \$108,397,447, or an average of \$2.50 per head. Iowa has only 452,025 sheep valued at \$1,430,750. Texas heads the list with the greatest number of sheep—4,990,272 head valued at \$7,601,682, while Ohio has nearly as many sheep, valued at almost twice that of the Texas sheep. The five states having the greatest number of sheep are Texas, Ohio, California, New Mexico and Oregon, in the order in which they are named. Rhode Island has the fewest sheep, being listed at 20,433 head, and the average per head is highest in that state, being \$4.06.

Anderson, in his "Origin of Commerce," in giving the comparative prices for the different grades of wool as 1343, quotes the Shropshire wool at the highest price for exportation. In 1792 the Bristol Wool society gave a report on the Morfe common breed of sheep which is the original stock farm from whence has sprung the present breed of Shropshire sheep. In this report they stated that on Morfe Common, near Bridgenorth, there were about 10,000 sheep kept during the summer months, which produced wool of a superior quality. They were black-faced, or brown, or spotted, but little subject to either foot-rot or scab. The term "Morfe Common" has reference to a track of common or public land unenclosed.—Field and Farm.

Texas Farm and Ranch says the sheep exhibit at the Dallas fair was conspicuous for its entire absence. Whether this hiatus was caused by the McKinley tariff wool, by the low price of mutton or by the lack of wool in the warp and woof of the sheep men, on this occasion they failed to show that they were anything but shoddy, short width and light weight. Or, perhaps, they were so busy shearing and building castles with the superfluous wealth made by raising wool at 15 cents per pound, that they forgot the fair. But can it be called a bad showing for a great wool growing state? It was no showing; a thing that does not exist cannot be said to be good nor bad, and this is just what the sheep exhibit was not.

The JOURNAL has for years been urging on its readers the danger of running into debt. A mortgage is working against the debtor by night as well as by day. While he is working by day to decrease the amount of his indebtedness it is working to increase it. And while he is sleeping and can't work, it is sleepless and works right on, piling up dollar on dollar of obligation that sooner or later he will have to pay or lose his property put up as security. A few months ago the Seitz Bros. of Nolan county were regarded as one of the most extensive flockmaster firms in Texas. They were said to own quite 30,000 fine sheep and they owned or controlled the Grierson Spring ranch, embracing something near 30,000 acres of fine pasture land with an abundant supply of pure running water. But—they went into debt to the Ballinger National Bank, and now the San Angelo Standard reports that under a trustees deed 7500 head of their sheep and the Grierson Springs property of fifty leased sections and one patented section upon which the spring is located, was sold to the bank for \$5000. The Seitz Bros. are sons of the

distinguished gentleman who was the People's party candidate for governor in Ohio in the late election in that state. The JOURNAL has long numbered these gentlemen among its best friends and it is sincerely sorry that they have met with this reverse of fortune. They are not only No. 1 men, but No. 1 stockmen and it is sincerely hoped that they will pull through their present embarrassments and soon be once more prosperous and out of debt. It is a matter of universal regret among sheep men, when such men as they, pioneers in the business, suffer serious loss, and their hundreds of friends in the state will hope soon to hear of their better fortune.

### The Profits in Sheep.

The following is an extract from a paper read by J. L. Watson, Newark, Ohio, at Bowling Green Ohio, Institute last winter:

In the spring of 1883 I purchased a little hill farm in this township, agreeing to pay nearly three thousand dollars for it. The terms of the sale were, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years from date of sale. We had money enough saved at that time to make the first payment, and a flock of 218 grade Merinos, worth about \$800, which I pastured on this land, and raised corn and hay to winter them on rented land. (Paid cash rent for this land.) Now, you can begin to see the question we asked ourselves every day that summer. Can we make \$1000 to meet that payment with next spring? This question was asked all the more anxiously after one of my neighbors told me confidently that he didn't believe I ever could pay for the land. But we did. Now, to show the important part played by the flock of sheep in meeting that payment. Our books for that year—1883—showed receipts as follows: Received September 15, for 57 feeding sheep, \$200; received October 8, for 1330 pounds wool, at 33½ cents, \$443; received November 2, for 19 head ewes, \$67; making a total of \$710. Now you see we had \$700 of the \$1000 needful to meet that payment with. The same season we raised 75 lambs, which gave us about the same number the second spring that we had the first, although not quite so valuable, as we had sold our heaviest shearers the first year. We had a good wheat crop (for us) that season—360 bushels raised on rented land. We sold 300 bushels for \$1 per bushel, which added to the \$700 gave us that \$1000 to meet our payment with. Our books for the second season show receipts as follows: Received March 10, for 20 old sheep, \$50; received September 6, for 1170 pounds wool, at 30 cents, \$351; received October 5, for 15 feeding sheep, \$45. Making a total of \$446 credited to the flock this season, and we raised 54 lambs and sold 35 head, and had 4 to die, but we had 15 more sheep in the fall than we had in the spring, worth about \$40.

Now, we had only \$446 of the \$1000 needed to raise the mortgage. We sold a young horse we had raised for \$109. Sold 200 bushels of wheat for 90 cents per bushel, which gave us \$280 more, making in all \$726. We had a nice patch of potatoes that year, about 300 bushels. We sold a portion of these, and when the mortgage came due we had \$800, just \$200 short. We found the parties of whom we had purchased the land were willing to release the mortgage and take our note of hand without security for the \$200 still unpaid, and did so. This \$200 remained unpaid until we sold our wool the next summer, when we paid it and we were free and felt as if a burden had been lifted from our shoulders. The mortgage was paid, and the sheep had paid just \$1560 of the \$2000 mortgage given on the land. Some of you may ask the question how we lived those two years, as we have shown no income for that purpose. Allow me to say there were sources of income which we have not mentioned; for instance, there were the cows and chickens, and a few hogs each year, and one or two head of cattle to sell, and the potatoes.



## TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.

W. V. Newlin the Recipient of a \$1000 Diamond.

Saturday evening representatives of the stockmen along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway and a large number of the railroad men of the city assembled in the parlors of the Railway Employees' club to do honor to W. V. Newlin, late general freight and passenger agent of the Denver road. The parlors were filled and in the audience was a large sprinkling of ladies.

This meeting was the outgrowth of the cattlemen's meeting held at the Pickwick hotel on Thanksgiving day, the proceedings of which have already been published in the JOURNAL. At the above-named meeting it was decided to quietly invite the friends of Mr. Newlin among the cattlemen to meet in this city on Saturday, December 5th, and give Mr. Newlin some substantial testimonial of their esteem. The campaign was carried on quietly but earnestly and as a result sufficient funds were accumulated to buy for Mr. Newlin a most elegant diamond stud together with a beautifully gotten up satin banner.

The banner was a white satin one, eighteen inches wide by three feet long, draped over the top with crepe du chéin, and fringed with slender silver tassels. At the top was the word, "Greeting." Following it, was this inscription, beautifully executed in water colors:

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Dec. 5, 1891.  
Mr. W. V. Newlin.

We, the undersigned live stock shippers, doing business over the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, having learned with deep regret, of your resignation as general freight and passenger agent of said railway, take this method of expressing to you, for the uniform kindness and many courtesies we have received at your hands, our most grateful thanks.

We also ask the acceptance of the accompanying memento as a further token of our esteem, gratitude and unswerving friendship, and with best wishes for you and yours we beg to remain sincerely your friends.

Sam Lazarus, Sherman; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth; C. Goodnight, Goodnight; Murdo McKenzie, Trinidad, Col.; William Harrell, Amarillo; W. R. Curtis, Henrietta; D. C. Plumb, Fort Worth; J. W. Buster, Dallas; J. W. Lynch, Fort Worth; B. C. Rhome, Rhome; Webb & Hill, Albany; J. K. Rosson, Geo. B. Loving, T. T. D. Andrews, William Hunter, R. E. McAnulty, Fort Worth; E. B. Carver, E. R. Cobb, Henrietta; Frank Houston, Bellevue; The Loving Cattle company, Jacksboro; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; W. S. Davis, W. P. Hardwick, John Hutson, John Hollcutt, B. T. Ware, A. P. Murchison, Morrison & Johnson, H. M. Beverly, H. E. Siders, Sam F. Dunn, G. B. Grissum, J. W. Link, Amarillo; H. B. Sanborn, Houston; J. S. Andrews, Fort Worth; H. O. Skinner, San Antonio; the James H. Campbell company, Chicago; C. C. French, A. S. Nicholson, Fort Worth; H. H. Campbell, Matador; J. C. Loving, Jacksboro; R. L. Ellison, Fort Worth; Reynolds Bros., Munroe cattle company, Albany; W. H. Jolly, Jolly, Jolly; P. S. Witherspoon, Gainesville; D. D. Swearingen, W. F. Brice, J. S. White, J. H. White, J. T. Spears, Quanah; Ike T. Pryor, Austin; Harold & East, Archer City; W. Scott, Fort Worth; John Harris, Colorado; H. C. Babb, T. D. Woody, J. C. Carpenter, W. H. Portwood, Wm. Great-house; J. W. Hutchison, H. H. Hallsell, Decatur; E. C. Sugg, Gainesville.

The meeting was presided over by T. T. D. Andrews, who, in calling the house to order, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—We meet here to-night for the purpose of paying a tribute of friendship and respect to Mr. W. V. Newlin, the late general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway. The acquaintance with Mr. Newlin since he has been connected with this road has ripened into a warm and lasting friendship. So skillful has been the conduct of the affairs of the road in the shipment of live stock that I can not recall one single instance of where an unfriendly suit has been entered by stockmen against this company. Stockmen appreciate the kindness of disposition, the energy of action brought into service by railroad officials in dealing with them.

"Mr. Newlin has always been just, prompt and reliable in all his promises and dealings with the stock patrons of this road. We love a courageous and honorable man, loyal to the interests committed to his hands, prompt in the dispatch of business, still kind in the positiveness of his character; and in order to do honor to such a man we have met here to-night. We wish to emphasize upon this occasion the feelings of friendship and affection which have grown up between Mr. Newlin and the stockmen of Northwest Texas, and to say that we will watch his footsteps with unusual interest, trusting that they will lead him into paths of continued prosperity and usefulness. I now declare this meeting ready for business and await your further pleasure."

William Harrell of Amarillo, then moved that a committee of five be appointed to escort Mr. Newlin to the club rooms. The committee appointed were William Harrell, Amarillo; Ed. East, Wichita Falls; H. H. Hallsell, S. B. Burnett and D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth. The committee escorted Mr. Newlin in.

The presentation was made by Geo. B. Loving, who spoke as follows:  
Mr. Newlin:

It has been made my duty and delightful privilege to welcome you as our honored guest, and convey to you, as far as words can do, the high appreciation in which you are held. More than this, we eagerly embrace an opportunity thus afforded of giving you a more substantial evidence of our esteem than mere words can convey. There are present here to-night those who have maintained with you pleasant relations, both of a social and business nature, and whose high regard for you imperatively demands some lasting testimonial. You came among us as a stranger, but in this land where capability for the work in hand is the touchstone to fellowship you soon grew in unison with the people among whom your lot was cast.

By your industry and administrative talent you won for yourself the position of general freight and passenger agent of the most important trunk line in the state, a railway second to none in its efforts to aid in developing the wonderful resources of Texas, and it is not too much to say that the crowning success of these efforts is due in a large measure to the efficient management of your departments of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad. Fidelity to duty and urbanity of manner have made for you fast friends in business circles and none more warm and true than those for whom I speak.

In your intercourse with shippers and the traveling public you have at all times manifested a disposition to oblige, cheerfully imparting asked for information and always without any show of arrogance or impatience. This unvarying course, covering a period of more than five years, has created for you a warm place in the hearts of the live stock growers and shippers of Northwest Texas.

Men who have been brought into the closest possible business connection with you, and who pay annually to the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad and connecting lines more than \$1,000,000 for cattle transportation alone, are the men whom I have the honor to represent, some of whom are gathered

here to-night to declare and cement a friendship which is the legitimate outgrowth of your devotion to their interest, and the inevitable result of such courtesy as has signally characterized your administration of the business in the department with which you have been connected.

The testimonial we offer bears a deeper significance than may at first appear. Its mission is two-folds; 'tis not only a token between friends but it is an evidence that the barrier between the people and the railroad corporations is not insurmountable, that good will can be gained and harmony become attainable. You are aware that among the masses there has been an unreasoning and unreasonable opposition to railway corporations and too often the bearing and utterances of railway officials have fostered that feeling of antagonism.

If these are facts, and I think none will dispute them, then this tribute freely given by us, who are of the people, to one who has held for a term of years a position high in railway service, is more than a merited compliment to a worthy individual. It evinces a better state of feeling between the railway and its patrons, and gives ground for faith for future harmony between the railways and the people, which must lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs and the more rapid development of the country, and in that way yet prove a potent factor in the material prosperity of this grand and great state of ours.

And you, sir, our honored guest on this occasion, who have perhaps done more than any other one person to foster and encourage this friendly relation between the railroads and their patrons, it is meet that you above all others should possess some enduring token of the friendly relations between the railroads and the people, as well as of the sincere regard we entertain for you. Thus believing, allow me to present our gift, which is valueless unless it conveys to you some ideas of the high esteem and lasting friendship, as well as the estimate we have placed upon your services for the railway and its patrons.

This simple but neat little banner is not presented for its intrinsic value, neither is it ornamented nor honored with our national colors, nor the profile of our glorious American eagle, neither has it the stamp or seal of corporation or order; nevertheless it does express in plain but unmistakable terms the feelings of gratitude and friendship, together with the names and postoffice addresses, of nearly one hundred of your friends, admirers and former patrons, and, sir, I risk nothing in saying that the sentiments hereon conveyed are heartily concurred in by every patron of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway.

Gold and jewels are poor interpreters of deep feeling, but their durability is suggestive of the quality of that sentiment which prompts their selection. Our banner unlike our friendship is fragile, consequently may not be sufficiently enduring to emblematically represent our esteem, therefore, I take pleasure in also presenting to you, in the name of the livestock shippers of the Fort Worth and Denver railway, with this precious stone. The emblem of the diamond is pride, and from ancient days down to the period known as the middle ages, it was awarded almost supernatural qualities. Wear it in remembrance of these friends. Again, sir, I desire, on behalf of the stockmen of Northwest Texas, to thank you for the many favors and courtesies and continued uniform kindness received by them at your hands.

We sincerely hope that your superior usefulness will not be lost to the railroad business of Texas, but that you may soon find a pleasant and lucrative field for the exercise and use of your skill and ability. A field where a worthy official receives due consideration for his skill and ability. We know, sir, that true merit, such as you possess, will not long remain idle, and that when given an opportunity must

receive from an impartial employer the plaudits of "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

"We ask that you carry with you where ever you go, a kindly remembrance of us all, and we wish for you all the success in life your energy, industry and attention to business and unflinching urbanity merit. Believing that you appreciate the sentiment and will charitably overlook the halting words accompanying the presentation, I now leave you in the hands of your friends who will gladly receive from your own lips any expression of friendship you may wish to convey to them.

In accepting the testimonials Mr. Newlin said:

To my Friends, the Cattlemen of Texas:

The power of speech is inadequate for me to convey to you the appreciation, gratitude and pleasure this evidence of your regard and personal friendship affords me. I feel the sentiment you have so kindly expressed in presenting me these beautiful tokens of remembrance is embodied in and forms a part of them, and it is the expression they convey which shall make me guard and hallow them as sacred treasures through life.

The chain which has united us during the past five years was ratified and cemented with the links of brotherhood, and formulated upon that golden rule that we should do unto the other as we would have the other do unto us. We have the evidence before us to-night of what fruit a faithful allegiance to the obligation of such a bond brings forth, and I feel thankful to have found my participation in it worthy of your continued confidence and friendship in the future, as you have so amply demonstrated in the past. I know of no greater compliment I could pay to the cattlemen of Texas, than to assure them on my honor that every act of my official life in connection with their business has been based on principles which I believed would best promote the interests of the company with which I have been identified. This statement carries with it a vast significance, and one which I trust will receive the attention of many officers of railroad corporations.

In connection with the object which has called you here to-day, it forever stamps as false any statements or aspersions upon the cattlemen of Northwest Texas to the effect that they are unjust or unreasonable in their demands. If the lesson taught us in the purposes which have gathered you here to-day casts any reflection no man dare breathe that ought but honor reflects upon you; but, my friends, the spectacle here presented of representatives of millions of dollars of capital assembled to do honor and bestow friendship upon a man who has accorded to you no more than justice, does give room for deep reflection, in both the definitions which that word conveys, upon the part of those with whom your interests should be identical; and I trust this demonstration will call forth happier and more far-reaching results than was ever contemplated by you.

In all my official acts I have been but the servant of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, and an honorable servant cannot take unto himself that credit which belongs to his master, and I take pleasure, therefore, in accepting this tribute as a whole, both on the part of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway and myself as its late general freight agent. There are, however, qualifications, which even a servant given discretionary power, may attach unto himself, and the attributes with which you have so kindly invested me in your hearts are far too precious to me to be shared with another in these tokens, and I accept them with heartfelt thanks and appreciation. This magnificent standard shall represent justice, fraternity and fidelity, and it shall never be planted in any but congenial soil. This beautiful jewel shall be emblematical of friendship, and the reflection of its rays shall bring to me comfort and encouragement in whatever walk or circumstance of life my lot may be cast.



**FOR**  
*Stylish Dress Goods, Trimmings, Gloves, Shoes, Millinery, and*  
*Wraps, Call upon or Write the well known West-*  
*ern House that Carries*

**More than a Million-Dollar Stock of Goods**  
**AT ALL TIMES.** Respectfully,  
**BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO., Kansas City, Mo.**

In conclusion it is but just to you to say that the Fort Worth and Denver City railway is under a deep debt of gratitude to you for the immense patronage you have bestowed upon it, which far exceeds in the importance of its revenue to that company, any other single item of traffic. This debt should carry with it, upon the part of that corporation and its representatives, the ever present remembrance of your consideration and forbearance towards it in all its trials, and should insure to you renewed efforts of co-operation on its part in the promotion and protection of your interests.

We have in our midst my worthy successor, Mr. D. B. Keeler. I commend him to you for that worthy consideration, courtesy and friendship which you have never failed to accord to me, and I trust and believe you will always find him ready, when emergency requires it, to join you hand in hand, in "taking the bull by the horns."

After Mr. Newlin's reply, the meeting adjourned and some time was spent in social intercourse. The presentation of this testimonial was one of the pleasant events of the many that have already transpired in the rooms of the Railway Employes' club.

The beautiful diamond stud and tastefully gotten-up banner above referred to, were furnished by Fort Worth's popular jeweler, Mr. J. E. Mitchell, to whom all interested parties are largely indebted for the kindly interest manifested and assistance given by him. The committee who had the matter in charge are especially indebted to Mr. Mitchell and recognize the fact that but for the assistance given by him their work would have been much more arduous and the presents less appropriate and tasteful.

**In Luck Certain.**

After trying to sell books, pictures and wringers, and nearly every contrivance imaginable, I became discouraged and thought there was no chance for a poor man to earn a living. There was nothing to do on the farm and I could not get a job in town, when I happened to see how a teacher made money selling platers and thought I would try my luck. I bought a \$5 Lightning Plater from H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and from that day my luck seemed to change. I carried the plater from house to house and plated knives forks and spoons, right before the folks, and it is surprising how many wanted their things plated. I made \$3.70 the first day, and in one week \$28. I can plate with nickel, silver or gold. The work is fine, my customers are pleased and I am happy. I hope some other fellow, who is down on his luck, will see this and do as I have done and get up in the world.

WILLIAM EVANS,

**THE COMMITTEE'S CALL**

**for a State Convention of Stockmen.**

At a convention of the live stock dealers, shippers and raisers held in the city of Austin on the 17th and 18th of November, we, the undersigned were appointed a committee of ten to take into consideration the feasibility of taking steps looking to the organization of a permanent live stock association for the state. We were instructed to meet in this city and take such action in reference to calling a general convention of those interested in the live stock industry, as the interest of said industry might, in our judgment demand. In pursuance to the above instructions we have carefully considered and investigated the feasibility of organizing such an association as above referred to and are fully convinced that such an organization will result in great benefit to the live stock interests of Texas, and for this reason have decided to call a general convention of live stockmen of the state to meet in the city of Austin on Tuesday, February 2, 1892. This convention is called to organize a permanent live stock association of Texas, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary for the interest and protection of the live stock business generally. It is not in the special interest of either the cattleman, sheep grower, horse raiser or hog producer, but for the general good of all. We believe this an opportune time for a move of this kind; we believe by united action we can do much to extricate the live stock industry of Texas from its present depressed condition and put it on the high road to prosperity.

The stock business of Texas and the entire country is now undergoing a material change, and to be successful we must take advantage of every possible method of improvement in breeding raising, feeding, shipping and marketing our stock. In no way can the needed improvements be so readily accomplished as by an organization that will call us together frequently, and afford an opportunity for the free exchange of our ideas and views. The question of quarantine, railroad rates, commissions paid to live stock commission merchants, state and national legislation, are a few of the important questions that can be discussed and acted upon with great profit. It will no doubt be found necessary to

take some united action in regard to having our state properly represented at the World's fair; in fact all our interests can be much better protected by united action.

We hope through our state organization to be able to organize county associations throughout the state, and while we invite all persons directly interested in the live stock business to meet with us and participate in our deliberations, we urge the importance of seeing to it that each and every county in Texas is represented, and to this end we ask that where the stockmen will not voluntarily attend, and where there are no local organizations, that the county judge of each county appoint two or more delegates to represent said county.

Specially low rates on all railroads and at the Austin hotels will be provided. The committee on program will provide for addresses on appropriate subjects and leave no stone unturned to make the coming convention the most important, useful and largely attended ever held in any country by the live stock men.

In conclusion, the committee wish to urge every stockman in Texas to be in Austin on February 2nd. Come and give to your favorite industry a helping hand in its time of need.

Respectfully,

- M. SANSOM, Alvarado, Texas.
  - V. P. BROWN, San Antonio, Texas.
  - J. C. RALSTON, Waller.
  - GEO. W. PIERCE, Bastrop.
  - H. H. CABELL, Matador.
  - J. B. RECTOR, Austin.
  - C. G. CALDWELL, Austin.
  - B. A. ROGERS, Liberty Hill.
  - D. H. SNYDER, Chairman, Georgetown, Texas.
  - GEO. B. LOVING, Secretary, Ft. Worth.
- Austin, Dec. 7, 1891.

**The Scarcity of Provisions.**

Suitable measures are being taken both by the federal and state governments to provide against possible want among the lower classes as a result of crop failures and the monopolization of the meat supply.

Congress is about to confer on the federal executive powers to admit all kinds of foreign cereals and live stock either duty free, or at reduced rates of duty, in such quantities and on such occasions as it may consider necessary in order to relieve the sufferings of the needy. This measure is an excellent one and will serve as an effective check on excessive advances in the price of the domestic products. No

doubt the executive will use the authorization with discretion yet with firmness, regardless of the clamorous sophistries of the local variety of protectionists.

The state of Chihuahua has exempted from state and municipal taxes, for the remainder of the fiscal year, corn, wheat, beans and flour or meal, brought into the state for consumption. This is a more rational proceeding and a better safeguard against scarcity than the attempt made in the state of Guanajuato to insure the permanence of a sufficient supply of breadstuffs by taxing their exportation. It is somewhat discouraging to see a state endeavoring thus to restrict internal commerce just at the moment when the conference, convened by the late Mr. Dublan to regulate interstate commerce, has made public an unmistakable condemnation of such economical heresies.—Mexican Financier.

**Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.**

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will sell holiday excursion tickets to prominent points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina, commencing December 21 and continuing sale until December 23 inclusive, good to return in thirty days from date of sale. Spend Christmas and New Year's at home with the old folks, and be sure your tickets read via the palace car line of the South, the Santa Fe route. On excursion dates as named above the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, in addition to regular trains, will run a sufficient number of special trains to properly accommodate all those holding excursion tickets reading via our line. The first special train will leave Fort Worth Monday morning, December 21, and will have through coaches to the southeast via New Orleans. Passengers will not have to leave the coaches they occupy from Fort Worth.

First-class accommodations. Special trains will be conducted by one of our passenger agents, who will look after and properly attend to the wants of passengers while en route. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway.

For further information address the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe or H. G. Thompson, general passenger and ticket agent, Galveston, Texas; William Doherty, passenger and ticket agent, 316 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Our Agents**

All postmasters in Texas are authorized to receive and receipt for subscription to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Hand \$2 to your postmaster and receive the JOURNAL for another year.



## AGRICULTURAL.

Paint the cheap and rough farm implements, harrows, rollers, the grind stone frame, etc., with hot coal tar; there is a deal of salvation in it.

There are generally plenty of farm animals to skin during the winter on farms that have been previously skinned.

If you think of having a law suit with a neighbor, postpone it till next summer. You will then be too busy to fool away any time.

When next you think you want a glass of beer, buy a nickle's worth of copper rivets; the latter mends breaks, the former makes them.

When the farmer gets legislation and economic and financial systems just to his taste he will find that the best possible methods of farming will still be necessary to the highest success.

"Waste not, want not" is a bald-headed old motto, but nevertheless it deserves to be painted in big letters and hung where it can be seen on the farm every day.

### Farming Pays When Done in the Right Way.

Farming pays if you farm in the right place and in the right way. William L. Kennedy, of Falling Creek, Lenoir county, N. C., has shown what can be done. At the close of the war Kennedy was eighteen years old. He had carried a musket two years, and returned home to find the family fortunes broken. Uncomplaining he went to work as a day laborer on his father's plantation. After what might be termed an apprenticeship of four years he became ambitious to farm on his own account. A 300 acre farm was in the market, and as payment could be made by instalments, young Kennedy bought the property. The price was to be \$30 an acre. By dint of hard work this was paid for in a few years, and Mr. Kennedy now owns two plantations of about 1000 acres each. He puts in all kinds of crops, and sells everything that can be produced on a Southern farm. He plants 200 acres of cotton and obtains a 500 pound bale to the acre. One hundred and sixty acres are given to corn, 40 to wheat, 75 to oats and 25 to native grasses. Peas and sweet potatoes are extensively cultivated, the peas being sown on wheat and oat stubble. He has a herd of 100 cattle, and milks 25 Jersey cows. Every year he sell \$600 worth of butter. His pigs of which he feeds about 125, bring him in a snug sum of money. With turkeys Mr. Kennedy has great success, many of the gobblers weighing forty pounds when they are killed. He feeds them on wheat, bran and clabber. Twenty men and their wives and children are employed on the home plantation, the other being leased on shares. Each man has a house and garden free and is paid forty-five cents a day. The women and children receive from twenty to forty cents a day.

### Waste in Extensive Farming.

Referring to the wholesale waste on Western farms an exchange correspondent says:

The extensive farming seems to imply that not only the farming is to be done on an extensive plan, but it implies that the waste be in proportion to the extensive business done. On every hand is seen this wanton waste, and it has become so great in some of the more settled portions that it has become visible to the very farmers who have been permitting such waste to be the order on their farms.

When the wheat harvest approaches the field is opened with the self-binder, to which are hitched five horses, and the grain trampled down by them is

sometimes left in the field to balance up one side of the ledger of "profit and loss." The grain in many of the large wheat fields is shocked in a bungling manner, and is left in this condition until the thresher comes around, which in some instances is so long that the wheat is damaged by rains, or is allowed to become bleached and quite a large per cent. of it is taken by the birds and mice. It is no uncommon sight to see in many of these fields bundles which have been left by the careless hands employed at thrashing time.

Waste is not confined to the crops mentioned, but it is seen everywhere. Where the oats are unloaded in the granary is to be seen a great pile which the man has thrown over. These are left to grow if the weather is wet, and are not so much as gathered up and given to the hogs. There is no time to do this kind of work. Corn is treated in the same way, there being nearly enough of this grain left in the field to pay the huskers for all the time they have been engaged at this work. The straw is poorly stacked or burned, and is wasted. Our farmers need a few lessons in economy. This they will learn when compelled to by means of unfertility of the soil and when the matter of intensive farming presents itself.

### Alfalfa Farming.

A plant which promises to be one of the great sources of wealth in this country is alfalfa, cultivated extensively in California, Utah and Colorado. It produces three crops per year, and an extraordinary tonnage per acre, but little has been written regarding its wonderful properties. The November number of the Cosmopolitan contains an article by John Brisben Walker who was ten years an alfalfa farmer in Colorado, and prominently connected with the introduction of alfalfa in the state, beginning with a few acres and experimenting until his crop exceeded 3000 tons per annum. During this time Mr. Walker practically superintended his extensive farm, including the construction of ditches and practical irrigation and harvesting of the plant. He believes that "over at least one-third of the United States, alfalfa may be grown to so great an advantage that it is doubtful whether any other crop can equal it in productiveness."

This region of country so favorable to alfalfa growth, while at present "found nestling about the foot-hills of the mountains, but which is being extended year by year by irrigation, is capable of indefinite extension. In times to come it will spread itself over the fair prairies of Western Nebraska and Kansas, as indeed it is already rapidly being done at present. And it will make of them what has already been faintly foreshadowed where water has been applied to unlock the riches of the soil, one of the first live stock regions of the trans-Mississippi basin."

An Indiana farmer asks an exchange the following questions:

"When is the proper time to sow alfalfa? How much seed per acre? Will it do well in an orchard? Should oats or wheat be sowed with it to protect it?"

He received the following reply:

"It may be sown early in spring on rich deep soil, either alone or with a thin crop of barley; about a peck to the acre, lightly brushed in, but a larger quantity of seed would do no harm. When sowed alone it may be broadcasted if the soil is clear of weeds, which if possible should always be the case, or if weedy, drills will allow it to be kept clean for a year or two, or till it shades the ground. In a dense, closely shaded orchard it will not do very well, but in a young orchard with less shade, and with very rich land, it would succeed fairly. It is not necessary or advisable to sow oats or wheat with it."

In answer to a gentleman who wants the fact explained why land in Colorado that has raised large crops of alfalfa will produce much larger crops of wheat and barley than when the land was new, a correspondent to the Country Gentlemen says that "it is not difficult of explanation. Wheat, barley and other small grains obtain their nourishment from the five or six inches of top soil, and when that is materially diminished these crops are reduced, and the fertility must be renewed before large crops can again be raised. "Leguminous plants, such as peas, red clover and alfalfa, must go deeper for nutriment. Peas draw mostly from six to ten inches, clover from eight to sixteen, and alfalfa goes straight down to great depths and draws all its nourishing matter to perfect its great crops from depths much below any of the others mentioned. So it will be seen that for all small grain crops alfalfa does not impoverish the soil at all, however long it may be raised, as it gets all its nourishment from a strata much below the one worked in ordinary agriculture.

"These very large roots of alfalfa boring so deeply into the earth perform a wonderful service in bringing up these vast stores of fertility to the top soil, within reach of the roots of all of the small grains. It gives command of all the fertility in a depth of six to ten feet—a storehouse practically inexhaustible for a century.

This leguminous plant has great advantages over red clover in being perennial, insuring large crops indefinitely without reseeding. But it should be cut before flowering for the best hay, and for soiling before heading. Ten acres of the best alfalfa would feed forty milch cows through the summer, and when properly preserved in silo, would make a most excellent milk food in winter. Neither clover nor alfalfa should be plowed under as manure when all the nutritive qualities may be utilized by the dairy cow, and 90 per cent of the fertilizing power remain in the droppings for the land."—Exchange.

### The Rotation of Crops.

Texas farmers may gather valuable ideas on the rotation of crops by carefully reading the following extracts from a well-written article taken from the Iowa Homestead:

There never has been and there cannot in the very nature of things ever be any very great advance in the art of agriculture without the adoption of some system of rotation of crops. There are several reasons which make a system of rotation imperative. The first one that occurs is this, that every crop exhausts the soil of some elements of fertility, and if this be long continued the soil may become barren for the production of this crop while remaining to a great degree fertile for the production of others. If, for example, a certain crop makes a great demand for nitrogen and a less demand for potash and phosphoric acid, a time will come when the nitrogen will be brought to a point so low that it will not produce a paying crop of this particular kind, but might produce crops of another kind in which the demand for nitrogen was far less.

There are, however, other reasons, apart from the demands made on the soil by certain crops, and while there is yet a supply of all the elements necessary for the production of a crop, it is found by long experience that crops seem to dislike to follow each other. It is believed by many that plants, like animals, are poisoned by their own excretions, and therefore, being fixed in place during their life time, poison the soil most effectively for any plants of a similar kind. We will not inquire as to whether this theory is based on fact or not, preferring to regard it rather as an attempt to explain an admitted fact that no one kind of grain follows itself to advantage even on rich soils. It is this admitted fact that drives farmers to a rotation of crops, and the fact is the matter that we are considering now.

Again, constant cultivation of the soil in any one kind or kinds of grain crop leads to a deterioration in its mechanical cultivation. When under cultivation it is liable to become sodden by rains and, as the farmers say, "dead," or "no life in it," and it is necessary to change it into a meadow or pasture in order that the winter's frost and the thawing of the spring may fit it for the best support of plant life. Every farmer knows that a succession of wet seasons and mild winters, leaves the land in just this condition, and he complains that his soil does not "work up right" and is not "lively."

Another reason for the rotation of crops is that the soil becomes polluted with weeds if under constant cultivation in the same crop. Certain weeds are favored by the growth of certain crops and many of these actually poison the land for the production of this or any other crop. We believe farmers do not realize the full force of the ancient curse that weeds not only waste the fertility of the land but actually poison it. Still further, the continuous cultivation of any crop cultivates certain insect pests, which positively command the farmer to adopt a system of rotation, and if he does not obey he must start sooner or later on the long and dreary down hill road. As an example of this we might cite the corn-root worm, which is perfectly harmless on corn following oats, wheat or any other crop, but will certainly begin in most of the West, and all of it in time with the second and will increase with its power of destruction with each successive crop. Again, the economic use of labor on the farm requires a diversity of crops, and any rational system of agriculture requires that as far as possible these crops be consumed on the land and thus conserve its fertility. This necessitates meadows and pastures as an integral and important part of any system of rotation, as in fact they are found to be in all the countries that carry on an improved system of farming. While all this and much more may be said in a general way as to the necessity of a system of rotation, the particular rotation for each farm must be decided on by the farmer himself. There are many considerations that enter into it of which he alone has full knowledge, such, for example, as the character of the soil, the climate, the markets, the lay of the land, the means at the farmer's command, the help that is available, his own tastes and preferences, and many similar considerations. The most that can be done for any farmer in the way of suggesting a rotation is to call his attention to several elementary principles. For example, plow crops should alternate with grass crops. Why? Grass crops put the soil in the best condition for producing grain crops. Freezing and thawing, drouth and rains have given the soil the best mechanical condition. The grass roots decay as the crop needs the fertility, and thus, as it were, spoon-feeds the crop while the successive sprouting and smothering out of weed seeds have, to a great extent, cleaned the land of these pests, and the after cultivation is easy. When the land becomes foul or sad, a return to grass will rest it and restore, under proper management, any exhaustion of fertility.

### Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed.

For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "HOW TO GROW CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC TILLINGHAST,  
La Plume, Pa.



# SWINE.

## AN ADDRESS

By the President of the National Swine Breeders' Association.

At the annual session of the National Swine Breeders' Association, recently held in Chicago, the president, Mr. B. R. Vale, of Bonaparte, Iowa, delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Association:

I congratulate you on our being permitted to assemble in this our tenth annual session, under conditions so favorable and giving promise of a still brighter future near at hand. The year has not been one of marked depression or inflation in the price of hog products and yet the prices paid were not commensurate to the market value of the food consumed.

The men who produce the pork for market are the producers in the broad sense of the term—they create, by diligent toil and the aid of nature, that upon which the swine subsists, is finished off and sent to the shambles the finest specimen of porcine beauty.

It matters little then as to the price of the various cereals used in our calling—a given amount of provender will produce the same result, other things being equal, whether the market be high or low. Speculation and hazard are the exception and not the rule among the membership of this body and others associated with us in feeding the world with a product at once most palatable and profitable to the consumer.

It is worthy of observation that the persistent swine breeder and feeder—the man who has grown up under environments favorable to a knowledge equal to the dignity of the calling—seldom turns from the beaten path of continual painstaking effort, regardless of occasional adverse showings of the ledger, or even disaster itself in the form of swine plague.

I regard this continuity of purpose, more highly developed in the breeders of swine than in any other class of stockmen, as one of the strongest ties of fraternal kinship existing among the honored membership of our association.

The National Swine Breeders' Association, representing the vast interests of our industry in the United States, occupies a position at once useful to and influential with the Department of agriculture at Washington City. It is a bulwark affording our honorable secretary of agriculture fortification in his laudable and enthusiastic efforts in behalf of the American hog. Much has been accomplished already and since open foreign markets are of special interest and importance at times when, owing to an unusually large production in the United States or to other causes, prices fall in this country we are saved the disastrous fall in prices that would otherwise follow.

We all readily call to mind the fact that the prohibition against the importation of American hog products, maintained by Germany since 1880, has been removed by that country, and that this product may now be exported there under certificates of inspection made by our department of agriculture, March 25th last.

Denmark and Italy have both rescinded their respective decrees against American pork, and the Senate of France has passed a bill, which originated in the chamber of that republic, removing the prohibition and fixing a duty on our pork products.

For the reason, however, that the duty fixed by the chamber was increased by the senate, the bill has been returned to the latter body for proper action. There seems to be no doubt that within a very short time France's decree against American pork products will be removed.

Negotiations are now in progress with Austria-Hungary to secure the removal by that government of its prohibition, and the only other govern-

ment now maintaining restrictive measures against our meat product is Portugal.

May we not well take courage and go forward in the full belief that the remedies already obtained in foreign markets will bring our exports back to their normal condition and thus enhance the price and render more stable the market for our swine products.

### Salt for Swine.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture give his experience in salting swine as follows:

I selected two hogs of the same size, weight and age and about the same as regards thrift. To one of them I gave an ounce of salt in the daily allowance of food. The other fared the same with the exception of the salt. In the course of ten days the one salted seemed to have a much keener appetite than the other. After they had been fed three months I weighed them, the salted hog weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, the other, three hundred. Draw your own conclusions.

### American Pork for Germany.

A statement from Washington announces that Secretary Rusk has been officially notified through the State department that a number of shipments of American pork have been received at German ports unaccompanied by the proper inspection certificates issued by the department of agriculture. This pork has been accepted by some consular authority but was of course, very properly excluded by the German custom house authorities. The agreement between the United States and Germany is that no pork can be admitted into the latter country which has not been inspected according to the regulations of the department of agriculture, and which does not bear the stamp and certificate of that department. All pork so inspected, and bearing such stamp and certificate, is freely admitted; all other is rigidly excluded.

There is a growing demand for more lean and less fat.

Properly managed the spring pig gets to market quickest.

For fattening hogs a bushel of corn is worth three bushel of oats.

In breeding to improve, a careful selection of the sows is always important.

It is not a good plan to use a cross bred boar, even if he is of a good quality.

With a good boar at least, it is not a good plan to allow more than one service.

It costs something more to get started with the best, but the results are more profitable in the end.

When hogs are confined in close quarters and are fed exclusively on corn, the risks of disease are increased.

When young pigs are beginning to eat, and for a short time after weaning, oats soaked in milk makes a good feed.

With hogs, as with other stock, there is no need of deterioration if proper care is taken in breeding and feeding.

A pig that is made comfortable and is well fed, is not difficult to sustain; it is the half-starved pig that makes the trouble.

Where a sow has a large litter, in many cases it will be good economy to kill the runts if there are any, rather than attempt to winter them.

The farmers of Texas should not allow the present low price of hogs to discourage them. It is in a measure due to the unloading process that is now going on among the Northern farmers as the result of the high price of corn, and is therefore only temporary. This depression is sure to be followed by high prices next summer.

### The State Fair.

Under the above heading the Austin Statesman very timely and appropriately says:

The past season has just been an extremely trying one on every interest in the country. People have been forced to economize who never before knew what economy was. It was a natural consequence that the state fair should suffer in an unusual degree, both from lack of ability to prepare and arrange exhibits and from lack of means to attend in person. As a result of this wide spread money stringency, the fair has reached a critical point in its history. A little neglect or discouragement will send it to destruction; while a little timely aid on the part of the people will place it on a substantial foundation. The Statesman does not believe that the state can afford to lose such an institution as the fair, which has been from the first the very epitome of Texas progress and Texas prosperity. Some plan should be inaugurated which would enable every county in the state to come to the assistance of the fair association and not only tide it over the present embarrassment, but pay every dollar of its indebtedness and leave it free to work for another year. The papers which are in the habit of referring to it as "the Dallas fair," and alluding to it gleefully as "busted" would do well to consider the subject a little. It is not a "Dallas fair" in any sense of the word. It is a state fair. It belongs to Texas,—to the whole of Texas. Every part of the state is equally interested in the fair, and if it should fail, it would be the loss of the whole state, and of every individual in it. The state cannot afford to lose a piece of property so valuable, and the entire state if necessary should come at once to the relief of the fair association.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they are not those that profess to cure everything. Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take it, on general principles is now.

### To the Policy Holders of the New York Life Insurance Company.

If you will address me, stating number and amount of policy you hold in the New York Life Insurance Co., I may be able to make some suggestions in your interest. Prompt attention is desirable. Very respectfully,  
JNO. E. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
Insurance Commissioner, Austin, Tex.

### Holiday Excursion to the Southeast

December 21st, 22nd and 23rd, via the Cotton Belt Route, the only through car excursion line. One fare for the round trip to St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville and all principal points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and North and South Carolina. Tickets good for return until 30 days from the date of sale. Two daily excursion trains carrying through coaches to the principal cities of the Southeast. For rates, maps and all further information, address the nearest agent of the Cotton Belt Route, or

R. M. CARTER,  
Traveling Passenger Ag't Fort Worth, Texas.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**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 by FEMALE SUFFERERS.

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## -A. ZABEL,-

AGENT  
Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery.  
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
Saddles, Harness, Bridles,  
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We make a specialty of the celebrated Tackabery saddle. The demand for this saddle requires much effort to keep orders promptly filled, and parties wanting it will do well to place their order at once to avoid delay. We will spare neither pains or cost to keep this saddle up to the reputation obtained for it by the firms whom we succeed. Nothing but standard goods will be manufactured. Send for catalogue and prices.

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103 Houston Street,  
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## The Texas and Pacific R'y.

### EL PASO ROUTE.

The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

### Take "The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis,  
The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

### IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or  
C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH,  
Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tk't. Ag't.  
JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.  
DALLAS, TEXAS.



## PERSONAL MENTION.

Wm. Hunter went to St. Louis to see the fat cattle.

D. W. Godwin came down from his Jones county ranch on Saturday.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, was in Fort Worth Saturday and Sunday.

T. J. Christian, the Comanche county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Wm. Hittson, the Fisher county ranchman was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

L. R. Hastings of Gregory, Cooley & Co., of Chicago, was in the city Thursday.

J. H. Dillahunt, merchant and cattleman of Strawn was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

H. B. Sanborn of Houston Texas, came down from Amarillo Saturday en route home.

C. T. Herring, who owns a large cattle ranch in Greer county, was in the city Tuesday.

J. M. Shelton, the Wheeler county ranchman, visited his Fort Worth home this week.

C. L. Ware the Fort Worth and Denver City live stock agent returned from Austin Thursday morning.

M. B. Owens came in from his Pine Bluff feeding pens on Saturday en route to his home at Cisco, Tex.

T. D. Woody of Decatur, who represents Gregory, Cooley & Co., took in the Newlin presentation Saturday night.

H. C. Babb of Decatur, spent Saturday and Sunday in Fort Worth, leaving Monday night for the fat stock show at East St. Louis.

T. C. Andrews of this city, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is slowly improving and will, no doubt, be on the streets soon.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, after spending Saturday and Sunday in Fort Worth, left Monday for the National Stock Yards to attend the fat stock show.

Brooks Davis of the Home Land and Cattle company, returned to the Panhandle a few days ago, after having spent several days rusticated in Fort Worth.

Arthur Tisdale, formerly a Scurry county ranchman, is now ranch manager of the well-known "J A" ranch located in the Panhandle, and owned by Mrs. Adair.

Charles Goodnight, T. T. D. Andrews and J. N. Browning were in Fort Worth Thursday en route to Austin to interview the governor in regard to quarantine regulations.

Polk Spear of Quanah, stopped off in Fort Worth Saturday and Sunday en route to St. Louis. Mr. Spear says cattle are in good shape about Quanah and will go through the winter "ok."

E. H. East, the well known and popular ranchman and cattle buyer of Archer, came down Saturday and attended the Newlin presentation. Mr. East has many warm friends in Fort Worth.

T. L. Burnett, son of our "Burke,"

has bought the immense stock of hardware formerly owned by W. F. Lake, and has developed into one of the largest hardware merchants in the state. Tom's many friends wish him success.

J. M. Campbell a prominent stockman of Del Rio, writing to the JOURNAL, says: In this section some cattle died and more will, mostly for the want of water. No loss of sheep as far as known. No rain on my ranch to fill tanks since Sept. 1890.

Dr. M. Ellen Keller of this city, who not only enjoys the distinction of being one of the best doctors, but the only female doctor in the state, has a card in this issue and the JOURNAL takes pleasure in recommending her as a physician of high standing.

Charley Coppinger's many friends will regret to learn of the death of his little nine-year-old son, C. Coppinger, Jr. The bright little fellow died last Friday night, and the sad occurrence has caused a deep gloom to be cast over the otherwise happy Coppinger family.

T. C. Andrews and Rom Graham have again formed a co-partnership and will in future operate together as of old. These gentlemen are both practical land and cattlemen, are well acquainted with both the country and the people, and are in good position to serve both buyers and sellers. Those wishing to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock could not do better than communicate with or call on Messrs. Andrews & Graham at Mansion Hotel, this city.

## Stock Yards Notes.

Hog receipts this week, 1184.

W. D. Ratliff, Henretta, had in two cars of hogs.

Cattle receipts for the week, 1051; shipments, 630.

G. P. Nunn of Cleburne had in one car of cattle.

Robinson & Stansell, Kopperl shipped in one car of cattle.

Dan Waggoner, Decatur, marketed one car load of hogs.

The supply of hogs continues to fall far short of the demand.

N. A. Ferguson of Cleburne, Texas, marketed one car of cattle.

J. A. Wallace of Stephenville shipped in one car of cattle.

D. V. Tallifore of Marietta, I. T., marketed one car of hogs.

W. J. Logan, Rhöme, brought in one car load of cattle this week.

S. H. Montgomery, San Angelo, fed five cars of cattle en route to Vintta, I. T.

J. P. Daggett, Dundee, added one car load of cattle to this week's receipts.

There is a good demand here for all the good hogs and fat cow that Texas can furnish.

Ike Cloud of Paola, I. T., shipped in and sold two cars more of hogs, this week. Ike is getting to be quite a hog man.

Ike T. Pryor fed twenty-two cars of cattle en route from Quanah to Brinkley where they will be fed on cotton seed meal.

R. Cardent or Baird had on an extra good car load of cows on Thursday.

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

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

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

307 Houston Street,

Fort Worth, Texas.

## Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

## The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

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

M. G. Ellis & Co. sold them at \$1.25 per hundred.

The Fort Worth Packing Co. made another shipment of hogs from Kansas City. This time it was eight loads double decked.

\$1.75 for cows is a good market in any country these days. This figure was paid right here on Thursday, and could have been realized any day this week if the offerings had been good enough.

H. L. Huffman was here a few days ago. He wants cattle and hogs for New Orleans and Vicksburg, but says this kind of stuff is bringing too much money here, more than his markets will justify.

## The St. Louis Fat Stock Show.

The awards made at the St. Louis National Stock Yards Fat Stock show, were received by the JOURNAL just as it went to press and are as follows:

Best car load of native cattle: A. H. Heath, Clark, Mo.

Second best car load of native cattle: C. D. Hudson, Marshall, Mo.

Best car load of Texas cattle: Rue Houston & Co., Bellvue, Texas.

Second best car load of Texas cattle: J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Texas.

Best car load of hogs: Fletcher & Son, Bunker Hill, Ill.

Second best car load of hogs: A. C. Palmer of Winchester, Ill.

Best car load of sheep: C. D. Hudson of Marshall, Mo.

Second best car load of sheep: T. B. Castleman, Browns Station, Mo.

## Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates.

The Texas and Pacific Railway on Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, will sell Christmas Holiday Excursion Tickets, at one fare for the round trip, to all points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Also to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis and New Louisville, Orleans.

This is the only line offering the choice of routes via New Orleans, Memphis or Shreveport, with Double Daily Through Pullman Cars and Day Coaches.

It will be to your interest to purchase tickets via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, if you desire to reach the OLD HOME ON TIME.

The only line running through coaches from North Texas points to Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Bristol, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, Meridian, New Orleans and all intermediate points.

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Attorney at Law,

Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.

Land Litigation a Specialty.

## DR. M. ELLEN KELLER

Physician and Surgeon.

Gives special attention to all diseases peculiar to Women.

Office and residence 611 West Fifth street. Telephone 224.

## Toward the Dawn.

The immense mounds of rubbish indicating the sites of Egyptian towns, according to Mr. Flinders Petrie, have resulted from the natural decay of the mud brick buildings. These heaps of ruined walls and earth and potsherds rise even to 80 feet high in some places, but other ancient sites might not attract notice on the open desert. The higher the mound the longer the place was inhabited. Much could be learned of the towns at first sight, and prospecting has become as scientific in antiquities as in geology. Of the results of exploration, it may now be said that we now realize what the course of the arts has been in Egypt. In the earliest days yet known to us—about 4000 B. C.—we find great skill in executing accurate and massive stonework, such skill as has hardly ever been exceeded. We find elaborate tools used, jeweled saws and tubular drills. We see the pictorial arts as fully developed as for thousands of years later. But what led up to this is still being sought.

A gardener of Mauritius has tried to raise sugar-cane from seeds. A hundred seeds planted in 1890 yielded five minute seedlings, of which one has survived and flourished. He believes that by cross-fertilizing the best varieties it is possible to produce a sugar-cane that may be raised from seeds and would be of greatly improved quality.

Between Madagascar and the coast of India are said to be 16,000 islands, only 600 inhabited. They are so productive that a man may support a family by the work of only twenty-five days in a year.



MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH; }  
Dec. 11, 1891. }

The cattle market has ruled strong the past week, one bunch of choice cows selling at \$1.75; anything good, and weighing 800 pounds and up will bring \$1.60@1.65. Light veal calves are in demand at \$2.25@2.50 per cwt.; heavy calves are slow sale at cow prices. Choice steers, 900 pounds and up, are selling at \$2.25; bulls and stags steady at 80c per cwt. The supply of common cows exceed the demand, and they are slow sale at \$1.25, according to quality.

Hogs—Receipts have been fairly liberal, but are still only about half the market could use. Prices are 10 to 15c higher than a week ago. Top hogs today are bringing \$3.65@3.70; bulk are selling at \$3.50@3.55, and 130 to 150 pound pigs are selling at \$2.00@2.50.

Sheep—In good demand at \$3.00@3.25 for weathers, and \$3.00 for ewes; stock sheep selling at about \$2.50 per cwt.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
December 10, 1891. }

Cattle receipts today 1800. There was a light run on range cattle in the yards, and the tone of the market is weak on all grades. Fair to good Texans are weak.

The following sales were made today of the Texas cattle exhibited at these yards on the 9th, viz:

Rue Houston & Co., Bellevue, 16 steers, 1523 lbs., at \$6.00; 16 steers, 1385 lbs., \$4.62.

J. B. Wilson, Dallas, 16 steers, 1640 lbs., \$6.00; 16 steers, 1488 lbs, \$4.40.

R. A. Riddle, Alvarado, 16 steers, 1355 lbs., \$4.00; 55 steers, 1218 lbs., \$3.50.

Frank Houston, Bellevue, 12 steers,

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,  
Live Stock Commission Merchants,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS,  
Kansas City, Mo. Chicago Ill.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.  
DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Sichel, Treasurer;  
A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000.  
Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

1363 lbs., \$4.00; 18 steers, 1136 lbs., \$3.80.

H. H. Haisell, Decatur, 19 steers, 1361 lbs., \$4.00.

W. H. Eagle, Dallas, 20 steers, 1151 lbs., \$3.65.

Sid Webb, Bellevue, 20 steers, 1191 lbs., \$3.60.

The following sales of range cattle were also made today:

J. E. Clardy, Sweetwater, 112 cows, 688 lbs., \$1.60; 27 steers, 768 lbs., \$2.10; 22 yearlings, 292 lbs., \$1.40.

William Logan, Sweetwater, 50 steers, \$2.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 6400; shipments, 2100. Market lower. Prices ranged from \$3.20@4.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Market firm. Fair to fancy, \$2.80@6.00.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
December 10, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; shipments, 4500. Market slow and lower. Good to choice steers, \$4.90@5.15; Christmas stock, \$7.00@7.15; others, \$3.10@4.20; stockers, \$2.00@3.00; good cows, \$2.50@2.60. The market for Texas cattle is steady. Sales of steers, \$2.25@3.00; cows, \$1.70@2.00. A lot of 75 steers, 898 pounds average, sold at \$2.90; 12 steers, 1035 pounds at \$3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5500; shipments, 900. Market lower. Rough and commons, \$3.50@3.60; mixed and packers, \$3.70@3.85; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$3.90@3.95; light, \$3.40@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 1500. Market slow and lower. Native ewes, \$2.50@3.80; wethers, 4.40@5.00; Westerns, \$4.50; lambs, \$4.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }  
December 10, 1891. }

Cattle—Receipts, 2859, mostly natives and generally of common quality. Market steady to 10c lower. One bunch of 1525-pound steers brought \$5.25;

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

--Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,--

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

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

W. M. DARLINGTON.

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.



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.

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

medium common, 1075 to 1400-pound, sold at \$3.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, common to good, \$2.30@3.25, bulk of them \$2.80@3.00; cows ranged \$1.50@3.00, fair to good selling at \$2.10@2.75.

Too few Texans were offered to establish prices. These sold nearer steady than any other class; 900 to 975-pound steers, not fat, sold at \$2.60@2.65.

Sheep—Active and strong, but finished 10c lower. Eight hundred Kansas muttons weighing 72 to 91 pounds, sold at \$4.35@4.65; 515 New Mexico yearlings, 83 pounds, \$4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,800; shipments,

800. Market steady. Bulk, \$3.50@3.65; all grades, \$3.00@3.30.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 10.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine .....	18@20	17@19
Medium .....	19@22	18@21
Fall—		
Fine .....	17@20	15@18
Medium .....	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved .....	13@15	12½@15
Mexican carpet .....	12@14	11@12

Sales 50,000 pounds. Yesterday 150,000 pounds.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 10.—Wool—Receipts, 19,100 pounds; shipments, 18,700 pounds. Market hardening, due to advances at London sales and late heavy movements of territory wool East. Unwashed, bright medium, 19@22c; coarse braid, 14@17c; fine light, 17@20c; fine heavy, 14@15c; tub washed choice, 31@31½c; inferior, 25@30c.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 10.—Wool is not selling as freely as last week, but prices are steady.

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, ILLS.

Dec. 2—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for Martin, Byrne & Johnson, Colorado, 14

steers, 917 lbs, \$2.25; 6 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.25; 5 steers, 830 lbs, \$2.25; 82 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.60; J S Johnston, Colorado, 26 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.90; 27 cows, 748 lbs, \$1.75. Dec 3—A B Robertson, Colorado, 51 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.50.  
Dec 1—Cassidy Bros. & Co. sold for D Waggoner & Son, Harrold, 587 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.80; East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, 19 steers, 897 lbs, \$2.50; 9 cows, 792 lbs, \$1.85.

AT U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.

Dec 4—M. G. Ellis & Co. sold for McFerran & Kellogg, Fort Worth, 18 sheep, \$3.15; 18 sheep, \$3; J W Day, Rhome, 3 cows, 866 lbs, \$1.50; D Beachum, Aurora, 6 cattle, 738 lbs, \$1; 2 cattle, 685 lbs, \$1; 27 cattle, 760 lbs, \$1.50; J D Lowe, Springtown, 14 cattle, 821 lbs, \$1.40; 4 cattle, 675 lbs, \$1.15; 2 cattle 805 lbs, 65c; M G Ellis & Co, U S Yards, 18 cattle, 780 lbs, \$1.50; J H Cage, Stephenville, 12 cattle, 616 lbs, 65c. Dec 9—J A Willard, Stephenville, 20 cattle, 805 lbs, \$1.75; M G Ellis, U S Yards, 4 cattle, 712 lbs, \$1.10. Dec 10—R Cordent, Baird, 30 cattle, 847 lbs, \$1.75.

Receipts of Texans at Chicago.

The following number of cars of Texas cattle were received in Texas division by the various commission houses stated below, during the quarantine season, 1891:

Greer, Mills & Co .....	3475
Evans Snyder-Buel Co.....	1923
Scaling & Tamblin.....	1846
R. Strathorn & Co .....	1843
C. L. Shattuck & Co .....	1840
Gregory, Cooley & Co.....	1150
Chicago Live Stock Com. Co.....	1091
Interstate Live Stock Com. Co.....	961
The James H. Campbell Co.....	847
McCoy & Underwood .....	739
Texas Live Stock Com. Co.....	700
Keenan & Sons.....	507
Godair, Harding & Co.....	409
Wood Bros .....	404
Alexander Rogers Co.....	398
Rosenbaum Bros & Co.....	354
George Adams & Burke .....	173
Brown Bros. & Smith.....	163
Wagner Bros. & Co.....	98

In Germany 264 public buildings were struck by lightning during 1887 and 1888. An official report states that only 15 of these had lightning conductors, and in fourteen the conductors were faulty.

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



## HORSE DEPARTMENT

### Drenching Horses.

I am, says a correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture, unalterably opposed to the barbarous practice of drenching horses when it becomes necessary to give them medicine. In the process of drenching, the horse's head is forced high above the body, and sometimes held in that straining position for a considerable length of time, which is positively injurious to the horse. Then his tongue is drawn out and a long necked bottle is thrust down the throat, and the contents emptied, and in struggling to be free, the liquid is frequently drawn into the windpipe and lungs, and inflammation and serious results often follow. I have known some quack doctors to drench through the nose, which is still more objectionable. Such ignorance and stupidity is certainly inexcusable. The better way to give medicine to a horse is to mix it with meal or brand, and if he refuses to eat it (which is rarely the case unless he is very sick) make it into balls about the size of an egg, then draw out the tongue tenderly, and place the balls as far back on the tongue as possible, release the tongue, and down go the balls without any bad results.

### Whipping Horses.

Professor Wagner, in writing upon the subject of whipping horses, says: "Many think they are doing finely and are proud of their success in horse-training by means of severe whipping or otherwise arousing or stimulating the passions, and through necessity crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and real skill of the horseman as the care displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of his mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to arouse the passions or excite the obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be appealed to in training horses as well as in training children, but if only the passions are excited the object is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at a risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a naturally gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck by a whip once while standing in his stall."

### The Horse's Mainstay.

Mayhew, a well-known writer on the horse, refuses to allow that the body of the horse was made stronger than the legs and feet. In his belief it is among the foremost physiological truths that nature is a strict economist, and that man has for ages labored to disarrange parts thus admirably adjusted. "No injury," says he, "no wrong, no cruelty, can be conceived which barbarity has not inflicted on the most generous of many willing slaves." Grooms are ignorant that a horse's hoof is porous, and they apply hoof ointments which answer to cement plastered on a wall. They merely laugh when told that they are thus preventing the internal moisture from reaching the outer surface, and the air from circulating inward. They think the horse's hoof should not come in contact with hard material, and that the horse can be best fitted for work with his feet smeared with tar, beeswax or tallow, and by resting al-

ways on a heap of litter in the stable. Lord Pembroke says he has seen, by repeated experiments, legs swell or unswell by leaving litter or taking it away, like mercury in a weather glass.

The controversy all along has been between the advocates of different kinds of shoes; take off the shoes altogether, says our writer, and there is an end to the controversy. So far the efforts at improvement in this respect to the shoes have been directed in diminishing the weight of the shoe, which has finally led to the conclusion that the less the natural foot is interfered with the better. The crust of the horse's foot resembles in its natural state a number of small tubes bound together by a hardened glue-like substance, and has been compared to a mitrailleuse gun with its many barrels soldered together. But the circulation of fluid through the pores of the hoof is not the only natural process which modern shoeing interferes with. Mr. Myles, in his work on the horse's foot, illustrates the expansion and contraction which always takes place in its natural state when it is set down and lifted from the ground. The object of this process of expansion and contraction is to give the animal a firmer hold on the soil and enable him when this is thick, slimy and sticky, to withdraw the foot easily on contraction. This purpose is necessarily defeated when the whole foot is armed with iron.

The experiences of Myles and Mayhew, LaFoss, Charlier and Douglass seem to lead to but one conclusion: If the working of the traditionary system leaves the horse a wreck almost before he has reached his prime; if the lessening of the weight of iron and the number of nails used in fixing the iron has been followed by direct and important benefits in every instance, even if those who hold that a horse must be shod have discovered that what they think a protection to the forefoot is merely harmful to the hind foot—is it possible to stifle the suspicion that this insignificant remnant of a system so fruitful in mischief may have no magic power, and, in short, that the horse may do just as well without them? That is the way the writer puts the logical conclusion of the whole matter.

In Mexico, Peru, Brazil and elsewhere unshod horses are daily worked over roads of all kinds, carrying heavy packs from the interior down to the coast, the journey to and fro being extended to several hundred miles, and they never wear out their hoofs. The roads are neither softer nor smoother than those of England and America. On the wilds of Exmoor and Dartmoor, as also in the Orkneys and Welch Hills and in many parts of continental Europe, horses run unshod over rocks, through ravines, and up and down precipitous ridges, yet they never suffer from contracted feet, or from corns or cracks, until they have become civilized and have been shod. Difference in the quality of the soil, be it hard or soft, stony or sandy, smooth and slippery, is of comparatively little importance to the horse whose feet are as nature made them. The unshod horse can deal successfully with all roads. In the retreat of the French army from Moscow the horses lost all their shoes before they reached Vistula, yet they found their way to France over hard, rough and frozen ground. The natural sole of the horse's foot is almost impenetrable. It is so hard and strong as to protect the sensible sole from all harm. And all horses feet exposed to hard objects are made harder by the contact provided only that the sole is not pared.—The Horseman.

### Blind Staggers.

The veterinarian of the Kansas State Agricultural College has given special and careful attention to the disease known as the "blind staggers," and in Bulletin No. 24, gives a full account of the result of his researches. His conclusions are briefly as follows:

The disease variously known as "staggers," "mad staggers," etc., as

## It Takes the Cake

Makes it shorter, richer, and sweeter-flavored than butter, and you use only 9 ounces to a pound of sugar. The cake keeps fresh longer, and you save from 11 to 19 cents per pound by its use. What is it?

## FAIRBANK'S COTTOLENE



A new discovery, and the choicest cooking fat known. For shortening all kinds of bread, cakes, biscuit, rolls, pie-crust, patties, pastry, &c. It has received the highest encomiums from French chefs and skilled teachers of cookery, and it is most inexpensive and economical, for half a pound of Cottolene will do the work of a pound of lard or butter.

Ask your grocer for it.

Manufactured only by

**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

occurring in Kansas during the past fall and winter, is caused by feeding corn which has been attacked by a mould—Aspergillus glaucus. The spores of this mould gain entrance to the circulation and find lodgment in the kidneys and liver. The latter is more affected than the kidneys, (probably on account of the lower pressure of the of the circulation.) The spores germinate here, and cause inflammation of these organs. The cerebral symptoms are the result of the formation of an abscess in the cerebrum. This abscess is caused by an interference with the blood supply, probably from spores or mycelia of the mold in the circulation. The spores of Aspergillus glaucus seemed to retain their infectious properties for about six months, from October, 1890 to March, 1891. Mules, cattle and pigs do not contract the disease.

Treatment.—In this disease, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. The method of prevention is obvious: Do not feed mouldy corn or turn horses into fields where mouldy corn can be had. In feeding ear corn from the crib, care should be exercised to pick out the mouldy ears or break off the mouldy tips. In case the corn has been shelled, it can be poured into water and the mouldy kernels, floating, can be skimmed off.

After an animal has been taken sick, treatment is very unsatisfactory. The animal should be kept as quiet as possible, in a clean, dry, well-ventilated and strong box-stall. A purgative may be given of about seven drachms of aloes. One drachm of iodide of potash or three drachms of bromide of potash can be given in sufficient water every three hours, and cold applications to the poll by means of wet cloths are helpful. In case the spinal cord is affected, a moderate blister can be applied along the spine. Care should be taken to excite the animal as little as possible, and to avoid choking it, in giving medicines as it is often difficult for the animal to swallow:



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



DAIRY.

The Dairyman's Wise Sayings.

The well-fed cow proveth her owner's wisdom.  
 The quality of the butter testifieth to its maker's skill.  
 The pot-bellied, staring-coated, hide-bound calf reflecteth upon its feeder's common sense.  
 The kick cow betrayeth a want of knowledge in her breaker.  
 The gentle cow acquirith the character of her trainer.  
 Swearing in the stable betokeneth the presence there of brutes with two legs as well as those with four.  
 The filthy cow showeth the state of laziness her keeper hath arrived at.  
 The broken milking stool indicateth expensive wrath.  
 The hole-in-the-ice drinking place associateth itself with a stable full of cracks.  
 The small meal bin soon goeth into partnership with a slim pocket-book.  
 The dust from badly-cured hay taketh of the gilt-edge of the profit.  
 The rat hole in the manger eateth meal faster than the cow.  
 The manure pile under the eaves enricheth not the crop.  
 The un-let-down bar in the pasture fence teacheth the cows to jump.  
 The too-small ration explaineth why the butter money payeth not for the groceries.  
 The approaching cold rains calleth for haste in stabling the cows.  
 The big straw stack and the cows without sufficient bedding revealeth a state of un wisdom in the owner thereof.  
 The setting of much mil in crocks curveth the spine of the setter.  
 The milk cow selleth not for much money as beef, but she getteth there for many years when milk is wanted.  
 The general-purpose cow filleth the eye of the man who steereth towards steer dairying.

Butter Extractor.

"Within a few miles of this office is a butter extractor at work," says the Rural New Yorker. "There is a whiz and a whirl and the skim-milk runs out at one point, and the butter drops away at another. It is all done while you wait." Within a short distance of the extractor a tired man brings his milk from the barn in a pail. A still more tired woman strains it into pans and puts the pans carefully away. Later on the pans are skimmed by hand; the cream is poured into a cream pot and from that into a churn. Then the tired woman, 'between times' lifts on tons of weight on the churn in making the butter come with working and washing pans to follow. What a contrast! How it illustrates the wonderful forces that are at work changing every feature of our industrial life. The man who will not grow, who refuses to modify his practices as his competitors learn and adopt newer and more scientific methods, cannot stand still. He must get out of the race or stand and be crushed."

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, the well known New York specialist in throat and lung diseases, catarrh and deafness, has opened an office in Dallas, No. 327 Main street, opposite city hall, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty. Dr. Hunter treats these diseases largely by medicated and oxygen inhalations, methods which are not only common sense, but which have proved remarkably successful. Those unable to consult Dr. Hunter personally should write him for publications upon these subjects, and lists of questions to be answered.

Concerning Agricultural Newspapers.

Progressive farmers have a larger stake than they imagine in the prosperity of first-class agricultural newspapers. The wish is natural that newspapers of this class should be as cheap as possible, consistent with first quality; but any demand for cheapness that interferes with their ability to produce first-class matter is a calamity to the agricultural interest. The citizen who patronizes the railroads desires cheap fares, but if he is wise he does not desire a service so cheap as to interfere with the safety of the passengers, and to put it out of the power of the company to render him efficient service. He wishes to pay honest competitive prices for efficient service, and with this he is content. The good, thrifty housewife likes to buy goods cheap, but she wants to buy goods of unquestioned value and not shoddy, and she has no disposition, by bidding down on prices, to induce the merchant to deal in shoddy.  
 The sick man does not like to pay large doctor's bills, but he never thinks of going to a quack because he is cheap, much less to encourage quackery by recommending cheap doctors. It is to the interest of every citizen to have good, well managed railroads, reputable merchants who deal in honest goods and sell them at fair prices, and to live in a community where he can procure good medical service; good preaching and good legal advice without paying extravagant prices.  
 This is pre eminently true with regard to agricultural newspapers. The agricultural newspaper is now regarded as a necessity by all progressive farmers. There was a time when pure strength and awkwardness would secure a living by farming. The land was rich, the country new, range for stock plenty, and if a farm was exhausted there were plenty more to be had at a nominal price. Then was the paradise of the soil robber. Whether farmers recognize the fact or not, all this belongs to a past or rapidly passing age. The brisk demands for lands at advancing prices and the high rents paid, shows plainer than anything else that we are entering upon a new era, with new methods, and that all the knowledge and experience that the farmer can obtain from any source will be needed to enable him to make interest on the investment. Nothing so fully meets the demand of the farmer as an agricultural newspaper, coming to him each week with the freshest facts relating to his business, the views and experiences of the leading farmers on timely topics and the condensed results of all the latest experiments. The farmer is interested, not only in the benefits of an agricultural paper so far as his own farm is concerned, but almost as deeply interested in the benefits of an agricultural paper to his community. No farmer likes to live in a community of inefficient, non-progressive farmers. He cannot bear to be always on guard against scrub bulls or hogs that have no respect for fences, nor does he feel comfortable in a community where the yellow dog receives more consideration than a well bred sheep. Even good land is always cheap where the boys prefer Wild West novels to agricultural papers, and dog fights to farmers' institutes. He must do one of two things, either try to grade up the community, or else sell out at a loss and get out into a neighborhood where men put brains in their farming. Very much can be done to bring about a better condition of things in any community by the circulation of first-class agricultural papers, and especially with the young farmers and boys in their teens. Many a farm boy's whole career in life has been changed by giving him something to think about when on the

farm, something closely connected with his daily life and that will put honest money in his empty purse. We don't blame bright, active boys for wanting to get away from the farm if it is all work, work, with nothing to occupy his mind. Put a sample copy of a first-class agricultural paper into the hands of one of these boys, show him by a perusal of its contents that some of the leading minds are engaged in the study of the very questions that interest him most, that they are doing the best to lighten his labors, and give him a fuller reward, and you let in a light that gilds and glorifies even drudgery.  
 Do not, however, offer him any shoddy goods, or disgust him by offering him agricultural papers that you will not read yourself, merely because they are cheap. There are papers and papers. There are papers made with pen and there are papers made with scissors. There are papers made up of what the editors know after careful study, observation and wide experience, and there are other papers made up of what somebody has heard say that somebody else knew. There are papers owned and controlled by men who are farmers by instinct, who are proud of the fact, and whose aim and ambition it is to produce a paper worthy of the noble profession of the farm, and again there are others undertaken merely as a scheme to make a little money by palming off shoddy goods and unverified theories and calling it agriculture. The first always make a paper better than they can afford, and the last never fail to cheapen the paper in everything but price. We do not know of an agricultural paper of the first class that is not making a better paper than it can afford. The present times demand a much better paper than we have yet seen, but it is utterly out of the power of the proprietors to produce the paper that the times demand at the present prices unless the readers help themselves, their neighbors and the papers, by putting their shoulders to the wheel and greatly enlarging their circulation. What is demanded now is not cheaper papers, but better, and they cannot be made better at present prices without the doubling of their subscription lists. We do not know of any way in which more effective work could be done for the cause of better farming than by a little missionary work by the farmers themselves among their neighbors, by which the list of every first-class paper would be doubled. The farmers would get it back again many times in the course of the year in the improvement of the paper.—The Homestead.

**Deafness Can't Be Cured**  
 by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.  
 We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.  
 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**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.  
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 Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX.

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

Live Stock Commission Merchants' Directory.

The following well-known and thoroughly reliable live stock commission merchants are regular patrons of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Our readers can rely on having their stock sold for its full market value and returns promptly remitted when consigned to any one of these firms:

U. S. YARDS, VICKSBURG, MISS.  
 Mose Feibleman, Mgr.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON.  
 Norman & Pearson.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS.  
 Wheeler, James & Co.

U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.  
 Eldridge, Campbell & Robison.  
 M. G. Ellis & Co.

STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS.  
 J. T. Brenford.  
 Henry Mitchell & Bro.  
 Albert Montgomery.  
 John Munford.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY.  
 Evans-Snyder-Bue Co.  
 Fish & Keck Company.  
 Greer, Mills & Co.  
 Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.  
 Texas Live Stock Commission Co.  
 The James H. Campbell Co.  
 Scaling & Tamblyn.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.  
 Cassidy Bros. & Co.  
 C. C. Daly & Co.  
 Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.  
 Greer, Mills & Co.  
 Scaling & Tamblyn.  
 Stewart & Overstreet.  
 Texas Live Stock Commission Co.  
 The James H. Campbell Co.  
 The Alexander-Rogers Co.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.  
 Darlington, Quick & Boyden.  
 Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.  
 Godair, Harding & Co.  
 C. L. Shattuck & Co.  
 Greer, Mills & Co.  
 Gregory, Cooley & Co.  
 Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.  
 Scaling & Tamblyn.  
 R. Strahorn & Co.  
 Texas Live Stock Commission Co.  
 The Alexander-Rogers Co.  
 The James H. Campbell Co.

Dishonest Jockeys.

Great excitement has been caused in Austria and Hungary by the recent discoveries of turf frauds upon a great scale. Suspicion was excited at first by the great number of rank outsiders winning important races. Inquiry was set on foot, and the other day there was a meeting of the stewards of the jockey clubs of Vienna and Buda-Pesth, who came to the conclusion that there was a ring of bookmakers in league with dishonest jockeys. The methods employed were the simplest imaginable. Whenever one of the implicated jockeys had a mount on a hot favorite he "pulled him," and shared the consequent harvest with his confederates. It is estimated that the rascals made at least 600,000 florins this season. Two of the chief offenders, Jockeys Tom Busby and R. Coates, will be allowed to ride no more on any course where the Newmarket Jockey club rules are in force; that is, in Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary and Germany. Many others have been fined and cautioned, and it is noteworthy that they all bear English names. Moreover, eighteen prominent bookmakers have been warned off every race track in Austria and Hungary. Betting in small amounts is very common among the masses of the population of Austria, and the public indignation runs high against the offenders. A government prosecution has been talked of, but the principal rascals have already put themselves beyond the reach of justice.

Beecham's pills sell well because they cure.



## Our Foreign Trade.

Hon. Jeremiah Rusk in his annual report, a copy of which has been received by the JOURNAL has the following to say on this very important matter: Of pork products there was exported in 1871, \$12,429,000, a sum which had increased in 1881 to over \$69,000,000 exclusive of lard, which is not taken into account, as it has never been included in the prohibition. Instead of an increase since 1881 up to the present time, we find a great reduction, the exports for the fiscal year ending in 1891 aggregating but \$50,494,375. It is a natural inference that the prohibition against these products by European countries caused our pork raisers last year, a loss of foreign trade about \$20,000,000. As against the annual expenditure then for meat inspection, it is reasonable to expect a gain in trade at least equal to the annual loss imposed upon our pork raisers during the past ten-years by the prohibition which efficient meat inspection can alone remove, and which for the whole ten years will aggregate over \$260,000,000.

The condition of our live cattle and meat products is so satisfactory as to make all existing restrictions, such, for instance, as that imposed on our live cattle by the British government, a grave injustice, working a grievous loss yearly to the agricultural classes in this country. We have a system of inspection of every live animal coming into this country, which, in addition to the absolute control exercised by this department over communicable animal diseases in this country, enables us to offer the most perfect guaranty against the transmission of communicable diseases of cattle to other countries through the shipment of cattle from the United States. We have shown in all respects a willingness to undertake any responsibility and to enforce any regulation of a reasonable nature which the prejudices of experiences of foreign countries suggested, and, as has already been explained, we are, in the matter of inspection, more rigid and thorough than our friends on the other side of the water. The complaints of ill treatment of animals on board ship have been met by the passage of a special law authorizing the officers of this department to inspect every vessel loading cattle in American ports, and to enforce such regulations as in the opinion of the secretary of agriculture are essential to the proper care and good treatment of the cattle in transit.

As regards the possibility of danger to cattle abroad from Texas fever, while the increased powers which I shall ask for the regulation of the Southern cattle trade in this country will, I am convinced, enable me to prevent any cases of Texas fever among cattle shipped abroad, still, it should be remembered that there is no possibility of this disease being conveyed to foreign countries, it being well known that while Southern cattle communicate the disease to Northern animals, these latter do not further spread the disease. We have convinced every reasonable man in Great Britain, as the result of the double check established over a year ago, by which every animal shipped across the water is tagged and numbered so that it can be identified and its antecedents and history traced on this side, and by which it is

duly inspected on arrival in Great Britain by inspectors detailed for that purpose from the force of the bureau, that there is not an iota of danger to British cattle from contagious pleuropneumonia attributed to our live cattle exported. But three allegations of cases of this disease among American cattle landed in Great Britain have been cited by the British authorities, each of which was disputed by our American inspectors, and in only two cases of them did the British authorities adhere with some firmness to their diagnoses. Thanks to our system of identification, these two cases were traced in the manner I have indicated, and in every particular their life history sustained the diagnosis of our inspectors, which was, I should say, supported by many of the leading veterinarians in Great Britain at the time.

More recently, I am pleased to say, confirmation of our position in these cases, furnishing a triumphant indication of our American inspectors, has been offered through the columns of a leading veterinary journal in Great Britain by the man who stands beyond dispute at the head of the veterinary profession in that country, and who confirms in the strongest manner our contention of the occasional existence of a disease of pneumonic, but non-contagious, character among our cattle shipped abroad, as the result of exposure from a transatlantic journey in the winter, and he furthermore shows that in analogous cases among cattle landed in France and investigated by the leading French veterinarians our position was sustained and the disease pronounced non-contagious, even without the intervention of an American inspector. These facts, in my opinion, would amply justify this government in making to the British government the strongest presentation of the grievance which our cattle raisers suffer unjustly at their hands, by reason of the arbitrary regulations enforced against our American cattle in British ports owing to an alleged dread of contagious diseases, coupled with an urgent demand for the removal of obstacles which we have clearly shown to be useless, and the maintenance of which can only be regarded as an evidence of unfriendliness. Justice as well as proper self-respect demand such a course.

Unless we can secure from the British government the removal of the unfriendly restrictions now bearing so hardly upon our cattle trade, I shall feel it my duty to suggest the rigid enforcement of the law now in existence prohibiting the import into the United States of all live animals, a law which has only been suspended as a matter of friendship to foreign governments. That we have far more justification for the exclusion from the United States of all animals coming from Great Britain and its dependencies than they have for the interposition of any obstacles to our cattle exports from the United States, is shown by the recent report of Prof. Brown, the veterinarian of the British privy council, who admits in the plainest manner that no hopes exist in that country of ever absolutely suppressing pleuropneumonia, and shows, indeed, that such measureable success as he has faint hopes of attaining in the control

# WOOL

reports of market furnished on request.  
REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

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

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

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

of it is to be obtained only by methods which are nothing more than those adopted by ourselves and to which, promptly and vigorously enforced, we owe our present success in the complete control of this disease.

### The Result of Good Feeding

Notwithstanding the market is dull and weak, yet by reference to our telegraph market report, it will be seen that the premium car load of Texas cattle fed by and belonging to Rue, Houston & Co., of Bellevue, and exhibited at the Fat Stock Show at the National Stock Yards, Ill., also the car-load belonging to J. B. Wilson of Dallas, that took second prize, sold at above named yards, on Thursday at \$6 per hundred. This is a striking illustration of what good feeding and handling will do and should be a strong incentive to Texas feeders to use good judgment in finishing up their cattle for market.

Texas range will no longer, as a rule, mature and finish up top priced beef, but the fact has been several times over-clearly established that with good breeding and feeding Texas can produce as good beef as any state in the Union. Of course it requires good, careful and expensive feeding to do this, but when a feeder has it within his power to make his cattle net him anywhere from \$60 to \$80, or as in one of the instances above referred to \$90 per head, it will certainly justify the time, trouble and expense incurred.

If Texas cattle raisers would only quit raising scrubs and use only thoroughbred bulls, and Texas feeders would make the best use of the facilities at their command for maturing and finishing up our improved cattle this state would soon make such rapid strides in the production of good beef, that the prejudice now existing against Texas cattle would forever disappear and our state take position in the front rank with the beef producing states of the country, and what is true as to cattle is equally true as to horses, sheep and hogs. All that is necessary to bring about this happy and profitable condition of affairs is the introduction of better blood, and proper care in maturing and feeding.

Will our stockmen adapt themselves to the new order of things or will they continue to plod along in the old-time, unprofitable, slipshod, hazardous way? The JOURNAL will watch the results with much interest.

### Excursion to Velasco.

On December 16 and 17 the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will sell round-trip tickets to Houston or Galveston at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, tickets good to return until December 25, inclusive. Good connections will be made at Houston and Galveston for Velasco. For further information apply to

WILLIAM DOHERTY,  
P. & T. A. 316 Houston street.  
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G. P. & T. A., Galveston.

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# WOOL

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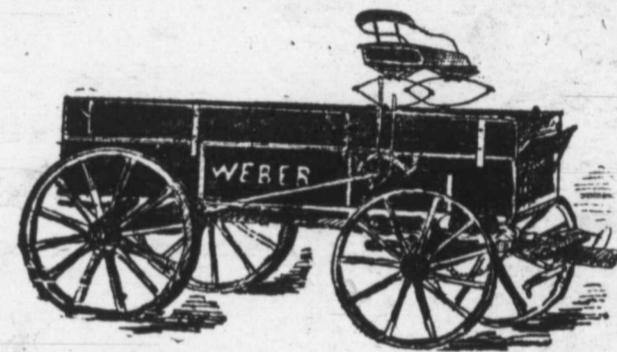
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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

## DR. H. F. FISHER,

### Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialist.

Give special attention to Operations and fitting Glasses. Has the best glass to protect eyes from wind and dust. Medicines by mail. Cor. Houston and Fifth Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.



We want Farmers and Stockmen to know that we are the largest dealers of Fort Worth in Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Road Carts and Wagons. We keep in stock the celebrated WEBBER WAGON. We sell our goods under a strict guarantee. Call or write us for prices.

J. CULBERTSON & SON,  
First and Throckmorton Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

### Modern Rifles.

One of the most striking features in the development of nations is the modern military equipment—supposed to be of appalling power, yet so changed since the last conflict as to be practically untried. In a recent lecture to his students, Prof. Bilothe of Vienna, showed a collection of bones from persons wounded in the wars of 1866 and 1870. He stated that the damage done by the rifles then in use could not be compared to the terrible effect of the repeating rifles of to-day. A bullet from a Manlicher rifle pierces a brick wall at a distance of 500 to 600 paces, and it would be well nigh impossible to obtain shelter from an enemy's fire. There can be no more marching in dense lines, as the ball would go through three or four men. Smokeless powder affords better means of correct aim, and woe to the army that should cross the road in the face of an enemy, or that should attack an enemy in a sheltered position. "Thank God," continued the lecturer, "I cannot show you any bones that have suffered from weapons as they now are."

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**Breeder's Directory.**

**Holstein-Friesians.**

Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South. Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address - CLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Tex.

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM**

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

**RHOME & POWELL Props.**

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

**Edge Wood Stock Farm,**

One mile from Anderson, the county seat of Grimes county, Tex.; ten miles from Navasota, on H. & T. C. R. R., fifty-seven head of mules, from one to five years old. Thirty-five head of full-blood Merino rams, Texas raised. This stock is first-class and will be sold at a great bargain. For terms, prices, etc., address T. C. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor, Anderson, Grimes county, Tex.

Registered and Graded

**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

**NECHES POULTRY FARM.**

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

**J. G. McREYNOLDS,**

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**Terrell & Harris,**

Terrell, Texas.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**

**D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,**

PROPRIETORS,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

We have recently stocked this beautiful Farm with Fifty-Six head imported thoroughbred and Fifty-Nine head highbred grades.

**Percheron and French Coach Horses**

and are now prepared to fill orders on advantageous terms for all ages of either sex of this favorite breed of horses.

Write us for catalogue, prices, terms and full particulars before purchasing elsewhere. We can and will make it to your interest to trade with us. Address

**D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,**

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

**FOR SALE.**

**LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.**

800 4 to 5-year-old steers, \$17 to \$19; 1800 3-year-old steers, \$16 to \$18; 400 2-year-old steers, \$8 to \$10.50; 5000 1-year-old steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Will contract for future delivery. 300,000 acres of choice farming land in tracts to suit purchasers. Grazing lands that cannot be excelled for water and grass in tracts up to 35,000 acres. We mean business. Give us a trial before buying SEATON & ARNOLD, Dealers in Land and Live Stock, Sweetwater, Texas.

**Astonishing Bargain!**

A fenced ranch consisting of between 9000 and 10,000 acres of patented land in Duval county, Texas. Stocked with well improved cattle and horses, for sale. \$20,000 will buy the property. One-half cash, balance on easy terms. For particulars address

"BUSINESS," Benavides, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

**6,720**

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

**1,280**

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

**\$100,000.**

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

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	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county.....	\$10,000
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1 section, 640 acres, Castro county.....	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county.....	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth.....	6,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>

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.

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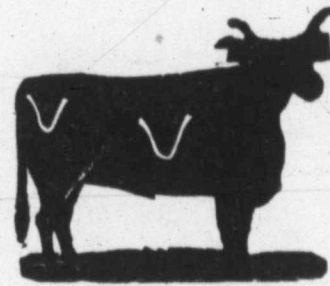
FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS.

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A bunch of highly graded American and trotting-bred mares. Address Lock Box 153, Fort Worth, Tex.

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(LIMITED.)



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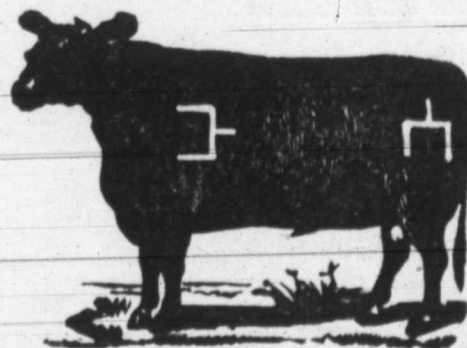
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip.

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

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**ANNUAL MEETING.**

The adjourned annual meeting of the stock holders of the Red River, Sabine and Western railroad will be held at the general office in Fort Worth, Texas, on Thursday, January 14, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. After the adjournment of the stockholders the board of directors will elect officers. C. C. ALLEN, Sec.

**Mme. BAILEY'S HAIR GROWER**

will produce a Thick, Soft and Beautiful head of Long, Flowing Hair in 4 to 8 weeks. A purely vegetable compound. Endorsed by leading physicians. Thousands of testimonials. Two or three packages will do it. Price, 50 cents per package, or three for \$1. Sent by mail, prepaid. EXCELSIOR SUPPLY CO., (sole agents) Cooperstown, N. Y.

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For the Treatment of all Chronic and  
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The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

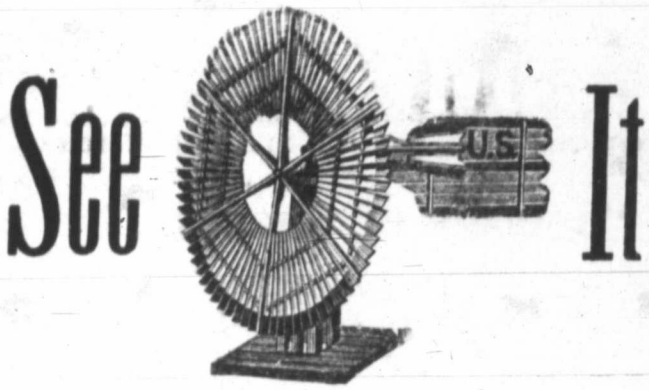
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Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address **DR. C. M. COE, President,** Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



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

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To Be Happy Buy a

**DANDY STEEL MILL**

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Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick to Leak at the Seams. There are two ways you can tell the genuine Sliker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Root Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Manufr., Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the FISH BRAND.



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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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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.

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

The eighteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

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W. S. TOUGH, Manager.**

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed when stock is sold.

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An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.  
**WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?**  
Notice the following actual results:  
Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings, \$200.00  
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Difference in first cost, \$73.00  
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Difference, \$1,091.99  
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip, 73.00  
**ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP, \$1,018.99**  
Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: "The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very convenient to use."  
Mr. J. E. Coleman, Montell, Uvalde Co., Texas, says: "FERNOLINE DIP does not only kill the scab but softens and promotes the growth of the wool, and I can also recommend it for screw worms."  
If your dealer does not keep FERNOLINE SHEEP-DIP, ask him to write to  
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18 Broadway, New York.  
A COPY OF "How to make MONEY with SHEEP" Will be mailed free to any address upon application.

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