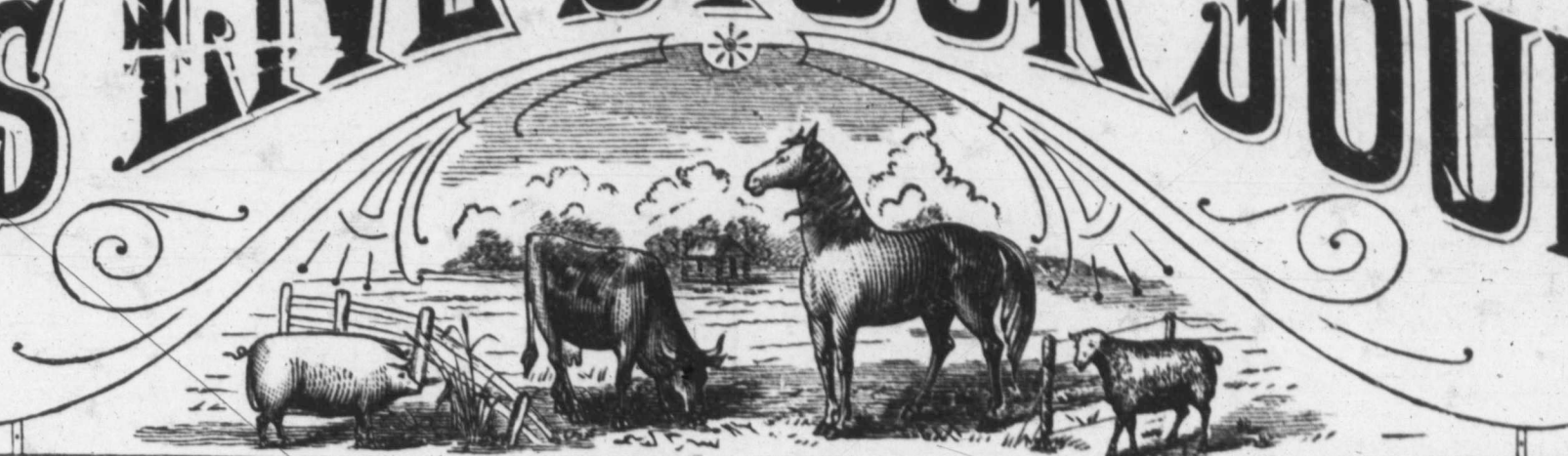


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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

NO. 44

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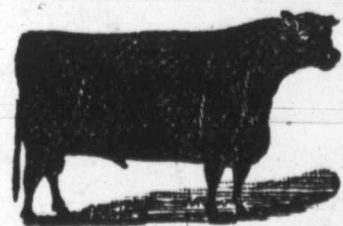
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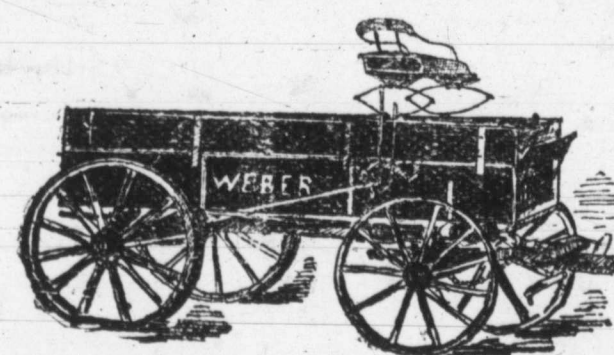
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, February 20, 1892.

No. 44.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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second-class.

TEXAS is now being blessed with the warmest and prettiest weather and more of it than was ever known at this season of the year.

THE people of Fort Worth will extend a hearty welcome and suitably provide and care for all who may attend the cattlemen's convention on March 8th.

EVERY stockman attending the cattle convention at Fort Worth on March 8th should come prepared to take in the excursion to Velasco, which will leave this city on the evening of March 10th.

ALL railroads running into Fort Worth have been asked—and will no doubt consent—to sell round-trip tickets to the stockmen's convention at one fare for the round trip, good till the 15th. This will give those who so desire, ample time to take in Velasco before their tickets expire.

### Cattlemen's Convention.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which convenes in this city on the 8th of March, promises to be the largest in attendance of any convention of the kind ever held in the state. Buyers and sellers from all parts of the country will be here in large numbers. The live stock commission merchants and railroad stock agents will take advantage to arrange for handling and shipping cattle during the coming year. These and many other matters of importance aside from the regular duties and work of the association will be attended to, and no one in any way interested in raising, buying, selling or shipping live stock, can afford to miss this convention.

Elsewhere the JOURNAL reproduces from the Daily Mail of this city a list of the various committees appointed by the committee on arrangements, to look after and provide for the comfort and entertainment of those who may attend. A grand barbecue will be given at the Union stock yards on Thursday, when every one present will be supplied with an abundance of the very best meats, cooked in the most improved and elegant style. Home made beer, the best in the world, will be supplied fresh from the Fort Worth brewery in inex-

haustible quantities with which to wash down and make more palatable the elegantly prepared dinner. Music for the occasion will be supplied by Fort Worth's best local band, while those who are loaded with speeches will be given a chance to unload themselves. The festivities will wind up with a grand excursion to Velasco, leaving Fort Worth Thursday evening.

Fort Worth will be amply prepared to entertain all who may come, while the commercial club of Velasco will spare neither expense or time in making it pleasant for those who may favor them with a visit.

It is to be hoped that every one who feels an interest in the cattle business of Texas will attend the Fort Worth convention, and that all who are interested in establishing or encouraging slaughtering and refrigerating houses on the Texas coast, will also visit Velasco.

### The Extra Session.

Governor Hogg has issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to meet on Monday, March 14. He specially names fifteen different objects for which the extra session is called; the fourth one reads as follows:

"To adopt such laws as may be necessary to protect live stock within the state from contagious and infectious diseases and from the rigor of Federal quarantine regulations with reference thereto."

Governor Hogg has, by the deep interest he is manifesting in Texas quarantine regulations, endeared himself to the cattlemen of Texas and placed them under lasting obligations. The stock industry has never received the recognition its prominence demanded; in fact, the stockmen have heretofore been afraid to ask for their legitimate rights, but now that Governor Hogg proposes to be a governor for all kinds and classes of Texans, the cattlemen may rely on getting justice and a fair square deal.

The JOURNAL has never, heretofore, endorsed Governor Hogg, but a sense of justice now compels it to thank him for the good work he has done and is now doing in the interest of the live stock industry.

### The Wyoming Quarantine.

The JOURNAL publishes elsewhere the quarantine proclamation of the governor of Wyoming. The proclamation is a remarkable document and seems to have been gotten up with a special view to feathering the nests of the Cheyenne stock yards and the Wyoming inspectors, and with an eye to saving and protecting the grass of the Wyoming ranchman.

The governor says in substance that under specified restrictions, cattle from certain territories can have the freedom of the state of Wyoming, provided they are intended for slaughter or grazing purposes. But if their final destination is beyond the confines of the great state of Wyoming, then, and in that case they must stop off long enough at Cheyenne to give hungry stock yard proprietors and the impecunious but immensely wise inspectors a dig at

them, after which they must be returned to the cars and remain there until they have crossed the state line.

Now, if these cattle are healthy enough to be given the freedom of the state provided they come to stay, why can't they be permitted to unload in Wyoming and driven across the country to Montana and other states, as has been the custom heretofore, or if they are to be railroaded through the state why compel them to be unloaded and inspected at Cheyenne? Cattle from the Texas coast or the worst malarial districts in the state can pass through Kansas, Missouri and Illinois without being subjected to inspection or compelled to unload except at regular intervals for feeding. Then why all these frills and pompous airs on the part of this one-horse acting governor of Wyoming?

The JOURNAL dislikes to question the motives of those high in authority, at the same time it looks very much as if this acting governor of Wyoming "had it in" for the Montana ranchmen, and was determined that their cattle should not eat Wyoming grass except when doled out by the handful at one cent per pound (short weight) by the Cheyenne yardman, and that his proclamation was instigated and even dictated by the yardman for the benefit of his feed pens, by the inspector purely for his fees, and by the ranchman, who, while grazing government lands for which he does not pay one cent in taxes or rent, is selfish enough to refuse his Montana neighbors the privilege of driving over the range that ought to be free to every citizen of the United States, but especially when required in the legitimate conduct of interstate commerce. This remarkable proclamation not only savors of clanishness but reads very much like it was gotten up not from fear of Texas fever, not to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases, but to further the interests and feather the nests of the parties above referred to. The governor of Wyoming should be a better man; one that could not be pulled and hauled at the beck and call of any one. He should be a man with backbone enough to protect his own people, but liberal enough to keep in mind a due regard for the rights and privileges of others. All governors should be liberal, fair-minded, honest men, who cannot be persuaded or influenced to debase the authority given them by using it to further the ends and purposes of private individuals. It is to be hoped the Wyoming governor will see the injustice of his proclamation and modify same.

### Slaughtering on the Coast.

It is a well admitted fact that deep water on the Texas coast is the only sure relief to the oppressed and hampered live stock business of the state.

Texas cattle are excluded from a large portion of the grazing fields of the Northwest by unjust quarantine regulations. These quarantine lines and restrictions are being drawn each year with more exactness and increased unfairness and detriment to the cattle in-

terest of the state. A large proportion of Texas now has but one outlet, which is direct to market for immediate slaughter. From present indications the entire state is liable at any time to be subjected to these same restrictions, which would leave us but one alternative, viz: to mature and fatten for market all the cattle produced within the state.

Texas can, by raising fewer and better cattle, and by utilizing the abundance of feed that can be successfully grown within her borders, fatten and make ready for market all the surplus cattle produced in the state. But even then we are not beyond the baleful influence of the quarantine law. Our cattle, be they ever so pure bred and well cared for; though they be reds and roans, showing almost pure breeding; though they be as fat and fine as the succulent foods indigenous to this state will make them; in short, though they be weltering in grease, they must be assigned to apartments set aside for diseased stock when they go to market, and be placed on the market particularly labeled as impure, infectious and unwholesome beef.

Not only do Texas cattle raisers have the above disadvantages to labor under, but they are compelled to sell their products on a market where there is practically no competition. A valuation is placed on these cattle by the first buyer that inspects them, and the seller must take it or do worse.

There is but one relief, slaughtering and refrigerating establishments within the state and cheap ocean transportation. The latter can only be had by deep water on the Texas coast; when this is secured the other prerequisite will, by a little concerted action on the part of the stockmen, be easily obtained. The mouth of the Brazos claims to have secured deep water, or at least deep enough for all practical purposes. The citizens of Velasco have extended an invitation to the stockmen of Texas to visit their city on the 10th of March and examine the port for themselves. This is a matter of great importance to the live stock industry of Texas, and should be carefully looked into by them. If Velasco really has deep water, some concert of action should be taken to induce capitalists to establish slaughtering and refrigerating houses at that point. In fact there is, the JOURNAL understands, already a movement in that direction being inaugurated. It needs the encouragement and at least the moral support of the cattlemen. They should at least accept the invitation of the people of Velasco and look the ground over fully.

### 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.

# CATTLE.

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

Memberships in the live stock exchange have been in demand the last few days, quite a good many names having been posted for admittance as members. The probabilities are that an advance will soon be made on them. The strength and usefulness of the institution grows gradually and surely, as it certainly should, having accomplished much good, fully as much for the shipper as the commission man. At the annual election of officers, held Monday, Feb. 8, the president and the old board of directors were re-elected entire.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

### The Export Cattle Trade Again Attacked.

The English board of agriculture, according to the Mark Lane Express, is about to be urged from another quarter to put an end to the admission at English ports of entry of American cattle for slaughter. It will be remembered that the Plimsoll argument against this traffic was the suffering of animals in transit. The new claim is that the reason Americans ship live cattle when dressed beef can be so much more easily is that they wish to pass off the newly slaughtered meat as English bred, and thus deceive the English consumer as to what class of meat he is getting.

### Live Stock Exchange.

At the meeting of the Chicago Live Stock exchange Thursday a committee was appointed to wait on the Yard company to get better service at the scales. Considerable shrinkage is occasioned by keeping cattle and hogs waiting in the alleys to be weighed.

In reference to the Texas quarantine line a feeling was developed in favor of endorsing Secretary Rusk's desire to have all of the state lines and the government line modified so as to have one common line. The matter was referred to the directors.—[Drovers' Journal.]

### Our English Cousins Kick.

The English politicians are again agitating the question of prohibiting the importation of all live cattle. Such agitation is very agitating to Canada; of course we do not blame the Canadians for being anxious about the matter, especially as they have no dressed meat trade, but such utterances as the following dispatch from London are absurd and uncalled for:

"The situation is one of grave peril to the Canadian trade, and the Canadian government may perhaps strengthen the position by promptly announcing a rigid quarantine against United States cattle entering British Columbia as well as the rest of Canada."

As much as to say that if Canada cattle have any disease they got it from the United States.—[Drovers' Journal.]

### Arizona Cattle Industry.

An Arizona exchange says: During the past two weeks the cattle industry of Arizona has received a new impetus and prices have almost doubled what they were three months ago when cattle were a drug on the market at 2 cts. Within the last few days some choice bunches brought 3 cents and one lot brought 3½ cents. M. E. Hurley shipped 90 head to San Diego that averaged 1329 lbs., the heaviest lot of cattle ever shipped out of the Salt river valley.

The cattle industry of this valley has

increased at a marvelous rate, as it is scarcely a dozen years since the first shipment was made by Frank Mayor, then a cattle dealer from California. Now the prolific growth of alfalfa furnishes pasturage for thousands of cattle, which when marketed, compare favorably with the corn-fed cattle of the prairie states.

For many years the market has been depressed on account of the low prices paid in the East and by misrepresentations of buyers from California who seemed to have formed a combine and circulated the report that Salt river valley cattle were of a poor quality and would not bear shipment, but at the same time kept buying them at ruinously low figures to supply the Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco markets with the choicest of beef. Local buyers, and in fact the cattle raisers themselves have not awakened to the fact and the fame of the cattle of this valley is now so extant that cattle will hereafter bring a fair value.

The abundant rains of the past few days causes the cattlemen to assume their old time look of independence, and it is safe to predict a new era in this the greatest of Arizona industries, has already begun which will be perceptibly felt throughout the Territory.

### Montana Stock Report.

The report of the board of stock commissioners for the year 1891 was handed by Secretary Preuit to Governor Toole yesterday. It is the sixth official report of the board and is interesting as showing the growth of the stock business in the state, and especially as proving the prosperity of the industry during 1891. The report shows that 225,000 head of cattle were shipped during the year, and that 13,746 strays were found by the inspectors and reported to the secretary's office. The proceeds from the sale of 4,580 of these strays, amounting to \$181,832.15, passed into the hands of the board, and of this amount, all save \$12,000 has been paid to the owners. The money arising from the sale of these stray cattle has been sent to owners living not only in different portions of Montana, but has also gone to owners living all over the United States. A table in the report shows the large business done by the board. It is as follows:

Year.	Cattle Inspected.	Strays Received.	Received for Strays.	Value at \$40 per Head.
1885	79,089	1,035	1,119	\$ 44,760
1886	119,620	1,730	9,699	69,200
1887	82,134	3,160	15,825	126,400
1888	167,672	3,790	39,337	151,600
1889	123,880	3,424	38,441	136,960
1890	174,035	3,991	29,629	159,640
1891	250,000	13,746	181,832	549,560

There were ten inspectors employed during the year, some of them, however, for only a few months. During the year fourteen arrests were made of stock thieves and criminals. The board was hampered by the scarcity of funds, but the hope is expressed that during 1892 more work may be accomplished in this direction. The railroads are credited with keeping more complete records of the stock killed on their lines, and there is a noticeable decrease in the number of complaints from this cause. Inspectors Heron and Heren report a total of 221 cattle and 16 horses killed in their districts during 1891 by the railroads.

About 25,000 cattle were butchered within the state during the year, making the total sales of Montana range cattle 250,000 head.—Stock Growers' Journal.

### Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, J. J. Hemmingway, secretary,

for the week ending February 9, 1892:

### BULLS.

Christine's Chief, 26772—A. R. Howard to W. P. Hood, San Marcos, Tex.  
 Insie's Rioter of St. Louis, 27793—S. H. Evans, to W. W. Lipscomb, Luling, Tex.  
 Lulu's Victor King, 29269—S. H. Evans, to D. P. Mitchell, Beeville, Tex.  
 Marshall Sims, 29066—J. B. Donoho to L. W. Ward, Woodland, Tex.  
 Mollie of St. L's King, 29270—S. H. Evans to A. C. Jones, Beeville, Tex.  
 Oakland Rioter, 26770—A. R. Howard to M. H. Allis, Moulton Institute, Tex.

### COWS AND HEIFERS.

Ada Rye, 73394—J. T. Henderson, to R. H. Burnett & Bro., Dallas, Tex.  
 Beauty Murrach, 41651—Terrell & Harris to T. L. Frank, Terrell, Tex.  
 Belle's Rosebud, 75527—S. H. Evans to D. P. Mitchell, Beeville, Tex.  
 Camille G, 63481—Terrell & Harris to J. P. Keller, Kaufman, Tex.  
 Chinqua Pogis, 73395—J. T. Henderson to W. J. Croom, Wharton, Tex.  
 Daisy Boyd, 56575—S. L. Burnap to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.  
 Daisy Cowslip, 41972—Terrell & Harris to C. Kruschel, La Grange, Tex.  
 Fraulein of Brushy, 74632—S. L. Burnap to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.  
 Gertrude Lord, 66565—D. J. Anthony to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.  
 Golden May, 73511—D. J. Anthony to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.  
 Hallie Pogis 2d, 73044—S. H. Evans to J. C. Beasley, Beeville, Tex.  
 Ida Azuline, 18348—Terrell & Harris to C. J. Von Rosenberg, La Grange, Tex.  
 Irmaline's Baby, 64615—Terrell & Harris to O. W. Treice, Terrell, Tex.  
 Jehny Signal, 18761—J. T. Henderson to R. H. Burnett, Dallas, Tex.  
 Jolen, 64671—Terrell & Harris to O. W. Treice, Palestine, Tex.  
 Lillian Hugo Pogis, 73211—S. H. Evans to J. W. Flournoy, Beeville, Tex.  
 Little Polly, 70271—S. H. Evans to D. P. Mitchell, Beeville, Tex.  
 Mary Berryhill, 73400—J. T. Henderson to R. H. Burnett & Bro., Dallas, Tex.  
 Myriam D, 46950—Terrell & Harris to T. C. Harry, Dallas, Tex.  
 Myrrhine of Idylwild, 67788—H. Scharlach to F. Meir, Riesel, Tex.  
 Pet of Atlanta, 65865—O. C. McClung, to S. L. Baker, Atlanta, Tex.  
 Valma G, 64616—Terrell & Harris to W. M. Stewart, Terrell, Tex.  
 Victor's King, 3d's Kate, 75529—S. H. Evans to D. P. Mitchell, Beeville, Tex.  
 Viola Pogis, 75528—S. H. Evans to D. P. Mitchell, Beeville, Tex.

### Wyoming Quarantine.

On the 10th of this month the governor of Wyoming issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Cattle from certain parts of the country lying south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude are liable under certain conditions to convey a disease known as Texas or splenic fever:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the premises aforesaid, and pursuant to said statute, I, Amos W. Barber, acting governor of the state of Wyoming, do hereby forbid the importation into this state, between the 31st day of March and the 1st day of November of any year, of any cattle coming in whole or in part by rail from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, except under the following restrictions, to-wit:

1. In case of all cattle coming in whole or in part by rail from the district aforesaid, between the dates aforesaid, it must be shown by affidavit of two responsible parties, whose reliability shall be certified to by the clerk of a county or district court:

- Name and postoffice address of the owner, consignor and consignee, and final point of destination of said cattle.
- The brand or brands on all of said cattle.
- The county or counties in which

said cattle have been held during the ninety days preceding the date of affidavit and the total number demanding entry.

2. Each train-load (or herd, if driven) must be accompanied by a certified copy of the original affidavit.

3. Unless satisfactory proof is presented to the state veterinarian of Wyoming, or his authorized deputy, that cattle have been at least ninety days north of thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, or west of a line drawn from the southeastern corner of the county of Pecos, state of Texas, on the Rio Grande river, thence northerly along the western boundary line of the county of Val Verde, state of Texas, to the point of intersection with the Pecos river, thence following said Pecos river northwesterly to the southeast corner of the county of Upton, thence running along the southern boundary line of the counties of Upton and Tom Green to the southeastern corner of Tom Green county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary line of the counties of Tom Green, Nolan and Fisher to the southern boundary of Stonewall county; thence along the southern boundaries of Stonewall and Haskell counties to the southwestern corner of Throckmorton county, thence northerly along the eastern boundary line of the counties of Haskell, Knox and Hardeman to the Red river; thence westerly along the Red river to its intersection with the one hundredth meridian of longitude; thence northerly on the said one hundredth meridian to the point of intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, they will be deemed capable of transmitting or liable to convey Texas, splenic or southern fever, and will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner until they are deemed to be safe to mingle with native northern cattle.

4. All cattle from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude entering the state of Wyoming by rail, either for immediate slaughter or grazing purposes, must be unloaded at Cheyenne, where they will be inspected by the state veterinarian, and if they are free from disease, and these regulations have been complied with, he shall issue his certificate entitling them to the freedom of the state.

(a). Provided that in case of all cattle coming from south of the government fever line, as described in the order of the secretary of agriculture, issued January 11, 1892, and the provisions of that order or subsequent modifications thereof shall be fully complied with.

But cattle from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude en route through the state may unload for feed and water in yards provided for that purpose at the city of Cheyenne, and at no other point within the state.

As an additional precaution against the introduction of disease, no cattle from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, coming in whole or in part by rail, and destined for other states, will be permitted to pass through the state except by rail.

5. Any Southern cattle found at any point in the state of Wyoming not branded as set forth in the affidavits as above required, or that have not complied with all of these requirements, will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner until they are deemed safe to mingle with native Northern cattle.

All former proclamations of quarantine are hereby revoked.

### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

A considerable part of our space this week is devoted to our correspondents, but we trust all our readers will be interested in what they say in our replies.

A farmer bought twenty-five breeding ewes in March for \$3.50 per head. He sold the wool, after washing the sheep in the creek, for \$52.50. He raised twenty-four lambs, sold the whole lot in August following for \$135, a clear profit of \$100 for five months' keep.

It was developed at the Austin meeting of stockmen that the losses to cattlemen on account of the late severe weather will prove greater than was at first anticipated. But sheepmen still report no serious losses to them, and they say their sheep, as a rule, are doing well and promise to start in the spring in excellent condition.

The Farmers' Magazine says: Any piece of land will keep a flock of sheep if the farmer will not neglect them. Sheep give four crops. They produce wool, mutton, lamb and manure. They spread the manure themselves, and they eat foods that no other stock will touch. They can be made to weigh as much as hogs if the large mutton breeds are used, and the lambs bring high prices if early. No animal pays as well as the sheep if it is kept for mutton instead of for wool.

The popularity of the mutton breed of sheep has been greatly enhanced by the large fine spring lambs and the early maturing of the sheep. A practical breeder says: In choosing a mutton sheep, either to feed or breed feeding stock from, there are some principles that can be laid down as true and applicable in almost all cases. The easy feeder must be of the thick, blocky sort, for daylight that shines under a sheep, hog or steer can never be made into meat, and the possessor of long legs rarely makes a good feeder. In short the carcass should be plump and full throughout its whole length.

The crying need of American agriculture to-day is a more general incorporation of the sheep into the farming economy. While they subsist on scantier herbage and requires less supervision than any other farm stock, they yield a return in both fleece and flesh that seldom, if ever, fails to show up a profit on the balance sheet at the close of the year. All that can be said in behalf of feeding live stock on the farm as distinguished from the soil impoverishing policy of placing the rare grain and grass upon the market, will be found to apply with double emphasis to the farm that carries as a part of its outfit more or less sheep.

If the South would only go into the business of raising early lambs the cheapness with which it could be done would about destroy competition; but until this is done the hot-house system of raising the lambs in the North will be profitable and will be pursued. When more money can be obtained for a lamb four months old than for a sheep four years old, there will not be lacking men who will keep stoves burning in barn basements night and day during the lambing season, maintaining so

high a temperature for the sake of the lambs that the ewes will have to be shorn for comfort. It will have to be a very dry basement that will not sicken both ewes and lambs with its dampness.

Under certain circumstances and conditions sheep are one of the best and most economical agents we can employ for ridding the farm of noxious weeds and briars and improving the fertility of our soils. This is an important item for the farmer to consider. That sheep will improve the fertility of our soil may be very easily demonstrated by yarding them a few nights in spring or summer on the thin and poorer spots, or on knolls that may be found on most pastures where the grass grows weakly. By a light, portable fence confine your flock of sheep for a few nights on these places, and you will soon realize that by a little attention, and not very much labor, your soil will improve in fertility and that your sheep may be made the best and cheapest fertilizing agents you can employ.

"The quality and extreme fineness in wool is much less regarded now than formerly on account of the changes in the fashion of fabrics. The great bulk of wools at present consumed is of medium grades. Length of staple, however, has become a very desirable attribute on account of the increased demand throughout the world for wools for combing purposes, which enter into worsted coatings and a great variety of dress goods. This quality of length of fiber is greatly favored by the propitious climate of the South." So said John T. Hayes, late secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and we copy this extract from his writing for the special benefit of our good friend, Mr. Kendall F. Miller, who asks us to advise him if sheep can be handled for the purposes of wool growing as profitably in the South as in Ohio. His idea has been that the climate of the South was not favorable for the production of marketable wool.

The Western sheep breeder is surprised to learn how few of the Eastern brothers dip their sheep. While little or no scab abounds in the states east of Illinois, ticks annoy their stock to as great an extent as Western sheep. Many old Eastern sheep breeders scout the idea of dipping, but as they experiment and find what a decided difference it makes in cleansing and stimulating the growth of the wool, as well as eradicating any parasites that may infest it, they soon learn the value of a thorough dipping, on general principles, at least once a year. Every good housewife cleans house once a year, and all sheep breeders who conduct their affairs on judicious principles dip annually. It requires but from half cent to two cents per head, according to the brand of dip used, to give sheep a thorough renovating. The difference in the increase of fleece will recompense the dipper many fold. A tub for hand dipping, or a swimming vat for large flocks can be constructed at small expense.

### Sheep Breeders Should Aim High.

Hon. John Dryden, minister of agriculture for Ontario, and one of the best practical stock breeders in Canada, delivered a somewhat lengthy address before the Dominion Sheep Breeders' as-

sociation at its last meeting. From it we give the following extract which should be taken to heart by our sheep breeders: "I hope that we, as breeders of sheep, will not only be careful as regards the different breeds of sheep we represent, but that we will constantly bear in mind that we are breeding (no matter what breed) to the end that we may increase the general excellence, and raise higher the standard of our average product. It is practical results we ought to aim at. The sheep are producers of wool or mutton or both, and we must seek to obtain the very best in these products possible. There is no better meat food for our people—there is nothing healthier than roast lamb or mutton, and no domestic animal is more easily raised than a sheep. When I go to a hotel in our cities and ask for a piece of lamb I often do not get lamb at all, I get three-year-old ewe, which never achieved sufficient size to be sold as a sheep, and is, therefore, sold as a lamb. I know it is not a lamb for one can scarcely cut it with a knife; I mean to say that for our own sakes we should insist that a better quality of mutton than this should be placed upon the market. People are demanding it, and there are plenty willing to pay the highest price for the quality they require. After all it is only the best quality that pays in any article you produce, and the man who places the best quality on the market is always likely to succeed the best."

### Suffolk Sheep.

This breed originated in the county of Suffolk, England, and is said to be a cross between the old black-faced horned Norfolk ewes and Southdown rams.

They are a hornless, hardy breed having stout limbs supporting a fair-sized muscular frame. Their heads and legs are jet black, body rather long and covered with a dense fleece of white wool which is moderately short and of a close, lustrous fibre with no tendency to mat or felt together. The wool is not quite so fine as the Southdown and is longer. This breed of sheep are larger framed than the Southdown. They have now been bred long enough to form a distinctive type of sheep of a high quality of excellence.

The ewes are very prolific and good nurses, 30 lambs to 20 ewes being the usual ratio of production among them.

The old Norfolks were famous for the high quality of their mutton and this has come down to their descendants, the Suffolks. They mature early and fatten readily.

### Facts About Dogs.

Of all animals the dog is the one that is the most companionable to mankind.

They may almost be called rational beings, especially when they are well bred, and the constant companions of those who show an interest in their welfare. They will watch their master, understand words and looks, and act accordingly. The senses of the dog, particularly that of smell, are acute, and give him a decided superiority over other animals. A dog once fully grown and kindly treated will never desert his owner. He has feelings of extreme sensitiveness to the voices and actions of those he becomes attached to. They are capable of receiving a high degree of instruction in addition to developing the natural talents of their respective breeds. In disposition and character they vary greatly, as well as in intelligence. Much depends upon their breeding and the way they are handled when young. For direct sagacity the sheep dog stands highest and is the most valuable, the Newfoundland and St. Bernard closely following; the wolf

hound also stands high in intelligence. History is fuller of examples of fidelity in the dog than in human friends. Lord Byron says of the dog:—

In life the firmest friend,  
The first to welcome, foremost to defend;  
Whose honest heart is still his masters own:  
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone.

Of the Newfoundland, whose peculiarity is a fondness for water, and great size, strength, and webbed feet, combined with an affectionate disposition, very many anecdotes have come down. His delight appears to be in rescuing human lives, either from drowning, or other dangers. A gentleman bathing at Portsmouth was in great danger of being drowned; a large Newfoundland dog rushed into the sea and drew him to the shore. He purchased the dog afterward and kept him for many years. In a gale off Yarmouth a ship was lost; a Newfoundland dog was the only living survivor. He swam ashore, carrying the captain's pocket-book in his mouth, but would not part with it, till selecting one person, a gentleman, he delivered it to him. A vessel was driven in a storm on the beach at Lydd, in Kent; a furious surf was rolling, not a boat could go the assistance of the crew. A gentleman came on the beach with a great Newfoundland dog. He sent the dog through the surf with a stick in his mouth, the crew tied a rope to it and the dog swam back. By it a means of communication was formed and every man on board saved. The Ettrick shepherds had a collie named Sirrah. One night seven hundred lambs under his care at weaning-time broke away at midnight. He says the night was so dark that nothing could be seen; I called the dog "they are awa'." Though the hills were scoured for miles around, neither lambs nor dog could be found. At dawn I and my companion started for home, giving the lambs up as lost. We discovered a body of lambs at the bottom of a deep ravine in charge of Sirrah. We discovered that not one was missing. How the dog got all the lambs together in the dark was beyond comprehension. Mr. Jesse tells of having purchased two hundred Cheviot sheep in the north of England. They were driven all the way across England to his farm in Surrey. One man and a sheep dog brought them all the way without mishap or loss. He had a young dog and did not manage very well the first year, but the next year he and the dog having become acquainted with the route the journey was much more expeditiously accomplished with the same number of sheep.

The St. Bernard dog has the peculiar faculty that when a pup of the breed is placed upon snow for the first time it will begin, if pure bred, to scratch it up and sniff about, as if in search of something. They are generally on their native Alps sent out in pairs during snow storms where they will pass over all the tracks now buried in snow, and by their keen scent discover any traveller under the snow, dig him out and lie on the body to impart warmth while they bark and howl till assistance comes. A famous dog of this breed, named Barry, saved the lives of forty persons, and perished at last in an avalanche.

The English mastiff is of large size, brave, faithful and in an extraordinary degree, and of a quiet, noble disposition. They are especially valuable as watch dogs that can be depended upon whether inside or outside the house to guard it and the inmates, and become greatly attached to the family. The mastiff shows a close observation and watchful jealousy for his owner's interests. A gentleman attending a public entertainment was robbed of his watch and chain. He had left his dog, a mastiff, with the porter. He was allowed to bring his dog to the room search for the watch. The dog soon fastened on the thief, who was found to have six watches in his pocket, among which the mastiff distinguished his master's watch and took it to him by the claim. —Rural Canadian.

Read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

**COMMITTEEMEN, ATTENTION!****Arrangements in Progress for the Cattlemen's Convention.****The Assistance and Co-operation of Everyone is Wanted—Let Fort Worth do the Right Thing.**

At a meeting of some of the citizens at the Pickwick last Wednesday, it was resolved to give the cattlemen, who will meet on the 8th proximo, a proper welcome and prepare for their reception. With this end in view a number of committees were appointed. Those whose names are among the following are requested to take this announcement as due notice and to begin operations without further delay. The chairmen are each requested to call their committees together and make the necessary arrangements. The following are the committees:

**RECEPTION.**

A. S. Nicholson, chairman; S. B. Burnett, John O. Talbert, H. B. Coker, D. B. Gardner, T. J. Powell, R. E. McNulty, Wm. Hunter and A. A. Green. These gentlemen are expected to meet the delegates and visitors on their arrival, ascertain as to their arrangements for rooms, and, if any are unprovided for, to turn them over to the committee on hotels and rooms, whose duty it will be to provide for them.

**BARBECUE.**

John R. Hoxie, chairman; E. B. Harold, M. G. Ellis, J. W. Lynch, Tobe Johnson, John S. Andrews, Geo. W. Barnum and E. M. Daggett.

This committee is expected to arrange for a grand barbecue on Thursday, the third and last day of the convention; to have plenty of eatables and otherwise make the barbecue a success.

**REFRESHMENTS.**

T. F. West, chairman; Martin Casey, G. H. Day, Zane Cetti, Charles Scheuber.

This committee will be auxiliary with the barbecue committee and is expected to have a sufficient quantity of the right kind of liquids to wash down the meat and other eatables furnished by the barbecue committee.

**HALLS AND MUSIC.**

J. D. Carwile, chairman; T. C. Andrews, Don B. Adams.

This committee's duty will be to provide a suitable hall in which to hold the convention and to furnish music for the convention and barbecue.

**FINANCE.**

T. T. D. Andrews, chairman; H. Tully, T. B. Burbridge.

This committee is expected to rustle up the money which will be spent by the committees mentioned above.

**TRANSPORTATION.**

Geo. B. Loving, chairman; Geo. Beggs and J. S. Godwin.

These gentlemen will confer with the different railroads and secure one-half rates on all lines leading to Fort Worth, so as to insure a large attendance.

**HOTELS AND ROOMS.**

R. N. Graham, chairman; C. C. French, L. L. Moore.

This committee will secure suitable accommodations at hotels and will provide delegates with information where furnished rooms can be had. All parties who have good rooms to let are re-

quested to leave their address with the chairman of this committee, whose office is in the Mansion hotel.

**The San Antonio Union Stock Yards, Cold Storage and Slaughter House.**

About six years ago Dr. Amos Graves of San Antonio conceived the idea of building and establishing a Union Stock yards at San Antonio, notwithstanding the immensity of his medical practice, the uninterrupted flow of dollars into his pockets from that source, and the great demand on his time from kindred sources, the doctor still nurtured his pet theory, fully matured his plans, and now by undaunted pluck, energy and sterling enterprise has built the most convenient and ingeniously arranged stock yards in the state, which were opened on February 17, 1891. At present they do not figure as the largest, nor can one at this time estimate the final capacity, as the doctor is continually adding to and improving them, lavishly investing his money where necessity demands it. Doctor Graves owns 50 acres in a solid block adjacent to and including the stock yards, and says if the emergency arises will put every foot of it under fence and sheds. Dr. Graves found no one to champion his stock yard theory at the beginning, and in fact, from its inception, has met with strenuous opposition from all directions, including the public press, stockmen, commission men and all, but undaunted and undismayed, the doctor alone, pursued the even tenor of his ways, spending his individual money in promoting an enterprise, which now, in its grandeur and usefulness, is surpassed by no similar one in Texas, and will prove of incalculable benefit to not San Antonio solely, but to the stockmen throughout the state, and 'tis to be hoped, will redound to the pecuniary interest of the philanthropic founder of it, but the latter is a secondary consideration with the doctor, as no one who knows him will attach sinister motives to his actions. His veriest enemy will say he is nothing, if not liberal.

The yards are located about one and one-fourth miles south-west of the city, and encloses 10 acres, divided into 98 pens, ranging in size from 12 feet square to 42x72 feet, contains 12 main chutes, 12 feet wide, extending through and around the entire yards. The gates of pens open and fasten across chute, so that stock can be changed from one pen to another with little trouble, also when opened back against the fence, the gates fasten, so as not to swing shut. There are 40 half shedded pens, 26 pens under main shed for horses and mules; also has pen for saddle horses, fine horses and stallions, with twenty box stalls.

The main shed is 150x305 feet and affords ample protection to the stock. There are 6 loading chutes. The yards are macadamized throughout, and pure hydrant water is piped into each pen. There are also 2 separating pens, containing a chute where stock can be separated without leaving the pens, also a branding chute, where roping and throwing of stock is obviated.

The yards are already handling a goodly number of hogs where they use the portable trough, but the doctor conceived the idea of building 8 more large pens to extend midway into a running creek, with ample sheds to protect the hogs from the weather, these are principally for hogs that are in transit for other markets, which can thoroughly cool themselves off before resuming their journey.

The yards contain a number of pens used by the buyers to hold stock bought by them, until ready for removal.

At the yards is situated a large new three story building, containing 24 rooms, offices, club-room and several rooms for the accommodation of shippers, as sleeping rooms. On the ground floor there is a first-class saloon. The building is very attractive in appearance and modern in its arrangement, with the necessary closets on each floor, bathroom, and thoroughly equipped with all necessary fire extinguishers. A nice restaurant is also one of the features of the yards, where good meals are served at very reasonable figures.

The only conveyance at present is by hacks, which run at all hours during the days charging a mere pittance for the round trip, but in a short while the electric cars will be running there—affording every facility to parties visiting the yards.

The doctor is not realizing as yet very largely on his investment, as in order to get the yards under headway, he gives the offices, rent free for two years, to the commission merchants located at the yards. The following named well known firms are established and doing business at the Union Stock yards: Lytle, Newton & Willismson, Underwood & Dougherty, Inschoe & Harris and Saunders & Pressall.

The doctor will build at once an ice and cold storage plant (machinery is now on the ground) also a slaughtering house, adjacent to the pens, arranged so that stock can be driven from pens through chutes to slaughter, thence conveyed to the cooling room. The cold storage is purely for the local market at San Antonio. The slaughtering house stock is to be controlled by the butchers and Dr. Graves.

A telegraph office is in the building, also a railroad clerk stays there. W. F. Fry, for a long time in charge of the Sunset Stock yards, is the manager directly in charge of the Union Stock yards. All that Dr. Graves gets out of the business is the feed of the stock. He sells the best hay at 75 cents per bale, and corn at 75 cents per bushel. This includes yardage, feeding, watering, etc. Yards have the latest improved scales and every facility for weighing. The yards are on the lines of the Southern Pacific and International Great Northern railroads, and the Aransas Pass road will soon come there.

The capitalization is, on original plant, \$200,000; refrigerator and slaughter house \$75,000. Every dollar is paid up and owned exclusively by Dr. Amos Graves, (except the slaughterhouse and refrigerator which is a stock company) who stands to-day without a peer, in the state as to enterprise and vim, and had San Antonio more men of his ilk she would be the largest and most prosperous city in the state. She has the wealth, but is a little short on the other needful commodity. There is no question about the ultimate success of the Union Stock yards, as San Antonio is in the midst of the great stock district, and will ever be a good market for cattle, hogs and sheep, and before the McKinley bill went into effect, was the largest horse market in the world, and now does considerable in that line, besides it is the avenue through which cattle destined to New Orleans passes.

**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.

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

Windsor Hotel. "Tige" will take care of you. Rates \$1 a day—single meals 25c.

The Western hotel is still in it. Give it a trial; fare \$1.00 to \$1.25 day. Near Union street.

**No Longer a Theory, but a Fact. Dr. T. B. Tandy, the Specialist, Talks.**

A hired man on the JOURNAL interviewed Dr. T. B. Tandy, the specialist, this morning at the Pickwick hotel, where he is making his headquarters. The doctor has decided to establish an institute here for the treatment of persons addicted to alcoholism. He is a graduate of a regular accredited medical college, having enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice in Winfield, Kansas for a number of years. He is the bearer of letters of introduction from very prominent business men of Winfield to citizens of high standing in Fort Worth, and one only has to see and talk with him to become convinced that he is no adventurer. The process used by Dr. Tandy is entirely an original one, and his success, as one of his letters states, has been a little short of marvelous. His treatment is entirely different from the Keeley method, and does not leave in its wake the deleterious effects on the system, while enjoying all the advantages attributed to it. Dr. Tandy has a number of patients now under treatment in this city, and some of them are among the most prominent citizens. They range from the tippler to the most pronounced steady drinker. They are all progressing satisfactorily and are satisfied a permanent cure will be effected. The gentlemen at present do not wish to appear in print, but stand ready to champion the doctor and his meritorious calling. The doctor's treatment is short, embracing about ten days, and in some cases a week only, before the desired result is obtained and the patient discharged as cured. He only requires his patients to follow his directions as to diet and take the medicine prescribed. His treatment does not interfere with a man's attention to his business. The doctor proposes to totally remove the appetite and thirst for liquor, rendering the sight of it nauseating and disgusting to the reformed man.

Liberal inducements are being offered the doctor to go to a certain city in this state and locate, in fact he has been deliberating on the matter, but has finally decided to establish a permanent Tandy Institute here, and Fort Worth is certainly to be congratulated on the new acquisition, as the doctor's services will certainly result in great good to the unfortunates here who are addicted to whisky drinking, and many families will arise with one accord and bless and encourage the doctor, who is rescuing their husbands and fathers from the drunkard's grave and themselves from penury and want. Doctor Tandy is not an enthusiast, but is perfectly sanguine of the merits of his treatment, and by his unassuming manner of discussing the matter, cannot fail to thoroughly imbue the listener with the benefits to be derived from it. The doctor has a letter to Col. Geo. Hudgins of the Pickwick hotel from a prominent attorney of Winfield, Kansas, which says: "Dr. Tandy is a genial, social 'Kentucky' gentleman, and I know from personal experience that he has a radical, safe and sure cure for alcoholism. I have been treated by him and there is nothing that would induce me to take a drink of liquor." The letter says much more and many other testimonials can be shown by the doctor, but his method is to show you the fruits of his work in your own town; to let you hear from the lips of the persons treated the efficacy of the treatment.

The doctor expects to make this his permanent home and to make his specialty his business and his means of a livelihood. He has confidence in it; has abandoned the regular practice of medicine, believing he can serve the human family in his new calling to better advantage, and he proposes to satisfy the public that he can knock king alcohol out if he is given an opportunity.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

HENRIETTA, TEX., Feb. 13, '92.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

W. S. and J. B. Ikard had 12 half-breed Hereford cows sold in St. Louis February 9 that averaged 1015 pounds, and brought 3 cents per pound, and Jno. M. Ikard 6 scrub cows that weighed 836 pounds and brought 2 cents per pound, a difference of 179 pounds in weight, and \$1 per 100 pounds in price. Both lots were thin when put on feed Dec. 7, 1891. Were fed on same feed and same amount, only a wire fence between them. Then say it don't pay to grade up. Now is the time; bulls are cheap, and any breeder can afford to buy a good bull. It would be the best day's work the cow men of Texas ever did to kill and ship every scrub bull in the state and grade up their cattle. A good grade steer or cow is worth from 25 to 100 per cent more than any scrub. In shipping from same pasture and same feed pens I have always found about the difference as in above rules. Fewer and better cattle should be the motto of every breeder and farmer in the state. The better the class of cattle the better returns for all who handle them. They will take on fat to better advantage at less expense, earlier to mature, make still more choice beef to the 100 pounds, better prices and more money.

**Mr. Swenson's Question Answered.**  
ALBANY, TEXAS, Feb. 16, 1892.  
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Having had some experience in the matter of which Mr. Swenson inquires in a late issue of the JOURNAL, and which may be of service to him, I will briefly give it. As to fencing, I have found that six wires will confine sheep. Some years ago I concluded that one flock would do better, and could be cared for more economically running at large in a pasture than if herded. I therefore fenced off two portions of three sections, each from rest of the ranch, and in the center of each pasture, built a wire corral, with a herder's house. The sheep were turned loose in charge of a man who was furnished a horse and ordered to round them all up carefully and put in corral at night, allowing them during the day to roam at will.

I was confident I had solved the problem; 4000 sheep, one man, no more strays, no more scab. The last was a success. We had always been quite successful in having a quantity of pelts for sale each spring, thus largely swelling our receipts, but the next spring we broke the record in this respect, and our pocket book became fairly plethoric. Since then we have had a herder for each 1500 head, and been selling mutton. The trouble was not, however, in running the sheep in pastures, but in not having enough of them in order to change the sheep frequently on to fresh grass. Whilst the grass on one acre of good grazing land will not, therefore Mr. Swenson should so divide his pastures as to enable him to put his sheep on fresh grass every few weeks. A much better way, however, would be for him to keep other stock with his sheep, say cattle, by which means he will be able to carry 15 to 20 per cent more stock on same land and in better condition. Sheep and cattle each prefer different kind of herbage, one

eating greedily that which the other will only under compulsion. For example we have one ranch of 18,000 acres fully stocked with cattle and horses, and yet find ample room for 3000 sheep. Like Mr. Swenson, I propose next spring to have some early lambs for market, but will not have them come before January. Will use Shropshire rams and expect the lambs at six months to weigh 50 and 60 pounds. I expect to have plenty of rye sown for pasturage and to turn the ewes on it, say two weeks before lambing, in order to ensure a flow of milk, and will keep them on it for two or three weeks after, then turn out on good grass supplemented by cotton seed. I would advise Mr. Swenson to dispose of his Merino rams and substitute full blood or grade Shropshires for them, as I am satisfied from experience that by so doing he will increase the weight and market value of his lambs nearly 25 per cent. I shall largely use cross bred Shropshire and Merino rams of my own breeding. I do not know what the lambs will be worth in market, but believes he will find it profitable.

GEO. WOLF HOLSTEIN.

The White Elephant is the favorite resort for the stockmen to feed at.

**A Big Steer Deal.**

J. P. White, manager of the "L. F. D." herd, located in Eastern New Mexico, and owned by Capt. Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin, closed the sale of 3000 young steers in this city on Monday.

The contract calls for 2000 two-year-olds and 1000 three-year-olds out of the above named herd to be delivered between the 1st and 10th of June at Clayton, N. M. The price agreed upon is \$15.50 for two-year-olds and \$19.50 for three-year-olds. The purchaser is Mr. E. Marron, Glendive, Montana.

These are an extra good lot of cattle, and are considered to be especially valuable on account of their fine flesh and convenient location. The sale, considering all the surroundings, is regarded as a far and equitable deal for all concerned.

**Director's Meeting.**

The directors of the Texas Live Stock association after the adjournment of the association held a meeting in the parlors of the Driskill hotel and organized by the election of D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, president; Jno. T. Lytle of San Antonio, vice-president; Geo. B. Loving, Fort Worth, secretary; H. H. Halsell, Decatur, treasurer.

The board appointed several important committees, and transacted much important business, after which they adjourned to meet in Fort Worth on March 8th, next.

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

Windsor Hotel—Stockmen's headquarters, best accommodation. \$1 a day, 25c. a meal.

Stockmen don't fail to take your meals at the White Elephant restaurant.

The White Elephant restaurant is the best in the city.

The Western hotel is the place to get good home treatment and fare rates, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pay.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

**An Interesting Colt Show.**

Messrs. D. H. and J. W. Snyder, the enterprising proprietors of the San Gabriel stock farm of Georgetown, Texas, have offered \$200 in premiums to the owners of the best colts from mares owned in Williamson and Travis counties and bred during the year 1890 to stallions owned by these gentlemen. These colts will be exhibited at Georgetown on the first Monday in March, which will be the 7th day of the month.

The \$200 in premiums will be divided as follows: \$50 each to the best horse and mare colts; \$30 each to the second best horse and mare colts, and \$20 each to the third best horse and mare colts.

The Messrs. Snyder are extensive breeders of pure bred Percheron and French Coach horses. They have the largest and best selected list in the state. In addition to keeping these stallions always on hand for sale, they also allow these pure bred stallions to serve, for a reasonable compensation, the mares of those who may desire the services of these exceptionally fine animals.

The liberal proposition made by the proprietors of the San Gabriel stock farm will have a beneficial effect in several ways. It will stimulate the improvement of horses in the counties named; it will give each man a chance to see the progress that is being made by others in the direction indicated. The most important of all the advantages of a show of this kind is that it will afford a splendid opportunity for those who have not tried it to see just what improvement can be made in our horses by breeding scrub mares to pure bred stallions.

Every farmer and stockman at all interested in breeding good horses, who possibly can do so, should attend this exhibit of yearling colts at Georgetown on March 7th. The JOURNAL will have a representative on the ground who will give a full account and accurate description of the colts on exhibition, for the information of its readers who cannot attend. Such moves merit the encouragement of stockmen generally.

**Exportation of Range Cattle.**

Three thousand range steers from Montana, the Dakota and Wyoming were exported alive from Chicago during 1891. This is a good showing when we reflect that the cattle went directly from the grazing fields of the Northwest, never having eaten grain of any kind. The grasses of the arid region make a quality of beef that can only be surpassed by the highest feeding in the east. This is what the Northern ranges could do every year if proper attention was paid to handling of beef portion of the herds. And in this quality of cattle is where the money is.—Ceyenne Journal.

Windsor Hotel, near Union depot. Rates, \$1 per day—25c. a meal.

The White Elephant restaurant leads them all for elegantly served meals.

Range cattle are reported as looking well in Castro county and vicinity, and if the pleasant weather continues as it has been for the last month they will make the winter in splendid shape.

Stockmen stop at the Windsor hotel.

**DOCTOR McCOY,  
Rectal : and : Genito-Urinary  
SPECIALIST.**

Cures Female Diseases, Skin Diseases, Piles, Fistulas and all diseases of the rectum; without detention from business; Urethral Strictures without cutting or dilating; Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

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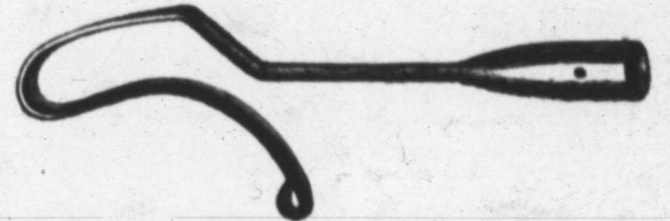
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**MEN** Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BOBY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drians upon the wells of life, Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Pimples upon the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



**STAR SHEPHERD'S - CROOK**

Improved Shape. Strong and Durable.

"Will Hold a Mule."

Pat'd Jan. 1, '84. Mailed for 75 Cents.  
STAR CROOK CO.,  
Jackson, Mich.

**THE  
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**RESTAURANT.**

310 MAIN ST., - FORT WORTH.

Strictly First class in Every Respect.

Special attention Given the Short Order Dept.

All Kinds of Game and Fish,  
Oysters and Other Delicacies.

We are prepared to accommodate the visiting stockmen, and their patronage is solicited.

**OPEN AT ALL HOURS.**

**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.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Texas farmers cannot afford to keep their smoke houses in Kansas City, it is too far from the kitchen.

It is just as well, and not much more trouble to make the farm pay as to make it just eke out an existence for years.

Good seed is one of the most important matters connected with farming. Remember that "like produces like," and act wisely by selecting good seed.

The man who stays out of debt is in a position to hold stock and grain for good prices, besides being able to buy when things are low. The man who sells what he has, low, and buys everything high, will fail.

While the weather is bad all plans for the spring work should be completed. Tools should be put in repair and everything that can be done to save a rush when plow time comes, should be attended to.

The markets require high class stock. High grades sell for six cents while scrubs sell for three; the cost of raising is the same, still some farmers are raising scrubs rather than breed to pure bred sires to grade up.

Reducing the acreage of cotton does not necessarily reduce its production. Cut off two acres for raising food crops, and make the third acre yield as much cotton as three acres have done in the past.

Farmers too often look to the individual merit alone and are induced to breed to a fine looking grade sire that it is well known will not breed as true and reliable as the pure blood sire that is more prepotent in breeding.

Most farmers do not seem to know that potatoes followed up year after year are a very profitable crop. They frequently pay much better than corn or wheat. They require rich, loose ground, and follow well after the second year of clover.

Why on earth cannot our average farmers wake up to the fact that they have a great future before them if they would only grasp the fact that it is blood that tells in breeding live stock, and there is no money in raising native scrubs?

Few farmers realize the value of a really good thoroughbred dog. But the dogs usually found about a farm are mongrel curs that are worse than weeds, which Emerson described as plants whose usefulness has not been discovered.

The Rural Canadian says: With the introduction of the new book on agriculture in our common schools, we may reasonably hope that the rising generation of farmers will be an improvement on their sires and evince a desire for knowledge of the principles of their calling as agriculturists.

Farmers, as a rule, do not give the attention they should to rotating their crops. A great many splendid farms have been exhausted, and almost rendered valueless by being planted year after year with the same crop, while the same land, if cultivated by a regular system of rotation would have proven almost inexhaustible.

If the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor, is not also the man equally so who doubles a crop of grain by the exercise of greater diligence in the pulverization of the soil? It certainly must be considered one of the elements of success in the branch of farm devoted to crop production.

As with all other kinds of business, farming to be successful must be studied. On the farm attention to the details is very necessary. If the small things are all looked after carefully, the business as a whole is likely to be prosperous. Too many farmers give no thought to their work, and act as if the business of farming required nothing but muscle.

Pure water is conceded to be one of the most important features of successful live stock raising on the farm. The filthy, stagnant ponds of mire and mud are no longer considered proper water supplies for any stock, while it is found that to get the best growth of any stock we must supply pure, clean water which is also necessary to maintain the health of the stock. Unsound feed or impure water will produce disease in any stock. Farmers see to it that pure water is now supplied to the stock and if the farm has not such supply lose no time or expense to secure good water.

No stable manure is fit to use under a year if made in the usual slip shod style. There is but one way to prepare stable manure for garden purposes. It must be piled up (usually) in heaps any length, four feet wide, two feet high, kept slightly moist and turned over, the outsides turned in, and so worked over three or four times every season. If this is done in a thorough manner, every seed wheat will rot, and the manure will be clean, and clean food will make clean land. It would be just as sensible to feed gravel stones to a baby as weedy manure to a garden. In point of fact, until the weeds, seeds, the straw, the husks, hulls, and all the trash in a manure heap, so called, is rotted down to humus, it is not really manure at all.

An agricultural paper, whether subscribed for personally or generously given as a token of remembrance will beguile many a dull hour with pleasant reading, and yield more or less gain in dollars and cents. No farmer can afford to be without such a visitor to his house and home. How does a lawyer or doctor keep his position and standing? Does he depend on the knowledge that has come to him by tradition, or that he obtains in the course of his own practice and experience? No, indeed; he must be familiar with the literature of his profession, or he will fall behind in the race of life. Manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, and artisans find it necessary to read the periodicals devoted to their several lines of business. Does the farmer need no help of this kind? Is the knowledge he has obtained from his father or his grandfather or his neighbors sufficient to enable him to run his farm to the best advantage? If so it is the only occupation in the world that can be carried on successfully in this manner. There is no business that requires so much practical knowledge on such a variety of subjects, and it seems very

foolish, when you come to think of it, that so many refuse to avail themselves of so useful an assistant as an agricultural journal, whose help for a whole year can be obtained at less cost than the wages of a laboring man for a single day.

### A Point for Young Farmers.

Here is a suggestion from the Germantown Telegraph: A young man who wishes to become a scientific farmer should work on a farm until he is eighteen or twenty. Let him learn the routine work on a farm, how to plow, sow, or plant, cultivate, harvest, and dispose of the crop. He will get very few ideas of why and how crops grow, or what influences growth of stock, but he will learn what few professors ever learn, and therefore cannot teach. The science of farming is divided into two parts; one is how to do things, the other is why do I do them. Any lubber can learn the first, but there must be intellect to compass the other. After he becomes expert at all the manual duties he will have nothing to interfere with the influx of ideas as to the why. He will grow to be more than twice the man he was.

### Cotton Growing.

The cotton grower is confounded with this dilemma. To run cotton up to higher figures stimulates competition from other countries; to continue its culture under the present system is bankrupting the producer. There can be no progress for the cotton grower if he continues the culture of cotton according to the system now in vogue. The fault is not so much in the cotton as it is in the system and the central idea of the system. This system is predicated on the idea that it is the duty of the farmer to make money and not to make the farm self-sustaining and the home in deed and in truth a home. It is not wisdom to risk prosperity and sustenance on one crop alone, be it cotton, tobacco, hemp or anything else. Nor is it sound policy to conduct your farm affairs on the belief that a fortune can be attained in one season, or in the expectancy that some one else will do for you what you ought to do for yourself. The first object of the farmer should be to make the farm sustain himself, family and the stock necessary to conduct it. And this should be raised at the lowest possible cost of production. This is an essential element in farm prosperity, and can only be obtained by a diversified and intensified system of culture. The land becomes richer and more productive each year, thus reducing the cost of production. By careful culture of cotton, making one acre do the work of three or four acres, the cost can be reduced to a point that even seven cents will return a profit to the grower.

### Cash and Credit.

The Southern Cultivator very truthfully and timely says: We have repeatedly urged upon farmers the policy of buying only for cash. We believe that the universal extension of the credit system is largely the cause of agricultural depression and failure. The condition in which the farmers were left at the close of the war between the states seemed to demand and to justify the extension of credit, to enable them to get on their feet again. But the result of the policy has been to fasten upon farmers the habit of buying on a credit. It was given at first as a stimulus to their exhausted strength and energies.

How often has it occurred that a patient, suffering from a painful disease, has contracted the morphine habit, or the whisky habit, as a consequence of

the prescribed use of these remedies, for the purpose of allaying temporary pain. So the farmer, anxious after the war to recuperate his fortunes, and in many cases from absolute necessity, began to buy on a credit. The real necessity for such indulgence soon passed away, but the habit of buying on a credit becomes a fixed one. The young men of the country grow up to manhood strangers to any other than the credit system. We verily believe, that, aside from hostile and unfavorable financial legislation, the greatest curse upon the farmer is the credit system, or rather, habit, that has fastened itself on the farmers of the country. The farmers themselves as individuals and as a class are mainly responsible for its existence. Fortunately it is a habit which each farmer can control and cure in his own case. He is not compelled to invoke and await the co-operation of others. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," was the appeal of old Joshua; "as for me and my house we will serve the Lord," was his own declaration.

Let the appeal be now made to the farmers to choose this day whether they will choose under Cash or Credit.

### Robbing the Soil.

Under this heading a correspondent of the American Cultivator says: It is unfortunately true that clean culture has a tendency to rob the soil of its fertility, as well as to make the plants grow better. A bare and exposed surface of land, on which no crop is growing, invites the evaporation of the nitrogen by the sun and the movements of the atmosphere. On a piece of land that has been carefully cultured the loss of nitrogen through this process and through underdrainage is often very great.

This loss of fertility is understood in England, and "robber crops" are sown immediately after the harvesting of the regular summer crops. Wheat is often sown in the standing corn, not for the value which the wheat may return to the sower, but for the prevention of loss which it is sure to effect. The roots of the wheat crop hold the nitrogen in the soil, and prevent it from leaving by evaporation or damage. As a result the increase in the next corn crop is very noticeable.

In clearing new land and plowing up the roots and stubbles this same loss is experienced so long as the soil is exposed to the hot sun and rains. In the winter time the loss to the land that is kept clean in the fall is great. Winter wheat prevents this, and it will keep the land in excellent condition. Weeds are preferable to barrenness of vegetation, and after the main crop is cleared away late in summer it is better to let the weeds grow right up to frost time rather than to cut them down. Very few will plant winter wheat just for the purpose of keeping the nitrogen in the soil, but it is not expensive to let the weeds and grass grow.

Better than this, however, is to have some grass, blue grass, orchard, clover or some other kind, ready to spring up as soon as the main crop is harvested. If this were scattered over the field as soon as harvesting begins the fertility of the fields would be retained considerably. The grass can be sown between the corn rows before the crop is harvested, and the plants will obtain quite a growth before winter. In addition to keeping the nitrogen in the soil, such a crop will add vegetable material to it in the spring which will be of great value.

The Western hotel is near Union depot and street car lines, 1804 Jones street. Best accommodation for the money.

### 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.



## STOCK FARMING.

Good shelter and bedding saves feed.

Varying the ration stimulates the appetite.

Breed the kind of live stock most in demand.

Gradually weed out the most inferior animals.

Experiments have been made which demonstrate clearly that stock will do much better with sunshine than if kept in barns away from the sunlight.

In all kinds of feeding, we should have a careful regard to what may be termed evenness of conditions. Removal of the live stock from one place to another may arrest progress for a time, and the same is true in regard to a sudden change of food, even though the change be from a weaker to a stronger ration.

There is no reason why we should try to get rid of food simply because we have a plentiful supply. It would be much better in every way, if we do not want to dispose of the surplus, to husband a part of it to be used the following season. A season of abounding plenty is sometimes followed by one of shortage; nay, this is more likely to be so than the opposite.

Most persons acknowledge that feeding to the extent of allowing food to remain in the mangers unconsumed is a mistake, and yet, they oftentimes do this very thing which they acknowledge to be wrong. They should not allow themselves to err thus, even in a year of great plenty, for the extent of the injury does not arise simply from a loss of food, but the progress of the animals is positively hindered from the cloying of their appetites.

Just look around some day and see how the barns can be made more comfortable for the stock, and more convenient and pleasant to do the work in. A few steps saved every day is a great deal in a year. It costs nothing to plan improvements, and when well planned the way will suggest itself for accomplishing some of those most needed. In a great many old barns the first thing thought of would probably be more sunlight, so that might see to do the other work without leaving the doors open on a cold day.

Wolf, the eminent German chemist, who has long been experimenting upon the nutritive power of rations, finds that only eighty per cent. of the nutritive principle of oats, sixty of hay, and forty-five of straw are utilized by the digestive organs. As it is not the amount eaten, but the proportion that is assimilated that is of advantage, and as we know that grinding the grain and cutting hay and forage makes them more easily digested, we have at once an argument in favor of such work that can be appreciated by any without the need of extended explanation.

Feed should be made a careful study by those who engage in it. It should on no account be relegated to careless hands. The most successful feeders have made it a most careful study, or they could never otherwise have been successful. There is no breach of farming, perhaps, that is so ill-equipped at the present time as this one. And this

remark has reference not only to conveniences for feeding, but also for the supply of well-furnished feeders. There is an opening for young men who are anxious to get away from the farm which they would do well to consider. A really good feeder need never go begging for a situation, and this remark will remain applicable for very many years to come.

### Cattle Feeding.

What the practical farmer wants is the cheapest ration, which is also a good ration. The best way to get at this is generally to consider what is the cheapest food in the section in which we live each year and make that the basis. If wheat is very low, bran will probably be one of the cheapest substances we can use. Corn may be still cheaper. The usual fluctuations in the markets may drive us from one food to another, but it will pay to change if many head are to be fed through the winter.

There is no room for dogmatism in the matter of foods. All sorts of grain, roots, forage plants, etc., have their claims, and it is largely a question of locality, and what can be cheaply and advantageously grown in any given place. I find no single thing more useful in feeding than sorghum. It has the greatest fattening qualities, is eaten greedily, increases to marvelous degree the flow of milk, and from the end of August to the first of December it is one of my chief resources. What sorghum is to me, roots are in the farm economy of Canada. They cannot raise sorghum to advantage, they can raise roots. Each latitude must adopt itself to its climatic and other conditions.—[Southern Cultivator.]

### Live Stock on the Farm.

One of the most important, we might truthfully say one of the essential, factors in improving our methods of farming, is the breeding and feeding of live stock. We must convert more of our products into higher forms of usefulness. More muscular labor, with a modicum of skill, is sufficient to produce cotton, corn and oats and hay. It is true the greatest skill will give the greater and more profitable results, even in these crude products, but all the powers of skill and mind are brought into action when we apply to practice the principles involved in correct breeding, feeding and handling of live stock and their products. Moreover, the products of live stock, the beef and butter, milk and cheese and wool and mutton and poultry, all minister directly to our wants, which cotton does to but a very limited extent. The higher the degree of skill demanded or employed in a business, the higher the remuneration, the greater the profits. Think of it! Any ignorant negro, with a fifty-dollar mule or a bob-tailed steer, and three dollars worth of tools, can make four or five bales of cotton and fifty bushels of corn, and be perfectly happy and contented. The ignorant negro, with his few wants and his low desires, is your competitor, where muscle and endurance alone is the sum total of the investment. It is the province and privilege of the intelligent and skillful farmer to distance such competition.

### Hints for Feeding.

In the course of a paper on the economy in feeding farm animals, read by Mr. Joshua Wheeler before the recent meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture, we find the following remarks: The importance of plenty of good grass in raising and feeding of stock cannot be over-estimated. Every stockman knows the importance of plenty of grass for all kinds of stock during the summer months. Good,

well-cured hay is just as important for the economical wintering of stock. For milch cows good, bright, well-cured clover is of great value. Nothing we have ever tried in the shape of fodder is equal to it in the production of milk. We believe stock cattle can be brought through the winter in good condition on good timothy and clover hay, and good corn fodder, with but very little grain; hence we consider it the best of economy for the stockman to spare no pains in securing his hay crop. We believe it would pay better to plant fewer acres of corn, so as to give more time to secure the crop of hay. We consider oats and wheat bran valuable and economical for stock. There is no better ration for horses, milch cows and calves, than corn meal, ground oats, and wheat bran in equal parts. This ration will cost less than corn and oats fed without grinding. One hundred pounds of wheat bran is worth as much for feeding as three bushels of oats. Last spring we sold oats at 50 cents per bushel; laid in a stock of bran in August previous at 65 cents per 100 pounds, \$13 per ton. Last September we laid in our stock of bran at 54 cents per 100 pounds, \$10.80 per ton, oats worth 30 cents. The figures show quite a saving in the line of bran. A good ration for horses not working too hard, is equal parts of corn meal and bran. This is also good feed for milch cows and calves. All the straw raised upon the farm can be used to good advantage in the feeding of stock. Good, bright oat straw is of equal value to prairie hay. The wheat straw can be used to good advantage as bedding. If it is cut the proper time it will be eaten very well by stock cattle. Everything raised upon the farm should be utilized; nothing should be wasted. Economy should be practiced in all methods of feeding. Provide good shelter for all kind of stock. Discard all scrubs and feed the soil generously. The man that doeth these things shall prosper. The McKinley bill shall not harm him. He will be able to pay off the mortgage, though there is no free coinage of silver, or should the government refuse to build warehouses for the storage of his grain, or fail to issue large volumes of irredeemable currency at 2 per cent.

## Pears' Soap

Skin blemishes, like foul teeth, are the more offensive because they are mostly voluntary.

The pores are closed. One cannot open them in a minute; he may in a month.

Try plenty of soap, give it plenty of time, and often; excess of good soap will do no harm. Use Pears'—no alkali in it; nothing but soap.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

WILL CURE

Scurvy and Scorbutic Affections, Pimples and Blotches on the Skin, Bad Legs, Ulcers, Wounds, etc.

The cause of all these complaints is floating in the blood a long time before they break out on the body.

This class of diseases requires that the blood be powerfully and preserveringly acted upon, in order to cleanse it from all the morbid humors. It is of no use to heal the sore by outward applications.

Beecham's Pills will Cure these Affections.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 305 Canal St. 49



## -A. ZABEL,-

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

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

## A. ZABEL,

103 Houston Street,  
Fort Worth. : Texas.

## The Texas and Pacific R'y.

### EL PASO ROUTE.

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

### Take "The St. Louis Limited"

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

### IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

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

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

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Tobe Odem of Alvord was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Wm. Harrell took a run down from Amarillo the first of this week.

L. W. Marks, a cattleman from Vinita, I. T., was in Fort Worth Sunday.

Bud Driskill came up from Austin Wednesday night and spent Thursday in Fort Worth.

Lon E. Mahan of Kansas City, who represents one of the favorite stable car lines, was in the city yesterday.

E. S. Carver of Henrietta has bobbed up several times in Fort Worth during the past week. Ed is a hustler.

Alvis Belcher, the well known Henrietta cattleman, spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth.

Cap. E. F. Ikard is now spending most of his time in Fort Worth. Cap has many warm friends throughout all Texas.

J. T. McElroy of Pecos City was in Fort Worth yesterday. He reports cattle in that section as in good condition and thinks the loss will be light.

Hank W. Cresswell of Kansas City, one of the pioneer range cattlemen who counts his friends by the thousand, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Tony Day of Baird, the "sawed off" member of the Day family, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Tony is built close to the ground but is nevertheless a hustler.

Capt. C. H. Stone of Kansas City, who operates extensively in cattle in Texas and the Indian Territory, was caucusing with the Fort Worth stockmen on Thursday.

A. S. Nicholson of this city who is feeding 1200 steers says they are fattening very rapidly, and will, with a few weeks grazing in the spring make very fine cattle.

Lark Hearn of Belle Plain came in from the Osage Nation Thursday. He reports cattle in good condition in the B. I. T. and says everything is in good condition in that country.

Doctor McCoy, specialist, whose card appears in these columns, is a well known citizen of Fort Worth and fully deserves the reputation he has earned as a reliable physician.

George Beggs, the popular cattle buyer and shipper of this city, is preparing for a heavy business during the coming season. Mr. Beggs is not only a first-class cattleman, but is also a very energetic worker.

Tobe Woods, one of the old time and leading cattlemen of Victoria, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Mr. Woods says stock of all kinds are wintering well in his county, and that the loss, if any, will be very light.

A. W. Hudson of Colorado City, one of the leading and successful cattlemen of the state spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Hudson can furnish pasture in the Indian Territory for several thousand cattle.

J. F. Butz, formerly superintendent of the Union Stock yards but now with the live stock commission firm of M.

G. Ellis & Co., is one of the best judges of live stock and the hardest worker in the business.

D. P. Atwood of Colorado City, manager of the Mallett Cattle company, who own a large ranch on the Staked Plains, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Mr. Atwood says his cattle are doing well.

J. W. Corn, the stock farmer and feeder of Bear Creek was in the city Thursday. Mr. Corn is one of our heaviest and most successful beef feeders. He is now wanting a few hundred good steers with which to fill up his feeding pens.

H. H. Riddle, a prominent and very successful cattle feeder of Alvarado, Texas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Riddle says his steers are doing splendidly, and will soon be in fine shipping condition.

J. H. Presnall, the whole-so uled, big-hearted cowman of San Antonio, spent the day and attended church in Fort Worth last Sunday. Mr. Presnall will fatten several thousand cattle in the Indian Territory this summer.

T. J. Allen of Kansas City was in the city Thursday. He has recently visited the Eastern part of the state, and reports the cattle on feed as doing well. A few bunches in Hunt county are, Mr. Allen says, already very fat.

John R. Truman of Daykin, Neb., wants to sell or exchange a handsome, full blood shire stallion. Will sell at a bargain. This is a good opportunity for some one to secure a good horse, cheap. See his advertisement.

H. Tusler of Miles City, Montana, whose arrival was mentioned in the last issue of the JOURNAL, is still in the city and on the market for 3000 good two-year-old steers located above the government quarantine line.

W. N. Waddell, the Colorado City cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday, en route to Chicago. Mr. Waddell reports everything as being in fairly good shape in the country tributary to Colorado. With a continuation of fair weather, he says the loss will be light.

J. B. Slaughter, the well-known cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Mr. Slaughter has a large steer ranch on the plains, north-west of Colorado, where he is wintering several thousand steers. His cattle are going through the winter in good shape.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, who own one of the largest and best cattle herds in the state, passed through Fort Worth Monday en route to the Osage Nation, where he is wintering 10,000 grown steers. He has found it necessary to give his steers plenty of hay, but will in this way pull them through in good shape.

E. Marron of Glendive, Montana, who has been in the city for several days, has closed a contract with Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin, through his manager, J. P. White, for 3000 two and three-year-old steers, the particulars of which are given elsewhere. This supplies Mr. Marron and withdraws him from the market as a buyer.

E. Coggshall, the Montana cattle buyer, mentioned in the last issue of the JOURNAL, has gone to Clayton and

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

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

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

307 Houston Street.

Fort Worth, Texas.

## Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

## The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

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

## Plants and Seeds

Write to-day for one packet each of our Famous Dallas Market Watermelon, New Dwarf Champion Tomato, Mammoth White Pearl Onion. Enclose 25c and receive our new illustrated catalogue for 1892. Address all communications to R. DRUMM, Manager, 340 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

other points in New Mexico and the Panhandle. Mr. Coggshall wants several thousand cattle, but has not yet been able to get them at satisfactory prices.

Wm. Benson of Denton, Texas, in this issue of the JOURNAL, offers for exchange for stock cattle, some desirable residence property in Dallas, Texas. Parties having overstocked ranges will find it their interest to communicate with him. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

O. L. Lockett of Meridian, Texas, has for sale 200 head of steers from one to two years old, above quarantine line. He will be in Fort Worth during the convention, which meets in this city. March 8, but if you are in a hurry to close a trade write him at Meridian, Tex.

Messrs. Jacob Funk and Dennis Kenyon of McClain, Ill., are in Fort Worth prospecting for young steers. These gentlemen are largely interested in cattle in Dakota. The object of their present visit to Texas is to buy young steers with which to stock up their Northern ranges.

C. W. Word, formerly a resident of this city, but now residing at Wichita Falls, Tex., was in the city the past week. Mr. Word is much interested in the proposed extension of the Rock Island road, as in that event stock owners in his locality will be enabled to ship their stock to Kansas City.—[K. C. L. S. Indicator.

P. H. Carter of Abilene, Texas, offers for sale, through the columns of JOURNAL, a registered Jersey bull. Anyone wishing a first-class animal of the popular Jersey breed will secure a bargain by writing Mr. Carter. See his advertisement in another column.

Dr. Frank Gray's card appears elsewhere in this issue; attention is invited to it. Dr. Gray has earned an enviable reputation as an oculist and aurist, and also is very successful in his treatment of diseases of the throat and nose. The JOURNAL unqualifiedly endorses him.

J. P. White, manager of the L. F. D.

ranch in the eastern part of New Mexico, stopped off long enough in Fort Worth Monday to close the sale of 3000 young steers, particulars of which are given elsewhere. Mr. White says his cattle are going through the winter in good shape, and that there will not be any loss on his range.

Captain J. F. Shepherd, traveling agent of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, came up from Southern Texas Thursday morning. He thinks there will be in most of the Southern counties the usual quota of steers. Some of the ranges are, however, beginning to need rain, and may, on this account not turn off fat beeves at as early date as usual.

R. F. Quick of the well known live stock commission firm of Darlington, Quick & Boyden of Chicago, passed through the city last Saturday on his way home from Southern Texas, where he had been trying to buy sheep to ship north for feeding. Mr. Quick informed the JOURNAL that he was unable to find a sheepman who would even make him prices. All of them seem to think that the present outlook justified them in holding their mutton.

Impaired digestion repaired by Beecham's Pills.

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

The Western hotel, near Union depot. Good treatment and best of fare. \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day, 1804 Jones street.

Windsor Hotel, \$1 a day—single meals 25c. Good fare and clean beds.

## Brownwood

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

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

The White Elephant restaurant recognizes no competition in getting up regular meals or short orders.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
Feb. 19, 1892.

The receipts of cattle have been light during the past week, only numbering about 200 head. The market is strong on good fat cattle and all offering of this kind meet with fair sale at satisfactory prices. Good feeding steers are in demand at from \$2.25@2.50 per 100. Fat fed cows are worth from \$2@2.25. Best grass-fed cows sell at and around \$1.50; common ones at \$1@1.15. Fat but light veal calves are bringing from \$2@2.50 per 100 lbs. Fat heifer yearlings are in demand at from \$6@7 per head. Fat stags are bringing from \$1.25@1.75; good bulls from \$1@1.25 per 100 lbs.

The receipts of hogs for the past week were 2000. The market is strong and active with demand far in excess of supply. Top hogs are bringing \$4.50 per 100 lbs, bulk of sales at \$4.25. Light hogs weighing 125 pounds or less are not in demand, and must sell at \$3 or less.

No sheep on the market and no demand.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
Feb. 18, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; shipments, 4,000. Market slow and lower. Good to choice steers, \$4.40@5; others, \$3.10@4.25; feeders, \$3.45@3.55; stockers, \$1.70@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; shipments, 15,000. Market higher. All grades, \$4.35@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 3,000. Markets steady. Ewes, \$3.50@4.25; Wethers, \$5@5.75; lambs and yearlings, \$5.50@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }  
February 18, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; shipments,

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

1500. Cows strong to higher. Steers, steady, \$3.25@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6700; shipments, 3800. Market steady. Bulk, \$5.40@4.50. All grades, \$4@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1000. Market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
February 18, 1892.

Cattle—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 1000. Market firm. Good to choice native steers, \$4.40@5; medium, \$3.75@4.30; Texans, \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8600; shipments, 4200. Market easy. Heavy, \$4.50@4.70; mixed, \$4@4.40; light, \$4.20@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 100. Market, steady, unchanged.

Wool Market.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—At the wool sales to-day there were offered, 12,037 bales, half of which were from New South Wales. Attendance was good and bidding at same time animated, especially for medium, greasy and cross breeds. Scoured was fairly saleable at latest rates. Following are the days sales:

New South Wales, 6000 bales. Scoured, 8d@1s 2½d; scoured locks and pieces, 6½d@11s 6½d; greasy, 4½@9d; greasy locks and pieces, 3½@8d.

Queensland—1900 bales. Scoured, 10d@1s 2½d; scoured locks and pieces, 8½d@1s; greasy, 4½@8d; greasy locks and pieces, 4½@7d.

Melbourne and Victoria—1400 bales. Scoured, 5½d@1s 6½d; greasy, 5½@11d. locks and pieces, 3½@7½d.

South Australia—1600 bales. Greasy, 4@9d; greasy locks and pieces, 3½@6½d.

New Zealand—700 bales. Scoured, 6d@1s 4d; scoured, locks and pieces, 6½d@11d; greasy, 7½@10d; greasy locks and pieces, 10d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—300 bales. Scoured, 11d@1s ½d; greasy, 4½@6½d.

Before the regular sales there was a sale of skins. There was a good attendance and competition was fairly active.

Combing was not in good condition and prices declined a farthing; crossed breeds and lamb skins sold on a par with last sales.

GALVESTON, TEX., Feb. 15.—Wool—Market closed quiet, unchanged. Sales 30,000 pounds.

Unscoured wool—

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 18.—Wool—Receipts, 8000 pounds; shipments, 4000 pounds. Market unchanged.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1488	1455	96
Calves and Yearlings	1280	1225	82
Hogs	87	1345	150
Sheep	400	400	.....

CATTLE.—Good to choice beefs per lb, 3@3½; common to fair beefs, 2@2½; good fat cows, 2½@2¾; common to fair cows, each \$9.00@13.00; calves, \$6@10.00; yearlings, \$9@13.00; good milch cows, \$25@30; attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4@4½; common to fair, 3@3½.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb., 4½@5; common to fair each \$1.50@2.75.

The receipts of all classes of cattle during the week has been light, trading active and values ruled strong. The market closed nearly bare and with an active demand for all classes in marketable condition.

Hog market improving. Good fat hogs in light supply.

Sheep steady; good muttons in demand.

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:

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.

U. S. YARDS, FORT WORTH.

Feb. 11—M. G. Ellis & Co., sold for Jno Jemison, Tarrant county, 12 cows, 762 lbs, \$1.50; 2 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.25; 1 bull, 1440 lbs, \$1.75; J S Wilson, Weatherford, 21 hogs, 174 lbs, \$3.75; W B Clark, Weatherford, 1 bull, 1500 lbs, \$1.25; W Wheeler, Weatherford, 3 calves, 900 lbs, \$2; H B Riddle, Alvord, 26 hogs, 200 lbs, \$3.60; W H Easley, Jim Ned, 47 hogs, 175 lbs, \$4; 6 hogs, 102 lbs, \$3; Jim Brown, Tarrant county, 24 hogs, 160 lbs, \$4; Toney Penno, 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2; W Wheeler, 3 calves, 200 lbs, \$2; Getzendaner, 1 cow, 900 lbs, \$2; B Daggett, 7 canners, \$4.50 each; 1 cow, 910 lbs, \$1.70; 1 calf, 100 lbs, \$3; 1 cow, 820 lbs, \$1.90; J Reaves, 1 hog, 100 lbs, \$2; E Hovencamp, 1 cow, 1100 lbs, \$2.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Feb. 9—Cassidy Bros. & Co. Sold for J B Wilson, Dallas, 89 steers, 1303 lbs, \$4.50; 100 steers 1227 lbs, \$4. Feb. 11—P J Mattingly, Sherman, 51 steers, 998 lbs, \$3.37½; 50 steers, 1017 lbs, \$3.40; 49 steers, 1008 lbs, \$3.40; 51 steers, 1010 lbs, \$3.30; 3 steers, 963 lbs, \$2.50; 1 bull, 1940 lbs, \$2.60; 28 steers, 888 lbs, \$3.30; 24 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.35; 1 stag, 960 lbs, \$2.50; 21 steers, 1096 lbs, \$3.40; 1 bull, 1310 lbs, \$2.50.

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.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Gish & Meek Co.  
(INCORPORATED)

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

The most successful men in the horse business, as in other branches of trade, know the value of printer's ink. Long ago Bobert Bonner broke a record, when the New York Ledger was in its infancy, by using a full page in the New York Herald, better acquaint the world with the attractions of the Ledger. The experiment worked so well that, unless our memory betrays us into inaccuracy, Mr. Bonner later either secured or endeavored to secure the entire advertising space of one issue of the Herald to further "boom" his family weekly. We must credit William Russell Allen with a similar spirit of enterprise. A recent issue of the Boston Daily Globe has an entire page advertisement of the horses at Allen Farm, the first instance on record of a stock farm using the advertising columns of a city daily extensively. Mr. Allen has been successful in all his undertakings, and success is sure for Allen Farm. There is no more ready, inviting and profitable agency of dashing and brilliant enterprise than printer's ink.

### Excitable Horses.

The best and only thing to do when your horse is excited is to calm him down. This is best done by getting to the horse's head and talking to him gently, rubbing his face and otherwise diverting his attention from the subject of his fright. If the horse is sullen or angry the same treatment will be found beneficial. In a high state of excitement the horse does not comprehend what you want and it is useless, worse than folly, to attempt to beat the fright out of a horse.

All men are excitable more or less; some more and very many unreasonably so. What would be the effect of trying to abuse one of these red-headed, excitable men into being calm and considerate when under the influence of passion? It would certainly end in disaster to somebody, and this may explain the consistency in some horse's kicking the end gate out of the wagon, and otherwise demolishing things when the whip is laid on his back because he got scared or excited about something.

The best thing for the driver to do is to keep calm and use common sense at all times in handling the team. When a horse understands that he is not to be hurt, he will not be excited or unreasonable, unless of a devilish disposition. Such cases require special treatment, and the judgment of the driver will determine the success of his work in handling the horse. Always take time to quiet an excited horse.

When you get an animal to understand your commands there is not much difficulty in directing its course. Avoid, if possible, bringing the excitable horse in contact with that which unnerves him. [Southern Cultivator.]

### Watering a Horse.

A horse can live twenty-five days without solid food, merely drinking water; seventeen days without eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking. An idea prevails among horsemen that a horse should never be watered oftener than three times a day, or in twenty-four hours. This is not only a mistaken idea, but a brutal practice. A horse's stomach is extremely sensitive, and will suffer under the least interference, causing a feverish condition.

Feeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink

before supper time—very unsatisfactory for the man.

If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water them as often as they want to drink—once an hour, if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but you will be a benefactor to yourself, as they will do more work, they will look better and live longer.

If you are a skeptic, and know more about horses than anyone else, you are positive that the foregoing is wrong, because you have had horses die with watering them too much, and boldly say that the agitators of frequent watering are fools in your estimation, and you would not do such a thing. Just reason for a moment and figure out whether the animal would have overdrunk and overchilled his stomach if it had not been allowed to become overthirsty.

A horse is a great deal like a man. Let him get overworked, overstarved or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequences will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awakening to the advantage of frequent watering. Street car horses are watered every hour, and sometimes oftener, while they are at work. It is plenty of water that supplies evaporation or perspiration and keeps down the temperature.

What old fogy methods amount to may be seen by the change in medical practice to man. Twenty years ago a person having a fever of any kind or pneumonia was allowed but little water to drink, and then it had to be tepid. To-day practitioners prescribe all the iced water the patient can possibly drink, and in addition, cold bandages are applied to reduce and control the temperature of the blood. What is applicable to man will never injure a horse. Use common sense and human feeling. Don't think it is a horse, and capable of enduring any and all things. A driver who sits in his wagon and lashes his worn-out, half-curried, half-fed and half-watered team should never complain of any abuse he may receive from his master or employer, for he is lower in character, harder in sympathy and less noble than the brutes he is driving, and deserves in the name of all that is human, the same punishment of a criminal.

### The Price of Arion.

J. Malcom Forbes has announced the price he paid for the wonderful Electioneer colt, Arion, 2:10½, the champion two-year-old trotter. It was \$125,000, the highest price ever paid for a horse. The wonder is not so much that Mr. Forbes paid that amount for the phenomenon, but that Senator Stanford should sell the best son of the dead Electioneer for that or any price. Arion is phenomenal in every respect, the most wonderful trotter the world has seen, one of the most richly-bred horses in the world, and, we are informed, an almost perfect individual. As a trotter he is described as pure-gated, true, level-headed and game. What his future may be none can tell, but taking matters as they stand to-day, Arion is certainly the most valuable horse in the world.

His sale recalls the fact that in the matter of prices the trotter leads the thoroughbred. Next to Arion comes Axtell, sold for \$105,000. There is good reason to believe that more than \$100,000 was offered for Nelson, 2:10, Allerton, 2:09½, would undoubtedly sell for more than that. That price could have been secured for Bell Boy, and we know that it would have been vain to offer it for his brother, St. Bel. But speaking of actual sales we find Anteeo, by Electioneer, next on the list, H. S. Henry having paid \$55,000 for him. Bell Boy sold for \$51,000 at auction, and Mr. Hobart paid Mr. Rose \$50,000 for Stamboul. Mr. Davis of Detroit, paid Robert Steel \$35,000 for

Anteeo's brother, Anteeo, and Charles & Franklin Ridgely recently paid Miller & Sibley, according to report, \$35,000 for Conductor. Long ago Colonel Russell paid \$30,000 for Smuggler, and among other old-time prices for stallions are the \$30,000 paid for Jay Gould, the same for Blackwood, and \$27,500 for Governor Sprague. More recently Mr. Shults paid \$28,000 at auction for Pancoast. Among the highest-priced mares on record are Nancy Hanks, for whom Mr. Forbes is believed to have paid \$45,000, and Sunol and Maud S., for whom Robert Bonner paid respectively \$41,000 and \$40,000.

Of thoroughbreds, the highest price ever paid in this country, was the \$100,000 Charles Reed, of Tennessee gave at the Belmont sale for imp. St. Blaise. Long ago Kentucky brought \$40,000 in this country, and more recently the late Senator Hearst paid a like amount for King Thomas, son of King Ban and Maud Hampton, but worthless as a racehorse. Phillip Dwyer a year ago paid \$35,000 for Bolero, son of Rayon d'Or; Foxhall Keene paid \$33,500 for Tournament, and at the closing-out Belmont sale Jacob Ruppert paid \$30,000 for the St. Blaise—Lady Primrose colt. Iroquois was sold for \$34,000. These are the highest prices paid in America for thoroughbreds. In England, Doncaster, Ormonde and Common were sold for about \$70,000 each, and Blundell Maple refused \$100,000 for the latter, while it is said that \$75,000 is the price asked for Ormonde, and \$100,000 was refused for the Australian horse, Nordenfeldt. —[The Horseman.]

### Preserve Your Horse's Neck.

There is nothing used on the horse which is more important than the collar. The sales of the Spooner Patent Collar during the last five years has established the fact that this well-known article is in the lead of all others. Those who have not given them a trial should not delay doing so. When buying this collar of your dealer, be sure that you get the genuine, which has the "trade mark," consisting of a yellow label containing a spoon and the letter R, pasted on the belly of each collar. None are genuine without it, and although your dealer may claim some imitation is just as good, don't be deceived. If your dealer does not handle the genuine, write to the manufacturers, J. B. Sickle's Saddlery Co., St. Louis, and they will see that you are supplied.

### For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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Stock cattle from Brownwood, Comanche, Dublin, Stephenville, to Caddo, Caney, I. T. \$37.50  
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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ¼ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

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## SWINE.

It is the keeping of large droves of hogs together, feeding them on ground that has been poisoned by their excrement, that gives rise to diseased pork and creates the dislike against pork as a food. No other animal furnishes so much or so good meat for the food it eats as a pig.

Much of the thrift of a pig through its whole life depends upon the start it gets while young. Hence the importance of having thrifty, well developed sows that will give large amounts of milk and make good mothers. Part of this tendency depends upon feeding, but as much depends upon breeding and inherited characteristics. The pigs from an old sow are apt to be long-bodied, straight-backed, and will generally be good breeders. Those from a young sow will be short, dumpy and only good for quick fattening. Doubtless part of the general tendency to degeneracy among pigs comes from breeding sows too young and selecting from their first offspring for future breeders.

The American Cultivator says: Unlike most other kinds of hogs, the Poland China is not of foreign origin. It was made in Ohio by a combination of the valuable points of several strains of porkers of unknown origin. By carefully throwing out retrograde specimens and inbreeding, the character of the breed has been established and its males have great potency in fixing their desirable characteristics, when crossed on common or grade sows. Next to the Jersey red the Poland China breed ranks highest in hardness and ability to resist disease. The Poland China can be kept profitably to the age of two year, growing all the time, or if desired it can be fattened at eight or nine months, thus adapting it to those who aim to produce light weight or pig pork. Chester Whites are also a valuable breed.

### Transfers of Berkshires.

Jno. G. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill., reports the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:

- Lady Macbeth, 22182—Terrell Creamery Co., Terrell, Tex., to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.
- Linden Maid, 27135—Terrell & Harris to D. D. Dodd, Linden, Tex.
- Calvert Maid, 27136 and Black Boy, 27139—Terrell & Harris to W. B. Morrow, Calvert, Tex.
- Duke of Bellevue, 27137; Duckess of Bellevue, 27138, and Maid of Bellevue, 27238—Terrell & Harris to Frank Houston, Bellevue, Tex.
- Nadine, 27140 and Colquitt, 27141—Terrell & Harris to Jno. L. Sheppard, Pittsburg, Tex.
- Snider, 27159 and Pettie, 27160—R. L. Gully, Belton, Tex., to Harrow Ludlow, Belton, Tex.
- Ennis Signal, 26873—Platter & Foster, Denison, Tex., to M. W. Parker, Ennis, Tex.
- Lampasas Queen, 27052—Willie S. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., to J. M. Malone, Lampasas, Tex.
- May Flower, 26694—B. I. Cockrell, Royse City, Tex., to Z. T. Cartwright, Royse City, Tex.

### Hogs for Texas.

Amid all the farm talk that is going the rounds of the papers one finds a paper occasionally that opposes the raising of hogs in Texas, claiming that it cannot be made to pay. The Statesman

noticed the assertion a few days ago that the cost of raising a hog for market was at least ten dollars and that it brought no more than that amount when sold. It occurs to the Statesman that the question of raising hogs for market might be set aside for a little while and the question of raising them for home use be given a little more prominence. At least seventy-five per cent. of the Texas farmers are buying their meal; and they are paying eleven cents a pound for it. The admission is that they can raise at a cost of ten dollars, in labor alone, what they must pay twenty-two dollars for in hard cash; for counting the shrinkage in weight from curing at sixteen dollars at the least. This counts an actual saving of six dollars on one two hundred pound hog raised at home. Is one to suppose that the farmers are not financiers enough to find this out? Even granting that they do not take one pound of meat to market or to the packeries, they have that in their smokehouses that they have heretofore had to buy and pay hard cash for. The old adage says that money saved is as good as money earned, and it is time that Texas farmers were trying the experiment. A little head work would show that the climate is especially adapted to hog raising and that they grow and fatten on a variety of farm products, which are adapted to any part of the state and require but little cultivation.

### AT DEEP WATER.

#### To Get Cattle to Refrigerator and Ships the Problem.

VELASCO, TEX., Feb. 15, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Notwithstanding Texas leads all other states in the Union in the number of her cattle, she suffers the most in the matter of price. The greatest cause of this is the distance from her ranges and feeding pens to the markets. This has always been the case, and so long as cattle are marketed at the present places, it will continue. Texas fat beeves in Kansas City Stock yards suffer by comparison with Kansas and Missouri beeves. Ours have traveled by tedious, flesh-wearing journeys of 400 to 600 miles, consuming days. Theirs are fresh from the fields and corn-bins. At Chicago, the difference is more to our advantage. This is true of cattle intended for use in either of these places; but more particularly is it true of cattle which buyers want to ship further East, for our beeves present an uninviting prospect for that use.

This evil can be remedied effectually and forever by slaughtering at home. True, many experiments in this business have been failures, but failures are the stepping stones to success. Already we have one successful packery of admirable capacity at Fort Worth paying large dividends.

The cattle of Texas, numbering 7,876,271 head and valued at \$74,500,000, show an industry of such dimensions as calls for the most careful consideration of every economic question relating to it. Last year there were shipped out of this state 1,000,000 head of cattle. It is fair to presume that this great army of beeves, which would have covered whole counties in its march north, would have brought to the producer fully 33 per cent. more money had they been sold to a Big Four composed of Texas cowmen, capitalists and business men. Every disadvantage which your labor under in business reduces your column of profits. The man who hauls his wheat to market forty miles cannot make as much as the man who hauls it twenty miles. The stock-raiser who transports beef 600 miles to market cannot possibly get as much for his product as the man who sends it only 200 miles.

It is well-known that in slaughtering

cattle, every particle of the beef must be used, from the tip of the horn to the end of the longest hair in its tail, and if for any reason any part of it cannot be used, the profits are cut down.

The cheaper the transportation from the producer or factory to the market or consumer, the greater the price the producer or factory will get for the product. From and to seaport points are the cheapest transportation rates. It is possible to ship with profit articles from gulf water points to New York, whose whole marketable price would not pay the transportation from Fort Worth or Dallas to said gulf points. But gulf or any other seaports are useless as locations for packeries unless the water is deep enough to permit ocean transportation without lightering. Refrigerated meat cannot be lightered. It is absolutely impossible to take meat in lighter boats out to sea five or ten miles to a ship and preserve the proper temperature until it is loaded. Refrigerators must be located at deep water, where the ship, while loading, is rubbing the paint off of the side of the packery.

Two years ago a committee of cowmen visited the mouth of the Brazos and said to the syndicate of men who were trying to get deep water: "If you will guarantee us deep water, we will recommend that the packery location, for which we are searching, shall be here." These gentlemen were Charles Goodnight, Gen. H. B. Stoddard, Ike Pryor, R. E. Maddox and H. M. Ehrenworth. What they wanted guaranteed at other points is yet an uncertainty. Now it is a fact at Brazos' mouth.

A city is rising around the only deep water port on 1800 miles of gulf coast, from New Orleans to Tampico.

Vessels in Velasco harbor can load to the gunwales with Texas beef and every product of a beef, and steam in ten minutes from the packery caves out into blue water without hindrance from any natural or unnatural cause, be it bar, sand, wave or wharf octopus.

Steamship transportation of freights is twice as fast and five times as cheap as by railroad.

The experience of business people at this place is that freight by water from New York is more rapid than express by land, and that by water freights can be landed here from Liverpool in shorter time than from New York by rail. Dressed beef from Velasco can be landed at Norfolk and Baltimore in five and one-half days, and in New York in seven days. It can be placed in Liverpool in the same time it can be from Kansas City by railroad and water, without rehandling. Horn, fertilizers and canned goods can be freighted to Liverpool cheaper than from Fort Worth to Kansas City.

Governor Hogg in his speech to the stock raisers' convention said: "You can now ship your cattle at reasonable rates and with a decrease per mile as you near the coast." One could go on piling up advantages for the location of packeries at Velasco, but they are patent to anyone. With a few words about the immensity of the business I will close.

Last year Kansas City sent out 115,000 loaded cars; cattle, 28,804; meat, 12,051, and dressed beef, 10,473; hogs and sheep, 4852 cars. More than 50 per cent. of all the loaded cars sent east out of the city carried live stock and meats.

An actual census shows that 365,000 of the people of the city of Chicago derive their living and profits from the live stock business. The urban wonder of the Nineteenth century has long since been fully indemnified by the cow family for all the damage done by Mrs. O'Leary's cow. One-third of her boasted million have lived and do live, if not by, certainly from meat alone.

With the above transportation facts before him, and with packeries at deep water, who can say that the cow business is not preparing to flower and that the fruit will not be a harvest of profits. Stick to cows; they will bring you out with the help of deep water.

O. W. CRAWFORD.

## Be Sure to Get Genuine COTTOLENE.

As soon as any enterprising and responsible firm discovers a new article that is a good thing, so soon do base imitations arise. This is especially true of COTTOLENE.

We make no secret about the ingredients in COTTOLENE. There is no hidden or mysterious process in its preparation or manufacture.

Everything about COTTOLENE is open and above board, so you know just what you buy.

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Is a simple mixture of choice selected cotton oil and beef suet. But beware of imitations. None is genuine without our Trade Mark.



Our Trade Mark is registered in the Patent Office to protect us and our customers against counterfeiting.

You will readily detect imitations of COTTOLENE by their bad quality when you come to use them, but that would be after you have bought and spent your money.

Protect yourself from imposition before you buy by examining our Trade Mark and seeing that the label is on the package.

We use only the most delicate fine flavored, carefully refined and clarified oil, crushed from sound, selected, fresh seed. We have staked our reputation upon the purity and wholesomeness of our product. Be sure to get the genuine COTTOLENE.

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MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

**How to Teach the Children to Work.**

Teach the children habits of industry while they are yet very young, and they will always be industrious. Give them at first only very light tasks, and try to find the work to which each child inclines. Don't let them work so long that they become tired and so disgusted with all work, but long enough to accomplish something, and if it is of use so much the better. Do not teach children that it is a sin to be idle, but rather that there is a time to be idle as well as a time to be at work. The apparently idle time of the systematically busy man or woman is often the most fruitful in results, for it is then that many things are thought over and planned. When it is possible, let the children feel that they are working for some definite end. They wish to see the use and profit of their labor as much as older people do of theirs. Deny them that, and the very highest incentive to habits of labor is removed. A good and industrious woman once said: "One of the most bitter memories of my childhood is that my mother, who was one of the best and most conscientious women that ever lived, was without tact or judgment as to my tasks. On the long, beautiful summer days, when I longed to be at play, and when I ought to have been, since there are always enough dreary days in which to give a child work, she would give me two yards and a half of unbleached muslin which I was required to hem. It was always stiff and rough and disagreeable. If it had been fine, pretty work, I would not have minded half so much. Those hems had to be turned and measured and basted, until my poor little fingers ached, and my very soul rebelled at the task. When my work was badly done, I had to pick it all out and do it over; when it was well done the piece was torn off without a word of approval and thrown into the ragbag. I was in a state of rebellion all the time, because my toil was of no use to anyone. When I said so I was severely reprimanded, and told that children were no judges of what was good or bad for them. That is a great mistake, for children are much keener judges than grown people, as a rule, think them. Then I thought that my mother was very wrong and very cruel, but now I know that she was.—Katharine B. Foot in American Agriculturist.

**Contagious Disease Law.**

In all cases of disease prevention is better than cure, and the contagious disease bill recently introduced into the Utah legislature by Mr. Baskin seems to be a move in the right direction. The bill is entitled "An Act to Suppress the Dissemination of Contagious Diseases Amongst Domestic Animals," and among its provisions are three of exceptional importance. One imposes a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 on any person "who allows to escape or run at large any animal with an infectious disease;" another provides that "any person bringing into the Territory any diseased animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the offense shall be fined not less than \$1000 nor more than \$10,000;" and the third provision creates a fund which is to be used to pay for condemned animals that are killed by order of the territorial veterinarian. This fund is to be known as "the stock indemnity fund," and is to be raised by a levy of one mill on the dollar on the total assessment of all the stock in the Territory.

The White Elephant restaurant is "out of sight" when it comes to good living.

**Tuberculosis.**

The present outbreak of tuberculosis among the cattle in certain districts of Massachusetts is a serious menace not only to the state of Massachusetts, but to the entire country. The gravity of the situation has been already recognized by the authorities of Maine and New Hampshire, and in both these states steps have been taken to prevent the importation of diseased cattle from Massachusetts.

The instructions issued by the cattle commissioners of Concord, N. H., are most explicit on this point. On January 12th they notified the various local authorities that a cattle quarantine against the state of Massachusetts will be in force from that date, and directed them to seize and hold in quarantine all cattle not intended for immediate slaughter coming into New Hampshire from Massachusetts. "Cattle from Massachusetts intended for immediate slaughter," continued the commissioners, "will be subject to quarantine regulations if any contagious or infectious disease is found among them; otherwise they will be allowed to proceed to their destination."—[The National Provisioner.

**Cattle Raisers' Convention.**

As will be seen from the call of Secretary J. C. Loving, published elsewhere, the Northwest Texas Cattle Raiser's association, will hold its sixteenth annual convention in Fort Worth, beginning the 8th of March next. This will be a representative and largely attended meeting, at which much important business will be attended to. The association is in a flourishing condition, and seems to be growing continually, both in membership and usefulness. Every cattleman in Texas should attend, in fact, none can afford to remain away.

Windsor Hotel—near Union depot. \$1 a day, single meal 25c.

The Whith Elephant caters to the best custom in the city.

The date fixed for the Montana Stock Growers' association meeting at Miles City is April 22.

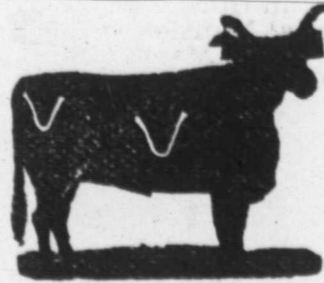
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**PROPOSALS**

For permits for grazing on the Ponca, Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma Territory, United States Indian Service, Ponca Agency, Okolohoma, Territory.

Telegraphic Address, Ponca Station, February 15, 1892.

Sealed proposals for permits to graze cattle (not horses, sheep or hogs) upon unoccupied portions of the Ponca, Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma Territory, endorsed, proposals for cattle grazing permits' addressed, U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca Agency, Okolohoma Territory, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, March 7, 1892.

The portion of the reservations upon which grazing will be permitted has been divided into six separate ranges, full description of, and estimated number of acres in each, upon which grazing will be permitted, with all other necessary information, including prescribed form of permit agreement, or lease, and the amount of bond required for fulfillment of contract, will be furnished upon application to this office.

Sealed proposals must state the price per acre per annum, and the total amount per annum, and the total amount per annum, offered for each of said ranges and also the maximum number of cattle proposed to be grazed thereon at any one time. Proposals must be submitted for grazing permits or leases for one year from April 1st, 1892.

Everything being satisfactory, it is proposed to award these permits to the highest bidder proposing to pay the highest price for each range, but the right is reserved to reject any and all proposals and no permits or leases will be issued thereunder except upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some U. S. Depository or Solvent National Bank in the vicinity of the bidder's place of business, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to properly execute the agreement for lease for grazing privileges, and execute a suitable bond for the faithful performance of his part of the contract, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.  
DAVID J. M. WOOD,  
U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca, Oklahoma, Ter'y.

**Breeder's Directory.**

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM**

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

**RHOME & POWELL Props.**

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

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

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

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

**NECHES POULTRY FARM.**



The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

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P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**Terrell & Harris,**

Terrell, Texas.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



CHERI (2423)

**Direct From France**

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

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

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

**FOR SALE.**

**LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.**

800 4 to 5-year-old steers, \$17 to \$19; 1800 3-year-old steers, \$16 to \$18; 4000 2-year-old steers, \$8 to \$10.50; 5000 1-year-old steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Will contract for future delivery. 300,000 acres of choice farming land in tracts to suit purchasers. Grazing lands that cannot be excelled for water and grass in tracts up to 35,000 acres. We mean business. Give us a trial before buying SEATON & ARNOLD, Dealers in Land and Live Stock, Sweetwater, Texas.

**IF YOU WANT CATTLE**

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

**WANTED.**

2000 two year old steers of good grade raised in northern part of Texas. Address, with price to HARRIS FRANKLIN, Deadwood, South Dakota.

**FOR SALE.**

**6,720**

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

**1,280**

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

**\$100,000.**

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

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



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

**COFFIN BROS.,**

ITASKA, HILL CO., TEXAS.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.

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

**S. O. MOODIE & CO.,**

Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**4000-Acre Ranch For Sale.**

We are offering a rare bargain in a well improved ranch containing 4000 acres of splendid grazing and agricultural land. This property is Brazos river front in Baylor county, and is as good as the best. We will sell it for \$5 an acre, which is about one-half its value.

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

**Panhandle Lands.**

We represent a large list of Panhandle lands that we can sell in quantities to suit at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre, and on easy terms. Home seekers and speculators can save money by buying through us.

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

**MULES FOR SALE.**

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

**Steers For Sale!**

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

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

**For Sale, 100 Red Durham Heifers,**

One, two and three years old; the three now calving. Six Red Durham Bull yearlings, and 500 Southdown ewes; will begin lambing March 6th. Address H. O. SAMUELL, Dallas, Texas, Box 249.

**For Sale.**



Dark bay stallion, 15½ hands high, foaled Apl. 16, 1889. Sired by Light-foot Hal, he by Gibson's Tom Hal, the sire of Hal Pointer 2:09¼; Little Brown 2:11½ and others His dam Queenette by Red Buck 2d, dam by Gen'l Hardee, sire of Thunder 2:23¼, Steel Nail 2:25 and others. Very fine and handsome. Price \$400, worth \$1000. Address L. PERRY, Jefferson, Texas.

T. C. ANDREWS.

R. N. GRAHAM.

**ANDREWS & GRAHAM,**

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

**ANDREWS & GRAHAM,**

MANSION HOTEL BLOCK,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**FOR SALE.**

**CHEAP - LAND**

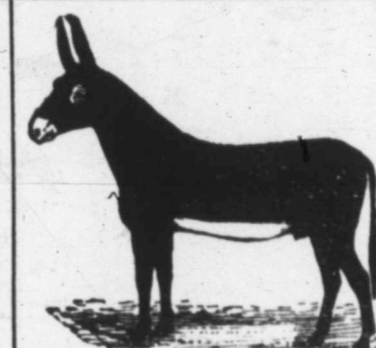
**FOR SALE.**

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

**RICHARD CARROW,**

ANTELOPE, JACK CO.,

TEXAS.



**Jacks and Jennets**

And fine Berkshire Pigs For Sale.

62 head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also 27 fine Jacks. Longfellow, a \$1000 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years.

Write for catalogue and prices. Address JETTON & REED, Aspet Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Please Mention this paper.)

**For Sale!**

A car-load of Shorthorn bulls and heifers of my own breeding, best strains. Also Standard-bred trotters, stallions, mares, colts and fillies; also a fine young Jack. Prices low. Address R. K. THOMSON & SON, Slater, Saline, Co., Mo.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

2700 acre ranch, six miles southwest of Decatur, Texas. Fine grass and permanent water. Call or address J. F. WELLINGTON, JR., 214 Penn Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE.**

3000 good two-year-old King and Clay county steers for sale. Address H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

**For Sale at a Bargain.**

SEVERAL head of standard and standard producing MARES and TWO STALLIONS, highly and fashionably bred. Will sell this stock on time with good security. Address W. H. HIRSHFIELD, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR EXCHANGE.**

Three new pieces of resident properties in Dallas, to exchange for stock cattle. Apply to WM. BENSON, Denton, Texas.

**STEERS FOR SALE.**

200 steers from 1 to 4 years old for sale. Above quarantine line near line of New Mexico. Railroad station Van Horn, Texas and Pacific railroad. Will be at Mansion hotel during convention in Fort Worth—March 8. O. L. LOCKETT, Meridian, Texas.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS.**

FOR SALE—A finely bred, finely marked, registered Jersey Bull, in splendid condition. Calved May 18, 1891. Call on or address P. H. CARTER, Abilene, Texas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,**

a handsome full blood Shire stallion, imported and raised from a colt by myself. Is a fine breeder and perfectly sound; shown but once in a large class and took first prize; Will sell for half value. Would take pair of good mules or geldings in part pay. Send for particulars and come and see the horse and his colts and I will sell you the horse. JOHN R. TRUMAN, Daykin, Jefferson County, Nebraska.

**FOR EXCHANGE.**

I will exchange good grazing lands, town and city property for stock cattle, spring delivery. Address H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

**WHEAT!**

**48 Bushels Per Acre.**

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

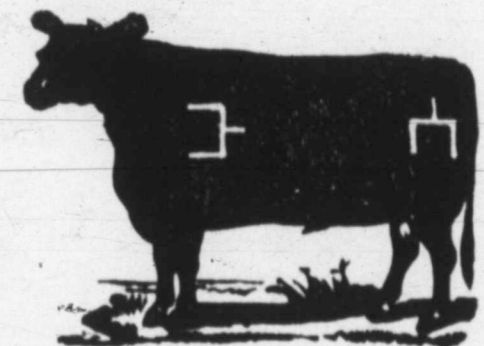
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(Limited.)

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



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

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JANUARY 26, 1892.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., 90th meridian time, FEBRUARY 26, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at San Antonio, Texas, of 26 Cavalry Horses. Proposals for delivery at other points than San Antonio will be entertained. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Proposals will be received for a less number than the total required. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for. Blank proposals and full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

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Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue. MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.



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MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. 3742 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

To all shippers of produce: WANTED—Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Vegetables, Dried Fruits, Poultry, Game, Beef, Hay, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Honey, Beeswax, Broom Corn, Cotton, Live Stock, Roots, Corn, Wools, etc., etc.

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In Hard or Soft Water  
 this Soap works so well, that  
 Women want NO OTHER.

**CANTON - ALL STEEL - COTTON and CORN PLANTER**

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

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

**PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

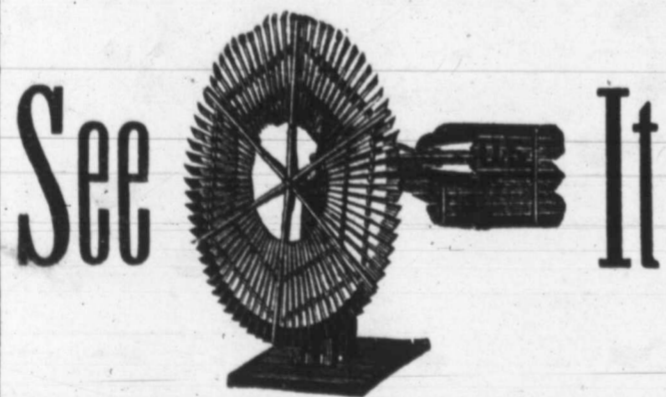
**Test** the seams  
 of your  
**Water Proof COAT**  
 Before Buying.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant **Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker** to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.  
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Watch Out for both these points!  
 Send for Catalogue free.  
**A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.**

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



See It

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

LONG STROKE,  
 SOLID and  
 DURABLE.

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

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

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 Machinery and Improvement Co.,**  
 Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,  
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 Active agents wanted in every county in  
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among the immense collection in my seed catalogue (free to all)—some varieties of reliable vegetables not to be found in any other, native or foreign. Among others:

**THE NEW ONION.**—All who raise red onions should plant the new one. Southport Early Red Globe: early as Danvers, round as a ball; a splendid cropper. My catalogue (free) tells all about it.

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**VALUABLE BOOKS.**—"Cabbages and Cauliflower," "Squash Raising," "Onion Raising," "Carrot and Marigold Raising." No other books will compare with these for minute instruction, 30 cts. each; the four for \$1.00. Also "Fertilizers," how to make and how to use, 40 cts., or all five for \$1.25. Seed Catalogue free.

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**THE  
 Kansas City Stock Yards**

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

**Horse and Mule Department,  
 W. S. TOUGH, Manager.**

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager,  
 H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer,  
 E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

**BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS**

Over 100,000 Farmers will tell you that Salzer's Northern Grown Seeds are BEST for all soils and climates. Their unsolicited testimonials attest to yields of 40 bu. Spring Wheat, 64 bu. Barley, 120 bu. Corn, 184 bu. Oats, 400 bu. Potatoes and 5 tons Hay per Acre. Its great prolificness is due to my care in growing. Only Seedsman in America making FARM SEEDS a Specialty. Cultivate 5,000 acres. Magnificent stocks. Prices low. Freights cheap. When you sow you want to reap. That's eternally right. You can't reap big crops from poor seeds. That you may have glorious harvests I offer you my Vigorous, Prolific SEEDS.

**FOR 12 cts.**  
 In order to introduce my splendid NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS everywhere, I offer postpaid:  
 1 Pkg. Melon,  
 1 Pkg. Radish,  
 1 Pkg. Lettuce,  
 1 Pkg. Tomato,  
 5 Pkgs. Elegant Flower Seed.)

9 Packages-listed in no Catalog in America under 50c.  
 Fine Catalog, contains 4 Col'd Plates, 5c. stamps. Catalog and above 9 Pkgs., 17c.

**POTATOES 400 BUS. PER ACRE**

**JOHN A. SALZER LACROSSE, WIS.**

**A. P. NORMAN,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.  
 STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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**W. - F. - LAKE**

Stock of Hardware, Stoves and Queensware, and I am prepared to offer very low prices to the trade. Mail orders will be given special attention at as low prices as if bought in person.

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**START RIGHT AND YOU WILL GET THERE!**

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN  
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 Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,  
 —BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

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 G. P. and T. A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.