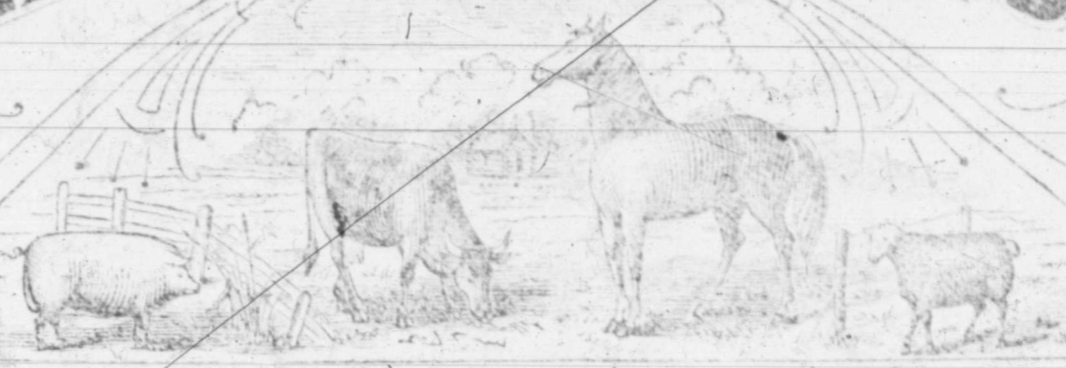


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

NO. 40

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, January 23, 1892.

No. 40.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

BY
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOYING, 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.

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THE Austin convention will be the largest gathering of stockmen ever held in Texas or any other state.

IF YOU only raise one animal a year let that one be of improved blood.

WINTER has at last begun in good earnest in Texas. The live stock in the drouthy district will have rough sailing for the next two months.

THE stockmen of Texas should insist on having a uniform mileage rate on live stock. Not a rate that would lose money for the railroad, but an equitable, fair, just and uniform rate.

THE Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway with the liberality that has always characterized its management will sell return trip tickets over its lines to the Austin Stockmen's convention at half the usual fare. This is the rate that all Texas roads were asked to make, but was not acceded to by any except the plucky and obliging "Rio Grande". The rate over the other lines will be two-thirds the usual fare.

List of Delegates.

Elsewhere will be found a list of delegates to the Austin convention as far as reported. These gentlemen have all been advised of their appointment both by their respective county judges and by the secretary of the committee on organization. As a further reminder

they will also receive a copy of this issue of the JOURNAL. In this connection it may not be out of order to suggest to those who are not already subscribers, that they send \$2.00 to this office and receive the JOURNAL regularly in future and in this way put themselves in position to keep thoroughly posted in future on all matters pertaining to the live stock industry of the state. By subscribing for and patronizing the JOURNAL you will not only benefit yourself directly, but aid in building up an institution that is industriously laboring to promote the interest of every stockman and farmer in Texas. The JOURNAL is doing a good work for the live stock and agricultural interests of the country; its usefulness can be largely increased, if those who are in sympathy with the work in hand will not only patronize it themselves but also aid in extending its circulation among those interested.

To County Judges.

The JOURNAL is requested to urge all county judges in the state who have not already done so, to immediately appoint delegates to represent their respective counties in the stockmen's convention, called to meet in Austin on the 2d of next month. The call of the committees published elsewhere not only provides but request that each county judge shall name delegates to this convention. The secretary of committee on organization has also written every county judge in Texas urging them to make these appointments. The list, as far as received, is published elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL. This list, while a very respectable one in numbers, and while containing the names of a great many of the most prominent and influential stockmen in the state, is not as complete as those who have the matter in charge would like to see it. Therefore with the hope that every county may be represented, and that the county officials referred to may be induced to give this important matter attention, a copy of the paper containing this notice, and a list of appointments so far is sent to the honorable gentlemen above mentioned with the request that those who have not already done so, appoint a full delegation at once, and so advise the secretary of the committee. The county judges are earnestly requested to not only make these appointments, but to appointment men who will attend and lend a helping hand in the good work mapped out for the organization.

The Garza Movement.

The Garza revolution, which at first seemed to be a fiasco, has gradually assumed proportions that are anything but reassuring to the federal government of Mexico. President Diaz, himself a leader of a revolution that overthrew the existing government and placed him at the head of affairs, knows something of the temper of the people from whom Garza derives his sympathy and support. He knows, too, that the people, suffering as they are from oppression and destitution, stand ready to hazard everything on a venture that has

about it the mere semblance of relief. Knowing this, President Diaz has been energetic in his efforts to suppress the rebellion, and although assisted by the United States troops and the state rangers, the capture of Garza is apparently as far from being effected as when it was first begun. It seems incredible that an adventurer, with a mere handful of followers and without any of the "sinews of war" could for a week or day successfully resist the efforts of two powerful governments to capture him; and yet this is what he has done for three months, and everything indicates that the end is not yet come. This can only be accounted for upon the ground that many of the people along both banks of the Rio Grande are in full sympathy with him in his efforts to overthrow the government of Mexico, and are giving him aid and information which renders his capture doubly difficult. That in the end he will be suppressed there can be but little doubt, but just how much of blood letting and treasure will have to be spent to accomplish this is hard to predict.

The Snow Storm.

This week begun with a very cold rain, which last all day Sunday, but changed Sunday night into a very cold sleet, which continued falling all the following day and night, and was decidedly the worst storm of the winter. On Wednesday the sun came out and soon terminated what at one time promised to be the most disastrous storm that ever visited this state.

In the Panhandle the weather was much colder and the storm more severe than at this place. The grass in that section is good and stock in fine condition, consequently but little loss is reported so far.

In the extreme western part of the state the snow was heavier than ever known before. On the Texas and Pacific road west of the Pecos it was reported in places to be five inches deep. The stock in that locality were also in good condition and have not, so far, suffered any loss.

Along the line of the Texas and Pacific between Fort Worth and Colorado City the grass has been unusually short during the fall consequently stock were poor and in poor condition for such weather. One man near Abilene reports 150 dead out of 1000. Most ranchmen through the locality referred to say the loss so far is light, but that their cattle have been further reduced in flesh by the recent blizzard and should another soon follow the result will be disastrous.

The storm has extended all over the state, a large amount of snow and heavy loss of live stock being reported from the extreme southwest part of the state where snow storms were never before known to occur. Should the severe storm predicted by Foster for the last of next week materialize it will cause bigger loss to the live-stock interests of Texas than was ever before known. It now looks as though notwithstanding the exceedingly mild weather up to and

until after the holidays that the winter would yet be one long to be remembered for the loss, misery and suffering caused by it.

Cattle Feeding in Texas.

Feeding and maturing cattle on corn will, as a rule, never be a success in Texas. There will occasionally be an unusually large yield, and consequently the price of corn be low enough to admit of profitably feeding it to cattle, but as these years will be the exception instead of the rule, Texas cannot be regarded as a successful corn-feeding state, nor can it be relied on from one year to another for turning off at a profit any considerable number of corn-fed cattle. This, fact, however, does not argue against Texas as a cattle-feeding state, neither does it signify that cattle cannot be fed, matured and finished off at a good profit in this state.

There are other better and cheaper feeds that can be produced in abundance in this state that are fast displacing corn as a fattening food, consequently corn is no longer regarded as an indispensable or even a desirable adjunct to the feed pers.

The most favorably regarded, and perhaps best fattening and finishing feed known at this time to the beef feeding world is cotton seed meal fed in connection with cotton seed hulls, the latter being used as "roughness."

Texas is and always will be a great cotton-producing state. Farmers may continue to meet in convention and resolute against the over-production of cotton. The press of the state may continue to urge farmers to abandon the cotton crop and raise hogs and hominy instead, but the farmer knows cotton to be his surest, safest and best cash crop, the one best suited to the soil, the seasons and the climate, and for this reason will, notwithstanding the advice to the contrary, continue to grow cotton. For this reason the yield will be comparatively large each year, and can be relied on to furnish meal enough to feed a large number of cattle.

Cattle fed on cotton seed meal take on flesh faster than they do on any other feed and can therefore be made ready for market in the shortest possible time. They get fatter, sleeker and prettier than any other feed will make them. The meat is well marbled, has a nice flavor, and gives best satisfaction to the consumer. Consequently meal-fed cattle are eagerly sought after in the market and bring in proportion to the blood breeding and other qualities of the animal higher prices than any other kind of beef.

Meal feeding is yet in its infancy, but will soon develop into a great leading and lucrative industry not only in Texas but throughout all the cotton-producing states.

In addition to cotton seed meal, the raw seed, alfalfa, Johnson grass, millet and various other feeds that can be grown with more certainty and less expense than corn will in the future be regarded with more favor by the Texas cattle feeder.

CATTLE.

With cattle as with other stock, the most profit is realized in raising something that the market demands; and then the buyer will hunt you up, instead of your being obliged to hunt the buyer.

The state board of live stock commissioners of Illinois has issued a bulletin containing a resume of the testimony introduced in the recent cases brought against them by J. R. Greenhut and other members of the "Whisky Trust" of Peoria, known as the actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw cattle case, bearing upon the question of the contagiousness of the disease among cattle, and from cattle to human beings. The commissioners decide that the disease is dangerously contagious among cattle and that animals that it attacks are unfit for human food because the infecting germs are liable to be found in any portion of the animal so affected.

During the year 1891 the St. Louis National Stock yards received about 120,000 cattle more than during the year 1890, and 234,000 head more than during the year previous. This is the only one of the four great Western markets which made a gain in cattle during the year 1891, and in connection therewith it is proper to say that of the total receipts of this market a larger percentage was sold than during any previous year in the history of the trade. The increase was not regular, as during January, March, April and December the receipts exhibited a slight decrease and the steady improvement in receipts began in May and ended in November, the average increase during the seven months amounting to about 18,700 cattle per month. The increase was mainly Texas cattle from the feed pens and the ranges.

The Canadian Agricultural college found by trial that cattle matured at two years of age gave 30 per cent more profit than those fed till three years old. It costs less to produce a pound of increase in young animals than it does in older ones. The statements of the results accompanying the animals exhibited at the Chicago Fat-Stock shows are of much interest in this connection. The value of the animals, the cost of feeding, the weight and cost per pound of increase for each fed, were all stated in tabular form. One animal named King of the West, weighed, when one year old, 1000 pounds, had cost \$34.47, was worth \$60, and had cost 3.47 cents per pound. The second year the increase in weight was 600 pounds, the cost of keeping \$52.13, and the cost per pound of increase 8.68 cents. The market value of the animal was \$96, and the cost of raising \$86.70. The third year the increase of weight was 650 pounds, cost of keeping \$71.50, and the cost of increase per pound 12.54 cents. The market value at three years of age was \$135, and the cost of rearing \$168.20.

Holstein-Friesians for Beef.

Quite a strong feeling was manifested, some five or six years ago, among breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the United States, in favor of pushing for a place among the established beef breeds of the country. Many

of the Western breeders, especially, desired to make large exhibits of well-fattened Holstein-Friesians at the great fat-stock shows, in direct competition with the stately Shorthorns, the massive Herefords, the well-ripened Aberdeen-Angus and other breeds reared and kept wholly or mainly for beef. But highly as they were valued for the dairy the Holsteins had not then the almost invincible records they have since achieved as producers of milk and butter. The most thoughtful and judicious breeders generally preferred to regard them strictly as dairy cattle rather than to make any efforts toward booming them for beef. Then, a period of extreme depression in the markets for beef which has ensued would naturally tend to create indifference in regard to the fattening qualities of any breed. But at the Chicago fat-stock show in November 1890, the pure-bred Holstein-Friesian steer, Ben Jonson, attracted general admiration by his smooth, well-fattened form, and was awarded a first premium. Ben Jonson was owned and exhibited by Mr. M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The beef qualities of these black-and-white Dutch cattle are well known in Europe, and large numbers are taken to the London market. They possess large frames, and the steers may be fattened to great weights. Still, there is no intention on the part of Holstein-Friesian breeders to let the beef-making possibilities of the breed interfere in any way with their dairy capacity. It is as great yielders of milk and butter that they will continue to be chiefly known in the United States, yet it is not without significance that the surplus male calves and dry cows may readily and profitably be converted into beef.—The Mexican Financier.

The Expected Beef Shortage.

We now and then hear parties who are in position to talk intelligently on the subject express the opinion that a great beef shortage will occur in this country within a few years. Various reasons are given for this opinion, and among others that the discouragement attending beef making the last few years has driven a great many out of the business, and has so discouraged them that they are not liable to go into it again even with great encouragement; that ranching has seen its best days and will never be the rival of farm beef growing which it once was; that our population is increasing steadily, and is sure to require a great many more cattle each year than the preceding year; and that the possibilities and probabilities of our export trade are simply immense.

These things are all true. At the same time it must be remembered that the American people are very quick to supply a marked need in any of our markets, and that a variety of other kinds of meats have for some years been substituted for beef.

We have faith in the future of beef cattle, says the stockman, and believe that the beef grower who keeps his head, supplies himself with good stock produced as economically as possible and strikes for the upper rounds of the market is certain to make money in a term of years. But we are not looking for anything like the great shortage which many well posted cattlemen predict. In case their expectations should be realized any kind of cattle—good, bad or indifferent—will be certain to make money in the future of which they talk; but the only safe plan for the cattle raiser is to prepare for the production of something whose quality will recommend it anywhere, and to get his process down to the point where beef can be made with a minimum of expenditure. In any case the best results from beef making will be secured by this class of feeders, and this class alone can be comparatively independent of the future developments of the business.—National Provisioner.

Give the Devil His Dues.

That the "Big Four" do in a measure manipulate the live stock markets to their own interest, especially when the supply of stock exceeds the demand, there is no doubt. In other words, they won't pay four cents for a Texas bullock when they can just as easily fix the price at three cents. This is human nature, and no more than is, under the circumstances to be expected, and no worse than we Texans would do were the situations reversed.

The question to be considered by stockmen is whether or not the markets would be better and the circumstances of the producer improved if the "combine" and their slaughtering establishments were entirely removed, or forced to quit business, admitting, for the sake of argument, that such a thing is possible.

The JOURNAL takes the position, without fear of successful contradiction, that the "Big Four" are, and have for the past five or six years been indispensable to the range cattle business, and without them it would have been impossible to have relieved the overstocked ranges or carried on the unloading process as it has been conducted for the past few years. Does anyone suppose that without the dressed beef and canning business as now conducted that Chicago could find a market for 20,000 to 27,000 cattle in one day, 100,000 to 125,000 in one week or for 3,500,000 head in one year? If anyone has ever entertained such ideas, a little careful thought will certainly dispel them.

Cattle have brought miserably low prices a greater part of the time for the past few years. Especially has this been true as to the half-fat stock, but at the same time it has not been so bad that it could not have been much worse. In fact, had it not been for the "Big Four" and the new markets and outlets established by them, thousands and thousands of our range cattle that have always found a ready sale at some price, would have only brought what their hides and offal were worth—the meat would not have brought anything. But for the "Big Four" such cows as have netted their owners \$8 to \$10 per head during the past few years would not have paid shipping expenses.

Twenty years ago when the shipment of Texas cattle direct to the Chicago and St. Louis markets first begun, there were no "combines" nor "Big Fours," but the market was regulated entirely by the supply and demand, and when the supply succeeded the demand it invariably resulted in a corresponding decline in the market. There are many old shippers who were on the markets in 1872-3 and '74 who will remember how their good, fair Texas cattle would at times (during a glut) go begging for buyers from day to day, and finally have to be sold at ruinously low prices and possibly to a retail butcher on 20 to 60 days time. The supply would then often exceed the demand, but even in the worst gluts, when cattle could scarcely be sold at any price the receipts were not one-half what they are now.

The "Big Four" insist on buying their cattle at prices that will leave them a good margin. They could, no doubt, pay better figures and still make a good profit. In short, they have displayed no small amount of greed or hoggishness for which they may expect—and are no doubt willing to receive—a large amount of free advertising, abuse, etc., but notwithstanding all this they have established institutions and opened up markets that have been the salvation of the range cattle business.

The "combine" has been a veritable Moses to the ranchmen, and for this reason the JOURNAL insists that these same rangemen should be willing to give the devil his dues.

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 12, 1892:

BULLS.

Breckenridge, 15200—J. W. Grooms to I. Johnson, Manor.
Luin R, 21010—Est of C. E. Radcliffe to A. Griffith, Carroll.
Signal of St. Lambert, 29079—S. A. Pace to G. T. Jester, Corsicana.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Champion's Caroline 3d, 65297—J. D. Gray & Co. to C. M. Terry, Dallas.
Duchess of Tupelo, 41751—J. L. Gray to D. W. Wooten, Coleman.
Empress of Brushy, 49589—S. L. Burnap to Mrs. M. J. Hamilton, Austin.
Frankie F. of Brushy, 49588—S. L. Burnap to J. A. Thompson, Taylor.
Jessie Norman, 74196—J. D. Gray & Co. to J. T. Fry, Galveston.
Le Ruez's Cecile 3d, 65484—J. D. Gray & Co. to J. T. Fry, Galveston.
Lettie Branch, 65816—B. Campbell to J. J. Lester, East Bernard.
Lucky's Christian, 74160—J. C. Munden to J. H. Taylor, Marshall.
Mary of Camp Oaks, 67902—B. Campbell to J. S. Bruce, Eagle Lake.
Miriam Denkins, 61055—J. D. Gray & Co. to J. T. Fry, Galveston.

Tough if True.

The following is a copy of a dispatch sent out from Washington this week:

Secretary Rusk yesterday gave out the information that additional rulings concerning the quarantine regulation modification had been made. Heretofore the cattle from Texas, Colorado or Indian Territory, when shipped by rail for Montana, have gone in many instances only a part of the way and then have been trailed across the country to the ranges. One of these unloading points has been at Orrin, Wyo., in the Fort Laramie country. The herds in the past summer have been trailed from that station into Montana. The cattle growers in Wyoming entered a protest on the plea that the herds eat the grass, denuding the country of grazing for the cattle of home ranges. The department of agriculture therefore has made a ruling that the cattle shipped by rail shall be unloaded at the station nearest the range of destination. Texas cattle for Montana therefore must be sent through to Montana and unloaded there.

If there was direct connection by rail between Texas and Montana, the above ruling would be all right, but unfortunately such is not the case. If Uncle Jerry is going to compel Montana ranchmen who buy cattle in Texas to ship them around by Omaha and St. Paul and compel them to unload at these nearest railroad stations, he will certainly work a great hardship, equal in its effect to saying that a Montana ranchman shall not come South at all for his stock. The JOURNAL has too much confidence in Secretary Rusk's good sense and good intentions to believe he could be induced to issue such an unreasonable unjust order.

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 their 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 mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Stock that can stand any amount of cold without suffering—fat sheep.

Stock that can't stand cold worth a cent—poor sheep.

A thing of beauty, therefore a joy forever—a fat sheep.

A thing to be pitied, but not to be admired—a half starved sheep.

There are a very few flockmasters in Texas who are desirous of selling out.

The best mutton is that obtained from sheep that have never been otherwise than fat.

It is said that in Montana the individual and state bounty on wolf's scalps is \$25 per scalp.

When nine-tenths of the men engaged in any line of business are willing to continue in it, it speaks well for the business.

There is always a market for fat sheep. Thin sheep may now and then be gotten rid of and some money be realized on the sale by the seller.

There is one class of men who ought to feel happy now, viz: the flockmasters whose sheep are as comfortable at night as their owners.

It is a fact that sheep can live where other stock ordinarily will starve, but is that any reason why they should be required to do it?

Sheep that are kept thin six months of the year can't be expected, in reason, to grow a fair twelve month's clip of wool. It takes food and lots of it, and all the year round to make lots of wool.

Hog and hominy; this is what the average American feeds on and enjoys. Spring lamb and green peas; this is the diet that tickles the palate of the average Britisher.

Millions of our people persist in making pork their chief animal food. And yet it is a fact that mutton is infinitely cleaner food, and its superior healthfulness and digestibility are unquestionable.

A writer in the Practical Farmer states that mountain lands admirably adapted to the purposes of sheep husbandry may be had at very low prices in Virginia. We wonder what his idea of low prices is?

The English farmer turns his sheep into the turnip field to gather the crop for themselves. He thus saves the labor of handling them, and at the same gets the land well manured.

"War is on" between sheepmen and cattlemen up in Montana. Seventy-five of the former representing 3,000,000 sheep, have organized in Helena for offence and defence against the latter.

That dog of yours; hadn't you better keep him on your own ranch and away from your neighbor's ranch? Your neighbor has sheep and is naturally suspicious of stray dogs hanging about his corrals.

As the JOURNAL goes to press reports are coming in from all sections of the state in regard to the effects of the late severe weather on live stock on the range. So far no bad reports have been received at the office from flockmasters.

Many cattlemen in Colorado are selling their cattle and going into sheep husbandry. Others are studying the sheep business, and will invest in sheep if they ascertain that there is good money in them. The result is, sheep are on a "boom" just now.

Now, when there is snow all over North and Northwest Texas, how many flockmasters in these sections have reason to remember what the JOURNAL has been saying to them about the importance of laying up a good supply of grain and hay for winter use?

Sheds are good things when there are snow and sleet. The JOURNAL will venture the assertion that several hundred flockmaster readers of the paper are now realizing this fact, while about as many are wishing they could speak on the subject from actual experience.

The weather that has been showing up recently in nearly all parts of Texas, is just the sort of weather that chills sheep to the marrow in their bones. Flockmasters will not forget that very cold sheep require more feed than warm sheep, a good proportion of it going into animal heat.

Mutton is by no means so general an article of food with the people of this country as it is with those of Great Britain. But then is it not a fact that mutton over there is just a trifle better than it is here? Or is it that our appetite while there was just a trifle more pronounced than it is here?

"I have seen my fat sheep feed in the face of the coldest norther that ever struck Texas." This is what a well known Texas flockmaster said to the JOURNAL readers recently. Can any Texas flockmaster tell the truth and say the same thing about his lean sheep?

How that wind whistles and moans; how those thin sheep shiver and shake; how that flockmaster is trembling in his boots! His sheep are thin and shodless. How that other flockmaster smiles and rubs his warm hands in glee! His sheep are fat, have plenty of grain and hay, and can enjoy them under warm sheds.

The Chicago Sheep Breeder in a late issue said: "Nothing but the best mutton stock was salable at steady prices. Much inferior stock was left in the Chicago market at the end of the week and the fresh installments of sheep of low grade did not bring good prices. Feeders and second-class mutton stock sold with extreme difficulty." Texas mutton shippers can take warning and govern themselves accordingly.

According to the Uvalde News the commissioners of Frio county have decided to pay no more money for scalps, and the Pearsall News is quoted as saying it endorses the move, as continuing to pay would run the county into bankruptcy. If any one county had paid out all that has been expended by counties under this act it would not be bankrupted now. The scalp law will not hurt any county and the destruction of the animals will benefit the country.

There is one class of men who don't deserve to have warm beds in which to sleep when the thermometer gets down about the zero mark, viz: the flockmas-

ter whose sheep have to root with their noses down into the snow to get their stomachs filled by day and shiver at night out in the weather without shelter or even a wind-break, when snow, sleet and rain are falling and cold north winds are blowing. Can such men really enjoy their own warm quarters?

The success of the Texas Live Stock association seems to be assured. At all events a large number of stockmen have signified their intentions to attend the Austin meeting and do all they can to make it a success. If half of them who have promised to do so at there will be a big crowd of them. Indeed, unless present appearances are deceitful, the largest stockmen's meeting that has convened in Texas in ten years will be held in February at the state capitol. Will the Texas sheepmen be "in it"?

Mr. Springer is chairman of the ways and means committee of the American House of Commons, sometimes so-called. He says raw wool must come into this country from other countries free of duty. But somehow he seems to forget that woolen goods also come here from abroad, and have to stand a heavy tax in the way of import duty. If the Illinois man really wishes to secure cheap clothing to the people, hadn't he best consider whether free wool will help the people or the wool manufacturer "down east"?

We think we have been having lots of hard winter weather during the past week, with from two to three inches of snow in spots. But we have been having a picnic compared with the sheepmen of Colorado. Says Field and Farm: "The sheepmen of Trinidad, Colorado, had a hard time keeping their herds alive last week. R. H. Purington is reported to have lost about 400 head. S. T. Brown lost about 100 head. Mr. Purington succeeded in getting one of his four herds to alfalfa, and will feed them until the snow goes. The snow is deep near Berea, and Mr. Berea's sheep are suffering. Ed. West is feeding corn to his sheep, although there is not much snow on his ranch."

Down on Devils' river the local sheepmen have been having no little trouble on account of "drifters." In December last they met and passed resolutions to the effect that all sheepmen coming from beyond the north line of Sutton, Crockett and Kimble counties shall be classed as drifters, and shall not be allowed water for either stock or camp use. This made the other fellows "bilin hot," but since water is necessary in their business and the crowd that did the resolving control about all in that part of the country there are not so many tramp flocks now to be seen as formerly. The JOURNAL is not fully advised as to the merits of the quarrel, but when it comes to real tramp sheepmen it is always glad to hear of it when they "catch it in the neck."

Why Wool is Low.

Tariff tinkering is not responsible for the decline during the past year of 2c per pound in the price of domestic and 1c of Australian wools. The supply has been larger, as our market report indicates, but beyond this, one reason exists which alone sufficiently accounts for the

decline. We refer to the displacement of wool by shoddy. This evil is assuming enormous proportions. Not only does every pound of shoddy manufactured into cloth displace more than one pound of honest wool, but consumers are outrageously swindled by paying all-wool prices for shoddy cloths and garments. Moreover, while the sheep grower is thus robbed of from one to three cents on every pound of wool he produces, the entire woolen manufacturing industry is depressed. Millions of capital invested in yield scant returns and thousands upon thousands of workers in woolen mills are put on reduced pay or scant time, thus injuring all other business in their locality. Who profits by this depression, common alike to farm and factory? Only a limited number of manufacturers of the shoddy fraud. Because of the unequal, unfair and dishonest competition from such bogus wool producers, the injury is becoming perhaps more serious than was the competition of oleo with honest butter. Why? Because it hurts not the farmer alone but the woolen manufacturer and mill operative. If shoddy could be driven out of existence, the wool market would improve, sheep husbandry develop, wool production and manufacture increase, and cloth "all wool and a yard wide" could in a few years be sold as cheap as inferior shoddy now is. Imitation, substitution, counterfeiting and similar evils are at the bottom of much of the troubles in the business world that are reacting so seriously on the farmer.—Farm and Home.

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.

"The Beefsteak."

You may talk of spring chickens and quail upon toast.
Or of anything else of which epicures boast.
But when you are hungry there's nothing can take
The place of a juicy and savory steak.

Two inches in thickness it ought to be cut,
With snowdrifts of fat on it sweet as a nut;
And always remember when buying it that
Prime meat must be streaked and covered
with fat.

Quick, turn it and turn it, with many returns,
While melting fat merrily blazes and burns,
Imparting rich flavors, keep turning and—
there.

'Tis done, with its inside red, juicy and rare.
Now pepper and salt it, and on a hot plate
Enjoy it at once—not a moment to wait.
And then you'll acknowledge that nothing can
take
The place of a luscious and juicy beefsteak.

E. W. DARBY.

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.

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.

H. H. CABBELL, 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.]

A Monstrous Wrong.

"Of all the economic evils that filch money from our farmers and retard their prosperity, there is none that is more wide-spread and disastrous than the speculation in futures." This remarkable statement is made by so conservative an authority as the American Agriculturist for January. It estimates that the artificial depression in prices, caused by the speculators in fictitious grain and cotton, will rob the farmers on their 1891 crops of one cent per pound on cotton, and three cents per bushel on oats, wheat ten and corn five cents, or a total loss on four crops of \$200,000,000. It points out that no other articles except hog products and coal oil, are subject to such manipulation, even Wall street speculation being done on a cash basis for goods actually delivered. The American Agriculturist, therefore, indorses the proposition to impose an internal revenue tax of five cents per pound, or twenty cents per bushel on every transaction in fictitious futures, and proposes an active campaign in its behalf. The Washburne-Hatch bill is favored so amended that the law cannot interfere with legitimate contracts for the future delivery of actual goods.

Cattle for Real Estate.

We will exchange a well-bred herd of 6000 cattle for desirable unincumbered real estate, either good agricultural land or city property.

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

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN AN INTERESTING LETTER.

New Orleans Market, Feeding Cattle and Other Items, Discussed by One Who Knows.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

If you permit it at this late date I will thank you for opening your columns to me at the coming of the new year, and at the same time I will avail myself of the opportunity to say to you and your many readers that I am highly pleased with the JOURNAL, both as an advertising medium, the educator of the cattlemen and promoter of the live stock interest.

This being a local market and occupying an isolated geographical position far removed from the distributing centers of the West, prices, owing to the supply on hand (the demand always continuing the same from day to day) are constantly fluctuating, but the fluctuations are not so violent as in the old times when transportation facilities were not so many or good as now. Of course this market sympathizes with the general markets of the country, but more perhaps than any other of its size, is a market to itself.

It draws its supply of cattle, hogs and sheep from the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas, the last named contributing a larger number of cattle and sheep than all the others combined. Most of our hogs come from Kentucky and Tennessee, but the receipts in this line from Texas grow larger with each succeeding year. In proportion to its size this city consumes more calves and yearlings than any other city in the Union.

As compared with Chicago and St. Louis I think Texas shippers are best pleased with our prices, but they object to charges for selling and handling which they think too high.

The answer to this is, ours a local market and the volume of business small. It would be folly to expect New Orleans to handle her few hundreds of cattle at the same rate that Chicago handles her many thousands. This question of charges is regulated by the same law that fixes the value on the cattle.

In your small cities of Houston and Galveston I am told that the commission for selling live stock is larger than that charged here, and considering the limited amount of business transacted this is as it should be.

The writer is a man with but one idea and that idea is cattle, but not cattle confined exclusively to the sales pens. I have just sufficient cattle on the prairies of Texas to give me the high-sounding, and it this distance, the somewhat romantic title of ranchman.

I am also a feeder of cottonseed hulls and meal, and after an experience of four or five years, pronounce it a success. The hulls and meal produce a good article of white, firm, palatable meat, but it is not a perfect ration for the reason that starch is necessary to the production of fat, and there is very little if any starch in cottonseed meal. Add the starch in the nature of a little corn meal, and you have a ration that

as far as my knowledge goes, has no superior.

In this connection, as a matter of possible interest to the cattle feeders of Texas—which is a sugar as well as a cotton and cattle-producing state—I will say that I am feeding molasses in conjunction with hulls and meal, and am well pleased with the results of the experiment.

Molasses certainly has a value as a feeding ration, but what its value is I am not prepared to say; however, it can be ascertained by consulting the standard works on feeding animals, such as Professor Stewart's well known book. Nearly all feeders in the more progressive East and across the water use a condimental food to stimulate the appetite. To some extent powders are taking the place of this condimental food.

It is with this purpose in view that I feed molasses, and find it not only an appetizer, but it regulates the bowels and aids digestion. To get fat a beef must eat and the molasses certainly increases his appetite to a wonderful extent. The method of feeding is to mix one part molasses and three parts water and sprinkle this on the hulls and meal.

But, returning to cottonseed hulls and meal, I desire to call attention to the fact that the discovery of this new feed for cattle promises to revolutionize the feeding industry in the South.

Succeeding this new order of things there is, so I am told, being worked out another problem which, if solved, will add untold wealth to the cattle interests of the Southwest.

I am told that a Mr. Alexander of San Antonio last season fed 300 cattle on cotton seed meal and relied for the roughness or bulk upon the grass growing upon the prairie, and results are so satisfactory that a Mr. Blacker is feeding this season at Eagle Pass 1500 head upon the same plan.

The hull and meal feed is all right as far as it goes, but there are not enough hulls, and then too, hulls are bulky, costly of transportation and require considerable labor to handle. But if meal, in its concentrated form can be fed successfully after the method above indicated, then every ranchman can feed his cattle at home, which will make Texas a finishing as well as a breeding ground.

If he who makes two blades of grass grow where formerly only one grew is a benefactor to his race, what shall we say of him who gives us the quickest, involving less labor, and in every way the most approved method of converting this grass into money.

Last season, with the view of giving this cattle market a European outlet I made two shipments of live Texas beef from this port to Liverpool, England, and at another time if you think it will interest your readers I will be glad to give the JOURNAL the results, together with my own conclusions after long and careful study of the foreign markets in conjunction with our own market here at the open doorway to the high seas.

Yours truly,

ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

From a Cross-Roads' Farmer.

MASON, TEXAS, Jan 20th, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I don't often see any letters in the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL from farmers,

and yet I am sure you are publishing a real good farmer's paper. If I was running any kind of live stock I would say it was the very best paper I ever saw for my business. But I have no stock except a few milch cows and my work horses, and I need a paper that is specially devoted to the agriculturist's interest. Don't you think it would pay you to publish such a paper? I think a monthly filled with farm notes, edited by a practical farmer and furnished to the farmers at a living price, would be very popular among farmers all over Texas. You can publish such a paper I know, and all you will have to do is to make it as valuable to the man with the hoe as the STOCK JOURNAL is to the stockman, and you will have no trouble in getting all the subscribers you will want. Pardon me for offering you advise unsolicited. My only excuse is that I want such a monthly as I have suggested, and you and your associates are just the people to supply me if you will.

CROSS-ROADS FARMER.

From a Sheepman.

HASKELL, TEXAS, Jan 20th, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I am in the sheep business in this county and want to say a few words to the sheepmen generally of Texas. It happens to be so, that I am not going to be able to attend the live stock convention to be held in Austin early in February. I am about leaving Texas on account of business that can't be neglected, and I will not return to Texas before March. But there are several thousand sheep breeders and wool growers in Texas who will have no such excuse for not putting in an appearance, and I sincerely hope a large number of them will be on hand. Surely they must recognize that a live stock association in the state can be of great service to their interests, and they should shake off their old time aversion to mixing up with other stockmen, and stand in with the cow and horseman to make the proposed association a great and enduring success. I am sure the stockmen of Texas will never get legislation in their interest until they demand it, and with a strong organization to back the demands we can get all we will ask for. In unity is strength.

Sincerely yours,
FLOCKMASTER.

Advice to Sheepmen.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS, Jan. 20th, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I am not much given to rushing into print, but I wish to put in a very few words at this time, in favor of the wool growers of Texas taking part in the Austin stockmen's meeting. It seems that we can't or won't keep up a state organization among ourselves, so I am in favor of going in with the cowmen and working with them to secure such laws as we all need alike for our protection. Coyotes and wild cats don't confine themselves to a diet of spring lamb. They have a tooth as well for fresh veal, and prefer to butcher it themselves. Hence our friends, the men whose business it is to furnish the calves are quite as much interested as we are in having a war of extermination waged on all such nuisances. What do you say, gentlemen? Shall we take a hand at Austin, or shall we still "go it alone," and let things rock on as

they have been doing. I propose to be in Austin and take part in the deliberations of the convention if I am the only sheep owner there.

The JOURNAL is still the best live stock paper published in the United States. X. I. L.

Abilene Country All Right So Far.

ABILENE, TEXAS, Jan, 20th, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I have been making inquiries of stockmen from the counties north, north east and west of Taylor county in regard to the effect of the late severe weather on live stock. I believe I have now heard from all the territory included in 150 miles square, with Abilene as the center, and I haven't been able to hear of any serious suffering, except of old and thin cows, and very old and very poor horses. Such stock have been chilled down, and in most cases have not been able to get up. But on the whole, all classes of live stock on the range have come through the snow and sleet in fine shape. Sheep particularly have fared well and my flockmaster correspondents without exception, report no loss to speak of and flocks doing nicely. The range is still good all over this section and unless we have a great deal of rain, that will rot the grass, we are safe so far as the weather is concerned. "When the spring comes gentle Annie," and the heel-fly starts again on his regular business trip, we may have trouble. But we are not climbing mountains before reaching them.

H. L. BENTLEY.

A Cheap and Durable Wind Mill.

AKRON, COL., Jan'y 9, 1882.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I have never seen any mention made of the Colorado wind mill in any of the newspapers. They are very common here, most all farmers have them, which they made themselves at a cost of not more than \$12. They make no noise, have great power, will pump the deepest well and last longer than any mill we ever had in this section; in fact, everybody here thinks they are the best wind engine made. The man who invented the mill gave it to the agricultural society, and the society had diagrams printed showing the different parts with exact measurement and directions so any one can make a mill and we give them free to any one addressing the Agricultural Society, Akron, Colo. Every person can have a mill when he can make it himself and as most farmers are not aware that a mill can be had so cheaply, I thought I would give the information so all might be benefitted.

JOHN COLDOR.

An Editor in Trouble.

An editor of a newspaper in one of our neighboring towns is obliged to be absent from home until matters are fixed up so he can return. He didn't rob a bank either, but this is what happened: In writing up a visit to the house of a lady friend, he described her collection of plants. He wrote in this way: "Mrs. H. has the largest and nicest plants in town." In making up the forms the "l" dropped out of the word "plants," and the mistake was not discovered until the papers were printed. The whole town was in an uproar, and when the lady's husband read the item, he armed himself with a revolver and started for the office, but the editor saw him coming and jumped from a second-story window and escaped.—Ex.

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.
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M. G. Ellis & Co.

STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS.
J. T. Brenford.
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Cassidy Bros. Commission Co.
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Fish & Keck Company.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
The James H. Campbell Co.
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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, E. ST. LOUIS.
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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 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.

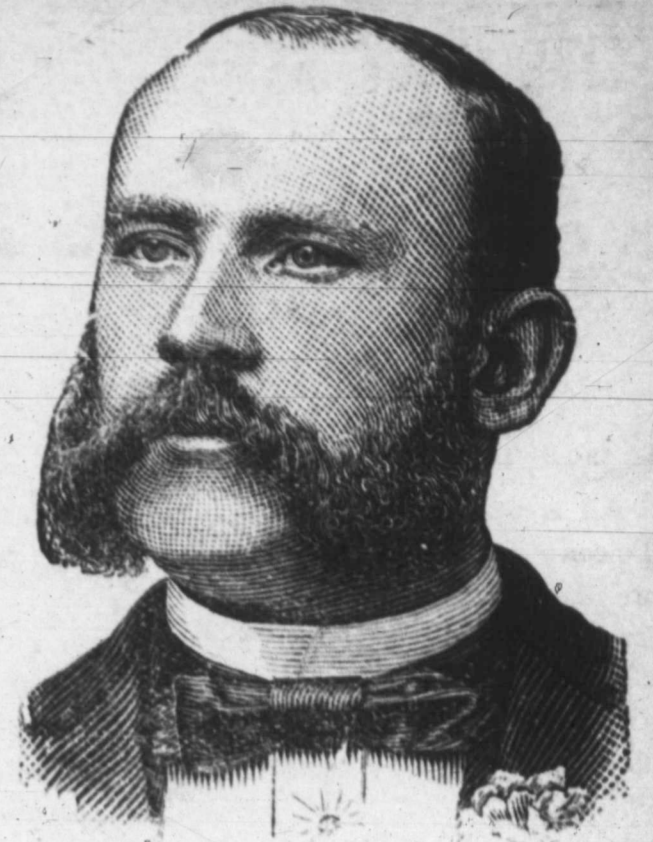
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Real Estate for Cattle

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.

Read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.



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 2000 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 radically 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 affections, defects, injuries, etc. of

THE EYE, Scientifically treated without pain. Cross-Eyes straightened in one minute. Cataracts, 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 Fissure 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.

Every day a team is idle foots up a loss equal to the cost of keep. As far as possible avoid this loss.

The farmer's smoke house should be next door neighbor to his kitchen, for they are related both by consanguinity and affinity.

Plan out now what and where you are going to sow in the spring, and thus save your time when you need it the most.

Farm and Ranch very correctly says: When a farmer, by well-directed industry, gets his barn and smoke house well-filled with solid comfort for man and beast, and sees his cattle and horses and hogs, and acres every year increasing in value, pessimistic mischief-makers don't want anything to do with him. He is a perpetual rebuke to them.

The Farm, Stock and Home sagely remarks that "the bee flitting from flower to flower is a pretty picture, and one that poets delight in; but a farmer flitting from cows to sheep, from sheep to hogs, from hogs to steers, from steers to no stock, from no stock, to the same old round again, is a too common but not a pretty picture, and inspires delight in no one. The flitting process in farming was never a success."

The annual loss of agricultural products in this country by the depredations of insects is estimated at 10 per cent. But what does this mean? Taking the estimate of our farm products at figures given, \$3,800,000,000, it means that these little pests destroy every year products worth the snug little sum of \$38,000,000. The entomologists cannot be encouraged too much in their efforts to find means of destroying them.

The small farmer, that is the man who is farming an area of 100 acres or less to diversified crops has always a serious problem before him in determining what machinery he can afford to own. Such a farm needs everything from a threshing machine down to a pitch fork at some time during the season; but, of course, the farmer can not afford to own them all. Certain things he must have, as hand tools, plows, harrows, cultivators, rollers, etc., but when it comes to drills, mowers, binders, horse-power and cutting-box for the silo it is a question whether his crops warrant the outlay. The difficulty might be solved in many cases by means of co-operative ownership of the more expensive implements, anywhere from two to twenty joining together in their purchase. There might be some little difficulty from the fact of various ones needing the same machine at the same time, but in the main neighbors who desire to do so could adjust these differences harmoniously.

The domestic animals, no less than man, require a variety of food to make healthful and nutritious diet. Watch a horse or cow feeding in pastures with various grasses. It is rare that one alone will be eaten unless it is far better than the others. There will be a bite here and another there, making altogether a more palatable mouthful than could either be alone. In the stables

this choice is not often given, as the hay is generally purchased for its uniformity, while a mixture, which really makes the best hay, is considered inferior. But even in the stable some variety is now regarded as necessary by the best farmers. Winter feed is mostly too dry. It is wonderfully benefitted by adding a few roots. Timothy hay needs grain with it to make a full, nutritive ration for horses. It needs more grain than does clover hay. With the more concentrated oil or cotton seed meal, good clean straw can be largely used as part of the ration. It supplies the carbon or starch and heat, making materials more cheaply that they can be got in anything else used as food.

Six hundred thousand dollars annually expended by the United States government for experiment stations, where scientific investigation for the garden, orchard, the field, stable and dairy go on all the while. The effects of different foods fed to cows upon the quality and quantity of the milk are watched. The chemists of the station analyzes in his laboratory the materials fed and the milk, and oftimes the very air the animals inhale and exhale is measured and analyzed. The first experiment station in the world was organized forty years ago by a company of farmers near Leipsic, Germany. The first station in this country was organized in 1875, at Middletown, Conn. In 1877 there were seventeen in fourteen states. The several states appropriate \$125,000 in addition to \$600,000 appropriated by congress.

A record of experiments to determine the proper quantity of wheat to be sown to the acre has been kept at the Illinois Experimental station at Champaign. With the exception of some of the fertilizer tests the experiments were made on the fertile, dark-colored prairie soil of the station farm. Notes and tabulated data are now published for an experiment on seven plots of ground, 2x4 rods each, seeded at the rate of from 3 to 8 pecks per acre. Trials for three years indicate that variations in quantity of seed between one and two bushels per acre have less effect on yield than other conditions have. In 1891 the largest yield was from six pecks per acre, the season being unusually favorable for wheat. In 1890 the largest yield was from four and from eight pecks. In 1889 from five pecks. In 1891 sowing small kernels gave a larger yield than was obtained from the same weight of larger kernels. The kernels in the crop from the small seed were approximately as large as those from larger seed. In two trials no injury resulted from rolling drilled wheat after sowing.

It is worth while for Texas farmers to know whether it is ever the correct thing to pasture their wheat, and if so when and how much. The general impression here is that wheat is not only not injured by pasturage, but that it is often really benefited. This is doubtless true, when; owing to the weather, the wheat is growing very fast and threatens to begin heading before it has had time to stool well. Then, it is necessary to check this rapid growth. But even then it is a serious question whether it is better to graze it or cut it back with the mower. For the benefit of those interested in the question the

JOURNAL will give some notes taken from reports made by those in charge of the Kansas Experimental station at Manhattan, Kansas. Trials of wheat sown Sept. 15, 1890, on 15 plats, 5 of which were pastured in October and November following and 5 others in April, showed an average gain of 1.5 bushels of wheat per acre on the 5 plats not pastured over those pastured. Whether the food obtained by pasturing equaled the value represented by this difference in yield could not be determined on so small a scale, but that question should be considered and determined before it is definitely announced that wheat should not be pastured. This pasturing of wheat is an important practical question. Many farmers in Texas and elsewhere place no small dependence on the food that their wheat fields furnish in fall and spring, and cattle are sometimes allowed to run in the wheat all winter. The suggestion is offered by the superintendent of the station under whose direction these experiments were made, that a wet clay soil would be more liable to injury from pasturage than a dry one, and this can be very readily believed.

Danger Ahead.

Few people sympathize with the reckless spendthrift who squanders his inheritance, unless he returns from his wanderings repenting. This is precisely what many farmers have been doing and still continue to do. They squander the fertility of their lands in riotous farming until they become so poor that they would fain eat husks with the swine because the ravished soil will produce nothing better. East of the Mississippi, Southern farmers are now in the kaint, acid phosphate and guano of distress, brought about by their reckless system of farming for to-day, without any thought of the morrow. The rich black lands and river bottoms of Texas have been considered practically inexhaustible, which really means their fertility is very enduring, even under the most exhausting system of cropping. It does not mean any more than that. The writer of this article is perfectly familiar with black land farms in the old settled portions of South Texas—Grimes, Austin, Washington and Fayette counties—which were once as fertile as any in the state, and "practically inexhaustible," but they are now "practically" exhausted and abandoned. Time and reckless cropping will destroy the fertility of any soil. But not all the Texas soil is of these varieties. The sandy loams of various depths and textures, and of every degree of natural fertility are being rapidly exhausted, while great quantities of fertilizing material are allowed to go to waste, and they are continually worked without regarded to restorative measures; each succeeding year the yield decreases, and the seed, the season and the luck are blamed, while the true cause—the thoughtless system of cropping—escapes censure and claims sympathy. It has not yet come to that pass in Texas that the farmer must first exhaust his credit at the fertilizer depot before he can hope to make a crop, as is now the case throughout Virginia, both Carolinas, Georgia and the prairie regions of Alabama and Mississippi; but unless prevailing methods are changed, that time will surely come. Texas still has an abundance of rich soil, and every farmer should take care to maintain that condition on his own farm for his personal benefit and that of his children. This can be most cheaply done by a judicious rotation, which will include at least one restorative crop (like peas or the clovers) every third year, and saving and applying barnyard manure.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Stuck to the Farm.

The patriarch Abraham was more of a stockman or rancher than a grain farmer, and had to move about consid-

erably to find pasturage for his flocks and herds; but he must have raised a good deal of grain to supply bread for the population depending upon him for support. We are told that on a certain occasion he armed 318 men born in his house, and pursued the three predatory kings, who like a band of North American Indians, had ransacked Sodom and carried away his nephew, Lot and family, as prisoners. He fell upon his enemies in the night, defeated them with great slaughter, and brought back to Sodom the prisoners and spoils. According to ordinary rules for computation, to obtain 318 fighting men required a population of over 1500 souls which Abraham had to provide for. He showed such good generalship in this short campaign, and his "cow-boys" exhibited such undaunted courage, it is a wonder that Abraham did not quit the farm to become a conqueror, like Nimrod, Alexander and Caesar; but he was a man of peace and preferred the quiet life of a farmer and herdsman to the excitement, turmoils and vicissitudes of war. Abraham, the father of the faithful, wisely stuck to the farm and prospered.

Job, like Abraham, was more of a stockman than a grain farmer, but he was not nomadic in his habits, and did not dwell in a tent. When his terrible misfortune came upon him, when the Sabeans took away his oxen and asses, when the Chaldeans carried away his camels, when the lightning from heaven killed his sheep, when the great wind from the wilderness had blown down his eldest son's house, and killed his seven sons and three daughters; when most of his servants had been slain; when at length his whole body was afflicted with a painful and loathsome disease, when suffering tortures of body and agony of mind, when distracted by the preaching of his mistaken but well-meaning friends, he did not take his own life as some foolish farmers would have done if placed in his situation; he did not curse God, as his wife advised him to do; he bore his calamities with heroic fortitude; he maintained his integrity; he stayed on the farm, and the latter years of his life were more prosperous than the first. Long before he died he had just as many sons and daughters and twice as many sheep, oxen, camels and asses as he had before his afflictions came upon him. After this he lived on his farm 140 years and saw his sons and sons' sons, even four generations. The history of Job teaches that farmers should not be discouraged when they have considerable bad luck, poor crops, and low prices.

Boaz, the great grandfather of David, the king of Israel was a prosperous farmer near Bethlehem, and showed his kindness by directing his reapers to scatter some grain purposely for the benefit of the fair gleaner, the young widow Ruth. When afterwards she became his wife she did not try to persuade him to sell out and move into the city, to enjoy the pleasurable excitements, socialities and conveniences of town life, as some women have done, and too many farmers in good circumstances are inclined to do. Like a sensible man with a sensible wife, Boaz stuck to the farm.

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

SWINE.

The hog (or any young animal that depends for profit on early maturity) should be well fed from birth. Any set-back in growth is a total loss.

Hogs closely penned should have some green food every day—a very little will answer if it is scarce, but the best plan is to have it in abundance.

Sleeping in dust is the cause of the premature death of many hogs. Give them plenty of bedding and don't permit them to nest under corn cribs or other building.

Chicago market reports state that the purchase of Western pork for shipment South is unusually small for the season. This is an unusually good indication for the season.

The Texas State Swine Breeders association will meet at McKinney on Tuesday, February 2d. Every member should attend. Every farmer interested in swine should attend.

The hogs received at Omaha last month averaged 265 pounds. The average for the year was 236 pounds, against 253 pounds for 1890. But after all, the sweetest bacon and hams ever eaten by the Omaha people were made from hogs that tipped the beam below the 150 pound mark.

Five cars of fine hogs were shipped to Fort Worth from Erin Springs, Rockwall county last week. The impression is obtaining generally over the state that if a man has really good hogs for which he wishes to obtain really good prices he will really consult his interests by shipping them to the only really good hog market in Texas, viz: Fort Worth.

The farmer can safely leave to the professional swine breeders the work of breeding for fancy points. What he (the farmer) wants, is to have hogs to eat his corn that will take on fat readily and mature sufficiently by the time it is 12 months old. The JOURNAL has an awful fine tooth for tender, juicy pork, and shoat meat, even is not too rich for its taste.

Some writers urge the idea that hogs being fattened should have food kept before them at all times. Others insist that if feed is only given at stated intervals and the hogs are only given what they will eat up clean at each meal they will lie down and will thrive better than if food is kept before them all the time. The JOURNAL is strongly inclined to the belief that the latter view is the correct one.

The experience of most farmers is that at certain times a large proportion of pigs die at birth and many more die before they reach a profitable age. The cause, doubtless, is the low vitality of the parents. Let the sows be kept healthy and not too fat, and let them be bred only to healthy and vigorous boars, and the percentage of loss among the pigs will be insignificant. Farmers will do well to bear this in mind and act on the suggestion. It will pay them to watch the sows constantly.

Texas Farm and Ranch says: Nine persons in ten, without previous instruction or experience, will, in shooting hogs, place the bullet too low,

making a very bad and disagreeable job for both parties. The gun or pistol should be loaded with not more than half the usual charge of powder, and with deliberate aim, at short range, the bullet should be planted where the lines drawn from either eye to the opposite ear cross, if the head is in a natural position, and a little higher if the snout is held low.

The United States minister at Copenhagen reports that Danish pork is preferred in other countries over that raised in this country because Danish swine are slaughtered earlier than ours. Their hogs are usually fattened and killed at a year old or less, here we go in for hogs to weigh all the way from 300 to 500 or 600 pounds. In most European countries a 200 pound hog is preferred to one weighing more. Then too, in our effort to add weight to our hogs we pile on the fat in great layers and the result is our hog meat is too fat to give the best satisfaction for table purposes.

Stock raisers and dealers are beginning to appreciate the value of Fort Worth as a market for live stock. They are finding out that they have the advantage of smaller transportation charges by shipping to this city, and that they can obtain top prices. This is exemplified in the case of Mr. W. B. Smith, a large stock raiser and shipper of Lebanon, I. T. Mr. Smith, who has heretofore been shipping to Kansas City and Chicago, made his first shipment to Fort Worth during the week. It consisted of a car of hogs which topped the market and brought him \$4 per hundred. Mr. Smith expressed himself as being well pleased with the result of his shipment, and said that in the future he would ship to the Fort exclusively.

A correspondent who frankly admits that he is not a judge of a hog asks the JOURNAL to tell him how to select the best for use on the farm. In reply the JOURNAL will repeat what it has had occasion to state before, viz: that the farmer's hog is the hog that is long, broad deep, heavy boned, ordinarily smooth, healthy, docile and prolific. It must be a fast grower, and gotten up to take on the greatest amount of fat in the least time on a ration that will leave a profit to the owner. True, this sort of an animal is not to be picked up every day, but it exists and can be found in Texas. We are not in the market and cannot undertake to tell our correspondent precisely where to go to find it, since our province is not to furnish the hogs, but hog literature to those of our readers who are interested in the business of swine breeding.

When the nearest hog markets were St. Louis and Chicago and the railroads were in the business of transporting all classes of live stock with the view of making out of them all the profit, there were small inducements to the swine breeder in Texas to enlarge his business and grow and fatten hogs for the market. Now, however, there is a first-class hog market in Texas, and if the railroads centering in Fort Worth won't "tote fair" with the shipper, there is the commission in session all the time in Austin, invested with the power and very much inclined to bring the railroad companies to

terms. Our word for it, there will be good money to the breeder of hogs in Texas during 1892, and we trust they will grow and fatten a sufficient number to keep the Fort Worth market supplied during the entire year.

Artichokes for Hogs.

A correspondent to the Indiana Farmer gives his plan of feeding hogs during this season of the year, which he thinks is very healthful for the hogs and saves the corn crib. He says: Last spring a year I bought half a bushel of the White Jerusalem artichokes which planted about one-sixth of an acre; from this, in the fall, I sold 25 bushels for seed. I also buried about 12 bushels for my own use, then turned in 21 head of hogs to help themselves. Here they grew and fattened with only a little corn each day, also with plenty of fresh water, and salt and charcoal occasionally. This year I have about one and one-half acres. I have turned in 39 head of hogs to fatten and 42 fall pigs are also feeding on them. After the fat hogs are sold there will be food enough left to supply my brood sows and pigs until spring with only a very little corn. In the spring I have only to turn my hogs out, close up the fence and the new crop comes on without any cultivation. There are always enough tubers left in the ground for a new crop. Those artichokes are very prolific and will yield hundreds of bushels per acre.

I think that roots are the natural food of hogs, and it is needless to say that I have long since quit the cruel practice of using rings. Let us try more of the root feeding and have better and healthier hogs, especially when it will save time, labor and corn.

Brownwood

is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Slesher, 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.

Pears' Soap

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap.

The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request, BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United States be covered with a **Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating**, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.



-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. MCGULLOUGH,
Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't.
JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

O. M. Love of Seymour was in the city several days this week.

J. Baker, of Slater, Mo., was in the city a day or two this week.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, Texas, was in the city Wednesday last.

M. Davis of Seymour, Texas, was in the city on last Wednesday.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, Texas, was in the city Wednesday last.

Ike Suggs, of Baldwin, I. T., was in the city a few days this week. He says cattle in the Territory are all right.

C. W. White of Waco, Texas, who is interested in the cattle business in West Texas, was in the city Thursday last.

W. A. Squire of Henrietta Tex., an old time friend of the STOCK JOURNAL, was in the city Thursday.

Chas. Goodnight, of the Panhandle of Texas, has been in the city several days.

Thos. Trammell, a large cattle dealer of Sweetwater, Texas, was in the city Tuesday of this week.

Lon. E. Mahan, general western agent of the Hicks Stock Car company with headquarters at Kansas City, was in the city Sunday.

The Cosgrove Live Stock Co. of Le Sueur, Minn. offers for sale or to let on shares ten stallions. See their ad. in another column and write for prices.

A. A. Hargrove of Midland passed through Fort Worth Monday with a shipment of feeding cattle en route to Shreveport, La.

George Simmons of Weatherford was in the city on Thursday last and says concerning the report of Col. W. Scott, having lost cattle in the I. T. by ice breaking, is a mistake.

W. H. Winfield, general passenger agent for the Cotton Belt railroad in Texas, was in the city Thursday night looking after the passenger traffic for his road.

J. K. Rosson the wide-a-wake agent for the "Frisco" is in the city looking after trade for his railroad company, concerning the shipping of live stock to the eastern markets.

C. C. Hyde, an old resident of this city, but now of Wichita Falls, is enthusiastic over his new home and has a big fish story to tell, but in the absence of credentials will not publish it.

James Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash R. R., was in the city on Thursday last. Mr. Harris has been in San Antonio during the cold snap, but says the cattle are doing well.

A prominent stockman writes from near Jacksboro, on the 18th inst. that it is snowing, and the weather is intensely cold, and should it continue for 48 hours 25 per cent. of the cattle would perish.

W. B. Lewis, a prominent live stock dealer of Colman, Texas, passed through the city Thursday from the Indian Territory, where he had been delivering a thousand head of beef steers which he had recently sold.

Wm. Hunter, the well known state agent for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, who makes his headquarters at Fort Worth, made a flying trip this week to Baird, Abilene, Colorado City and other points along the line of the Texas and Pacific.

T. J. McElroy, a well to do stockman of Pecos City, is in Fort Worth to-day. Mr. McElroy is returning from a visit to St. Louis and the Indian Territory. He says the storm was very severe in the country referred to but no serious loss of live stock has been reported.

R. C. Beard, foreman for D. H. and J. W. Snyder on their White Lake ranch on the Staked Plains, died a few days ago at above named ranch. Mr. Beard was an honest, faithful, energetic worker, who not only enjoyed the confidence of his employes but also all who knew him. His place will be hard to fill as acceptably as it was done by Mr. Beard.

Capt. S. B. Burnett of Wichita Falls, owner of the celebrated brand of cattle, four sixes (6666) has just come to the city, direct from his range in the Wichita and Red River country, and says that while the weather has been very cold for the past few days; that the cattle although drawn some, are doing well.

Jno. T. Ford, a way up stockman of Presidio county, passed through this city Tuesday night, en route to Kansas City on a cattle deal. Mr. Ford has a large ranch stocked with fine Hereford cattle at Seven Rivers, N. M. He says the weather is very cold in his section, but cattle are pulling through all right and he does not apprehend any serious loss.

R. K. Thompson & Son, of Slater, Mo., breeders of registered Shorthorn bulls and heifers, standard bred trotting stallions and mares, have for sale a fine lot of these animals, also a fine young jack. Buyers will find it to their interest to communicate with these gentleman before purchasing. See their advertisement in the "For Sale" column.

The Hotel Pickwick, under the efficient management of Major George Hudgins, continues to be the popular resort for the travelling public. With an appreciation for the wants of his guest that only comes from experience, Major Hudgins never overlooks an opportunity to promote their comfort and pleasure. When coming this way on business or pleasure bound, drop in on him and enjoy the good things of this genial host.

Albert Montgomery, the well known live stock commission merchant of New Orleans, has an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Montgomery is not only a well established live stock commission merchant with many year's experience, but is also an extensive feeder and ranchman, who ought to be good authority on all matters pertaining to the live stock industry. The JOURNAL hopes he may then favor its readers often in the future.

John Stone of Gainesville, Texas, accompanied by his brother, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. A. A. Green in this city several days. The JOURNAL learned through Mr. Stone of the death

-:-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
800 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.
340 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

R. DRUMM, Manager,

of his father and mother last week at their home in Cook county, their deaths being only three days apart. They were prominent and well known citizens, and the JOURNAL extends to the family its sympathies in this, their sad bereavement.

Hon. Charles U. Connellee, member of the legislature from Eastland and also a prominent and well to do land and live stock owner of West Texas attended church in the stock center Sunday. Mr. Connellee has consented to address the Austin Stockmen's convention on matters effecting the live stock industry. He is a good speaker, thoroughly conversant with all that pertains to the stock business and will no doubt deliver an interesting address.

Major John Nesbit, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, has been in the city several days looking after the C. and A's interest in Texas. It is also given out by the knowing ones that the Major is lending valuable assistance to Col. James A. Wilson, who has before him a hard fight for the mayoralty of Fort Worth. Major Nesbit, aside from being one of the best live stock agents in the United States, is also a trained, astute politician, and with such an able lieutenant Col. Wilson is a sure winner. Put your ducats on him boys.

B. W. McCullough, general passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, died last Wednesday at Hot Springs Ark. Mr. McCullough has been prominent in railroad circles in Texas for 15 years and for several years at the head of the passenger department of the Texas and Pacific. His death will be a serious loss to the road that has for so long profited by his able and efficient management of the department which he controlled. To the host of friends, especially those of the press, to whom he was endeared by infinite courtesies, and his genial nature, his loss is irreparable. "Ben" McCullough was a noble type of nature's best handiwork. May his last sleep be one of sweet repose.

Sam Cutbirth, a prominent stockman of Callahan county, stopped in the city

-:-I. P. HUTCHISON,-:-

Attorney at Law,

Room 44 Hurley Building, Fort Worth.

Land Litigation a Specialty.

DR. M. ELLEN KELLER

Physician and Surgeon.

Gives special attention to all diseases peculiar to Women.

Office and residence 611 West Fifth street. Telephone 224.

Monday night on his way home from his ranch in the Indian Territory. Mr. Cutbirth has four thousand head of beef cattle that he is maturing in the Creek nation, and has been to the ranch looking after their condition. He reports very cold weather, but up to the present no loss of stock. Mr. Cutbirth is a firm believer in the good results of well organized efforts in any direction, consequently believes that the Live Stock convention that is to meet in Austin February 2nd should be well attended by the stock growers of the state, and a permanent organization effected that will be beneficial to the industry in all its branches.

Why he Fattens Old Sows.

An Illinois man writes thus to an exchange: The principle reason why I fatten off my breeding sows at three years is because after that they are very likely to become "cranky." Of a lot of twenty breed sows I had several years ago, thirteen were kept until they were five years old, and my experience with that lot convinced me that without special care old sows, unless very valuable, are undesirable property. They become altogether too cunning. As I could not feed them all the corn they wanted without making them too fat for any purpose, they undertook to supply themselves. Four of them excelled a white-faced cow at fence-breaking. They were constantly hunting for a loose board or weak spot in the fence, and their chief object in life seemed to be to get out of the pasture and forage on my neighbors. Alas for the fowl that ventured in their reach! One of the caught and chewed up a cat so quick that I never knew what took it in.

MARKET REPORTS.
FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Jan. 22, 1892. }

Cattle receipts for the past week 400, most of which was taken by the Fort Worth Packing company. So far this season there has not been any corn or meal-fed cattle on this market. Fed steers, if strictly good, would bring \$3; good fed cows \$2.25. Best grass steers are selling as feeders at and around \$2. Good grass cows are in demand with the Packing company, for which they are now paying from \$1.50@1.75. Thin and inferior cows are not wanted at any prices, and must be sold, if at all, at very ruinous prices. Good calves, weighing 200 pounds or less, are worth \$2.50. Good fat stags, \$1.25@1.50, while bulls, if in good flesh, will bring \$1@1.25.

Receipts of hogs for the past week were 2000. The market is active and strong. Top hogs are worth \$4; light hogs, weighing 150 pounds, \$3.

There is no demand for sheep, none are being offered, consequently no market.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
January 22, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 5100; shipments, 1600. Market steady. Steers, \$3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2@3.60; cows, \$1.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,100; shipments, 1100. Market, 5c higher.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
January 22, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 600. Market steady at decline. Fair to good natives, \$3@4.50; Texans and Indians, \$2.50@3.60.

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

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo. Chicago Ill.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Sidget, Treasurer;
A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000.
Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - Illinois.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 2500. Market stronger. Prices ranged \$3.80@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Market stronger. Choice natives 5.60.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
January 22, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 4500. Market closed weaker; prices ranged \$2@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; shipments, 12,000. Market brisk and irregular. Prices ranged, \$4@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 700. Market active, steady.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 22.—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	12 1/4@15
Mexican carpet.....	12@14	11@12

St. Louis Wool.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 22.—Wool—Receipts, 23,561 pounds; shipments, 17,300. Market steady and fair to active.

Philadelphia Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 22.—Wool—Improving; unchanged prices. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 30@31c; X, 28@30c; medium, 30@36c; coarse, 33@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine or X and XX, 28c; medium, 34 1/2@35c; coarse, 33@35c. Fine washed delaine, X and XX, 32@35c; medium washed combing and delaine, 36@37. Canada washed combing, 32@33c; tub washed, choice, 36@38c; fair, 35@36c; coarse, 32@33c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 26@29c; coarse unwashed combing and delaine, 25@27c. Montana, 18@22c. Territory, 16@20c.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1457	1503	546
Calves and yearlings	1658	1848	423
Hogs.....	1303	1291	536
Sheep.....	827	227	600

CATTLE.—Good to choice beefs per lb, 3@3 1/4; common to fair beefs, 2@2 1/4; good fat cows, 2@2 1/4; common to fair cows, \$6.00@10.00; calves, \$5.00@9.00; yearlings, \$7.00@11.00; good milch cows, \$20@25; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.00.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4 1/4@4 1/2; common to fair, 3 1/2@4.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3.25; common to fair \$1.50@2.00.

The run of all classes of poor and trashy cattle continues large, and the market is largely supplied with these grades which sell slowly at short and unsatisfactory prices. Liberal receipts to-day of good fed beefs, and good cows; best selections firm at quotations. The supply of calves and yearlings is composed mostly of poor stock. Good fat stock firm and fairly active. Hogs and sheep in full supply and quotations are weak.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.
Jan. 20—Scaling & Tamblin sold for J. O. Hall, Vinita, I. T., 45 steers, 984 lbs, \$3.35; 23 steers, 1092 lbs, \$3.35; 22 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.50; 3 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.50; 1 steer, 1060 lbs, \$3.35; 74 hogs, 237 lbs, \$4.25; J. C. Butler, Antelope, Texas, 23 steers, 884 lbs, \$—; F. Houston, agent, Bellevue, 39 steers, 1268 lbs, \$4.10; 1 cow, 850 lbs, \$2.75; S. Welch & Co., Bellevue, 40 steers, 1206 lbs, \$4.10.

U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.
Jan. 10.—M. G. Ellis & Co. sold 42 head good feeders, \$21.50 per head; 27 hogs, 250 lbs, \$3.95; 87 hogs, 210 lbs, \$3.85; 3 hogs, 150 lbs, \$3.25; 60 hogs,

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.

200 lbs, \$3.90; 7 hogs, 126 lbs, \$3.56; 3 cows, \$75 lbs, \$1.75; 1 cow, 1010 lbs, \$1.85; 64 hogs, 154 lbs, \$3.60.

Stock Yard Notes.

J. W. Owens of Tucker, and W. M. Cartwright of Simon, I. T., each brought in a load of hogs.

Burke Burnett shipped in 61 head of hogs from his ranch, which averaged 280 pounds and sold at 4 cents.

Mr. Cordwest and Burke Burnett were visitors at the yards.

Women Who Die Early.

Many of our most beautiful and accomplished ladies die before they have reached the prime of life. Of those who live to middle age only one in two hundred is sound; the other one hundred and ninety-nine are sufferers. Why is it? Self-neglect. The shattered health can be restored; the home made happy, and your life lengthened if you commence at once.

"Rose Buds" have been used for 20 years in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Paris, and the following diseases and their distressing symptoms yield to them like magic: Ulceration, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Ovarian Tumors, Dropsy of the Womb, Bearing Down Pains, Rupture at Childbirth and Miscarriages. One package of "Rose Buds" will make a new woman of you. (Leucorrhoea or Whites are generally cured by one application.) Price per package (one month's treatment) \$1.00, sent by mail post paid, secured packed. THE LEVERETTE SPECIFIC CO., 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Ho! traveler, take Beecham's pills with you.

8000-Acre Pasture to Exchange for Cattle.

We have a splendid, well-improved pasture of 8000 acres located in Tarrant county to exchange for cattle. Will give some one a good liberal deal. TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

Consignments Solicited.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Fancy stock come high. Allerton, Axtell, Nutwood, Guy Wilkes and Stamboul will serve mares the season of 1892 at \$1000 each. Nevertheless we must go fast whether we get there or not.

The most economical, and consequently most profitable, draft animals on a farm are mares. They will do as much work as either horses or mules, and bring a more or less valuable colt every year.

The citizens of Chicago have been eating omnibus horse steak and dray mule hash for no telling how long. The butchers would buy, at a nominal price, broken down horses and mules, and slaughter them and sell the flesh as beef. One butcher confessed that he had made \$76 from two old horses that cost him only \$1 each.

There is one branch of the animal industry, says the Kansas Farmer, that is overlooked or willfully neglected to a great extent in Kansas and the West generally, and that is the raising of mules. It is true, of course, that there are a few shrewd and far-sighted farmers that have been engaged in raising mules for several years with sure profits every year; and there is not a single one, to the knowledge of the writer, that has any idea of abandoning the business in order to try any other class of stock. The persistency with which the mule grower stays by the business, should be a useful object lesson to his less enterprising neighbors who "despise a mule and would not have one on the farm as a gift." But there seems to be a peculiarity about this industry that differs very materially from other branches of the animal industry in that no undue excitement is created or boom periods affect this class of stock. A good salable mule is as stable as old wheat, even if he is the butt of ridicule of most of the writers in America.

Thoroughbred Horses for Texas.

The Industrial American, published at Lexington, Ky., by H. T. Groone, makes the following mention of one of Texas' enterprising stockmen:

Mr. Henry Fry, of Mobeetie, Texas, has recently purchased a number of finely bred animals, and shipped them to his prairie home on Sweetwater, Wheeler county. These horses will prove a splendid basis upon which to build a breeding establishment, and their produce will be of great value to that section in supplying acclimated sires accustomed to the range. Texans should feel a pride in such a progressive citizen, who, realizing that the pony is not good enough for the market in other states, and too numerous to be profitably bred for home demand, is sparing neither time nor money in securing the best blood with which to improve his own stock and that of his neighbors.

This step will stimulate other Texas breeders to visit the Bluegrass on similar missions. There are no horses which have the tough whalebone wearing qualities more fully developed than the Texan, which are the descendants of the Barb horses, introduced by the Spaniards into Mexico, beginning with the conquest by Cortez, and continuing with Spanish immigration until the country was stocked. Give them size and smoothness, and they will possess all the qualities that can be desired.

Texans are a progressive people, and stimulated by Mr. Fry's action, Ken-

tucky breeders may safely calculate on large demands from this great horse-producing state, which can use both the surplus thoroughbred and trotting stallions to such good advantage for many years to come. We hope Mr. Fry's venture will prove successful, and he will continue this good work.

Southern Horse and Mule Market.

There are two reasons for the present low prices of that class of stock known as Southern horses and cotton mules. First, the unprecedented low price at which cotton is selling leaves the planter without money with which to buy the number usually purchased in ordinary seasons; second, to the immense number of this class of draft animals which has been thrown out of employment by the increased number of cable and electric roads in the larger cities.

The future has not much in store to encourage the breeder of this class of stock. On the other hand, its displacement will increase with each forward step in the utilization of electricity for both transportation and farm purposes.

The time has come for breeders, who have been supplying the market with this class of stock, to change from these low-grade animals to the best. This can be done only by using improved sires, and by reference to our advertising columns the addresses of breeders are to be found who can supply them.

Common horses will not pay for their raising or their keeping, and rather than raise this class of stock, quit horse breeding and stock the farm or ranch with sheep or cattle.

Just after the war common cattle were worth so little that to-day there stand in Southeast Texas the old skinning machines which were used in pulling off the hides of thousands and tens of thousands of them, their only value being their hides and tallow. This same fate awaits the scrub horse and street-car mule. A large and reliable shipper said to us, a few days ago, that if he were given a train-load of this class of stock to be sold on the Southern market, he would not take them with the expectation or hope of realizing enough to pay the expenses of selling, freight, feed, etc.

This should cause every breeder to stop the production of them and turn their attention to better stock. Now is the time to make this change, the first step being the purchase of a well-bred stallion, and it would be advisable to make it direct from the breeder.—The Industrial American.

Sunol Against Nancy Hanks.

Frequent mention has been before made in these columns of a proposed match between the two famous queens, Sunol and Nancy Hanks. It seems now that arrangements have been made that are likely to be completed during the winter which will lead up to one of the most sensational trotting races ever held in the country. The plan is to have a race between Sunol, the sensational Electioneer filly belonging to Robert Bonner of New York City, and Nancy Hanks, the best filly that appeared in the East last year, and now the property of J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston. Nancy Hanks has a record of 2:09, and this is said not to be the full measure of her speed. Nancy Hanks cost Mr. Forbes fully as much as Sunol did Mr. Bonner, and there are not a few horsemen who believe she is the better of the pair.

The suggestion of a meeting of two was recently broached to Mr. Forbes and he said he would be willing to have the two meet in a race next season if Mr. Bonner's consent could be obtained. It is well known that Mr.

Home Products! COTTOLENE

is made of pure refined cottonseed oil grown only in the land of



It takes the place of lard for all cooking purposes.

Directions.—For baking use half the amount you have been using of lard.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

Through a new and valuable discovery Texas home grown cottonseed oil, refined equal to the most delicate flavored olive oil, is manufactured into the choicest cooking article ever offered to the American Public.—

GOLDEN COTTOLENE

MADE BY
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Sold by all FIRST CLASS
GROCERS everywhere.

Bonner will not trot his horses for money, and so Mr. Forbes said he would consent to trot for charity, the entire gate receipts when they should meet, to be given to such charities as he and Mr. Bonner might agree upon. Nancy Hanks is now in the care of the famous reinsman, Budd Doble, and he will have much to say about the match, if one can be arranged, for she is intended for a long campaign next year. Mr. Bonner thinks it too early to talk about such a match yet, or until it is known whether the pair will be fit for a race next year. If Sunol winters well and comes out in good shape it is probable that a meeting between the two famous racers may be arranged, if Mr. Marvin, who is to have charge of the mare, is willing.

The meeting between the two would be the biggest thing in the trotting line that has ever been held in America, and thousands of people from all parts of the country would go to see the race, no matter where it might be held. It would be the only way in which the question of superiority between the two could be settled; and it would also be a test of the superiority of breeding in a measure, for Nancy Hanks is trotting-bred to a degree, while the blood of the thoroughbred is very much closer up in the veins of Sunol. Trials against time are decidedly unsatisfactory as a means of testing the respective merits of horses, the only true test being the meeting in actual contest, such as a race only gives. Nancy Hanks is the steadier of the pair, and for that reason the Kentuckians all swear by their champion, but the Californians who have talked of a possibility of a meeting between the two all believe that Sunol will show up as well in a race, now that she has aged sufficiently, as she does in trials against the watch.—Live Stock Record.

Beecham's pills will save doctor's bills.



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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..... 8:30 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m.
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Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.
Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.
All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

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. R'y the best line to

New York, Boston,
Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent
J. WALDO, Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo.
H. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.
GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KLEIN.)

Practical - Hatters

From the Eastern
Factories.

No. 344½ 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.

Beets for Stock.

An old beet raiser gives his experience in that line, in the National Stockman. He says:

Experience has taught me that the most important part is to have a suitable piece of ground for growing them. Every person knows that the best soil for planting is in a rich sandy soil, although I have grown them successfully on clay and black loam. Be sure to locate your patch where it will not overflow from any source or wash the soil off. A level spot on top of a hill is the safest place. Your crop can be very easily destroyed by a wash when the beets have only two leaves on.

Prepare your ground as for corn. I usually select a corner in the corn field, so when I plow the corn I can plow the beets. Having the ground finely pulverized and marked out I plant the beets in hills instead of drilling in the rows, putting the hills about one foot apart. The distance can be easily measured by the length of the foot. I think planting in hills a great advantage over the old-fashioned way of drilling in the rows, as you have many more chances of a beet where you want it when it comes thinning time, and it is much easier to keep the weeds down. It does not require near so much seed to plant in hills as to drill, and when it comes thinning time it is much easier done. When planting in hills I usually put in several seeds and then I am sure of a beet in that place. Pull all up but one when the arc about three inches high. I cover the seed from one-half inch to one inch deep and press the dirt down on the seed. Having tried several kinds I give the Golden Tankard preference. One pound of seed will plant a patch big enough for a beginner. This year I grew 100 bushels on eleven rows nine rods long. The success of a good beet crop is to get a good stand. Use plenty of seed and be particular about covering. I have quit transplanting, as the beets scarcely ever amount to anything. I depend altogether on the first planting.

Work and hoe often until the middle of August, as beets and weeds won't do well together. Plant as soon in the spring as you can get the ground ready and let grow until the heavy frosts come. When you go to pull them up take hold of the top in one hand and pull the beet up, and with a corn cutter in the other hand cut the top off the beet and let it drop on the ground, which helps to knock off the dirt.

They are good for most all kinds of stock, but I use them mainly for milk cows when on dry feed and value them very highly. I don't cut the beets up when I feed them. I throw them in whole and let the cows bite them off.

A Tale of the Turf.

William Amacker was one of the characters of the turf. Of age, 37, twenty-odd years of these had been spent "knocking about the world." He was born in a parish seventy-five miles from New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and, although of American parentage (indeed, his pedigree went back several generations in the United States), his dark skin and coal black eyes gave credence to the general supposition that he was an Italian.

This gained in popularity by the actions of the man, who showed all the passions of the dark-skinned races. At an early age he left home for Texas, and located there and found, as did most of the men of his day, use for his gun, the handiwork of which filled several graves. Once he filled the office of deputy sheriff under a Republican administration, for Bill was a Republican to the backbone.

Twelve or thirteen years ago he fell in love with and married a Texas lady. Family troubles, consisting of constant altercations with members of her

family, caused him to desert his wife and baby, and come to a more civilized community. But behind him he left property for the wife and child which to-day must be worth many thousands of dollars.

Brooding over his losses probably made of him the morose, sad man he was. A fine card-player, he would sit for hours and never speak a word, and there always seemed to be a vacant, far-away look in his eyes.

He was a hard man to keep broke, and every now and again he would turn up with lots of money. Drunk—and he was a periodical drinker—he was a terror, and not many years ago emptied his revolver at another spot in Calhoun place, his adversary likewise seeking to bore a hole in him. Both, however, were too drunk to hit anything, except, perchance, a passing sparrow, high in air.

Amacker seemed to take to horses naturally, and by reason of the fact he usually pulled off his good things and was fast gaining a reputation as one of the best of trainers.

Last year he took Worth down East and started him for the Toboggan Slide handicap at Westchester. Engaged were the fastest sprinters in the United States, and Amacker got on at as long a price as 100 to 1 at the first betting. So heavily did he back his horse that he stood to win \$75,000 on the race, and the post odds against Worth were only 15 to 1. The race was won by August Belmont's Fides, and Worth was unplaced. But Bill knew that his horse ran a great race for his money, because, getting off badly in the large field, he got through in the stretch and ran well up. So a few days later he entered Worth again, and his horse got the money. It was on this victory that O'Connor and Shaw of St. Paul made such a killing, and it was said that the party won about \$60,000. This year Amacker has not been prominent on the turf. Near the track at Nashville he had bought a small farm for \$10,000, and here he spent most of his time with his eleven head of thoroughbred stock. It is said he had a grand two-year-old filly which never started, it being Bill's idea that she would be a world-beater next year, and his theory was that animals are injured by racing as two-year-olds. He was just shaping the filly up to make another killing down East next spring.

But he took to Latonia this fall a two-year-old filly named Dixie V. and got off a good thing with her. This was the remote cause of his death, for, elated, he took to the bottle, and was drunk for several days. Returning to Nashville in his inebriated condition, he shot and mortally wounded his protege.

Amacker and his nephew immediately took to the woods, but were caught by the officers forty miles from Nashville. Amacker was put in a cart and started for the railroad station, but almost as soon as the cavalcade moved (for the officers followed with their shotguns trained upon their prisoner) Amacker took from his pocket a vial containing poison and swallowed the contents. Medical aid was not to be procured, and upon reaching Nashville the poison had so fastened upon the man that all efforts to save his life were futile.

In the time that elapsed between the murder and the capture Bill had become himself. His strong common sense told him that there was no escape the gallows should he be captured, and his reading told him the way the Roman escaped the executioner.

The wires told in Texas the tale of his end, and soon thereafter Bill's wife and heir put in their claim to his estate, which amounted to over \$20,000.—The Breeder and Sportsman.

"Never too Old to Learn."

After plowing, sowing, reaping, gathering and marketing, there comes winter and the farmers' institutes. Here we meet to talk of methods, of markets,

of seeds and breeds, give our experience and advise with each other how to make farm life better and more profitable. If I can add a word that will inspire a single heart I shall be glad.

I start out with an old adage: "We are never too old to learn." The application comes with peculiar force to farmers in the winter time. It presents a golden opportunity for them, with its long nights, its bright firesides and its comparative leisure. It is a great mistake for a man or woman who has reached the age of 40, 50 or 60 to close the record and live thenceforth upon reminiscence and recollection. He is at a standstill, and makes no further progress. The ambitions of his life have been passed over to the sons and daughters who are growing up about him. All the hope he has seemingly arises out of his own despair. He limps along through middle life to old age. He reads no books. He has abandoned the idea of education. He is "too old to learn." These things are for the children and young folks.

Away with such silly and wicked delusions. It is never too late to learn. Keep abreast of the times as long as you live. Do not become an "old fogey." Keep up with science, literature practical methods. History is full of example. Read, study, ponder and improve. The manner of life forms one avocation. If eating and drinking is the end and aim, that is the influence he will exert upon his children. For shame! A parent owes to his child his best effort as long as he lives. It is his duty to preserve his pluck and energy, keep his eyes upon a higher mark, and direct the gaze of all with whom he has influence towards it. The intellect is a talent that must never be wrapped up in a napkin. It should develop and grow as long as it exists, and go into God's presence as fully developed as possible. This is a duty to himself and to his children. Associate your children in your work of advancement. Lead them, guide them up to a higher life and a more exalted position.

It is said that John Stuart Mills, one of the greatest English thinkers and writers, never saw the inside of a school house. His father infused into him a purpose, and he developed into the greatest logician of the nineteenth century. The true method of education is leading, directing, not stuffing and cramming. This applies to all. A poor cobbler became president of the United States by application, induced by example.

It is against this surrender of manhood and womanhood, in the very prime of life, that I protest—this dropping back into "innocuous desuetude" when there are 20 and 30 years of life ahead. It may take courage to get out but the way is clear. There is nothing that so quickly or surely gathers strength from action as the intellect—nothing that so soon yields to the "song of the siren." Sitting on a log, smoking and old cob pipe, and lamenting over days gone by, will never create an ambitious sentiment. Purpose is needed at the outset. Every success is backed up by a well defined purpose.

What should be our purpose as farmers? A knowledge of the rudiments of all science relating to agriculture, of literature, history, biography. Start with a definite purpose and build up. It may be a very primary work on the subject, but master it, and then go higher. Let the book lie on the table and give it your moments of leisure. Talk about it to the wife, children and neighbors. It fortifies you and incidentally draws them to it. If the subject relates to practical things of the farm test it, by reading, by observation, by the experience of others. To interest your children in these subjects alone pays for all your trouble and effort. It is the very best of educational methods. The parents who get their children interested in good books and good society, have laid a broad and deep foundation

for them to build upon. Yet there are thousands of people, to-day, who declare they cannot educate their children for lack of money, when the true reason is lack of grit, lack of influence, lack of example.

One important adjunct should not be forgotten in this great work, and that is a live progressive teacher in every neighborhood. You don't want a machine in the school room. You want one who can draw out, develop character, inspire ambition, and stimulate the youthful mind to go on to future perfection. The school room is not half of it. It is the personal character and influence; the daily walk and conversation. The country school teacher is a person of mighty influence for weal or woe. What he is depends largely upon the parents. He is measured by their capacity. They cannot have true ideals if, at the age of forty or fifty they decide that there is no more education or advancement for themselves. Such parents will parley and dicker for a \$30 teacher, just as they would in trading for a mule. The cheapest is the best, is their maxium, not "the best is the cheapest." On the other hand, when the lives of men have been touched by the light of knowledge, and the community is prevailed by the spirit of progress, there is a demand upon the schoolmaster—not only for excellence, but for an ability to impart that excellence to others, to stimulate them, to form them, to shape their lives in the right molds. I want to see a schoolmaster with a mission, but above all, I want to see a community that can appreciate that mission, and the only way to attain to this latter condition is for every family to have over the altar of its home: "Never too late to learn."

I know how toil weakens the muscle and paralyzes the mind. A man comes in from his plowing or cutting corn, eats a heavy supper, sits down before the fire, and his deepest reflections are mere brush-heaps of thought. He could not read ten lines without nodding. He hasn't enough gray matter left in his brain to hide away an infantile idea. What a splendid object of educational reform he is!

But the farmer does not always come home from a day's work stone blind from over-exertion. He has his leisure hours, along with other men. He has more evenings at home, more of his own time at his command, than most men have, more opportunities to read and develop. A man may make himself a fair botanist, mineralogist, chemist, or farmer, by studying ten minutes every day for two or three years. The whole trouble is in the disposition, in making the start. Grasp the first fact of a science, then the next, and the next. You will get it, finally, as sure as time passes. Let nothing distract you from your purpose. Keep steadily on. Get a new fact every day. Never mind the tin-pan clatter down at the cross-roads. Keep to your books.

Of course we can't be school-boys again. The gist and sparkling vigor of those days are gone. The hopes that fed upon their creamy fancies have long ago been wrecked. Before us is plain ground and rock, and tree, and cattle, and men, and necessity. But shall we lose hope and purpose? I pray not. Now is the time when knowledge changes into wisdom and falls like a sweet benediction upon the whole life.—E. S. Wilson in Ohio Farmer.

"A Back Number."

This is the slighting remark that is often applied to women who try to seem young, though they no longer look so. Sometimes appearances are deceitful. Female weakness, functional troubles, displacements and irregularities will add fifteen years to a woman's looks. These troubles are removed by the use of Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription. Try this remedy, all you whose beauty and freshness is fading from such causes, and no longer figure in society as a "back number." It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned. See guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Senatorial Stock Farm.

Senator Stockbridge and S. A. Browne, owners of a stock farm at Kalamazoo, have secured control of the great Nelson for the coming summer, and this noted stallion will be placed on the Kalamazoo farm next April.

Wants a Wife.

A Wyoming rancher is very anxious for a wife. He says in his advertisement that he is not very particular about her looks, her age or her fortune, and she need not be a good cook, as he is something of an artist in that line himself.—Ex.

To Be Cut Up.

The Ostrander and Loomis land and cattle company will cut their immense ranch in Concho county into small tracts and settle the same with northern farmers. This is one of the finest bodies of land in Texas.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Hemphill County Delegates.

The following are the delegates appointed by Judge Fay to the live stock convention, which meets at Austin, Feb. 2: J. H. Hopkins, Chas. Rynerson, Henry Hamburg and Robert Moody. They should attend this convention. It is of great interest to this county.—Canadian Enterprise.

From Montana.

Waddie Peacock, foreman of the LU—outfit was in from the north side this week, and says cattle on the north side are in good condition and that they have at no time this winter suffered for water, even before the recent snows sufficient open water could be found.

White Horse of Another Color.

Beeves sold in Chicago last week at seven cents live weight. Now that is something like it. But the same week, in the same city, 18,000 beeves sold for three and a half cents and less. Now that is a white horse of different color. In other words, first-class beeves sold for twice as much per pound as the common stock. Farmers ought to see to it that the people are supplied with more seven-cent beef.—Farm and Ranch.

A Queer Way of Marrying.

In some parts of India an extraordinary marriage ceremony is performed. The bridegroom, bride and priest drive a cow and calf into the water, and then all three lay a hand on the cow's tail while the priest pours some water on it from a brass vessel, by which act the couple are joined forever in the bonds of matrimony. The priest claims the cow and calf, together with all the money the happy pair may give to the idols to propitiate them, as a recompense for his trouble.

From New Mexico.

The Raton Range, referring to the recent storm says: Now that the snow has about disappeared and the stockmen are figuring up the results of the late severe storm, it is ascertained that the losses are comparatively light. Many cattle drifted out of reach of the storm; in many cases the cattle were fed, or driven to the foot-hills where browse was plenty. The sheep are being fed and the losses have been but slight. Generally speaking, the stockmen are encouraged and congratulate themselves upon their lucky escape from the worst storm ever experienced in New Mexico.

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.

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

A BIT PERSONAL.

Has Also Stepped Back.

Col. Geo. B. Loving, for over a year past the able editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL has stepped down from that position to devote his entire time to the management of the Texas Land and Live Stock agency. The readers of the JOURNAL will miss the Col's efforts on the paper.—Raton N. M. Range.

Back for a Third Term.

It is with sincere regret we learn that Geo. B. Loving has severed his connection with the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. This is the second time Mr. Loving has filled the position of editor on that paper and it will be hard to find anyone who will fill the place with as much credit as he has done.—Midland Gazette.

No Fears As to the Future.

George B. Loving steps down from the management of the FORT WORTH STOCK JOURNAL. George probably notices with disappointment the difference between now and ten years ago. The Big 4 hurt lots of people when it hurt the generous cowman.—San Angelo Standard.

It Is Filled.

George B. Loving, well and favorably known by every stockman in Texas, has resigned the editorship of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. He has made a good paper of the JOURNAL and his place will be hard to fill.—Hale Globe.

Since When?

Judge J. D. Carwile is now editor as well as publisher of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. The elevation of Judge Carwile from position of a legislator to a seat on the tripod has not marred the genial spirit that makes him popular with all.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Concluded to Continue Both.

Geo. B. Loving has resigned his position as editor of TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, and will devote his entire time to the Texas Land and Live Stock agency of which he is manager. The JOURNAL has lost an able man, but we hope his successor will not be deficient in any respect, but be his equal in all.—Seymour News-Sun.

Couldn't Stay Severed.

Geo. B. Loving has severed his connection with the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL as its editor, and will hereafter devote his time entirely to the management of the Texas Land and Live Stock agency. He will be missed in the ranks of live stock journalists, of which he was a leader, and will carry with him into his new field the best wishes, not only of the fraternity, but the thousands of friends he has made by his unceasing efforts to advance the interests of the stockmen of Texas.—N. M. Stock Grower.

The Cold Snap.

The cold wave which struck Texas some days ago was the most disastrous to the live stock interest that the country has experienced for several years. The snow storm prevailed all over the state extending to the Rio Grande river, causing much loss on the range in a section heretofore considered entirely free from the injurious effects of the weather. From Northwest Texas and the Panhandle comes the report that stock of all kinds have suffered very materially and if the cold spell continues the loss will be not be less than 25 per cent. As we go to press the weather is moderating and it is hoped that the worst is over and the injury done will not be so serious as first predicted. The long drouth that prevailed in Texas last summer and the overstocked condition of the range in many sections made

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grass very "scant," consequently stock went into the winter in poor condition to stand excessively cold weather and it will not be surprising if the loss from this cause is heavier than for several years past.

Delegates to Stockmen's Convention.

The Austin convention will be open to all stockmen who may attend and is not therefore a delegate's convention, however, to insure that each and every county in the state will be represented the different county judges have been asked to appoint delegates to represent their respective counties.

The following are the delegates thus appointed as far as reported:

Chas. Goodnight, J. E. Farrington, Armstrong county; J. C. Carpenter, H. H. Harrold, Wise; W. W. Featherston, W. R. Curtis, W. S. Ikard, T. J. Atkinson, C. W. Easley, Jno. M. Belcher, J. A. Frazier, Sam Davidson, G. H. Gowan, Geo. Brumley, Jimey Wilcox, B. R. Cobb, A. A. Spangler, J. M. Loving, Mark Boyer, A. W. Byars, Clay; M. Hart, S. G. Graham, Johnson; J. B. Crites, Abe Green, Hood; L. H. Browne, W. O. Hutchinson, W. J. Jackman, J. M. Nance, Hays; Jno. S. Andrews, R. E. Maddox, Tarrant; W. P. H. McFadden, L. J. Herbert, Jefferson; N. S. Tom, J. W. Timberlake, Wilson; T. H. Jones, C. T. Herring, Wilbarger; F. C. Hunt, C. H. Ray, Eastland; H. H. Dever, Joe. W. Davis, Liberty; R. L. Stringfellow, J. K. Milhouse, C. M. Tilford, G. C. Igo, Derick Logan, Crosby; Hon. V. Weldon, Col. R. M. Bennett, DeWitt; S. E. Allen, J. D. Staples, Isaac B. Baker, C. D. Allen, Frank Williford, Harris; Frank Mitchell, Al. Popham, Oldham; R. Driscoll, D. M. O'Connor, Refugio; Oliver Bland, R. E. Clark, Geo. Foreman, J. Van Ratcliff, J. C. Bland, C. B. Pevots, Orange; C. Crosby, C. C. Smith, J. W. Gamel, J. W. White, Mason; J. D. Houston, W. B. Houston, J. B. Wells, L. M. Kokernot, J. C. Dilworth, C. Burnett, R. C. Botts, Gonzales; A. S. Gage, M. W. DuBois, Jno. W. Kokernot, M. Half, Brewster; A. W. M. Crownover, D. G. Sherrard, Burnett; W. H. Hopkins, C. Rynearson, Henry Hamburg, Robt. Moody, Hemphill; Judge O. C. Kirwin, J. B. Watson, A. D. Anderson, J. J. Stubbs, A. N. Snapp, W. E. Bonnor, M. W. Harris, W. F. Story, M. S. Clark, R. C. Driver, H. P. Norman, J. B. Clark, C. E. Young, W. S. Grayson, John Easterling, Freestone; Sidney Winston, Tom McGee, J. H. P. Davis, M. B. Dulaney, T. W. Jones, C. S. Farmer, Wm. Daret, Jno. M. Moore, F. J. Bogth, J. B. Nesbit, W. W. Bains, J. R. Fenn, W. J. Moore, A. J. Adams, Tom DeWalt, Frank Weeks, Joel McCreary, Ft. Bend; N. E. Dever, F.

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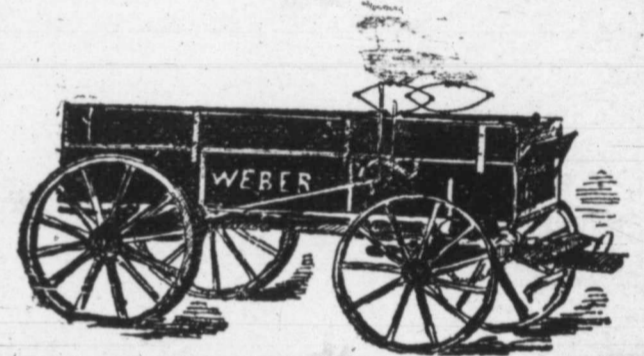
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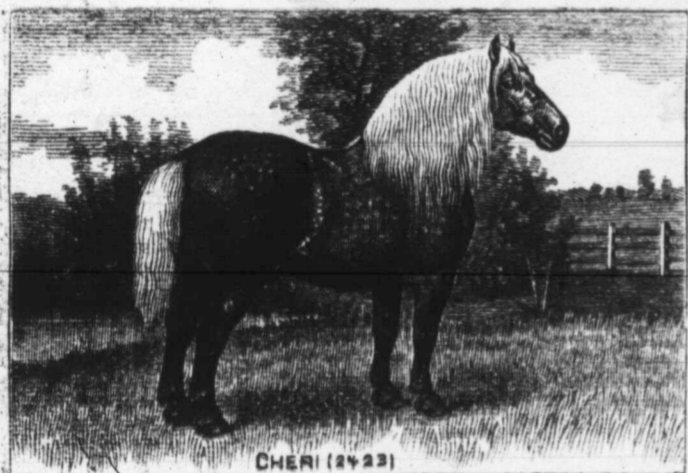
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WANTED One car-load price for 14 1/2 to 15 hands high blocky young mules; also for 15 to 15 1/2 hands high blocky young mares and horses. "CONRAD," Box 63, Harvey, La.

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1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
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400 acres, Pecos county	600
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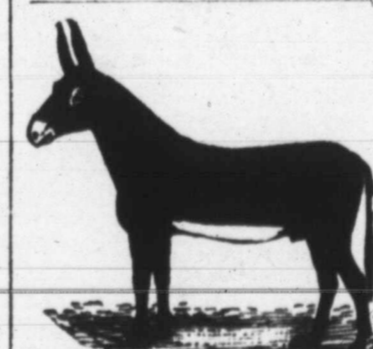
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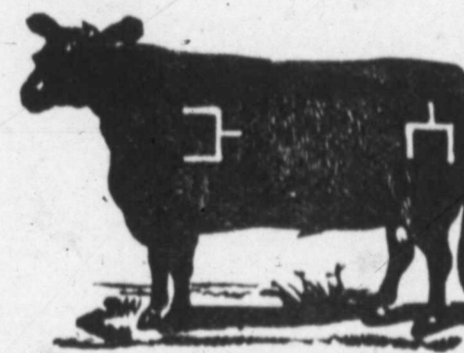
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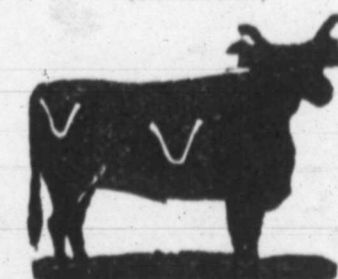
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NOTICE IN PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, 1892, I received from the County court of Tarrant county, Texas, letters of administration upon the estate of George W. Baker, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law. My residence and postoffice address is Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. This January 21, 1892. SALLIE M. BAKER, Administratrix of estate of George W. Baker, deceased.

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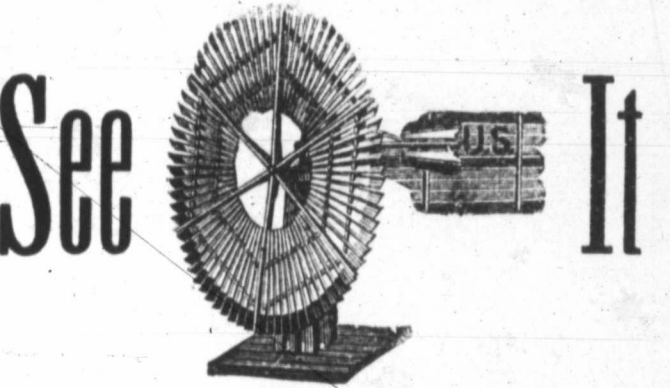
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