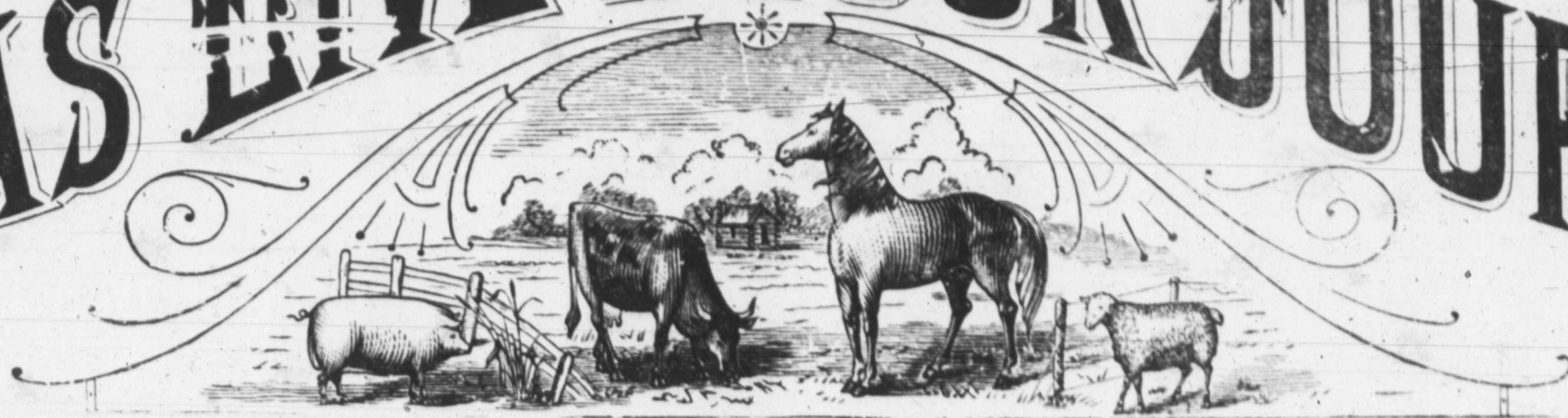


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

NO. 39

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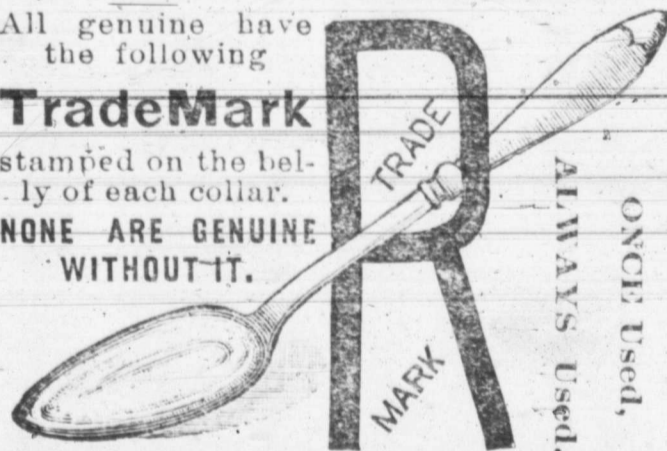
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, January 16, 1892.

No. 39.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor;
J. D. CARWILE, Business Manager.

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

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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

Shareholders Meeting.

A meeting of the shareholders of THE STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. will be held at the office of said company in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday, January 27, 1892, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

GEO. B. LOVING, Sec. and Treas.
Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 11, 1892.

Referring to above will say that pending the election referred to the directors of THE STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. have arranged with me to again take editorial charge of the JOURNAL.

I shall in the future, as in the past, continue to work faithfully and industriously for the promotion of the best interests of the live stock industry of Texas and the Southwest, and hope my friends will continue to favor the JOURNAL with their support and patronage.

Very truly, GEO. B. LOVING.

THE Austin convention now promises to be the largest and most important meeting of live stockmen ever held in the United States.

THE "Bears" are opposed to live stock conventions and live stock journals. In other words they are opposed to educating the stockmen in the rural districts or introducing improved ideas and methods. They want to keep well posted themselves but want everybody else kept in ignorance. There are unfortunately quite a number of bears among Texas stockmen.

BREEDERS of improved live stock of every description will be interested in the complete list of live stock record societies, in England and on the continent that is a feature of the American Agriculturist for January. All the associations that maintain a registry for recording pedigrees are listed, including their full name, address of the secretary, the name of their publication and the latest volume published. The list includes the associations for the

improvement of various breeds of horses, swine, cattle and sheep, not only in England but in all European countries. A similar list is complete for record associations of the United States.

CONSIDERABLE space is devoted this week to the Stockmen's convention called to meet at Austin on February 2d. The JOURNAL has worked energetically for weeks and months to bring about an organization of the stockmen of the state. It believes such an organization will prove beneficial to the industry it represents, and for this reason and this alone, it proposes to continue the good work until the stockmen of Texas are fully and thoroughly organized. The JOURNAL does not do things by halves, neither is it afraid to assume the responsibility of taking a firm stand and boldly espousing the cause of any measure believed to be for the interest of the stockmen. Others may prefer to "trail," but the JOURNAL is willing to assume the responsibility of leading when it feels that such action is demanded by the stock interests of Texas.

The Snow.

We are now having the first cold weather of the present winter. On Monday, the 11th, it turned quite cold and on Tuesday afternoon it commenced snowing in good earnest. By Wednesday morning the snow was from two to three inches deep and the country generally presented a very winter-like appearance. The sun came up bright and clear on Wednesday morning and the weather has since then been gradually moderating until at this writing, Friday morning, the snow has almost entirely disappeared, and the storm, which at one time promised to be a severe one, may now safely be regarded as a thing of the past. It is thought that but little damage to live stock has been done, with the exception of this slight storm. The winter at this locality has been a very mild one.

Delegates to the Austin Convention.

The Stockmen's convention to be held at the city of Austin, beginning February 2nd, will be free and open to every man in Texas directly interested in the live stock industry, and every man so interested is not only invited but strongly urged to attend. However, to insure a representation from each and every county in the state, the county judges of each county have been requested to appoint two or more delegates from their respective counties. The names of these delegates, as reported, will be published in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

From present indications the coming convention will no doubt be the largest and most interesting stock convention ever held in the United States. The stockmen seem to have at last become fully aroused as to the necessity and importance of organization and united effort.

No one who attends the Austin convention and lends the live stock industry a helping hand in its hour of need will ever regret it.

Prickly Pear for Feed.

B. R. Russell, a well-to-do and practical cattleman of San Saba, writing the JOURNAL says: "I regard prickly pear as a valuable feed for cattle. I used it last year, and am now feeding 125 steers on cottonseed, prickly pear and grass. They are fattening right along, in fact, are doing splendid. I scorch the prickly pears with old and refused straw, and find by having it perfectly dry and properly distributed I can scorch 1000 pounds of pears with 100 pounds of straw. This work can be done better on a windy day. My cattle are very fond of the food thus prepared and devour it with much eagerness."

Mr. Russell does not say so, but the JOURNAL infers that he uses the entire bunch of the plant, including the leaves and stalks, as well as the pear itself. It all makes good feed for cattle when the jagger or stickers are removed by burning. The prickly pear grows in abundance in Southern Texas, where it has, for several years, been regarded as a valuable food for cattle.

No Conflict.

The JOURNAL wishes to state that the proposed Texas Live Stock association, to be organized at Austin during the coming Stockmen's convention, is not intended as a rival or to come in competition with the old and well established Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which will hold its sixteenth annual meeting in Fort Worth beginning on Tuesday, March 8th next. The last named association is distinctly and exclusively a cattleman's association, having for its objects and purposes the protection of the property of its members. In its particular field this association has done and is still doing a good work and is saving many thousands of dollars worth of cattle to its members annually.

The proposed new organization will embrace all kinds and classes of live stock, and instead of being an exclusive cattleman's organization, will, as its name well implies, be a stockman's association, and while it may pattern after the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association to the extent of adopting a protective and detective feature, yet its prime object will be to encourage the improvement of all kinds and classes of live stock by the introduction and exclusive use of pure bred males. It will not only encourage the improvement of live stock but will undertake to formulate improved methods of feeding, developing, maturing and marketing our live stock products. It will undertake to receive for its members equitable just and uniform railroad and feeding rates, commission charges, etc. It will, no doubt, undertake to secure both state and national legislation favorable or at least just to the live stock industry, and at the same time prevent unjust and unfavorable legislation. It will, through its executive committee, have a well-organized, wide-awake, energetic board, who will, at all times, closely guard and protect the interest in every respect, of the live stock industry of Texas. In short, the associ-

ation and its executive committee and officials will work continuously to promote the welfare and build up the live stock interests of the state. At the same time, and without any clash or conflict, the old reliable Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will continue its good work.

The Advantages of Organization.

The fact that every other industry, excepting only that of live stock, has found it necessary to organize for its mutual protection and benefit, and has found the result of such organization very beneficial and satisfactory, should alone be sufficient argument to commend the effort now being made to form a permanent live stock association of the state, to the favorable consideration of every reasonable, thinking stockman in Texas.

The time has come when Texas stockmen must, to be successful, not only discontinue the use of scrub males, but if they would elevate the stock business of the state to what it should be, and what it must be; if it is desired to keep in the procession with our sister states, they must make an uncompromising and unceasing war on the idea of longer using scrub males of any kind for breeding purposes. This can better be accomplished through an organization that will occasionally bring our stockmen together, where the demerits of scrub and the merits of the improved breeds can be explained and fully discussed in person.

It is absolutely necessary that so great an interest as that of the live stock industry of this state should have some organization by which and through which its interest can be looked after and protected on matters of state and national legislation effecting same. Several matters materially effecting the live stock industry of the state have recently been legislated upon, and in which the stockmen could have wielded a powerful influence for good if they had only been organized so that a united effort could have been made. Among the matters referred to the JOURNAL may mention the quarantine line rules and regulations; railroad rates, both state and interstate; the scalp law, the tariff, and various others, all of which directly affect the live stock business. Our state and national law makers can only be reached in an effective way by organization and united action.

The railroads and live stock commission merchants, while turning a deaf ear to the appeals of individuals for redress or reductions in rates, might listen attentively and yield to the solicitations of a state organization.

In short, much good and no possible harm can result from organizing and maintaining a permanent live stock association. The stockmen of the state should attend in full force and give the Austin convention and the Texas Live Stock association their hearty support and co-operation.

Read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

CATTLE.

It must not be forgotten that early maturity pays.

Salt is as necessary to the comfort and health of cattle as it is to that of the owner of the cattle.

Spay the off-color scrub heifers and make beef of them. They are unfit for breeding purposes.

Cotton-seed meal cattle are now being marketed and are bringing satisfactory figures.

The loss among cattle in Texas will not be as heavy this winter as was at first anticipated.

Those who have improved fat cattle this year will realize good prices. Cannermen will, of course, continue to sell at \$2.50 per hundred pounds and less, but good cattle will bring satisfactory figures.

The JOURNAL has an abiding faith in cattle; with the introduction of improved blood and modern methods, the business will become more profitable.

There are too many scrub bulls in Texas. Better have none at all and stop the breed entirely than to produce a class of cattle that must be raised at a loss.

Cattlemen should not fail to attend the Austin convention and lend a helping hand in building up the live stock industry of Texas.

In spite of the hard times the cowmen of Texas are still in the ring, though somewhat disfigured. The JOURNAL confidently looks for better times for them during 1892.

Any sort of a beef steer will sell for something at almost any time, but only the really good animals will sell at good figures in any market at any time. And it really costs as much to raise a scrub as it does to raise a good animal.

The talk among the banks is that money will be as "easy as old shoes" in Texas during the next 90 days. No crowd will appreciate a realization of this prediction more than Texas cowmen.

The man who thinks cattle do not prefer a variety of feed will do well to remember that it is said to be impossible for a man to eat a quail on toast consecutively for a month, even when the other fellow is furnishing the quail.

As long as the sun continues to shine and the showers to fall on our Texas prairies there will be money in breeding good cattle in the state. The owner of a good herd of cattle, with plenty of good grass comatible, is the man who may be relied on to stay on top when it comes to business.

It is possible for a scrub bull to be the sire of a first rate calf, but he will have to be bred to a very much better cow than he is a bull. The "principle that like begets like" is too well established to justify any intelligent man to take any chances on any other idea.

The shortage in the matter of water on the ranges induced the crowding of too many cattle into the watered pastures. The result is now being seen and felt by the pasture owner. The grass is getting to be not only short but

tramped out and it is time that when once worn out the Texas range does not again speedily renew itself. The moral is plain: Don't crowd the ranges.

A JOURNAL correspondent who is both a stockman and a farmer says that he has been feeding sugar beets to his milch cows and that he is thoroughly gratified at the result. The flow of milk has been increased and so has the percentage of cream.

While horses are smashing records and lowering the records for speed in all classes, breeders and feeders of cattle are not asleep. The recent heavy weights exhibited at the fat stock shows in this country and in Europe seem to point to the time when beef steers to dress from 1000 pounds up will be the rule rather than the exception.

Some cowmen have an idea that so their cattle manage to exist they are doing pretty well, and yet it is a well established fact, recognized by all intelligent feeders that a thrifty growing animal will take on flesh at less than one-half the cost of one that has been half starved up to the time it is put on regular feed.

A friend of the JOURNAL writes that he has a range cow that has recently given birth to three healthy calves. This is all right, but in the issue of the JOURNAL of November 7, 1891 was recorded the fact that "Khedive Pet," a registered Jersey cow owned in Greenville, Miss., gave birth to four healthy living calves, two males and two females.

Mr. Neitzel of Stonewall county predicts that Northwest Texas cattle are going to pull through the winter in good shape. He says the mild winter has been a "God-send" to cowmen, who would have been broken up had the winter been a severe one. His only fear is that the heel-fly will start the cows to running too soon for their health.

Secretary Rusk says that he expects that before he goes out of office to have American cattle entering Great Britain unrestricted and free from the ten days quarantine now imposed, necessitating the slaughter of animals within that time after arrival. This is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for. With absolute free entry for our cattle in Great Britain and the interdiction removed from American pork in Germany and France, the future of the American cattle raiser will be very hopeful and bright. The JOURNAL wishes Mr. Rusk the biggest possible success.

The JOURNAL is frequently asked if the patent preparations advertised as "appetizers" are of real value. In reply to the last inquiry on the subject it is stated that if fattening stock are induced to eat too generously of his ration by means of these condimental preparations, the chances are that indigestion will result and the end sought will be frustrated. An animal that is suffering from colic or sour stomach, both consequent on indigestion, will have little appetite for food, and as it will take it from a week to two weeks, or even longer to recover a normal condition, no little time will be lost. That these "appetizers" do, in fact, induce vigorous appetites is certain, but the

JOURNAL is not willing to recommend them except in cases where the animals are without good appetites. In such cases they often assist in putting the animal in fair condition to begin work on.

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 January 5, 1891:

BULLS.

Fedora's Le Brocq 28842—J. T. Henderson to R. H. H. Burnett, Dallas. Pogis of Weimar 28945—W. E. Oates to J. B. Holman, Weimar.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Birdie Birchett 66773—L. B. Giles to S. T. Howard, Quanah. Patsy Pogis 68425—J. T. Henderson to R. H. H. Burnett, Dallas. Peri's Daughter 40509—M. A. Moncrief to N. O. Levens, Dallas. Tormentor's-Diana 2d 68885—J. T. Henderson to H. H. Haden, Tyler.

The Cattle Supply.

There are signs of exhaustion of the cattle supply that cannot be mistaken, and to the prudent who keep posted in such matters suggests large buying and feeding of yearlings and calves for the beef market of 1893. The recent national statistics noticed a reduction of the supply of 47 head per 1000 of our population. Those who have visited the Western ranch regions have seen how rapidly ranch opportunity is narrowing and the herds decreasing in size.

This all confirms the report of the English representative of British cattle interests who recently looked over the cattle supply in the United States. He said that in 1893-4 cattle would be higher in price than ever known in this country, and the world; that the United States is the only corn-growing country, and that we must furnish the beef.—Exchange.

Early Maturity.

It is now a well-established fact admitted universally by the best posted cattlemen in the country that it no longer pays to keep a steer until he is four years old. This applies to those that are grown on grass as well as those that are matured on grain or other farm products. To be more explicit there may be and no doubt often is a good profit in a four or five-year-old steer, but the point is that a still greater profit might have been realized on the same animal if he had been prepared for market and sold at a younger age, say between two and three years old.

This statement is made with the idea that there is no longer any free grass in Texas, but that cattle raisers must in future either lease or own the lands they graze. Ten acres to the animal of \$2 land, or five acres each of \$5 land very materially adds to the cost of producing a steer, especially if the animal must be kept until four or five years old before he can be marketed.

Experience has proven that a growing young steer will take on flesh more rapidly than will an old full grown one. Experience has also proven that money spent for enough additional feed to keep a young steer in thriving condition through the winter is a good investment, and that it is no longer necessary to incur the risk and expense of keeping a steer until he is full grown, but that the best profit is in pushing them while young and turning them off when not to exceed three years old.

Early maturity is one of the improved methods of handling cattle that Texas cattlemen must study closely if they would make the business a success.

The Stockmen's State Convention.

The convention of stockmen called to meet in the city of Austin on February 2d, is intended to represent and includes in the call all kinds and classes of stockmen. It is not for any one class exclusively but is intended to inaugurate measures for the benefit of all.

As the wool growers of the state have not been successful in maintaining a separate organization successfully, it occurs to the JOURNAL that this "Stockmen's" convention offers them an opportunity to combine their forces with the stockmen generally, and thus give them the benefit of the support, influence and united efforts of all those interested in live stock in the state. There can be no reason, in fact there is no reason why the cattleman, the hog producer, the horse raiser and the wool grower should not join forces and work harmoniously for the good of all.

Believing that a "Texas Live Stock Association" offers the sheepmen more benefit and better protection than they can possibly obtain otherwise, the JOURNAL urges them to attend the Austin convention and take an active part in its deliberations.

Give the Range a Rest.

The folly of overstocking the range has been clearly proven during the past year. The lesson thus learned has, among other things, taught cattle raisers that one good, live, thrifty cow is worth a half dozen dead ones, also that a good thick, fat 1200 pound steer will bring more clear money than a half dozen thin, half-starved, scalawag canners.

It is hoped that the experience of the past year will also teach Texas cattlemen that it is suicidal in the extreme to overstock their pastures or ranges. If they did not know it before they will learn during the present winter that cattle without grass are very poor property.

Not only have Texas ranges been overstocked but they need rest and must have it before they will ever again furnish their natural supply of feed. There are many pastures in Texas that should not be grazed at all during the coming spring and summer, while there are, perhaps, but few if any that should not be materially relieved. This should be attended to and the pastures given a chance to recuperate during the present year. Such action may necessitate selling off a great many desirable cattle, but it should and must be done without regard to what might otherwise be preferable. If the business is to be a success, the grass on the range must be reinstated and in future kept in good condition. If necessary ship out the calves in the spring, and later on market the cows. If you are long on cattle and short on grass use the spaying knife freely. Don't be afraid that you can't stock up again should you in future be so fortunate as find yourself with more feed than cattle. It is the man who is thus situated that is always on the safe side. Such a one can always buy cheaply from his unfortunate and short-sighted neighbor who has overstocked his range and must sell or let his stock die on his hands.

Provide plenty of grass and you can always get the cattle. In other words give your range a rest.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The tramp sheep man must go.

The Cheviots are still forging to the front.

Are your sheep holding their own? And are you satisfied at that?

The weed that cannot be exterminated by sheep has yet to be named.

A high-spirited herder is all right, but a quick-tempered herder is all wrong.

A scrub lot of ewes; a scrub ram—a lot of scrubby lambs that are not even good enough to be fed to coyotes.

Of all the millions of dogs in this blessed country of ours, about one in every thousand couldn't be conveniently spared.

In 1891 there were 27,272,000 sheep in Great Britain. It is about time for us to be informed as to how many there are in 1892.

The weather prophets are not making a hard winter no matter how persistently they predict storms and snows. Thanks, gentlemen.

To the farmers of Texas: Your fields are overrun with weeds, are they not? Why not turn a small flock of good sheep into them?

Australian reports say a much larger yield of wool may be expected there this season, though the quality will not be up to the last season's standard.

The past year shows a decrease in the raising of really choice sheep, if the report from the New York market for the year is to be relied on.

It is recorded that the sheep killed during 1891 by sheep-killing dogs, if they had been sold in fair markets, would have realized an amount sufficient to feed for three months every pauper in the United States.

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

The best dogs are dead dogs, except the faithful, intelligent collies that love live sheep better than they do dead sheep. At all events that is about the way the average flockmaster feels and thinks about the matter.

Take the history of the live stock markets generally throughout the United States during 1891, it is stated on good authority that the wholesale sheep and lamb butchers generally realized a fair profit.

The best flock of sheep in America contains some animals that could be gotten rid of without impairing the value of the flock. Now is a good time to look out for such sheep. The cull flock should be growing now.

There is no such a thing as a sheep neither gaining nor losing in condition. Either it is improving or it is losing, and it may be well for Texas flockmasters to determine just which way the business is leaning for them.

Notwithstanding the bounties offered by the government of New South Wales to encourage the slaughter of rabbits,

it is said these pests are increasing at an alarming rate. The result is likely to be that the sheep pastures will suffer greatly.

We are asked again if a sheep was ever actually sold for as much as \$1000. In reply we have to repeat what we have stated before, viz.: that \$3675 was paid for one animal, a ram called Hero Prince, sold last year in Sydney, Australia.

The name "collie" was not given to the dog that now bears it, but to the sheep he helped to take care of. These sheep had black faces and legs and ran in the Scottish hills. The name was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "col," signifying "black." The dogs now known as collies got the name from the sheep.

The man who expects confidently to develop an entirely new breed of sheep, that will be immeasurably superior to anything ever seen or heard of before, is just starting into the business of sheep husbandry. A little later, if he is heard of at all, it will be said of him that he is satisfied to let the other fellow waste the best part of a life-time bringing out the fine points.

The live stock convention to assemble in Austin early in February should be numerously attended by the sheep breeders and wool growers of Texas. What say you, gentlemen? Let us all meet there and talk over old times first, and then unite to the end that our interests shall not longer suffer because of our failure to come together. Let us organize for our mutual good.

Who was in charge of the ranch while you were taking in the Christmas and New Year fun? How much has that cheap herder really cost you, anyhow? One acquaintance reports to the JOURNAL that his holiday frolic cost him 60 sheep worth \$150, all because he had to leave his flock in charge of a new man who, while honest and all that sort of thing, was not equal to the responsibility.

Some men make money in sheep husbandry, others lose. The latter are given to "cussin" the business, but in nine times out of ten the fault is with the fellow who does the swearing. It is not always easy to make sheep pay, but it is safe to say that when intelligently and otherwise properly handled they are the best paying property in Texas. This is a pretty broad assertion, but it is susceptible of proof.

According to the Chicago Drovers' Journal, shippers of lambs have had a very disastrous year. More lambs were raised and fewer light lambs than ever before, and the supply exceeded the prevailing demand. All southern lambs were contracted for at prices one-half cent per pound higher than during 1890, and the margin could not be realized on at the markets, the results being that shippers generally experienced heavy losses.

Last fall there were a large number of Texas flockmasters who, contrary to the oft repeated advice of the JOURNAL, sheared their breeding ewes. So far it looks as if heaven has been tempering the winds for the benefit of these much abused animals. But we venture the assertion that every time the ranches, on which were these naked ewes, were threatened with a blue norther the

owners have devoutly wished they "hadn't done it." The fact is, ewes that are expected to produce healthy lambs in the spring should be allowed to keep the warm covering provided by nature on their backs during the winter.

The JOURNAL don't propose to be either a "bull" or a "bear" in the sheep market during 1892. But whenever it discovers a disposition on the part of anyone, who is in a position to influence the market, to bear the market for his own selfish ends, then the JOURNAL proposes to "speak out in meetin'" and it will call things by their proper names. We don't believe sheep are going to sell during the next twelve months at very much better prices than they command during 1891, but we see no signs of any falling off in the matter of price, and believe that the past year's prices likely to keep up. If this turns out to be a true prediction, the flockmasters of Texas will have very little reason to complain.

The JOURNAL man had a long talk recently with a man who says he has been in the sheep business in Texas nearly fourteen years and has never owned an acre of land in the state and don't care to own any. Moreover, he has never paid one cent on a lease of land, and swears he will quit the business whenever it gets to that point that he has to pay for the grass his sheep eat. This same man has never read or seen an article in print on the subject of sheep and says he don't want anybody to tell him how to manage his business. When asked how many sheep he started in with and how many he now has his answer was, "I bought 1050 at the start and I have better than 1200 now. I haven't got to be a millionaire but I've lived and had a good time making the state furnish me a range free." Surely this man is to be congratulated!

The Free Wool Bill.

The following is the text of the free wool bill drafted by Springer of the ways and means committee, but not introduced in the house nor approved by a majority of the ways and means committee:

A bill to admit all wools free of duty, and to repeal all the duties per pound and per square yard upon woolen goods.

Be it enacted, section 1. That on and after the first day of January, 1893, the following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty, namely: All wools, hair of camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wools on the skin, all noils, top waste, stubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste and woolen rags, mungo and flocks.

Sec. 2. On and after the first day of January, 1893, the duties per pound imposed in paragraphs 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397 and 398 of act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and other purposes, approved October 1, 1890, and the duties per square yard imposed in paragraphs 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406 and 407 of said act shall be and the same are hereby repealed, and only the ad valorem duties imposed in all said paragraphs, respectively which are mentioned in this section, thereafter to be levied, collected and paid upon the articles mentioned in said paragraphs.

The articles mentioned in paragraph 408 of said act, subject to the rate of duty imposed by this act, are carpets or carpeting of like character or description. The articles mentioned in

paragraph 390 of said act shall hereafter be subjected to a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem.

The effect of section 2 is to wipe out all except ad valorem duties on wools and worsted yarns, cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, blankets, hats and flannels of wool, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of a similar character; ready-made clothing and wearing apparels, felts, plushes and fabrics made partly of wool, cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmes, ulsters, etc. Webbing, goring, suspenders, braces, belting, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, and tassels, dress trimmings, lacings and embroideries, head-nets and buttons for ornaments, made principally of wool or worsted, carpets of all kinds, druggets and bockings, mats, rugs, hassocks, art squares and other portions of carpets or carpetings. These are what are known as compensatory duties to the manufacturers, made because of their being required to pay duties on raw wool. The duty under paragraph 300 of the McKinley act is fixed in the Springer bill at 3 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 390 of the McKinley act provides that wools and hair in the form of roping, roving or tops and all wool and hair advanced in any manner beyond a washed or scoured condition not specially provided for additional compensatory duties shall be subject to the same duties, ranging from 40 to 50 per cent, as imposed upon manufactured wool not specially provided for. This is equivalent to a reduction, besides the compensatory duties, from 10 to 20 per cent on roping and top wool and wool partly advanced in manufacture and not specially provided for.

Free Wool.

Elsewhere will be found the text of the free wool bill drafted by Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee of the lower house of congress. So far it seems the bill has not been introduced in the house nor even approved by said committee. But the probabilities are that this or a very similar bill will be passed at the present session of congress. This bill is in the direct line of the tariff policy advocated by Mr. Springer before he was made chairman of the ways and means committee, and it is quite certain that speaker Crisp agrees with him fully. The chances are, therefore, that so far as the house can control it, wool is to be put absolutely on the free list. But it is not improbable that the senate will refuse to concur in this view and even if it should not President Harrison will put his foot down on this class of legislation. His idea will be that the protective policy of the republican party calls for a veto on his part. But the JOURNAL's idea is that the wrong of such bills is not so much that they seek to put raw material on the free list, but that they are in fact not in the interest of the people at large. It is plain to all, but to those who will not see it, that by taking off the present tariff on wool for instance, and leaving the tariff undisturbed as to the woolen goods, the manufacturers will be the only people who will be benefited. Does anybody suppose they will sell their manufactured goods any cheaper because they can purchase wool cheaper? Such a suggestion is too absurd to admit of discussion. The JOURNAL has never advocated the protective policy, and has been accused by certain of its cotemporaries of leaning too far in the opposite direction. In this instance it will protest against a measure that promises good to the manufacturer and evil to the wool grower, without in any way benefiting the people at large.

Cash for 10,000 sheep.

We have a cash customer for 10,000 mixed stock sheep. Give full particulars with price, addressing the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A Call for a State Convention of Stockmen.

To the Stockmen of Texas:

At a convention of the stockmen of Texas 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 to-day 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 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 for those who attend. The committee on programme will arrange 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,

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

[All newspapers who are willing to assist in building up the live stock industry of Texas are requested to publish the above call and to urge their readers among the stockmen to give the move the benefit of their hearty support and co-operation.]

The Quarantine Committee.

The quarantine committee appointed at the recent cattle convention held at Colorado City, acting in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Panhandle convention which met a few months ago at Childress, visited Austin last week and called on Governor Hogg, and asked him to include in his call for a special session of the legislature the importance of taking cognizance of Texas fever and establishing across the state a just and equitable quarantine line, and adopting such sanitary rules and regulations as would protect the healthy cattle above the fever belt from coming in contact with the infected cattle in the malarial districts.

The committee were courteously received and given an attentive hearing by the governor, who, while manifesting great interest in this important subject, thought it would, on account of the short time allowed for an extra session, be impossible to have the matter properly handled by an extra session, especially at this particular time when the re-apportionment of the state and other pressing and more important matters would necessarily take up the time of the legislature. The governor very kindly gave the committee a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, whom he thought would give the proper relief. Armed with this letter and other necessary data, Messrs. T. E. D. Andrews, of Fort Worth, Murdo Mackenzie of the Panhandle, A. P. Bush of Colorado City and E. Fenlon of Midland, composing in part the two committees above referred to, left for Washington City on Thursday night.

On arrival in Washington this committee will ask Secretary Rusk to

change the government quarantine line and make it correspond with the Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota line. The former, as now established, leaves the New Mexico line at the southwest corner of Cochran county and runs due east to the southeast corner of King county, thence north to Red river, and with the dividing line between Texas and the Indian Territory to the northeast corner of the Panhandle. The line which the committee propose to substitute for above, leaves Red river at the northeast corner of Hardeman county and runs due south to the northern boundary line of Shackelford, thence west to the northeast corner of Fisher; thence south to the southeast corner of Tom Green, thence west to the Pecos river, thence down that stream to the Rio Grande.

In view of the fact that all cattle west and north of the last named line are unquestionably above the fever belt and are free of contagion, it is to be hoped that Secretary Rusk will grant the request of the committee and thus open to the markets of the world a large lot of cattle that will otherwise be restricted to quarantine regulations.

The Oleomargarine Trust.

Of the making or organizing of trusts there is no end and to the greediness of trusts there is no limit. The disposition seems to be to force every line of business in that groove and unless some radical and efficient steps are taken and that too very soon, to restrain the rapacious creatures who are at the bottom of the devilment, there will be nothing done in the way of manufacturing in all these United States, except it is done under the supervision and control of some trust. It is not to be wondered at that the people generally are beginning to kick at the monopolies that are being builded up in the interest of these immense corporations. The only wonder is that they have not long before this risen en masse and crushed them. Now and then some one, as a rule a specially interested person, goes into the courts to fight them, but where there are millions on one side and not even thousands on the other, the farmer as a rule comes out winner. But nevertheless it is gratifying that it is still recognized that it is not entirely hopeless to fight them. A dispatch from Philadelphia dated January 6th, says:

"A bill in equity was filed to-day by United States District Attorney Reed in the circuit court in behalf of the government to restrain certain firms engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine or butterine from creating and maintaining a monopoly of the trade. The defendants in the suit are the Chicago Butterine company, Armour & Co. of Chicago, Armour Packing company, Kansas City; Braum & Fitts, Chicago; Friedman & Swift, Chicago; William J. Moxley, J. J. Murray & Co., and T. G. Hammond & Co., Chicago, and the Philadelphia National bank and a contract was entered into in Chicago in March last by which the Chicago Butterine company of this city was given a monopoly of the trade of this state east of the Alleghany mountains and in New Jersey and Maryland. In pursuance of this agreement the manufacturers have since shipped large quantities of oleomargarine to the butterine company and refused other dealers within said states, although requested to ship to them."

The JOURNAL is not advised as to

the merits of this particular controversy. But it is generally safe to say that when a little fellow is nerved up to the point of deliberately and openly making an attack on a big fellow, the little one is smarting under a sense of grievous wrongs. In this case the United States is nominally the party complainant, but doubtless there is behind the U. S. District Attorney some persons who have instigated the proceedings. The JOURNAL will watch this case with no small degree of interest. Not that it feels any particular interest in oleomargarine or its manufacturers, but for the reason that it is interested in knowing if the small boy in business has any rights that the big boy is bound to respect.

The Starving Russians.

A correspondent of one of the London papers, making a tour of the famine districts of Toula, writes:

The wealthier land-owners keep away from their estates, leaving the entire burden of helping the peasantry upon the poorer gentry, who are a little better off than the starving. The careful lists that have been prepared of the stores of each family, show many instances where a peasant with six children has only 180 pounds of grain to last through the winter. There is general fear that famine will recur, leaving Russia in a state of national bankruptcy. The chief reliance is placed in the Red Cross society. In the first meeting of the local branch of the society it was disclosed that only 110 lbs had been subscribed for a district having 88,000 people verging on starvation. Many million roubles have gone into the coffers of the central committee of the society of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and nobody knows how the money has been expended.

This indicates a desperate state of affairs over there, but to this statement of facts must be added the well authenticated fact that contractors employed to furnish food to these starving people have been detected in grossly adulterating the food and practicing all sorts of dishonest tricks, that they might make money out of their contracts. It is hard to determine what measure of punishment should be meted out to such vandals. It is said the czar is righteously indignant and will see that these creatures are dealt with as their crimes deserve. In view of the well known imperious disregard of human life which seems to be one of the characteristics of this ruler, the chances are he will order some heads to be taken off and planted on poles for the public edification. The JOURNAL is not inclined to be bloody in its tastes nor does it ever take pleasure in witnessing or even hearing of human suffering. But in this case, if the czar shall decapitate ever mother's son caught in the practice of such frauds, this paper will not only not cry out against it, but will feel inclined to say "well done."

The people of the United are sending large quantities of food stuff to Russia and will continue to do so. Other nations are moving in the same direction and the probabilities are that if the home government of Russia can manage to give temporary relief to its people, its further efforts, supplemented by those of other governments and people, will save the lives of the poor peasants who otherwise will starve to death.

Fortunately we have yet on hand large quantities of grain from last year's crop, and we will be able to furnish to those governments that are short, all they will need.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIZATION.

An Interesting Communication from a Prominent Stockman.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 13, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I have expected to find in each copy of the JOURNAL, some evidence that the live stock producers of Texas are interested in the proposed organization on the second of February, but aside from the editorials, fail to find proof of their zeal in the cause. I am interested because I believe there is money in it for the live stock producer; and by your leave will state as briefly as I can the reasons for the faith I profess.

The bankers, brewers, brokers, mine-owners, manufacturers of wool, of cotton, of leather, of iron, of farm implements, of machinery, the packers, the live stock salesmen, the butchers, and the owners of railroads are organized; there is the Binder twine trust, the Oil trust, the Sugar trust and the Whiskey and Barbed-wire trusts, the Federation of labor and the Farmers' alliance.

Each industry and each branch of the stock and grain and cotton gamblers in the United States have seen the necessity for, and have found their profit in organization; and have long since put themselves on a war footing; except alone the producers of live stock. They, like a covey of flushed quail, await singly the assault of the combined bird dogs and breech-loader, seemingly, the mere instinct of self-preservation would prompt organization on the industrial battle ground, trembling under the drilled tread of industrial regiments.

But what specific, practical benefits do I anticipate will result from organization?

It would be impossible to anticipate and enumerate every contingency that may arise, in which much advantage might be gained by being in condition to at once throw the full strength, the combined influence of live stock producers in the scale with his interest; it is but common prudence to have an "out pass ticket" in the form of an executive committee always on duty.

We need such a committee to watch the authorities at Washington and Austin to induce them to do those things they ought to do, and leave undone those things which they ought not to do. Is it proposed to change the tariff on importation of live stock? Are the combined railroads preparing to increase the freight tariff? Is an effort being made to open a new market to our products, or to enlarge or curtail one now existing? Is it proposed to move the quarantine or to curtail the time during which we may slip from the (so-called) infected district. Is an effort being made to establish a bureau of animal industry? Are we threatened by imported contagion or depredated upon by organized thieves, as is now the case in Wyoming? Is it proposed to build stock yards, packeries, cold storage houses, etc., at Dallas, Velasco, Houston or Galveston, and put on a line of steamers for the trade to the North and Europe? In any and all these circumstances are we now in condition to

avert danger or advance our interest? But with an organized body at all times standing ready to represent us, we will be prepared to take advantage of circumstances. Above all we need organization to institute machinery through which we can daily be informed of all facts affecting the market prices of our products; the number of marketable animals for the current year; the number of animals en route each day to the markets; the main or controlling facts affecting the demand for beef and mutton etc. I am willing to take the responsibility of doing my own thinking, judging and deciding, but I need assistance in "corralling" the knowledge of facts necessary to a correct judgment. Our stock journals serve us in this regard as well as they can, but could serve us immensely better if backed by proper organization. Can one of us now trade on even terms with a beef buyer who receives a daily telegram from Chicago, who knows the history of the market and approximately the supply of beef or mutton, and the probable demand? Or rather are we not liable to become the easy dupe of his decoy telegram, sent by his partner at the market? Does any stockman know how much he has lost in the past simply because he did not know all the facts. I trust we may have a large attendance at the convention on the 2d of February and that we may perfect an organization of the live stock industry of Texas, adapted to the wise management of a most important, interesting, and I hope soon to be able to say, profitable industry.

Yours most truly,
R. A. SMITH.

It is a New Organization.

LAMPASAS, TEXAS, Jan. 8, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Will you be kind enough to tell your many stock friends if the stock convention called at Austin for 2d February, will be the usual spring convention, or will there be a cattle convention later; if so when, and where will they meet?

We have had a very nice winter so far for stock, and they are doing very well considering the extreme dry weather we had in the summer and fall.

Respectfully,

J. F. SKINNER.

Referring to the enquiry contained in the above communication the JOURNAL will state for the benefit of all who may not clearly understand it that the call for the convention in Austin, Texas, Feb'y 2d, is for the purpose of organizing a live stock association of Texas and has no connection with the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association which will hold its annual meeting in Fort Worth next March.—Ed.

To Our Subscribers.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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 Michell & Bro.

Albert Montgomery.

John Mumford.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY.

Cassidy Bros. Commission Co.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.

Fish & Keck Company.

Greer, Mills & Co.

Farmer, Smith & Bridgeford.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

The James H. Campbell Co.

Sealing & Tamblyn.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.

Cassidy Bros. & Co.

C. C. Daly & Co.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.

Greer, Mills & Co.

Sealing & 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.

Greer, Mills & Co.

Gregory, Cooley & Co.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.

Sealing & Tamblyn.

C. L. Shattuck & Co.

R. Strahorn & Co.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

The Alexander-Rogers Co.

The James H. Campbell Co.

A Shipment of Good Cattle.

On last Sunday night Messrs. Belcher & Belcher shipped 300 steers and 100 cows from Sherman, Texas, to St. Louis. These cattle had been fed on cotton seed meal only ninety days but are said to have been as fat a lot as ever went out of the state. The steers averaged 1250 pounds and brought \$4. The cows weighed 960 pounds and sold at \$2.90 per 100 pounds. The entire lot were sold in St. Louis on Tuesday by Messrs. Cassidy Bros. & Co. and Greer, Mills & Co.

The National Stock Yards.

It is reported on good authority that Nelse Morris has bought a controlling interest in the National Stock Yards of East St. Louis. It is claimed that he now owns 65 per cent. of the stock and will, it is thought, make a greater effort than has ever before been made to build up and concentrate the live stock traffic of the West at above named point.

Two-Year Old Steers.

We are authorized by responsible ranchmen to contract 10,000 two-year-old steers for spring delivery on line of Fort Worth and Denver City railway at \$13.50 per head. These steers were all raised north and west of Montana quarantine line and are good cattle. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.



TO THE AFFLICTED!

An Announcement of Relief, Hope and Joy!

PROF. WILLIAM WINDSOR, L. L. B.,

The World's most eminent Phrenologist whose late tours of the United States and of Texas have amounted to popular ovations, is now at Fort Worth, Texas, accompanied by the renowned Physician and Surgeon.

J. S. CURTIS, M. D.,

In a regularly equipped Medical Department and Institute specially organized for the treatment of

All Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Curtis is one of the most skillful operators known to surgery and refers to a brilliant record of over 2,000 cures effected within the past five years in the states of Texas and Louisiana and many more in twenty-five states of the United States. During the next three months Prof. Windsor will conduct a brilliant course of Free Scientific Lectures upon Phrenology, Social and Sexual Science, Physiology, Health and Disease in the principal cities of the state, while Dr. Curtis will conduct a permanent Institute at Fort Worth.

Cures Positively Guaranteed

In all the following cases:

CATARRH in all its forms and complications is cured by a new surgical method, which is entirely painless and which removes the cause of the disease.

THE EAR, which is generally involved in all cases of catarrh, causing buzzing and roaring noises. Catarrhal deafness or any other form permanently restored. All abscesses, defects, injuries, etc., cured.

THE EYE, Scientifically treated without pain. Cross Eyes straightened in one minute. Extracts, Pterygium or film growing over the eyeball will be removed and will not grow again. Granulated lids, sore eyes, no matter how long standing, relieved at once.

PILES and Fissures forever cured in one treatment without the use of knife, caustic or ligature.

CANCERS and Tumors of all kinds removed from the body and permanently cured.

Lost Manhood Restored.

The particular attention of sufferers from the effects of youthful indiscretion, excess or malformations, impotence or private diseases is directed to the new and improved methods of treatment PRACTICAL ONLY IN THIS INSTITUTE. Cures Positively Guaranteed.

FEMALE DISEASES Weakness and irregularities, positively cured by new and scientific methods without embarrassing examinations.

Consultation is Free in all Cases.

Prof. Windsor and Dr. Curtis take pride in extending the benefit of their knowledge and skill to all classes alike. Medical examinations with a candid statement of the cause, nature and probable result of the ailment and cost of cure given free in all cases.

Permanent Address, **Pickwick Hotel,** Fort Worth, Texas. Enclose stamped envelope and mention this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ensilage is becoming more popular everywhere.

Beets will yield from twenty to sixty tons an acre.

The average size of an American farm is 610 acres.

Study to know the best variety of food for your animals.

A farm without a garden is said to be one of the worst misfits of the day.

The acreage in wheat will be much less in Texas this year than last.

Every farmer in Texas should also be a stock raiser. In other words our farmers should all be stock farmers.

Farmers should remember that a few acres of good land well worked will give better results than an entire section of poor land poorly cultivated.

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

Farming in Texas without at least a few stock to eat the grass and feed that would otherwise be wasted, is, to say the least, an up-hill business. Farming and stock-raising should go together.

Great quantities of broom corn were raised in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado last season. Not only is profit derived from the brush, but some farmers claim the seed is equal to oats as feed.

Now is a good time for the farmer to make use of the mistakes he made last year by summing them up carefully, weighing them, and determining to do properly this year what he did wrong last year.

There is no other business in the world in which it is so easy to miss getting the full profit, as in farming. Just a little leak here and there and what might have been a profit becomes a loss. Constant vigilance is the price of success.

Now is the time for the farmer to keep those resolutions he resolved. Don't buy on tick. Don't let any of your family become gossip-mongers. Don't forget that animals are susceptible to cold, and don't sell the best you have and keep the truck for your family to eat.

Keep steadily at the end you aim to attain in farming. If it is to raise good horses, feed, tend and watch them the best you can. If it is a dairy, do not let the various "troubles" connected with working it worry or discourage you. If you are growing grain, grow it systematically and keep up a systematic rotation so that the soil will be benefited by use instead of weakened. If you do these things unwaveringly, you are bound to succeed.

The farmers are said to be more independent than any other class. Independence is not the lot of any class, in fact, for there are obstacles to be met within all branches of industry, to overcome which the intelligence and capacity of each individual must be considered. All branches of industry have their advantages and disadvantages.

Farmers work in good weather beyond proper hours—that is to say, beyond the safe limit of endurance, because there are conditions that require prolonged effort. But there must be compensation. To balance each hour of overwork a full hour or more should be taken out of time that otherwise might be used in labor. Bend a sappling and it will fly back when released; but keep it bent a week and it will not resume its former shape. So with a hard-working farmer who takes too little time for rest.

Some kind of turnips should be grown every year by all farmers who keep any kind of stock. The white or strap-leaved varieties can be grown with no labor except sowing and harvesting on any well-cared-for corn or potato field. They do more than furnish valuable food at nominal cost. They save some of the fertility that develops in a well-tilled soil too late for summer crops to use it, and most of which would be wasted if the turnip crop were not in the ground to take the benefit of it.

Corn for Europe.

The persistence with which European nations have refused to make Indian corn an article of food is difficult to account for, except upon the idea that it is no easy matter to change the peculiar tastes and habits of a nation. The scarcity of other cereal grain may possibly accomplish what human endeavor has up to this year failed to do. It is true Mr. Murphy, first as the agent of the state of Nebraska and later as the agent of the department of agriculture at Washington, has worked earnestly to show the value of corn as human food, but it was up-hill work. The scarcity of wheat and rye, however, finally brought Germany to undertake the issuing of corn meal to the army in connection with rye.

Now, this is precisely of what Boston brown bread is composed, and as we stated sometime since, comes very nearly to what is called a perfect food; that is it will fairly sustain the human body under active labor. This we fully set forth some time since when advising the Russian government to buy 100,000,000 bushels of corn (maize) to be mixed with rye to feed her starving millions.

It is true that maize is used in immense quantities to fatten farm stock in the United States, but it is equally true that in the form of mush, grits, samp, corn pone, corn bread, hominy, parched corn, popped corn, etc., it is more largely used as human food in North America than by all the world besides.

Why? It is palatable when properly prepared, and as satisfying as palatable.

Many persons suppose that because we ship about 100,000,000 bushels of corn annually, of which Great Britain takes more than two-thirds, that it is used for human food. Not so heretofore, but in the future it will be. England is now inquiring for maize for milling, but instead of writing to well known firms at the great corn centers, application was made to Washington. All the department of agriculture can do is to answer where corn can be bought.

In this connection it may be well to reiterate what we have heretofore advised. Corn for bread must be straight No 2. This is milling corn, and please remember always that we use the best corn for food. If sent as grain it must be kiln dried before being shipped, since if not it is apt to take up so much

moisture in its passage as to partially heat and become bitter. When Great Britain and the Continental countries come to know the value of maize as human food and how to prepare it, its use will become a growing one.—Prairie Farmer.

Keep the Boys on the Farm.

There is almost a popular mania for leaving the farm. This ought not so to be. Farming should be the happiest pursuit. It certainly is the most independent. It requires less capital to start with. If properly followed it pays a good sure profit. Why then do we see such a wide-spread desire to leave the farm? There are many causes which contribute to this state of affairs. All of them we cannot notice in our article, but we desire to direct attention to a few incidentally, and one especially.

Debt is ruining the country. The habit of going in debt for supplies, and mortgaging the crop we expect to raise, is the chief cause of all our farm troubles. Unfortunately it is too common and too easy to do so. It is the custom and not the exception. The evils of this system are deep seated and wide-spread. Anybody without character or capital can run a farm under this vicious system. Hence the country is full of irresponsible, thriftless, shiftless, adventurers calling themselves farmers. By their improvidence and recklessness they have brought disrepute upon the farmer's calling as such.

To this cause is also due the wide prevalence of extensive wasteful farming. The man who is able to run a one-horse farm is owning two. The man able to run two is running four. Many times the man unable to run any is trying one, two, three or four as the case may be.

Hence we are not raising crops that belong to us but to the creditor. Hence when the crop is raised we cannot control the marketing, but must force its sale whether anybody wants it or not. We see the evil effects of this now on the present crop. If the crop of cotton of 1891 had belonged to the raisers, they could hold it as long as they pleased. As soon as the price went below a profitable point, they could, and would have, quit selling, for it would have been the best policy for the farmer to hold the cotton already raised and planted his next crop in something else. Why sell a crop below cost, and then turn right around and raise another for the same purpose? No we could have held this and raised something else, or stopped expenses and let the land rest. Either would have been better than selling below the cost of raising.

But the crop was mortgaged or promised before it was gathered. It was raised on a credit. Debt hung like a millstone about our necks. We were not freemen, but bondsmen. Many a man is worse off to-day than he would have been if he had raised no crop in 1891. We can never prosper under such a system. But some will say we can never get out of debt unless we plant cotton to pay with. How will you ever get out while you keep going deeper in debt? There must be a stopping point somewhere. If we ever get out of debt the turning place must come where we stop going in. "The borrower is servant to the lender."

Debt brings trouble and sorrow, paralyzes energy, cripples enterprise, destroys happiness at home and abroad. These debts are what burden the father's heart and blast the happiness of home.

And this is what drives the boy from the farm. He imagines that others are less burdened, and he seeks a freer realm. True, in this he is often griev-

ously mistaken, but he does not find it out until it is too late. Make home on the farm happy and independent and prosperous; and the farmer's boy will stay on the farm.

New Conditions of Farming.

After the long depression in agricultural interests it is becoming evident that their revival must be on a very different basis from that of farming in the olden time. Industry and close attention to details will doubtless continue to be as necessary to successful farming as they ever were. But they will not be the only nor yet the chief factors of success. Time was when the best farming was the result of increasing toil with comparatively little thought. The necessity for work has not ceased. In the nature of things it never can wholly cease. But the need for study and thought has enormously increased, and in farming as in other forms of labor it has made shorter hours of labor necessary. With the greater amount of thought that modern farming requires, the long hours for work, from daylight until dark, through the summer are not possible. Men break down under them, because where both brain and muscles are worked there is a double tax on the vital powers.

The new conditions of farming, if properly observed, however, are no less favorable, and are indeed more favorable to long life than were the old. The farmer's work is largely done in open air. So also is his thinking. He is not cooped in an office while planning his campaigns. He must, to a great extent, plan them in the field, as the exigencies of seasons and circumstances make changes necessary. If the modern farmer works with moderation and during reasonable hours there is no reason why he will not be as long lived as farmers in all ages and countries have proverbially been. He will still have most of his work out of doors, and get the benefit of pure air as farmers more than any other class of workers have done.

But can the farmer under these new conditions make money? This is perhaps the most important question that can be asked, and the one most often raised. Farmers have now by increased transportation facilities to compete with cheaper labor all over the world. Is it possible by superior intelligence to offset the cheaper labor of other lands? It is done in all manufacturing industries, else India and China, where labor is cheaper than it is in any other part of the world, would control the world's market in manufactured articles. They do in a very few—those which demand most labor and least intelligence. But for the greater part of manufactured articles, England and Germany, where labor is fairly paid, do not fear competition of the cheaper labor elsewhere.

That this is equally true in farming the failure of Indian ryots to compete with more intelligent American wheat growers fully shows. We can sell wheat cheaper in Liverpool than can the men who sell their labor at eight and ten cents per day. As proof of this, the great deficiency of wheat product in Europe is this year, and will doubtless be in future, supplied by the United States. There will probably be localities in which wheat growing must be superseded by other forms of agricultural labor. This is a truth equally applicable to all other branches of farming. Under the new conditions the hardest work of the farmer will be thinking, and his hardest problem will be for each season as to what crop and kind of farming his soil and the conditions of the market are best adapted. There will be more or less loss as these questions are answered mistakenly. But through all these changes the fact that remains sure is that good farming will pay.—American Cultivator.

SWINE.

It is no use to try to grow pigs without an abundance of the right kind of food and a knowledge of how it should be used.

Don't let the store hogs go into winter quarters infested with lice. Clear out the pests with lard thinned with crude oil or kerosene.

The brood sow with ears two-thirds as long as the head, and proportionately as large in other respects, is still to be found on some farms, and the strange thing about it is she is still kept in communities where the finest bred hogs are common.

It is as reasonable to expect a sow so poor that she cannot make a respectable shadow to do well by a litter of pigs, as it is to expect blood to flow from a turnip by squeezing. Pigs pull at such a sow almost continually, and grow thin by the effort.

It is not sound practice for a beginner to lay out large amounts of money for his first herd. Better buy moderately at the start and increase stock as experience develops ability to handle successfully. Loss of large amounts invested cools a man's ardor.

Beginners often think that a necessary start to hog growing is costly buildings and furnishings. A start made with such buildings usually ends in disappointment. Cheap and unattractive shelter will answer every purpose till experience teaches what kind of a permanent building should be put up.

The kink or curl to a pig's tail is a good index to his thrift or condition. The farmer that sold off his stock of straight tails was much disappointed to find that the curly tailed stock that he bought to replace them soon degenerated to the condition of those he had sold; failing to recognize that a poorly-supplied feed trough was the cause of his disappointment.

Hogs breed so rapidly that there is no excuse for any farmer to keep those of mongrel or scrub breeds. The poorest farmer can at least afford to own a thoroughbred pig and to breed all his sows to it. Grades will be good enough to fatten better with some of the smaller breeds than thoroughbreds. If pork making is to be made an important feature of farming, part of the stock should consist of Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, or some other of the large breeds to furnish the sows for farrowing. Crossing these with purebred boars of the smaller breeds will give spring pigs that can make a weight of 270 to 300 pounds when nine or ten months old, which is as long as their is profit in keeping them.

American Pork and Live Stock

The path of the American hog to favor in Europe is still somewhat unquered. It appears that formal complaint has been made to the German government by representatives of agricultural districts, to the effect that trichinae have recently been found in American pork, and that the government has been asked to take immediate steps to prohibit the importation thereof. The German minister of the interior, in replying to some of the

complaining deputies recently said that the importation of American pork in the future would be prohibited unless it was thoroughly inspected in the United States, and that if after such inspection trichinae were found in the pork the government would be forced to entirely prohibit its importation into Germany. On the other hand comes the announcement of the removal by Austria of the restrictions on the importation of American pork. In England Secretary Rusk's suggestion that English and Canadian live stock be excluded from the United States unless the restrictions on the landing of American cattle at British ports be removed, has been quite actively discussed. The ground is taken in these discussions that before the United States can legally claim admission for American cattle, it must satisfy the British government that pleuro-pneumonia is so far extirpated that no cases have occurred in twelve months in any part of the Union; and further, that no country will suffer so much from the absence of pure-bred British live stock as the United States itself.

The Feeding of Swine.

So long as corn and swine are grown in this country the former will undoubtedly form a cheap and desirable food for the latter. But experience has demonstrated that it should not be an exclusive food. It is too fattening and produces a gross mass of fat without the proportion of lean which has now come to be regarded; and wisely, as a more desirable form of pork. Besides, an exclusive diet of corn is heating, and causes constipation and a condition of the system favorable to disease.

Better results can be obtained by adding to the corn ration other material which will serve to counteract the evil effects of corn, while retaining all the desirable elements of that grain. One plan is to feed bran or middlings, with a small quantity of oil meal, made into a slop with milk, or water when milk cannot be had. Give a good feed of this slop before feeding the corn, and then feed the corn and fill up the trough again with the slop. It has been found that when this is done the hogs will eat corn awhile, then run to the trough for a few swallows of slop, and repeat this a number of times before they have finished eating, thus showing that they enjoy both solid and liquid food at their meals. But the slop should not be depended upon to take the place of water, which should be furnished two or three times a day, clean and pure.

A farmer who practices this method of feeding finds it much more satisfactory than a corn ration alone. The hogs are healthier and yield a better quality of pork. He is afraid of cholera and tries to feed and manage his stock so that the disease will never get a start among them. He sprinkles the eating and sleeping place every other day with air-slacked lime, ashes and copperas in it all the time, which is accessible to the hogs.

The old idea that no care need be taken to supply swine with either clean food or clean and comfortable lodging has largely given place to a more rational view. They need, to secure the best results, as good care and food as any stock.

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.

Wyoming Cattlemen.

Secretary Ijams of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association, here for the purpose of conferring with the Colorado Sanitary Board in regard to the next year's shipments of Texas cattle, left last evening for Cheyenne. Mr. Ijams' visit here has resulted in the calling of a meeting of Wyoming and Colorado stock officials to further confer on this subject at Cheyenne.

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.

Push the Young Animals.

The first step in a rational system of feeding is to deal generously with the young growing animals. At no period is a pound of flesh put on so cheaply as upon the young growing animal. At this time the digestive system is the most active and the whole energy of the creature bent to the effort of increasing in weight and size. Nature is behind the animal pushing it forward all the time. Besides this the weight of carcass is less than at maturity and there is less feed required for the mere maintenance of the body. If, then, we wish a pound of feed to give us the most net increase we will get that result in the young animal. Rational feeding begins with liberality from the very birth of the creature to be fed, and there is no cheating nature. A day lost in pushing a young animal ahead is lost forever.

Pears' Soap

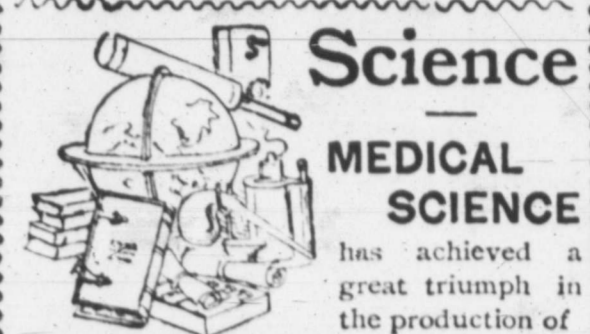
Agreeable soap for the hands is one that dissolves quickly, washes quickly, rinses quickly, and leaves the skin soft and comfortable. It is Pears'.

Wholesome soap is one that attacks the dirt but not the living skin. It is Pears'.

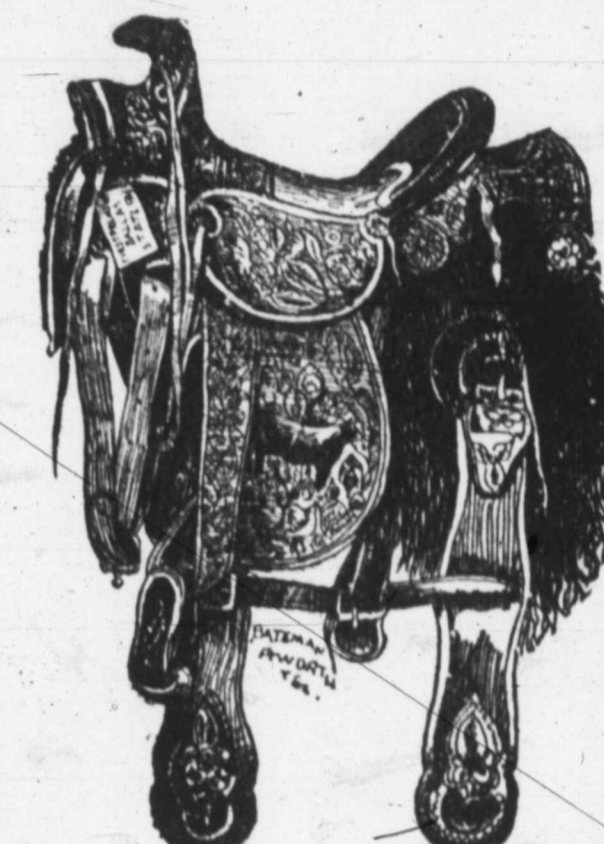
Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses. And this is Pears'.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



Science
MEDICAL SCIENCE
has achieved a great triumph in the production of
BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health. **25 cents a box.**
New York Depot, 265 Canal St. N. Y.



-A. ZABEL,-

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

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

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

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,
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JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Col. A. M. Britton, of Vernon, Texas, was in the city Thursday last.

M. Sansom, a prominent ranchman and cattle feeder of Austin was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Captain E. F. Ikard was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends on Wednesday.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route to the Indian Territory.

Charles L. Ware, the popular live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railway was in the city Monday.

C. C. French, the energetic representative of The James H. Campbell Co., left for Kansas City Monday night.

Doc Riddle, of Alvarado, Texas, was in the city on Thursday. Mr. Riddle is one of the successful cattle feeders of Texas.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, was in the city Monday. Ed. is always on the go and is as full of business as an egg is of meat.

William Edwards, who is wintering 1000 steers and 400 cows near Wagoner, I. T., was in the city Monday. He says his cattle are doing well.

B. Hackett, the well-known cattle buyer of this city wants 100 good feeding steers. Can't some one of the JOURNAL readers fit him up.

W. E. Cobb, the Wichita Falls cattle man, was in Fort Worth Monday night. Ed. says the Fall sure all right and that his cattle are doing fairly well.

George Williams, of Dallas, Texas, passed through Fort Worth last Thursday, en route to Eddy, New Mexico, where he is interested in the cattle business.

T. T. D. Andrews the silver-tongued orator of the city has consented to respond to Mayor McDonald's address of welcome at the Austin Stockmen's convention.

E. C. Sugg of Baldwin, I. T., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Sugg reports his cattle are doing well and thinks they will go through the winter in good shape.

E. P. Davis, the jolly, good-natured ranchman of Throckmorton, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Davis says grass is short and cattle are thin in his locality.

C. W. Merchant, the "Bear" of the Abilene country, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Clabe is a hard working, deservedly popular cattleman, even if he is a little "bearish."

D. D. Gardner, manager of the the Pitchford Cattle Co. came down from his ranch in King county a few days ago and reports the cattle on his range as in good condition.

Sam Balch, manager of a big cattle ranch in Collingsworth county is in the city. He says the range in above named and adjoining counties is in fine condition and cattle are doing well.

James Lee Harris, the Sycamore of the Wabash and the bosom friend of James A. Wilson of the Alton, was in

the city Wednesday. Mr. Harris is a good rustler and represents a splendid road.

J. M. Dougherty, the prosperous and wide awake cattleman of Abilene, was in the city Monday. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks and disappointments of the past year, Mr. Dougherty was able to make a good profit on his cattle.

Col. R. L. Ellison of the Childress Land and Cattle Co., of Childress, Texas, came down from his ranch on Tuesday. He says the range is good and cattle are wintering well in his part of the state.

Capt. J. P. Moore of the Texas & Pacific is now kept quite busy looking after the live stock business of his road, digging the "goobers" on his Handley farm, and drumming up votes for his friend Col. James A. Wilson.

J. C. Leary, the popular and well-known live stock man of the Union-Pacific railroad has resigned, to take effect February 1st. It is rumored that Mr. Leary will engage in the live stock commission business at Denver and Chicago.

J. H. Cage, a prominent stockman of Stephenville, was in Fort Worth Monday night en route to his ranch near Van Horn in El Paso county. He says his cattle are going through the winter in fine condition.

E. H. East, the well known and universally popular cattle buyer and ranchman of Archer, was in Fort Worth Monday night. He says cattle in his country will winter much better than was at first anticipated.

George T. Reynolds, the well known Shackelford county cattleman, who is also president of both the First National bank of Albany, Texas and the First National of Oklahoma, O. T., was in Fort Worth Thursday.

John S. Andrews and Col. R. E. Maddox have been appointed by County Judge Harris to represent Tarrant County in the Stockmen's convention at Austin on February 2d. Two better selections could not have been made.

Capt. H. T. Keenan of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, returned from Chicago on Monday, looking exceptionally well. The captain says both he and his company are well satisfied with their Texas trade for last year, and will be in it again in 1892.

W. A. Briggs, the cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Briggs is feeding four hundred steers on cotton seed meal near above named place. He says they are doing splendidly and will soon be sleek fat.

Capt. A. S. Nicholson, the well known cattle dealer of this city is feeding 800 fine steers at his pasture in the northern part of the county. His cattle are now doing well and will no doubt soon develop into one of the finest beef herds in the state.

A. Crill, formerly a prominent Texas ranchman but now a member of The Alexander-Rogers Co., of Chicago was in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Crill's company ranks A1 among the Chicago live stock commission merchants, and are building up a good Texas trade.

-:-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.

Plants and Seeds

Write to-day for one packet each of our Famous Dallas Market Watermelon, New Dwarf Champion Tomato, Mammoth White Pearl Onion. Enclose 25c and receive our new illustrated catalogue for 1892. Address all communications to R. DRUMM, Manager, 800 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. 349 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

S. W. E. Gilliland, a well-to-do and universally popular stockman of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Gilliland says cattle are thin and range short in the country tributary to Colorado City. The loss will he thinks be heavy should the winter be severe.

George Beggs, the popular representative at this place of the Chicago live stock commission firm of R. Strahorn & Co., was in the city Thursday. Mr. Beggs has been circulating quite extensively of late among the feeding cattle and says they all seem to be doing well.

Gov. James S. Hogg has consented to deliver an address, before the Stockmen's convention at Austin in the live stock industry of Texas. The governor is a fluent and forcible speaker. His address will no doubt be a rare treat to those who may be so fortunate as to hear it.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, the Panhandle of The James H. Campbell Co., spent Monday in Fort Worth and went on to Chicago on Tuesday. Mr. Harrell is one of the best known and most popular agents in the state. The firm he represent always does a good business from the Amarillo country.

O. Durant of Abilene, was seen at the Pickwick hotel Monday night by a representative of the JOURNAL. Mr. Durant owns a large cattle ranch in Presidio county, where he says they have recently had abundant rains and the cattle are doing well. He says the loss, if any, on his range will be light.

Capt. R. A. Smith of Austin, who owns large stock interests near Ballinger, has an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL. The readers of the paper are urged to give Captain Smith's communication a careful perusal. It contains arguments in favor of organization and united action that cannot be refuted.

Hon. R. Q. Mills, who is now spending a few days at his home at Corsicana, has been requested to address the Austin convention on "The Tariff as it Affects the Live Stock Industry of Texas." Col. Mills is

not only an able orator but perhaps the best posted man on the tariff question in the United States.

R. M. Allen, general manager of the Standard Cattle Co., who owns a large herd in Wyoming and also an extensive and well equipped feeding farm at Aines, Nebraska, is in the city. Mr. Allen says his company's cattle are going through the winter in good shape. He may conclude to buy several thousand young steers while in Texas.

Burke Burnett, the Fort Worth cattleman says at last accounts, no snow had fallen on his Red river ranch; that while the weather was clear it was extremely cold. Mr. Burnett says his cattle were never in better condition at this season of the year, consequently he does not apprehend any danger of losses.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, general agent for Cassidy Bros. & Co., of St. Louis was in the city Thursday. Mr. Carver has recently visited several of the best feeding counties in the state. He says the cattle on feed are doing well. Many of them are already fat, consequently the shipping business is becoming active and lively.

J. W. Lynch, the well known cattle dealer and who is also the salesman and working member of the live stock commission firm of M. G. Ellis & Co. at the Union Stock yards of this city has developed into a very active, successful and popular salesman. The JOURNAL takes pleasure in chronicling Mr. Lynch's well merited success.

W. R. Moore, the cattle dealer of this city is making quite a success of cattle feeding. He has one string of several hundred head on cotton seed meal at Paris. These cattle are taking on flesh rapidly and will soon be ready for market. Mr. Moore is a good rustler and has the happy faculty of making a success of everything he touches.

James A. Wilson live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton says his candidacy for mayor of Fort Worth will not

(Continued on Page 14.)

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Jan. 15, 1892.

Receipts of cattle for the past week, 250 head: Market firm and strong on strictly fat, good weight cows. The offering so far have all been grass fed cattle, consequently all quotations are made on this basis, and are not as good as could be realized on fat corn or meal fed cattle.

Good range cows are selling at from \$1.65@1.75, while an occasional choice top lot sells as high as \$1.85. Fair to good cows are bringing from \$1.40@ \$1.60, while thin, common stuff is not wanted at any price, and must sell, if at all, at very unsatisfactory prices.

The demand for good, smooth, fair fleshed feeding steers is better than for some time. This class of cattle are bringing from \$2@ \$2.50, the price varying according to flesh and quality.

Good veal calves weighing less than 200 pounds, are in demand at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Good fleshy stags are worth from \$1.25@1.50; bulls from \$1@1.25.

The receipts of hogs for the past week were near 2500. The market is strong and active at a slight advance. Top hogs are now bringing \$4 per hundred. Bulk of sales are being made at \$3.80@3.85. Light hogs weighing 150 pounds are now selling at and around \$3 per hundred.

No sheep on the market for the past week. The demand for this class of live stock is light.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
January 14, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 3100; shipments, 2100. Market steady. Steers, \$3.15@ 5.25; stockers and feeders, \$1.75@3.50; cows, \$2@3.50.

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

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

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Snider, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$200,000. 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.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,700; shipments, 1800. Market strong, 5c higher for good heavy. Light, 5@10c lower; bulk \$3.80@4.05; all grades, \$3.50@4.10.
Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Market weak to lower.

ST. LOUIS.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 900. Fair to good native, \$3@4.50; common Texans, \$2.20@3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 8900; shipments, 1900. Market opened higher. Prices ranged \$3.50@4.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market stronger. Fair to choice muttons, \$4.00@5.85.

CHICAGO.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 5000. Market steady. Stockers, 2.25@ 3.00; cows, 1.30@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 48,000; shipments, 13,000. Market irregular. All grades, \$3.85@4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 2000. Market steady. Ewes, \$3.75@ 4.25; mixed 4.35@4.25; wethers, 4.75@ 6.30; Westerns, \$5.05@5.30; lambs, \$4.35@6.75.

Wool Market.

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

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
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

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 14.—Wool—Receipts 15,500 pounds; shipments none. Movement fair at steady rates. Unbright washed medium, 19@22c; coarse braided, 14@20c; low sandy, 11@18c; fine light, 17@20c; fine heavy, 13@18c; tub washed choice, 31@31½c; inferior, 25@30c.

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.

cattle, 694 lbs, \$1.65; 12 cattle, 555 lbs, \$1.65.

Jan. 8.—E. C. Robison, sold for Stead & Bros., Rome, 10 hogs, 220 lbs, \$3.80.

Jan. 12.—B. Daggett, Fort Worth, 34 cows, \$9.00 per head; Luke Cately, Putnam, Texas, 30 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.65;

B. Hackett, Fort Worth, 69 hogs, 219 lbs, 3.82½; 7 hogs, 150 lbs, \$3.00. Jan. 13.—M. C. Shankel, Alvord, 24 cows, 737 cows, \$1.75; 39 hogs, 200 lbs, \$3.80;

3 hogs, 133 lbs, \$3.00; W. T. Lames, Farmer, Texas, 66 hogs, 250 lbs, \$3.90.

Reduced Rates.

The railroad companies have consented to sell round trip tickets to the Austin Stockmen's convention at one and one-third fare or 4 cents a mile one way. The committee having the matter in charge hope, however, to be able to secure for those who attend round trip tickets for one fare.

A Uniform Rate.

Live stock shippers are quietly agitating the establishment by the state railroad commission of a uniform mileage rate on live stock shipped from and to points in Texas. The matter will, no doubt, be fully discussed at the Austin convention.

A Freight Bureau.

Quite a number of prominent live stock shippers are quietly discussing the possibility of establishing a freight bureau through which to handle their live stock shipments and adjust damage claims in future.

The JOURNAL regards this as a move in the right direction and hopes the organization will take definite shape in the near future. The merchants and manufacturers in all large cities have found it necessary to organize similar bureaus, and have found in them a great saving of both time, trouble and expense. There is no shipping interest that can be better served by an organization of this kind than that of live stock shippers.

Real Estate for Cattle.

We have \$75,000 worth of good clear El Paso real estate to exchange for stock cattle. Will, if desired, receive and ship cattle at once.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Denver is to have a kite track.

Leaky stable roofs make sick horses.

Mud in the barn-yard means disease among the horse's feet.

Gray is the popular color for coach horses in London at this time.

You cannot afford to have good horses unless you take time to care for them right.

Soundness is an indispensable condition if a horse is to make any money for the man who raises him.

Keep the youngsters growing right along. The feed and care given will all come back when they are sold.

The Graditz stud, the property of the German Emperor, is said to be one of the largest in the empire.

Detroit Michigan boasts of a horse that is 21 hands high and weighs 2365 pounds.

A son of Geo. Wilkes, J. B. Richardson, is now 15 years old, but only the other day he reduced his record to 2:16 1/2.

If the market calls urgently for a particular kind of horse it is worth while to investigate our facilities for producing that kind.

Keep the best fillies for brood mares, selling the geldings. By so doing, and mating with the best horses of their kind, you surely and steadily improve your horse stock.

The mares in foal should have good nutritious food and good care during the winter months. Give them a chance to exercise as regularly as possible, and avoid damaged hay or grain.

Try to raise horses of as uniform quality as possible, but uniformly good. By so doing, a team may be mated up and sold at a higher price than the two would bring if sold separately.

Field and Farm mention some curious names belonging to race horses, among them "John the Baptist," "Executioner," "Daniel the Prophet" and "Billy-go-Easy."

Bud Doble will have in his string this year Director, 4 by Director out of Lulu Wilkes. He is a bay colt and said to be the double in appearance of Direct, 2:06.

The largest winner on the French race track in 1891 was M. Edmond Blanca, who came out \$155,000 ahead. This is the biggest winning reported for one man since 1885.

The man who wants to breed his mare to Axtel. Allerton, Nutwood, Guy Wilkes or Stamboul during the season of 1892 will have to "plank down" an even \$1000 in cash.

Horses are as much liable to colds as persons, and the same causes will produce the same or similar results in each case. The horseman should see that his horses are not stabled in draught.

That Electioneer was a getter of race horses will be conceded when the fact is stated that Pomona, that recently made a 2:38 1/2 record at Augusta, Ga., is his 100th 2:30 performer.

Horse pastures are not so apt to be overstocked as those devoted specially to cattle. But notwithstanding horses will travel longer distances every day for water than cattle, it is possible to crowd them too much.

A good walk is a valuable trait in a horse, no matter for what purpose he may be used, and those who take pains to make their horses good walkers should be paid for their trouble, and in most cases will be.

The horseman who has ample shelter and feed for even his range stock is feeling comfortable about this time, while the other fellow is wondering if he will find any horse wearing his brand on the range next spring.

Before the JOURNAL was out of its baby clothes 2:40 was regarded as good trotting. During the past year over 1000 trotters crossed the 2:30 mark. By the year 1900 it is probable more than one horse will have crossed it at 2 minutes even.

Abilene is getting to be quite a center for race horses. Several trainers are located there, and some of their pupils are developing exception ability. San Angelo is also looming up in the same direction, and her stables will be heard from next season throughout the state.

From \$50,000 to \$100,000 for a horse looks like a big purse, and it is, but when that horse is a stallion and a No. 1 foal getter, and is bred in one year to 75 mares at \$500 to \$1000 each, the income ought to be a pretty nice interest on the investment. During 1891 Allerton had 76 mares bred to him.

The season is at hand when the blankets should come into play. Never go away from home without something to throw over the horse if you should want to stop and should have to hitch him out for a time. A blanket may save the life of a heated horse if used on such an occasion.

A few years ago no one ever saw a long-tailed horse in the coach class in any of the cities of Europe. Now the "sweeping train of a tail is getting to be the fashion over there, and in Aberdeen, Scotland, one stable has been opened to handle only American horses.

The JOURNAL has often put itself on record as holding that no man should own a work horse unless he is willing and able to furnish it shelter against cold winds and rain. If nothing better than straw covered sheds can be afforded, they are better than nothing and really serviceable as long as they last.

There is always sale for a No. 1 horse. No. 2 horses can generally be disposed of at fair figures. But when it comes to No. 3 stock the market is generally tough for them. The fact is the last named is little if any improvement on a scrub, and scrubs ought not to be put on the market at all, except after being slaughtered, and then only as dog-meat.

The farmers are now turning their horses that are not needed in the plow into the fields where they can pick on the corn and cotton stalks. Later they will be doing some picking themselves, viz: Picking the burrs from

What is Cottolene ?

Cottolene is a pale yellow material of the consistency and texture and substance of lard. It approximates to the color of natural butter. It is without odor and has a neutral flavor to the taste.

Cottolene is a simple preparation of cottonseed oil and beefsuet. It contains no other material. It contains no salt, no water and no coloring matter. It meets the public demand for a pure, healthful, digestible substitute for swine fat.

The name Cottolene, is registered in the Patent Office and is fully protected. All persons are hereby warned against infringement, and imitations will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

HOW TO USE COTTOLENE.

Directions are clear and simple. Use Cottolene exactly the same as lard, but use only one half the quantity of Cottolene that would be required of lard.

Remember Cottolene is the same price as lard and thus you save just half your money.



N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

horse's manes and tails. A few hours spent in ridding the fields of the burrs before turning in the horses will save lots of time and worry later on. We know of no meaner job than picking burrs out of horses manes and tails.

There are two classes of horsemen. One class is represented by the man who acts on the idea that the proper way to manage a horse is through his fears. The second class by the man who acts on the idea that a horse can be managed by gentle treatment. We would give half as much more for an animal of equal physical merit, that had been handled and trained by the latter. Make it a rule to give the colt a kick every time it comes near and it will quit coming in kicking distance, and in the end it will not only fear, but hate the kicker, and be inclined at all times to rebel against his authority.

Heroism of a Girl.

A girl of eighteen years, the daughter of a sea captain, recently navigated her father's ship when he and all the crew were down with the yellow fever. The bark, a coasting vessel, bound from South America to Savannah, was last spoken at sea off Navassa, when all hands were reported ill with yellow fever, and no attempt was made by the vessel which reported her to give any assistance. The master of the bark had with him on board his only daughter, who appears to have been the last to catch the fever. With the aid of one or two sailors, who managed to crawl to the deck, she navigated the vessel for several hundreds of miles, and succeeded in reaching port with the crew dead and dying and the captain in a critical condition.



The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

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

—TRAINS—

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

Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.
Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.
All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART,
General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.



TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

—ALSO—

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

—BETWEEN—

TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBAL.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth
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GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

WOOD & EDWARDS.

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)

Practical - Hatters

From the Eastern Factories.

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

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

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

A Few Facts.

Paint the tools and they will last longer.

Good tools lessen the demand for muscle.

Irregular feeding makes an uneven fiber of wool.

Saving is sometimes as valuable as production.

Every farmer's family can afford a fat sheep once in a while.

It is waste to keep and feed an animal already fat.

A free-moving horse works easier than a stiff-moving one.

Don't keep hay before your animals except at meal time.

Wheat bran and chopped oats help the colt make good muscle.

Thinking is harder work than sweating, and it pays better too.

The hen that lays the most eggs spends the least time in cackling.

Is it sunshiny where you are? If not make it so or get around on the other side.

Fattening animals should be fed three times a day all they will eat up clean.

Work, rest and recreation are essential to health. An excess of either is injurious.

Any land that is rich enough to bear 40 bushels of corn to the acres, is rich enough to grow grapes.

Kerosene on the roosts prevents lice on the fowls. An ounce of kerosene is worth more than a pound of lice.

If you have raised sunflowers, save every seed. Young hens will relish them during the cold winter months.

You must climb by your own strength and will power. The whole world will help when you are going down.

The hog is a good friend to the farmer who desires to make his farm richer and at the same time get a good living.

Screenings make excellent chicken feed without grinding, but for feeding cows or hogs they should always be ground fine.

Let us endeavor as much by example as by precept, to help the farm boys growing up under our care to acquire the habit of carefulness.

When calves are watered but once a day, and then with very cold water, the whole system receives such a shock that growth is out of the question.

The successful dairyman of to-day is one that pays good attention to perfection or a near approach to it in all the minutest details of the business.

The proper keeping of hogs, having in view the health of the herd and the profit to be derived from them, necessitates the use of a great variety of food.

See that a few open furrows are left to drain the low places, it may make a week's difference in next year's seeding and many bushels difference in the crop.

If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is aimable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel.

It is poor policy to wade through mud to the out-buildings when good dry paths can be made that will keep dry the feet of wife and children and save possible doctor bills.

Fine hay, of which a part should be clover, if possible, with a little bran and crushed oats, and an occasional feed of pulped roots, will prove a desirable feed for calves at this time.

Every evening, just before bedtime, the thrifty farmer will take his lantern and go out to his dairy barn to see if his cattle are comfortable and have a clean place to lie down.

If you cannot send your boy to one of the excellent agricultural colleges, you can give him a fruit patch and a work shop on the farm, and they are not a bad substitute in laying the foundation of a useful life.

Where the Bullion is Deposited.

The Bank of England, which is the great depository of bullion in the realm, holds at ordinary times in its vaults \$125,000,000.

The Bank of Germany holds \$200,000,000 of bullion in gold and silver.

The Bank of France usually holds \$475,000,000.

The United States holds in the Treasury and in the various national banks somewhere about \$700,000,000 in gold and silver.

The increasing wealth of the various nations is somewhat remarkable. During the last ten years the Bank of France has more than doubled its reserves. The Bank of Germany in 1881 held about \$140,000,000. In 1839 it held \$180,000,000.

In June, 1863, the amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States treasury was only \$75,000,000; in 1889 it had risen to over \$300,000,000. In the various national banks it stood at \$3,000,000; it has risen to \$80,000,000. In silver there is a still more remarkable increase.

It will be observed that among the above England stands the lowest on the list. This can be accounted for in two ways. There being no issue of notes under the value of \$25 it necessitates an immense quantity of gold being kept in circulation. Secondly, the commerce of Great Britain with some countries being so enormous and its lending powers so great a perpetual drain is the inevitable result. Russia, Italy and Spain have little or no financial influence. They are constant borrowers from the more wealthy nations, but lenders never.

The Settin' Mule.

"Out in Kansas," said Uncle Jerry the other day, "there is a boy who taught his mule to squat when he touched him on flank with his heels, and one day when he was riding beside an Englishman, the mule suddenly sat on his haunches. 'What's the matter with your mule?' said the Englishman. 'Why, said the boy, he's a setter, don't you see that rabbit out there?' The Englishman was much astonished.

"They rode on and the mule squatted again. 'What's he doing now?' said the Englishman. 'He's settin' again,' said the boy. 'Don't you see that flock of quail?' By this time the Englishman was dying to own the mule. An animal that he could ride that was also a setter, would be priceless to such a Nimrod as he. He offered to buy the mule, but the boy didn't want to sell him. Finally he consented to swap the mule for the Englishman's fine bay horse and \$100 to boot. The Englishman mounted the mule and they rode on together. After awhile they came to a creek, and the Englishman drew up his feet to keep them from getting wet. About half way through the water got so deep that he had to draw his feet up to the mule's flank. As soon as the boot heels touched the mule's flank he squatted right in the middle of the creek. 'What's the matter with your blasted mule now?' said the Englishman. 'I told you he was a setter, and he is just as good for suckers as anything else.'

Book-Keeping on the Farm.

On the above-named subject a writer in the Husbandman pointedly shows the practical results that are sure to accrue from book-keeping on the farm. Those who have never tried it will also be astonished to find the many unnecessary leaks there are that diminish the

profits, and how easy it is to stop some of them and turn the tide in a more favorable direction. The first of the year is an opportune time to commence book-keeping on the farm. The writer says:

"No one who has not noted the results can fully appreciate the value of book-keeping to the farmer and his family. He is not found complaining of hard times because he discovers the small leaks and applies the remedy. He saves himself from embarrassment and his farm from the mortgage. His wife, keeping her accounts of her receipts and expenditures for butter, eggs, poultry, dry goods, groceries, etc., acquires business knowledge and sagacity, and at her husband's death does not find it necessary to call in a stranger to act as administrator, who, like a leech, sucks the life blood from the estate—the joint earnings of husband, wife and children—and finally, with the aid of lawyer and court fees, perhaps leaves the wife and children in absolute want. No, her knowledge of business principles enables her to administer her own affairs.

"The boy who is permitted to earn his spending money and taught to keep his little accounts and compare receipts and expenditures will the earlier learn the value of money and apply his wits to live within his income. Such a boy will not accumulate debts for his overworked father to pay; neither is he so likely to fall into fast company or fast living. He is educated for business, and will be able to hold his own in the battle of life."

Get Out of the Ruts.

One of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the pathway of progress is the persistency with which men follow in the ruts worn deep by their predecessors. They seem to be afraid to turn from the well-worn paths that have been travelled for ages, and strike out a new trail across the ever-broadening plains of business life. What was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them. This has been the line of argument ever since the practical development of modern progress began. It was this that retarded the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and it is the very same thing which is to-day in the way of more rapid and progressive development of ideas and institutions, and it is only being overcome by the persistent and persevering efforts of those who, thinking and acting for themselves, force others to do likewise.

The tenacity with which the older members of the world cling to the inherited ideas and methods which prevailed a century ago is manifested, and there is little to be surprised at in the slow progress or even in the failure of the business they are conducting, when compared with the more progressive methods adopted by the younger generation.

The great world moves slowly, but the industrial world has been gradually gaining speed, and at the present time is moving at a rapid pace, so that he who would keep up with the procession must get out of the ruts, take the open field, and push forward, without the delays which following along behind others necessitates.

This is not an age of following but of making an example; not a time for copying, but for working out and developing. The ruts have been worn deep enough, so deep, in fact, that he who attempts to follow in them finds it hard pulling, and too often finds further progress impossible. It is an age of thought, of study, of individual exertion, independent action and self-reliance.

Originality is the watchword, and only those who accept it and make it their guiding star are successful.

Competition, ever increasing, ever more an obstacle, demands new ideas, new methods and new devices to overcome, and only those who are quick to see, who can think and act for themselves upon new and original lines, can hope for success.—The American Cultivator.

Blotches, pimples, liver patches, G. M. D. right quick dispatches? Drives away incipient tumors. Clears the blood from poisonous humors: Alling one, who'er you be. Try the worth of G. M. D.—

which is the great Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. Pierce—a wonderful tonic and blood purifier. The "Discovery" is a standard remedy for consumption, bronchitis, colds and lung troubles; guaranteed to benefit or cure, if taken in time, or money refunded.

Things That Hurt.

We sell cotton by the bale and buy it back by the handkerchief.

Our wool is sold by the bale and resold to us by the yard.

We could raise our own meat, yet we buy our bacon in Chicago.

The material of which our clothes are made is grown in the South, but we prefer to pay the people of the North to sew this material together.

We would import our wives and children if we had to pay any more for them.

We rush our products off in a bulk on a crowded market and buy by piecemeal when the dealers have disposed of the surplus we have rushed upon them.

We have good crops this year, but will be buying our supplies in the North before February.

We would buy our biscuits in New England if our wives were not more enterprising than we are.

We buy the education of our children in the North when we have a better article at home.—Southern Cultivator.

How's This!

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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

Land for Merchandise.

We will exchange 6000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land, all in a solid body and under fence for a well assorted stock of general merchandise. This land is clear and title perfect. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

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.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

(Continued from Page 10.)

in the least interfere with his connection with above road. At the same time some of Col. Jim's friends think he wants too much. They say he wants to ship all the cattle in the state, wants to be mayor and wants to get married. Next thing he will want the earth.

Hoa. James F. Miller, a prominent stockmen and ex-congressman of Gonzales, will deliver an address before the Austin Stockmen's convention on "The Future of the Live Stock Industry of the State". Mr. Miller was for two years president of the old Texas live stock association. He is a thorough practical stockman and a fluent speaker.

C. G. Burbank of Fort McKavett, Menard county, Texas, writing the JOURNAL renewing subscription, says: "While stock here are hardly up to the average in condition yet I do not think the losses will be serious and with an early spring will be light. The ground is thoroughly wet and winter grass and weeds will soon start, which will help the sheep very soon."

Jetton & Reed, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., breeders of jacks and jennets, have for sale 62 jacks and 27 jennets, bred from the famous jack, Longfellow, that cost \$4000. This is a fine opportunity for parties in the market for stock of this kind to supply themselves with the very best that money can buy. See their advertisement in another column and write them for prices.

J. P. Baird, a well to do stockman of the Indian Territory, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Baird says they have almost entirely quit relying on the range for winter feed in the Chickasaw Nation, but provide hay, cotton seed and other feed for them in the winter, and in this way not only avoid loss but bring their cattle through in good condition. Texas stockmen would do well to follow the example set by their neighbors, the Chickasaws.

Judge H. H. Campbell of Matador, formerly and for twelve or fourteen years manager of the Matador Cattle company, has consented to address the coming stockmen's convention at Austin on "Texas Fever." The judge has been a life-long, close observing Texas cattleman and will discuss the subject from a practical common-sense standpoint and will no doubt be able to impart much valuable and new information on this important subject.

Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, Mo., desire to inform their many friends and patrons of Texas and Indian Territory that they continue to do business at the old stand, and all live stock shipments consigned to them will receive prompt attention and these gentlemen are wide awake, intelligent active business men, and well prepared by experience to obtain the very best results the market will allow. Give them a trial and see for yourself how satisfactory the results will be.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, president of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and Thorp An-

draws of this city left via the Santa Fe Thursday night for Washington, D. C. These gentlemen will be joined at Kansas City by Ed Fenlon, manager of the Bronson Cattle company and at Chicago by Murdo Mackenzie, manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company, limited. These gentlemen will then proceed to Washington as delegates representing the cattlemen of the Panhandle and western part of the state, and interview Secretary Rusk in regard to the Texas quarantine line. The objects of this committee is fully explained elsewhere. The JOURNAL hopes they may accomplish much good.

John W. Light the well known cattleman of Mason, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Light says grass is short and cattle poor in Mason county. There has not so far been any loss, but he is fearful as to the result between now and spring. Mr. Light, like all other stockmen from Mason, Menard, Kimble and other counties in the mountainous, high altitude of Southwest Texas, thinks an injustice has been done the stockmen of that section by the recent changes in the Montana quarantine line. Mr. Light thinks that while there might be some danger in shipping cattle from Mason and adjoining counties direct to Colorado, Montana and other Northwestern states, yet he feels quite positive that they will not, when driven through, communicate Texas fever to Northern cattle or those along the trail that might come in contact with them while en route. Mr. Light is one of the pioneer trail men of the state. He has made this matter a study and his views are entitled to considerable weight.

Stock Yards Notes.

2079 hogs marketed this week.

M. C. Shankle of Alvord, marketed a car load of cattle.

B. Hackett, the Fort Worth cattle dealer, marketed one car load of good cows this week.

M. T. Crowley of Midland, had in one car of cattle this week. They were sold by M. G. Ellis & Co.

Buck Gray of Lampasas county, had a car load of light weight hogs in the market Friday. They sold a \$3.60.

W. T. Farmer of Farmer, Texas, had in a good load of hogs this week. They weighed 250 pounds and brought \$3.90.

Mr. J. B. Bowen of Van Alstyne sold a car load of hogs to the Fort Worth packing company during the past week at \$3.90.

J. F. Butz, formerly superintendent of the Union Stock yards, has accepted a position with M. G. Ellis & Co., beginning with the first of next week.

Mr. J. E. Collier, of Marble Falls is a regular shipper of hogs to the Fort Worth market. During the past few days his shipments have amounted to five carloads.

Mr. E. C. Robinson, of Eldridge, Campbell & Robinson has been to Austin on a business trip. He went to receive several car loads of hogs for the Fort Worth stock yards.

Among the many others who have had hogs in the market during the past few days, we mention Edwards Bros. of Purcell, I. T., who obtained \$3 for one car load and \$4 for another. Also Mr. M. F. Brown of Jack county who realized \$.80 on his shipment.

Much credit is due to V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer of the stockyards, for the splendid condition of the yards and the thorough business principles on which they are conducted. Mr. Wardlaw is probably one of the busiest men in Fort Worth, as in addition to his work in connection with the yards, he acts in the capacity of cashier of the Stock Yards bank.

To Our Exchanges.

The JOURNAL appeals to its exchanges, and especially the Texas press to lend a helping hand in building up our depressed live stock interests. This industry is now only second to cotton and can be made the first and leading one of the state. The entire state and country are interested in building it up and throwing around it all reasonable safe guards and protection. In no way can this be done and the desirable ends accomplished except by organization. In this work the JOURNAL's friends, its exchanges, the press of the state, can do much good and effective work by publishing the call to be found elsewhere, and by giving the move the benefit of their support and influence.

All Texas is directly or at least indirectly interested in building up her live stock interests, this, therefore, is a move in which all should feel an interest and cheerfully lend a helping hand. In the interest of all Texas in general, and especially in the interest of its depressed hard worked and poorly paid stockmen and farmers, the JOURNAL again ask the press of the state to urge on its hog producers, horse raisers, wool growers, cattlemen and all others directly interested in fostering, encouraging and building up the live stock industry of Texas, to attend the Austin convention and give this move their hearty support.

BARGAINS IN CLYDESDALES.

Fifty Stallions and Twenty-seven Mares to be sold at Auction.

At the Annual Sale of the American Clydesdale Association, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, February 17th, 1892, twenty imported Stallions and thirty home bred Stallions will be sold with ten imported and seventeen home bred Mares, all of which are recorded in the American Clydesdale Stud Book.

The Stallions and Mares creditably represent the best Clydesdale Stud of Scotland and the United States. The rigid veterinary inspection provided for by the Association in the regulations for the Sale, ensures a very superior lot of Stallions and Mares exceptionally free from inherited defects.

This is a new departure in the sale of well-bred and recorded Clydesdale Stallions and Mares that will be endorsed by purchasers interested in:

First—The pedigree and proper registration of the stock catalogued.

Second—The breeding qualities and other physical facts pertaining to each Stallion and Mare offered for sale.

Third—The soundness, or any defect that can be demonstrated by the most critical, competent and disinterested veterinary inspection of each animal consigned to the Sale.

Fourth—The freedom from disreputable methods, by-bidding or questionable practices calculated to impair the confidence of the buyer.

The elegant catalogue of the Sale is very complete and contains information of great interest to all who contemplate the purchase of Clydesdale Stallion or Mare during the season of 1892.

The catalogue may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Association, Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Illinois.

HOW TO GET THIN!

OBESITY PILLS

WILL REDUCE

THE WEIGHT

12 TO 15 LBS.

A MONTH.

SIMPLE

SAFE

The only safe and reliable treatment for Obesity (or superfluous fat) is the Leverette Obesity Pill, which gradually reduces the weight and measurement. No injury or inconvenience; leaving no wrinkles. Acts by absorption. The general health is much improved by this treatment.

This cure is based upon the most scientific principles, and has been used in the private practice of some of the most eminent physicians of Europe during the past five years, with the most gratifying results.

MR. HENRY PERKINS, No. 29 Union Park, Boston, Mass., writes: "From the use of the Leverette Obesity Pills, my weight has been reduced ten pounds in three weeks, and my general health is very much improved. The principles of your treatment are fully endorsed by my family physician. Your pills are wonderful. In proof of my gratitude, I herewith give you permission to use my name."

Among our patrons are Doctors, Lawyers, Judges, Clergymen, Bankers and Merchants. We have no agents—all orders are supplied direct from our office. Price per package, \$2 by registered mail prepaid. The Leverette Specific Co., 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

J. C. CROWDUS. E. S. BROOKS, Special Partner

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,

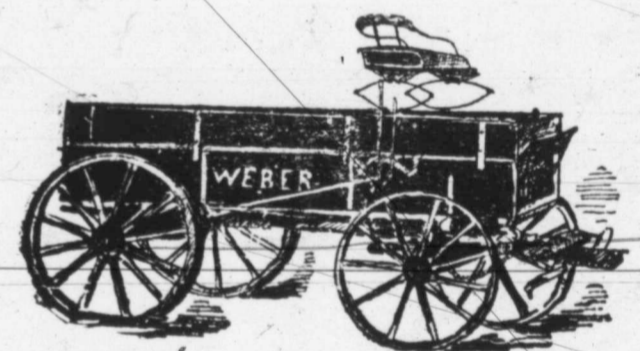
WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets,

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.



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 WEBER 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.



:-I. P. HUTCHISON,:-

Attorney at Law,

Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.

Land Litigation a Specialty.

10,000-Acre Pasture for Sale.

We have a bargain in a finely-improved 10,000-acre pasture near railroad station. Only 15 per cent. required in cash, balance on time to suit at low rate of interest.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

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,



Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.
800 4 to 5-year-old steers, \$17 to \$19; 1800 3-year-old steers, \$16 to \$18; 4000 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.

MULES FOR SALE.

For sale, sixty head of work mules, age three and four years. Address **JOT J. SMYTH,** Itasca, Texas.

FOR SALE.

6,720

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

1,280

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

\$100,000.

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

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



FOR Corn-Fed Mules, Extra Heavy Work Horses, and well bred Jacks and Stallions. Address

COFFIN BROS.,

ITASKA, HILL CO., TEXAS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
1 farm, 820 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500
Total	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

MULES FOR SALE.

For sale, thirty-five head of well-bred work mules, age three and four years. Address **THOS. F. MASTON,** Grandview, Texas.

4000-Acre Ranch For Sale.

We are offering a rare bargain in a well improved ranch containing 4000 acres of splendid grazing and agricultural land. This property is Brazos river front in Baylor county, and is as good as the best. We will sell it for \$5 an acre, which is about one-half its value. **TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,** 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Panhandle Lands.

We represent a large list of Panhandle lands that we can sell in quantities to suit at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, and on easy terms. Home seekers and speculators can save money by buying through us. **TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,** 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Two Best Ranches in Western Texas For Sale.

Each one contains 1600 acres, fronting on the San Saba river. First-class fences, good dwellings, well and cistern water, large convenient barn, outhouses, etc. Splendid grass land; seven miles running water, available water power, 400 acres valley land susceptible of irrigation, 115 acres in cultivation. Especially well situated for large feeding and hay farms. Reason for selling—Foreign ownership. Apply on the premises, 10 miles west of Menardville, or by letter to

NORTH & CO.,

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS.

WANTED.

WANTED One car-load price for 14 1/2 to 15 hands high blocky young mules; also for 15 to 15 1/2 hands high blocky young mares and horses. "CONRAD," Box 63, Harvey, La.

For Sale or Trade.

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

T. C. ANDREWS.

R. N. GRAHAM.

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

DEALERS IN

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

We have for sale several well-located herds of stock cattle, together with 30,000 head of one-year-old steers; 27,000 head of two-year-old steers; 15,000 head of three-year-old steers. All above quarantine line. Address

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

MANSSION HOTEL BLOCK,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP - LAND

FOR SALE.

One pasture of 8500 acres and one of 3800 acres; well fenced and lasting water. For sale cheap and on easy terms. Apply to

RICHARD CARROW,

ANTELOPE, JACK CO., TEXAS.

HORSES!

We Have for Sale

- 10 Standard and choice trotting bred stallions;
- 1 Imported English Shire stallion;
- 2 General purpose stallions;
- 2 Extra good Jacks;
- 500 Well improved mares and fillies, having one and two crosses of high-class trotting blood;
- 2 Jennets;
- 50 Weanling mules.

For particulars apply to **J. A. LOOMIS,** Paint Rock, Concho Co., Tex.

Steers For Sale!

We have a large list of all classes of steers for sale. Among them are some rare bargains. Buyers can save money and time by writing or calling on us.

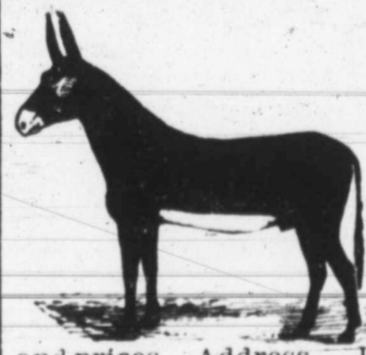
TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

IF YOU WANT CATTLE

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

Jacks and Jennets

And fine Berkshire Pigs For Sale.

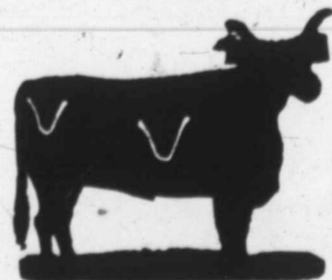


62 head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also 27 fine Jacks. Longfellow, a \$1000 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years. Write for catalogue and prices. Address **JETTON & REED,** Aspet Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Please Mention this paper.)

If you wish to exchange land for high-bred trotters, address "Box 1," Shawhan, Ky.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



"Ranch Brand."

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

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

DR. M. ELLEN KELLER

Physician and Surgeon.

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

WHEAT!

48 Bushels Per Acre.

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

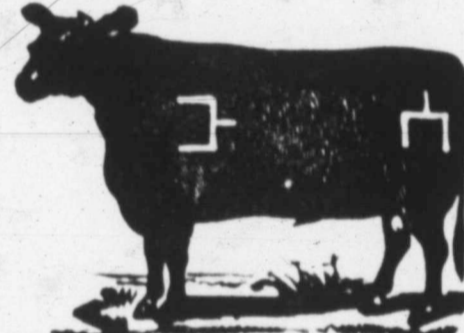
"Secrets of Success."

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

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. **FRED HORSBROUGH,** Manager.



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

Be Happy While You Live, for You Will Be A Long Time Dead

To Be Happy Buy a

DANDY STEEL MILL

AND A **Dandy Steel Tower.**

With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires No Oil for Years, therefore

No More Climbing Towers

No More Tilting Towers

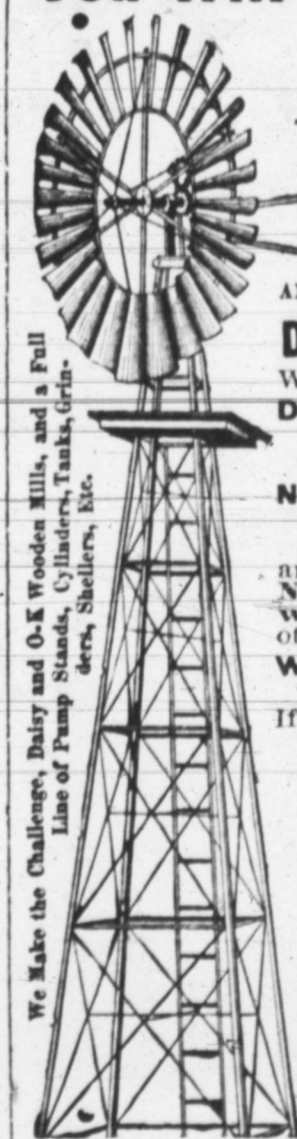
to break down and injure you or your cattle.

Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and

Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial

If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The **Dandy Steel Tower** is a **Four Corner Tower**, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.

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



We make the Challenge, Dandy and O-K Wooden Mills, and a Full Line of Pump Stands, Cylinders, Tanks, Grains, etc.

MEN ONLY. PROMPT RELIEF. LASTING CURE.

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

TANSY PILLS!

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

CANTON ALL STEEL COTTON and CORN PLANTER

The most complete Planter made. Constructed entirely of Steel, except handles. No breakage; will last for years. Power derived by a substantial TUMBLING ROD. No chain to wear out and gather trash. **POSITIVE FORCE FEED**, changed from cotton to corn in a few minutes. It is the nearest, strongest, best finished and most practical Planter on the market and is **FULLY GUARANTEED**. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Write us if he does not handle it. Full particulars in circular sent free to any address.

We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, and handle Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills, Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

FOR MEN ONLY!

POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT. Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 17 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERLE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUGGIES CARTS and HARNESS at 1 PRICE

We Cut the Prices and sell More than all our competitors, and are still ahead and known as LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

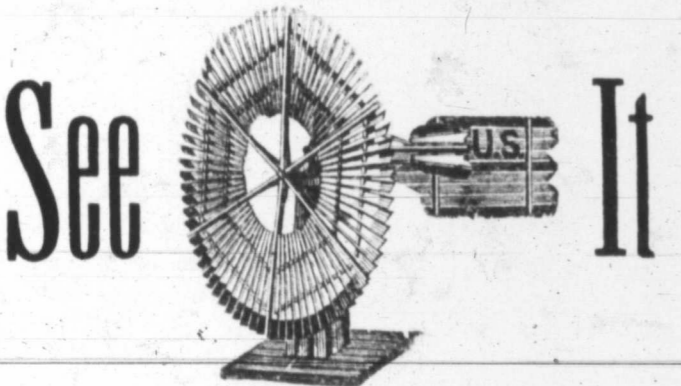
40 Buggy Harness	\$ 4.75
2 Man Open Buggy	27.50
800 Top Buggy	38.00
820 2 Man Cart	9.50

Buy of Factory and save Middleman's Profit. Send Postal for No. 2 FREE Catalogue.

U. S. BUCCY & CART CO. CINCINNATI, O.

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard EUREKA Wind Mills

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made. LONG STROKE, SOLID and DURABLE. HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market. Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters, Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Branch House, Colorado, Texas. Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

HOME STUDY

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