

The St. Louis Market.

The recent purchase of the St. Louis National Stock yards by Western capitalists, has created a good deal of interest in live stock circles as to the probable effect of the change.

Inquiry among the St. Louis contingent of live stock commission merchants who are in attendance at the meeting of cattlemen here this week, elicits the decided opinion that the transfer of the property named from eastern to western ownership, will give renewed vigor to the general market and result in materially increasing the receiving, buying and distributing power of St. Louis as a live stock center.

It is not anticipated that the new owners will inaugurate a "spread eagle" boom in favor of St. Louis as against their interests already estabFort Worth, Saturday, March 12, 1892.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association met in this city on last Tuesday. Fort Worth expected a large crowd and was prepared for them, but the limit was pressed in everything, save the hospitality extended them by the citizens. A hearty welcome was accorded all, and the stockmen received it in the fullest acceptation of the term, and availed themselves of it. A general good feeling prevailed among the visitors, not an overt word or act occuring to mar the spirit of full fellowship of brotherly love.

The erstwhile vigilance of the police was relaxed for the time, and noisy, hilarious gaiety was allowed and enjoyed by the worthy conservators of the peace.

The stockmen in attendance knew, or had heard of the feeling of Fort Worth toward them and they were at home at once, and throughout their stay thoroughly enjoyed and fully appreciated the kindness extended them.

There is no clause in the by-laws or constitution of the association making Fort Worth a permanent point for their house, and as a further evidence of the meetings, but if they wait for Fort Worth to mistreat them to cause them to divert their conventions, this city has been grabbed for all time to come. The following is the official proceed-

sumption, but for foreigh exportation, drawing attention to the excellent harbors and shipping facilities now lying dormant for the want of local or state enterprise. He predicted that the day was close at hand when the greater portion of the meat produced in Texas would find a market within her own confines. He depreciated the shipment of ill-fed cattle, and presented figures to prove that the stockmen and farmers of the state were being imposed upon by unprincipled middlemen. Texas should not only raise her own hogs, but should fatten and cut them up, and all of this could be done if packeries like those now established at Fort Worth were encouraged and patronized. The remedy was in the hands of the men to whom the remarks were addressed. On the subject of railroad charges the mayor made some suggestions from the standpoint of a lawyer and closed his remarks by again bilding the delegates to pull the latch-string of Fort Worth to their heart's content, extending to them the entire freedom of the city in the broadest and fullest sense of the word.

The president of the association replied to the speech of Mr. J. P. Smith. in substance as follows:

He could scarcely find language in which to express the thanks of the association for the unremitting kindness and continued courtesies of the citizens of Fort Worth. Referring to the many claims of Fort Worth to commercial and social prominence and the many occasions which the association had been royally entertained here, he said that all her greatness might best be illus-trated by the story of the man who was positive that his home was the very center of the earth, because at high noon the sun was exactly over his fact he had for years watched the sun, and had invariably seen it rise and set in the same place, to-wit: East and west tory and give protection to all cattle of where he resided. He believed Fort raisers in Texas and the Indian Terri-Worth could justly claim superiority tory, provided they will unite with us in every way and sincerely hoped her advances in all that makes up a great, powerful and prosperous community, would increase as time progressed.

following inspectors in the employ of this association, to-wit: Recovered by

W. H. Keen 125
G. B. Grissum
B. F. Denson
W. G. Crump
W. G. Crump
T. J. Moughon 123
Thomas W. Snow
Henig Hoover
Eli Moore 280
William F. Smith
Peter Hinton
I C Hanning 91
J. C. Quarles
and the second se

LIVE

There is still in the hands of the treasurer, of the proceeds from the sales, the sum of \$8720.40 ready to be paid to the owners, the balance having been previously paid.

We find from the treasurer's financial report to this committee, covering the business of the last twelve months, that the expense for the same time amounts to \$14,056.55; this amount also covers the deficiency existing twelve months ago of \$670.40. The same report also shows that there has been collected during that same time the sum \$16.579.94, showing a balance in-the treasury of \$2523.39, all of which is very gratifying to your committee, as our association has heretofore showed a small debt over it at the end of each year for several years.

The workings of the association still continue to improve, and more and greater benefits are being enjoyed by its members, and your committee would recommend a continuance of the same work by the association as the only-safe and reliable protection to the cattle of our members. The committee has received into the association thirty-six members since the last annual meeting, thereby causing an increase in our resources and enabling us to free the association from debt, and to still further improve the service of our protective department. We are now enabled to extend the work over still larger terri-

lished in other markets, but they will undoubtedly augment the present strong buying interest by largely increasing their own demands and thus attract other buyers who, being equally strong, will not quietly permit an absorption of receipts at St. Louis by two or three or even a dozen buyers without attempting to secure a share of the stock going there. In short it is now conceded that St. Louis will this season handle 6000 to 10,000 cattle per day just as easily as to care for 2000 head. and do it on a favorable basis compared with other markets. Sheep and hogs will also be handled with equal facility. Already the new ownership have given orders or executed contracts for improved, permanent facilities that will cost over a hundred thousand dollars, and while there is scarcely time to complete slaughtering plants for the present year's business, the result of the season's work, in demonstrating the capacity of this growing market, will surely justify the building, in the fall, of other slaughtering and packing establishments that will give to St. Louis the position and prestige warranted by her natural advantages, thus affording to shippers of live stock all the peculiar and substantial benefits which accrue to this point as a strong intermediate market.

The trade represented at the St. Louis National Stock yards is very enthusiastic over the prospect of improved conditions and is already engaged in perfecting plans to promptly and profitably handle a material increase in the business which is now anticipated. The JOURNAL bespeaks a full realization of these conditions, believing that a division of shipments of live stock among as many markets as possible will result in a high degree of profit to the Texas and shippers

ings of the conventions:

At 11 o'clock President A. P. Bush, Jr., standing beneath a festoon of flags, pendant from which were the words, "Welcome, Stockmen," rapped for order, and after quiet had been secured, introduced his honor, J. P. Smith. The mayor showed an intimate acquaintance with the needs of the cattlemen, that portion of his speech in reference to existing evils of the traffic, and his suggestions as to how they might be remedied being especially ininteresting. He acknowledged the pleasure it gave him to welcome the delegates to Fort Worth, a city whose people realized how much they were indebted for their past prosperity and future hopes of commercial greatness to the men who had honored them with their presence. He drew some interesting comparisons regarding the two staple productions of the state, claiming that statistics and close observation had conclusively shown that the exclusive production of raw material guaranteed but limited prosperity to the producer. This fact was apparent when it could be demonstrated that but a small portion of the \$100,000,000 annually paid for cotton remained in the hands of the hard working farmers who placed it upon the market. In drawing attention to the recently organized packing interests of Fort Worth, he launched some figures which astonished his hearers, claiming that the 8,000,000 cattle roaming over the broad prairies of Texas averaged but \$9 per head, whereas as a matter of fact, these same cattle put in prime condition could and had been sold in Chicago at an average of \$67.50 each. His idea was that the cattlemen could rectify this absolutely unnecessary condition by patronizing home packeries, and encouraging the and Southwestern producers, dealers establishment of yards within their own territory, not only for home con-

Assistant Secretary Sherwood then read the minutes of the fifteenth annual convention of the association.

The minutes were approved as read. The report of the executive committee was then read by Secretary J. C. Loving.

To the Members of the Cattle Raisers's Associ ation of Northwest Texas:

We, your executive committee for the year now ending, would most respectfully ask to submit the following report, covering the business done by this association since our last annual meeting:

We find from the report of the manager of the protective and detective department that our inspectors did for the last twelve months find and take and recover for our members cattle to the number of 1847 head.

280 head of which sold in Chicago for .. \$1451 49 155 head of which sold in St. Louis for .. 2752 21 386 head of which sold in Kansas City 6432 92 6 of which sold in Oklahoma territory 94 00 5 of which sold in Colorado for 15 of which sold in Cherokee Strip for 218 00 941 total head sold. Total proceeds \$15,441 26 The balance of cattle caught, 906 head, was returned or put in pasture where the owner could get them, which, if valued at the same price per head. that the others sold for, would be worth the sum of \$14,500 which, added to proceeds of sales, makes the total value of the cattle so found and taken to be \$29,941.26.

These cattle were recovered by the

and co-operate with us in this work All of which is respectfully submitted. A. P. BUSH, JR., Chairman.

J. C. LOVING, Secretary.

The report was approved as read. Secretary Loving then read a list of members having a balance due them.

Applications for membership were then read as follows: S. L. Criswell, Tecumpsia, Texas, Callahan county, 1000 head; W. B. Ellis, Eagle Cove, Callahan county, Texas, 1000 head; T. H. Jones, Vernon, Texas, 1000 head; Sam White, Quanab, Texas, 4000 head. The collection of dues was then an-

nounced by the president. During the collection of dues the following applications for membership were received, and elected to membership and read: J. B. Pumphrey, Taylor, 3000 head; McCulloch Land and Cattle Co., Taylor, 6000 head; Holstein Bros., Albany, 800 head. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order by the president at 4 o'clock p. m. The intervening time as between 2 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. was taken up with the collection of dues, etc.

The following applications for membership were read and severally elected to membership as read: L. H. Lee, Albany, Shackelford county; Texas Land and Cattle Co., Corpus Christi, 20,000 head; Rob't. J. Kleburg, Alice, 25,000 head; John W. Springer, Dallas, ranch in the Panhandle; E. B. Overstreet, McCulloch county; 2000 head; C. W. Merchant, Abilene, 1000 head; W. G. Cotter, Soco, I. T., 600 head; Carter & Carter, Taylor, 1000 head; O'Loughlin, Bros., Eolian, Stephens county, 500 head. H. G. Dearing, Big Springs 600

(Continued on Page 6.)

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CATTLE

The winter in Montana has been the most favorable known for years, and all kinds of stock are doing well.

Carpenter & Bearley, Gonzales county, Texas, recently sold to A. Houston 300 yearling steers at \$5.50 per head.

J. H. Parramore and C. W. Merchant, Abilene, have sold for San Simon Cattle Co. 4000 steers, to be delivered from the Arizona ranch, at \$12 and \$14. The sale will aggregate \$60,000 and is by far the largest sale made at this point in some months.

Salt river valley, in Arizona, claims to have shipped during the past two weeks fifty-seven car-loads of beef cattle, and it is variously estimated that there will be sixty car-loads sent out during the next two weeks. They are all pronounced to be in excellent condition.

Actual receipts of cattle in February at Kansas City, were 76,168 head, which were the largest on record, not counting the 95,000 in 1880. The past month they were 10,000 larger than a year ago, 4000 larger than in 1889, 28,000 larger than in 1888 and 41,000 larger than any previous month.

A growing wonder is the cow tree of South America, which is credited with yielding a lacteal fluid which, in color, taste and nutritive property closely resembles the offerings of your milkman. It forms large forests in some districts of Venezuela and is much prized. for its product.

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

A Texas paper says: "Here and there all over the state, one can see large herds of little fawn-colored Jerseys, or large and motherly Holsteins and the magnificent, ponderous Herefords are making their way more into the favor of cattlemen. Texans are beginning to discover that if it pays at all to raise cattle, it pays far more to raise good ones. The long-horned cattle were especially adapted to their day, when the country was unsettled and a hardy stock was required; but they are as much out of place now as the old log courthouses would be When farmers can raise three-gallon cows they are foolish to waste time and feed on one-quart cows. When cattlemen can raise 2000-pound beeves they would be silly to give all their attention to 800pound beeves.

man who buys him as a stocker and perhaps a third to the man who finally feeds him is asking altogether too much in the present "pegged" condition of the market. We need more good bulls of a proper feeding type in service and more generous feeding of the youngsteers on the farms upon which they were dropped. The golder opportunity is lost when the first twelve months have been allowed to slip away unimproved, and more loss follows the knocking about of the young things by rail or otherwise from one section to another. Anything, in short, that tends to retard the ripening of the young animal at the earliest possible age, in any degree whatever, lessens the chances for ultimate profits at the shambles. Under the old system and the present narrow margin of profit does this great fact receive anything like sufficient consideration?

The Cattle Supply.

It has been evident during the first two months of the year, by the increased volume of cattle received at the Western markets, that the supply op feed in the Western states is considerably larger than a year ago. The increase at the four principal Western markets, alone, during these two months was nearly 100,000 head over the same time last year.

The returns of the department of agriculture for January, 1892, have been given, relative to the number of all kinds of cattle in the United States, and they sustain the impression made by the large receipts at the market centers. By comparing these returns with those of 1891 we find that, of the thirteen principal Western cattle producing states, all but three are better supplied with cattle than they were a year Mexico show a combined shortage of 132,111 head, but the other ten states come up with an aggregate increase of of 844,681. The comparisons follow:

States.	1892.	1891.	Var'tion 1892.
Illinois	2,852,592	2,859,307	16,715
Missouri	2,797,995	2,631,950	*166,045
Kansas	2,752,009	2,679,216	*72,793
Nebraska	2,145,014	1,769,833	*375,181
Wyoming	1,120,457	1,109,106	*11,351
Idaho	548,047	413,800	*134.247
Montana	1,061,682	966,702	*94,980
Iowa	4,011,233	3,958,859	*52,374
Colorado	1,098,230	1,079,750	*18,480
Dakotas	880,000	. 951,141	+71,141
Arkansas	1.068,080	1,033,775	*34,305
New Mexico	1,306,957	1,361,212	+54,255
Texas	7,893,307	7,876,271	*17,036
Totals	29,535,603	23,690,922	*844,681

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



844,681 head-612,872 are of the kind that seek market centers sooner or later. Thus we see that this Western country is full of cattle, and as the large crops of last year made feed very plentiful, there is every reason to think that feed lots are crowded with cattle being prepared for market. There is, therefore, ample room for belief that the ensuing season will witness a much larger movement to market than last year and that the increased receipts of the past two months will be maintained during the remainder of the season. -[Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, March 5, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts this week 12,495 cattle, 22, 369 hogs, 5628 sheep against 13,014 cattle, 28,642 hogs, 8077 sheep last week, and 11,349 cattle, 40,281 hogs, 4529 sheep the first week of March last year. Receipts for January and February of ago. Illinois, the Dakotas and New the years 1892, 1891 and 1890 were as follows:

anu əry, 1892 'ebruary, 1892	Cattle. 58,198 55,563	Hogs. 201,557 127,449	Sheep. 11,774 17,621
Total anuary, 1891	113,701 50,972	329,006 162,105	29,395 11,364
ebruary, 1891		130,681	12,421
Total anuary, 1890 February, 1890	98,029 43,985 41,427	292,786 99,509 66,194	$23,785 \\10,987 \\15,009$
Total	85,412	165,703	25,996
ncrease this year over 1891 ncrease this year over	15,672	36,220	5,610
1890	28,289	163,303	3,399

the various packing plants give the yards and surroundings a very animated appearance just at present. The old frame building, the first packing house erected here, and used by the G. H. Hammond Co., is in course of removal to be replaced by a fine double brick structure, the cost of the new house and machinery to cost upward of \$200,000. These improvements will be completed by August 1, and will in-crease the daily capacity of the house to 1000 cattle, 3000 hogs and 1000 sheep. The Cudahy company have started the enlargement of their killing, can-

ning and butterine houses, the cost of which will be over \$250,000 and be completed before the close of summer, increasing the capacity of the firm to 1200 cattle, 3500 to 5000 hogs and 500 sheep daily.

Swift & Co. will, by the erection of new brick buildings and the placing of new and improved machinery at a cost of between \$200,000 and 300,000, increase their capacity fully 25 per cent. They will then be able to take care of 9000 cattle, 2400 hogs and 6000 sheep per week...

The Omaha Packing company is going to improve, but have not yet decided on their scope or amount.

The next thing now is to get the cattle here and dealers are banking on getting a big run of Texans this season. Southwestern cattlemen should remember this and at least try the experiment of finding another outlet for their BRUCE MCCULLOCH. cattle.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The JOURNAE is strongly in favor of "baby beef" where it is possible to make it. There is no money in keeping a steer until he is four years old, if by a reasonable expenditure he can be made into good beef at two years old. The old-fashioned idea is of course all against this "baby beef" business, but if those who eling to the old way are doing so at a loss, or at best with pecuniary risk, and the feeders of fine calves are making it pay, the rising generation, facing market conditions most radically different from those under which our older feeders molded their practice, will pay little heed to their protests. The logic of dollars and cents may be cold, but it is somtimes irresistable. The feeding of all choice young steers by their breeders may not give entire satisfaction to the middlemen of the professional feeding and stock cattle trades, but if it will create a better demand for good improved bulls and net more money to the general farmer it should be encouraged in every way.

Breed good calves. Take care of them and do not keep them past twentyfour months. This thing of asking a straw-stack or skim-milk calf to pay a profit to his breeder, another to the

As will be seen from the above the states furnishing the smallest increase and those showing a decrease are the outlying ones, whose cattle are furnished by the great ranges, while Mis-souri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa furnishes the bulk of the increase. This indicates that there has been an exodus of cattle from the range country to the great grazing grounds and feeds lots of states which prepare the cattle for market. Missouri, as will be seen by reference to the above table, has 166,-045 more cattle than a year ago, Kansas has 72,793 more, Nebraska has 375,181 more, Iowa 52,374 more.

Due allowance must be made, however, in this increase of 844,681, for the increased holding of milch cows by farmers and dairymen. During the year we find from the government statistics that milch cows in these thirteen states increased 231,799 head in number and other cattle increased 612,872 head, as indicated by the following :

States.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.
Illinois	*10,939	+17,654
Missouri	*56,898	*109,147
Kansas		*57,627
Nebraska		*269,113
Wyoming		*10,961
Idaho	*641	*133,609
Montana		*93,270
Iowa		*26,802
Colorado	+1.869	*20,349
Dakotas	+13,326	+57,815
Arkansas	*13,165	*21,140
New Mexico	+581	+53,674
Texas	*17,036	
Totals.	*231,799	*612,87

There has not been a great deal of change to the cattle market this week although trade has been on the dull and dragging order and the tendency decidedly leaning toward lower prices. Shipping and export buyers have been active inquirers after good heavy cattle, but the proportion of cattle suitable for that trade has been rather limited. M. Goldsmith of New York, the well known buyer of export cattle, has taken about twenty-five loads of heavy cattle this week and has stationed a regular buyer here in the person of Mr. Israel Brann, formerly of Cincinnati. This strong demand for heavy cattle has had a strengthening influence on the heavier grades of cattle. By far the greater portion of the receipts have been made up of unfinished, half-fat and warmed up steers, and the supply being rather out of proportion to the the demand a decline of 10(a)15c has been realized on these grades. The letup in the demand for feeders has made a decidedly weak market for the lighter grade of steers, while the offerings of this class of stock have been unusually liberal for this time of the year. Stockers and feeders are selling 15@25c lower than 10 days ago.

Butchers' and canners' stock has been freely marketed all week, while shipping orders and orders from outside butchers have been in a measure shut off. The trade has been dull and prices, particularly on medium and common cows, have declined 15@25c.

Current cattle prices are as 1	follows:
Prime steers, 1350 to 1600 lbs	\$4.50@5.00
Choice steers, 1160 to 1300 lbs	3.75@4.50
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs	3.00@3.50
Fair to good Western steers	2.50@3.75
Good to choice corn-fed cows,	2.65@3.30
Common to medium cows	1.25@2.25
Good to choice native feeders	2.75@3.25
Fair to medium native feeders	2.00@2.75

Of the gain in all kinds of cattle- The improvements now under way in attention.

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 March 1, 1892:

BULLS.

Eismere, 29472-F. A. McLane to A. A. Friarson, Rockdale.

June Le Brocq's Mack, 23367-J. D. Bickham to L. Blakely, Atlanta.

Saucy's Signal Tormento, 28618-M. Lothrop to J. F. Reynolds, Kilgore.

Walter Gresham, 29360-A. M. Shannon to A. F. Sampson, Galveston.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Exile's Anna, 46881-P. J. Cogswell to F. C. Jeffery, Galveston.

Pet of Luling, 62001-A. R. Harwood to D. S. Shade, Cistern.

Rexena N., 50478-R. Litsey to R. L. Jennings, Marshall. Ruby's Pet, 47716-R. L. McClung

to J. D. McReynolds, Chillicothe.

Tarquinosie, 58923-G. T. Bonner to J. Wester, Tyler.

More Fatal than Texas Cattle Fever.

The North and Northwest have been complaining for a number of years about contagious diseases being carried into their territory by Texas cattle. But it is a fact, clearly and thoroughly demonstrated and proven that steam applied to men's soiled clothing, is more fatal to grease and dirt than Texas fever is to cattle. Gaston Bros., 908 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex., have the most extensive steam dying and renovating works Southwest of St. Louis. If you have a soiled suit send it to them and you will be convinced. Orders from a distance receive prompt

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Without plenty of good food, there cannot, in the very nature of things, be plenty of wool and fat.

Gustave Jovanovitch, the greatest cattle breeder in Russia, and called the "King of the steppes," owns 600,000, acres of land and possesses more than 1,000,000 sheep and 34,000 shepherd dogs.

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

It won't be long before the sheep-shearers will be again at work. The Texas wool grower must do as his Australian cotemporary does, viz: Sort and pack his wool carefully and intelligently, if he expects to enter the wool market on equal terms with him.

shambles unless their conditions in life be very materially improved. Ewes that are too old to do good service as breeders any longer in the vast flock of the plains may be sent East for mutton.

mistake when they leave sheep entirely ers greater inducements to develop to the sheep grower. They are just them. As it is, there are millions and what are needed to complete the proper millions of acres of grazing land in "diversity" upon the farm, and in Texas, that are not now being utilized small flocks and in connection with for stock purposes, for the reason that other interests will be found to give the they are not adapted to the business of best return.

The irritable man is never a good shepherd. Do not expect a sheep to have as much sense as you have. The foolish farmer drives his flock through a frog-pond and says, "I have washed my wool." The tramp fell into a ditch and said "I have taken a Turkish bath." The wise shepherd prevents disease rather than cures it; the foolish flockmaster loses his sheep through neglect and says they had grub in the head.

A recent census places the number of sheep in Egypt at 1,040,577-quite evenly divided between the upper and lower provinces. The flocks, ranging in numbers from fifty to five hundred. are composed mostly of ewes as a result of the prevailing custom of killing the males for food. Not more than onetenth of the wool product is used at at home-most of the 3,000,000 lbs, going to England at prices ranging from ten to sixteen cents per pound.

\$50 per acre. In the Western states, \$20 to \$30 per acre lands are utilized profitably by sheep breeders and wool growers. Here in Texas there are millions of acres of grazing lands that can be purchased at from \$1 to \$2 per acre, or leased on long time at from 4 cents to 8 cents per acre per annum, and yet Texas flockmasters hesitate to increase their flocks. The reasons are many, but one specially to be noted is they feel they and their business are not favored by their law makers, state, and national.

The way in which the ewe flock is handled during the next ninety days will, in a large degree, determine the character of the next lamb crop. If the breeding ewes are kept fat and free from disease until the range is green, they will drop fat and healthy lambs, and be able to give them good starts. But, if they are permitted to go to lambing time thin or infected with scab, for instance, their lambs will come into the world poor, debilitated and diseased, and will never develop It does not pay to breed old ewes, and into first-class sheep. Flockmasters they had better be fattened for the and herders should try and realize these facts and should govern themselves accordingly.

The law makers of Texas have never fully realized the great resources of this state from a wool growing standpoint. If they had, they would have Farmers and stockmen are making a been more ready to offer to wool growcattle and horse breeding, and flockmasters are not encouraged to occupy them though they are specially and peculiarly natural sheep ranges. The fact is, the flockmaster is made to feel in Texas that he is something of an Ishmaelite per force.

> In answer to a question put to us, we have to say what we have said before, viz: That American wools are quite equal in strength and luster to those grown in Australia or anywhere else. But the Australian wools are perhaps, grown more economically as a rule, than those grown in the United States. For this reason and for the additional services, ought to consider himself reason that the Australia wool grower fortunate. That sheep husbandry will handles his wool better than the average American wool grower, he is able to pay duty on his wool and yet com-pete with the American in his home market. But with favorable legislation the Texas wool grower can grow wool as cheaply as it can be grown in Australia, and if he will only adopt the rule and live up to it, of handling his wool for market as well as it can be handled, he need have no fear that with wool on the free list, he will be forced out of the business. A friend of the JOURNAL says: "I paid in 1891 at least 20 per cent more for my ranch supplies than I should have paid. I got in debt to my merchant and others and had to buy on credit, and was fleeced as a matter of course. In 1892 I am paying cash for everything and will continue to do so, and if I save this 20 per cent, and do as well otherwise as I did last year, I will come out big-winner at the end of the year. The credit system is the curse of the sheepman as well as the farmer, and I hope you will preach a short sermon against it from time to time. The use the facts I give you as a text. My

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profit. This is like asking if the dry is often said in Texas, as another letter before us puts it, "One hundred per cent. profit is a fair statement." But this is clearly misleading. There have been flockmasters in this state who have realized this much profit in a sirgle year. Especially in the flush times from 1875 to 1882, for instance, when sheep were constantly increasing in market value. Many men at that time purchased sheep and in twelve months St. Louis, realized on the investment even more than 100 per cent. profit. But this was not a reliable profit. And the JOUR-NAL has no hesitancy in saving that no legitimate business in Texas or elsewhere has ever for any considerable length of time admitted of such a profit. The man who, in this business age can secure an investment that if carefully nursed will yield an annual safe profit of ten per cent. outside of his own



There is nothing about the shepherd's duties more distressing and unsatisfactory than the attempt to hold up a lot of water-bellied, tottering and half-fed ewes during the season of lambing. They tip over on the slighest push: their udders are dry or contain a pittance of pastry substance which can be squeezed out of the teats only in ductile or vermicular strings and is soon exhaested altogether. The chances are, that, taught by the instincts of nature that they cannot support their wretched offspring, they disown and but them whenever brought into their presence.

There was a time in Texas when cattlemen and sheepmen were on anything but the best of terms. The cowmen were disposed to bully the sheepmen to some extent and the latter was dis-posed to retaliate whenever the chances the staunch friend of the stockmen of presented themselves. This state of the state, and a word in season from things is happily a thing of the past, you on such a subject will count for a though now and then we hear of a crop-ping out of the old time ill feeling. A I don't want my name in print, so don't ping out of the old time ill feeling. A few days since in Northwest Texas use my name, but you are at liberty to there come near being war between half a dozen cowboys and half as many sheep herders who were ordered to "move on" farm land owned and leased by their employees and refused to obey orders. Such happening are very much later and inevitably." to be deplored.

bred and handled on lands that are Madison county with negro labor wishes valued in the markets at from \$25 to to be informed if it is true that sheep

advice to sheepmen is as follows: If you have any idea of runing your business on the credit plan, don't you do it friend, as it will ruin you sooner or

Mr. George Fowler is a North Ala-In New England sheep are profitably bama man, and having tired of farming

do this in Texas is certain. Hence the JOURNAL does not hesitate to say to Mr. Fowler that he need not hesitate to give up cotton in North Alabama to go into wool in Texas.

Mr. Claude Hanscomb, writing fromowns a flock of 700 half-breed Southdown and Cotswold sheep in that state, purchased by him at a special bargain, which he wishes to ship to Texas, and asks "will this class of sheep do well on the open range in your state?" In reply we have to say that we cannot rectempt to range herd any sheep in Texas or elsewhere that have not in them a large element of Merino blood. The MOSE FEIBLEMAN. Southdown and Cotswolds do well here in pastures, but they are deficient in those qualities that make the Merinos naturally herd together. The writer knew of a flock of sheep driven to Tom Green county, about 1879, that had some Southdown blood in them, but no cross of the Merino. The owner discovered after a few months, that he couldn't hold them together, even with three herders on horses. They would break up in bunches of from ten to twenty-five in spite of every effort made to hold them together. A couple of hundred grade Merinos were thrown into the flock with them as a rallying point for the others, but it wouldn't answer, and the much disgusted owner of the Arkansas sheep gave up the business in disgust, and one of them to the block. The Merinos naturally herd together and one of the best range sheep for Texas.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

FOR MEN A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD: General and NER VOUS DEBILITY; CURE Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excession Old or Young. Robust, Noble MAXHOOD fairs Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ONGANSA PARTS of BUDY Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT - Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 4.7 States, Territories and Foreign Constries You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs malled usealed) free. Address ERIF MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N.Y.

VENTION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

head. A let.er of invitation was read from the Texas Brewing Co. as follows: FORT WORTH, March 8, 1892. J. C. Loving, Secretary Cattlemen's Conven-

tion: Dear Sir-The Texas Brewing comeratio pany extends to the cattlemen in ataco. tendance on the convention, a cordial V300 invitation to visit the brewery during bar: their stay in Fort Worth, and refresh 21.57 themselves after their labors with a BULLI foaming goblet of old-fashioned, homebrewed lager. Yours,

TEXAS BREWING CO.

ZANE CETTI, Secretary. 100'8 A resolution was offered by J. C. 200

Loving as follows: 1100

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To the Members of the Northwest Texas Cattle B.C.C Raisers' Association. in Convention Here As-D.C.C. sembled :

Whereas, there exists at the Union stockyards, Chicago, Ill., a system of robbery of the Texas cattle and ship-24 pers, known as the "broken rib steal," whereby there is a dockage of \$5 per S Cacasa 1 per head on so-called broken-ribbed 10. 3 cattle, which system is worse than highway robbery and perpetrated only on Texas cattlemen, and is not done at han any other market in the United States, Butchers Protective association and to our knowledge, and which system is as above requested appointment as folcaused to be carried on by the leading lows: R. L. Ellison, L. F. Wilson, C bu yers, to-wit: Armour, Morris, Swift C. Slaughter. I St and others, who employ men known as "dockers" to condemn any cattle which | Wilson as follows : they may choose to call or classify as "broken-ribbed," which condemnation/ is made after the cattle have been sold the market centers are not fair and and weighed; and, 200

Whereas, it is known to all shippers of Texas cattle that the proportion of broken-ribbed cattle does not exceed 10 per cent of the number so condemned by the aforesaid "dockers"; therefore. be it

Resolved, that we, as members of this association and shippers of Texas proper Omaha to demand that our procattle do pronounce such a system as duct shall be handled on a percentage dishonest, dishonorable and unjust, basis. and request that the live stock exchange of Chicago take immediate steps to abolish the practicing of such a system of robbery and to adopt a measure whereby all bruised cattle, if any, be condemned before being weighed and then sold separately and on their merits. And be it further resolved, that GIGIN should this matter not receive the im-ENCE F mediate attention of the livestock exchange of Chicago, we, the raisers and 3:00 shippers of Texas cattle will divert bet from the Union Stock Yards to other ALL. markets of this country as much of this stock as it is possible for us to do. 000

braska, to have that market opened to the cattle from the state of Texas by having the railway rates reduced so as to enable shipping to that point, the present rates being prohibitory.

in convention does and hereby instruct nett and A. B. Robertson." the secretary of this association to/correspond with the traffic managers of the various lines of railway leading from Texas to Omaha as setting forth the desire of the Texas cattle producers to have all the markets of the country thrown open to their cattle on a just and equitable basis of rates, and that the secretary be instructed to inclose a copy of this resolution to each of the traffic managers. A. W. HUDSON. An invitation was then read from the Art Loan exhibit, as follows :

To-day is the last day of the Art Loan exhibit at the Hirshfield building on Houston sreet. The delegates to the convention are cordially invited to visit the gallery and inspect the 200 magnificent oil paintings curious and antiques. Dinner will be served from 12:30 to 2

p. m. (35c.)

The musical concert to-night will be exceptionally fine. Doors open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 10 cents. • The president appointed the following/committee in pursuance to National

A resolution was offered by L. F.

Resolved that the charges for commissions by the commission houses at equitable. L. F. WILSON. Resolution adopted as read.

A resolution was offered by L. F Wilson as follows :

Resolved the chairman shall appoint a committee of five which shall include the chairman, to visit Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and if they think L. F. WILSON.

Resolution adopted as read. An invitation was read from O. W.

Crawford as follows: Mr. J. C. Loving, Secretary Northwest Texas

Cattle Raisers association.

Dear Sir—On behalf of the citizens of Velasco it is my pleasure to extend the members of your association, their ladies and friends, a cordial invitation to visit our young city upon the adjournment of this convention. In asking you to visit us, we are actuated by feelings of success friendship and, we hope, a pardonable pride. We desire to show you what we have, unaided by the government, accomplished in our efforts to make for Texas a deep water pass for the commerce of the world. We want to get acquainted with you and we want you to know us. We are now asking for business, and we are anxious to show the cattlemen of Texas our stack of deep water and hospitality. The railroads have made a round trip rate of \$13.90, good until the 17th inst. If all who desire to make the trip will give their names to the secretary it will materially assist us in getting increased accommodations from the roads and perhaps a better rate. Hoping all will take the trip, I am, Very respectfully,

Ingram, C. M. Birdwell, Palo Pinto, Texas, 1000 head; C. O. Morris, Abilene, Texas, 1000 head.

The president then announced the following committee concerning rail-Be it resolved that the Northwest road rates: L. F. Wilson, John W. Texas Cattle Raisers' association now Springer, C. C. Slaughter, S. B. Bur-

The following invitations were read:

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 8. Mr. J. C. Loving, Secretary Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dear Sir-On behalf of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, I take pleasure in placing a special train from Union depot to the stock yards and return, at the disposal of your members and their guests who desire to attend the barbecue, train leaving Union depot at 12 m., returning from stock yards at 2 o'clock, or at any other hour most convenient to yourselves. Yours truly,

D. B. KEELER.

CLEBURNE, March 9, 1892. Messrs. John R. Hoxie, J. L. Pennington, W. Doherty and G. M. Barnum.

Passenger trains will run as follows to-day, for the accommodation of the Live Stock association to attend the barbecue at the packery, free of charge: Leave the Union depot at 10:30 and 11:45 a. m., and returning leave the packery at 2:45 and 4:30 p.m. The trains will stop at the brewery to take on and let off passengers going and returning. Please have it announced. Answer. P. T. DOWNS, Supt.

Owing to the great number of stockmen who are attending this session of the Northwest Texas Cattlemen's association, and to the crowded state of the hotel corridors, it has been suggested that those present who are directly or indirectly interested in the cattle industry in the territory of New Mexico, and the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota, hold an informal meeting immediately after the adjournment of this afternoon's session. Said gathering to be held at the Railroad club rooms, whose doors have been very kindly thrown open to them. he meeting will be for the purpose of bringing together men of kindred interest, who may thereby become better acquainted and informally discuss topics of mutual interest.

CHAS. GOULD.

FORT WORTH, March 9, '92. Immediately after the adjournment terly statement of their 'account, showing balance due or deduction made. Adopted.

A motion that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the various cities put in nomination as headquarters was laid on the table.

The association proceeded to an ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

for the ensuing year with the following result; President A. P. Bush, Jr., first vice-president,, Murdo MacKenzie; second vice-president, S. B. Burnett; seccretary and treasure, J. C. Loving; as-sistant secretary F. R. Sherwood.

In selecting an executive committee it was determined to increase the number to fifteen, making two additional members. The following were appointed by the chair, and approved by the organization: C. C. Slaughter, John W. Springer, W. T. Waggoner, D. B. Gardner, A. B. Robertson, J. B. Taylor, Edward Fenlon, C. T. Herring, Fred Horsbrugh, J. J. Witherspoon and T. T. D. Andrews, to which, as provided by the by-laws, were added the president and first and second vice-presidents and secretary.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Fort Worth, Texas on the second Tuesday of March, 1893.

PERSONAL MENTION

J. F. Newman was here sure from Colorado.

J. E. M. Roberts of Chico made the best of his time.

E. B. Black of Waco took in the convention while here.

J. N. Doyle of Granbury saw every thing on the program.

T. J. Clegg of Cisco, says Fort Worth is good enough for him.

T. C. Hunt of Ranger, staid throughout the convention week.

J. H. Collard of Granbury says, 'great town, Fort Worth."

G. W. Bladin of Primrose will ship some fat stock this season.

S. F. Dunn and A. Popham of Tascosa were interested visitors.

W. F. Searight of 'uston, took in

J. C. LOVING. .0133 A communication was read from the DOU: Dallas branch of the National Butchers protective association as follows :

W To the Stockmen of Texas:

The National Butchers Protective Association, consisting of about 3500 butchers and dealers in meats, held a 1.000 convention last year in Pittsborough, Pa., one of the most important things 390 3.00 before the convention, was to establish an abbottoir and stock yards in Texas for 11.1 1 to buy the cattle from the stockmen

and feeders direct kill, them at the ab-371 bottoir and ship the dressed meats to O.J. their local markets doing away with 1.03 the monopoly of the Big Four and avoid--17151 ing shipments of live cattle more or 963 less, and avoid the shrinkage and other 10 expense incurred in shipments of great 11 distance.

18% The Dallas branch of the National GW. Butchers' Protective association invites Elli you to appoint a committee to confer 17513 with the National Butchers' Protective 1:00 association which meets in Dallas, うぼ May 26th, 1892, as your and our objects 90 are mutual and of great benefit to all - 111 Stockmen of Texas.

THE DALLAS NATIONAL BUTCHER'S Sda PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. the

Per E. WUNDERLICT Vice Pres. fais A Resolution by A. W. Hudson, was to oread as follows :

Hearing of the strenuous efforts being were elected as read: made by the management of the Union Bressie & Smith, 4000 head: John Stock Yards Co., of South Omaha, Ne- Baird, John Dickson, 200 head, J. R. I the members be furnished with a quar- this visit,

O. W. CRAWFORD,

Secretary Commercial Club, Velasco, Texas.

The president appointed the following committee pursuant to Mr. Wilson's resolution in regard to commissions: S. B. Burnett, L. F. Wilson, J. C. Hanning, who, with the president and secretary, will constitute the committee.

On motion the convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m., March 9, 1892.

Second Day.

The convention was called to order by the president at 10:30° o'clock a.m. The following applications for membership were read. The applicants

of the convention this morning, there will be a parade of the Fort Worth Union Bicycle club from corner of Main and Second streets to Main and Fifth streets, from there to Union stock yards. THE F. H. COLLINS CO.

The following resolution on the death of Judge John A. Carroll of Denton. Texas, was ordered spread upon the minutes of this convention:

Whereas, since our last annual meeting the hand of death has stricken down one of our original and most honored members, Judge John Carroll of Denton;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the death of Judge Carroll, the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association loses one of its fellow workers whose absence from its councils makes a vacancy it is scarce possible to fill, and the association mourns the loss of the honest integrity, the wisdom coming from a grand intellect, ripened by years of experience, and the earnest work in hehalf of the true interest of the cattle raisers of Texas that Judge Carroll brought to all of its conventions.

2. That this association expresses its true condoler with the family of its late member, Judge Carroll, and tenders them its sincere sympathy for their irreparable loss.

3. That in the official minutes of this session a memorial page to be inscribed with the name, age and date of the death of the deceased be set apart as a last tribute of respect.

A lengthy discussion then followed as to the permanent headquarters of this association. The proposition to change the headquarters from Jacksboro, Tex., to Fort Worth, or elsewhere in the state was lost by a vote of 27 to 36.

the convention in good shape.

S. H. Mc^{arthy} of Canton, seemed perfectly at home in the city.

C. K. Melear, Dublin, was present at each session of the convention.

J. H. Davis of Richmond, left the city after having a good time.

Tom Bell of Hillsboro spent a few days in the city during the week.

N. R. Kennedy took in the show and was highly pleased with his entire trip.

Geo. Worley of Waco was feeling good and enjoying himself while here.

S. H. Sims of Snyder likes the way things panned out during his stop here.

S. J. Soldini of Kaw Agency, Indian Territory, left well pleased with his visit.

D. R. Fant was to be seen mingling among his friends during the convention.

T. R. Brown of Decatur, met many old friends and acquaintance, while here.

J. S. Ginnan of Terrell, left very much in love with Fort Worth and her people.

W. C. Wolf of McKinney was never at a loss for amusement during his brief stay here.

C. E. Odem of Alvord, likes the city, the people, and their mode of entertaining.

G. C. Igo of Crosby county, was inthe city during the session of the convention.

C. S. Harger of Eastland don Come A motion by A. B. Robertson that over often, but when he does he enjoys

Wm. Jackson of Wagoner says the Fort is a way-up town' and can well feel proud of itself.

M. Davis of Seymour was among the boys, and appeciated favors shown him in the city.

J. D. Hill of Fort Scott didn't get any the worst of it. He never gets very badly left.

J. W. Kokernot and A. S. Gage of Alpine' represented Brewster Co., at the Convention.

T. Witherspoon of Gainesville, sojourned here for a few days taking items on the market.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was around talking cow with the boys. Claib knows them all.

L. W. Christian of Weatherford was on the qui vive during the convention -ready to buy or sell.

Wm. Henderson, S. B. Ford and R. A. Nabors, enjoyed themselves during the week in Ft. Worth.

W. C. Conner of Midland, appreciates a good social time, and hence enjoyed his trip to the fort.

J. T. Hodges of Eastland-figured prominently among the representatives of his neck o' the woods.

O. J. Wood of Throckmorton didn't think the meeting lasted long enough, he saw good times in town.

W. G. Turk of Checotah, I. T., is fayorably impressed with his trip here, and will come again next year.

J. E. Eggleston of Willington Texas, appeared glad that he came here and left without altering his opinion.

Bryan Snyder of San Antonio and W. H. Cogswell of Lampasas were both here during the late "blow out."

H. W. & O. Boger of Wichita Falls came down and were numbered among the attendants at the convention.

Hez. Williams was here and strictly on the trade, he succeeded in buying 6,000 head and was still in the ring.

Chas. Coon of Weatherford seemed at home in the rotunda of the Pickwick hotel, having a kindly word for all.

Jot J. Smith, a thorough cattleman. and W. G. Davis were noticeable around the Mansion, especially about meal time.

A. L. Casparis of Austin, representing a Chicago commission firm, was on deck, wide awake and full of business. He always meets friends wherever he goes.

M. Halff of San Antonio, the cattle magnate and merchant-prince, was quietly taking pointers during the convention.

Hon. J. T. Harcourt of Weatherford, was here feeling much at home exchanging courtesies with his numerous friends.

H. J. Kerr of Granbury, staid through the convention and left highly satisfied that the Fort put its best foot foremost, as usual.

A. J. Long of Sweetwater, seemed sorry to leave the scene of so much enjoyment. Said it reminded him of bygone days.

S. B. Jones of Lipscomb would like to join an association that would meet at Fort Worth semi-annually or even quarterly.

Jno. T. Lytle of San Antonio, vicepresident of the Texas Live Stock association, remained through the convention and seemingly enjoyed his stay in the city.

Wm. Little of Vinita, I. T., likes the Fort on general principles, and says a great howl will be raised if it is ever attempted to change the place of meeting elsewhere.

Henry Harrison, J. G. Williams, J. L. Harrison and A. L. Henson of Panhandle spent several days in the city the past week.

Jim Gray of Henrietta, a banker, stockman and general all around good fellow, was agitating the paws of his host of friends.

Tom Ellison of San Marcos was also in the city enjoying himself, compar-ing the beauties of Fort Worth with those of Kentucky.

Col. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, President of the Texas Live Stock association was an interested spectator at

McGehee, of Weatherford were to be found at the Mansion hotel during the stockmen's convention.

Jno. H. Belcher of Henrietta had fire in his room at the Pickwick and had to remain there and look after it, hence did not see as much as some who were not thus restricted.

W. H. Jennings, the all-around stock man of San Antonio was here. Bill is a trader, and says he is making lots of trades, if not much money.

J. G. Beal of Colorado, seemed pleased with everything and everybody. He goes on record as being a devotee to barbacued truck.

Col. A. G. Evans of the Evans- "nider-Buel Co., was here and seemed greatly interested in the proceedings of the convention and the meeting and renewing of old acquaintances.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, treasurer of the Texas Live Stock association, was a regular attendant at the meetings of the convention, and took great interest in all of its proceedings.

E. E. Brown of Brown Bros & Smith, commission merchants of St. Louis, made many friends, among the stockmen while here. Mr. Tansell is representing them this year in Texas.

Walter A. Scranton of Childress, Tex., offers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL 20 head of thoroughbred registered Hereford bulls. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

W. C: Edwards and J. W. Gibson of Wagoner says things were a little crowded where they stopped, but they wouldn't let a little thing like that deter them from coming next time.

J. J. Beckham of Mexia, a prominent stockman, left town fully imbued with the correct idea that the Fort is the place for holding conventions.

C. Vincent of Brownwood thinks the association had a much larger turnout here than ever before, and predicts that the next will be larger still.

H. M. Kidwell of Mineral Wells seemed at peace with all mankind during his stay here, and left wishing they'd have prolonged the session.

J. B. Slaughter of Colorado City, who everybody knows, could not express his full approbation of the convention. He says it was more than a grand success.

Parramore, C. O. Morris, D. L. Middleton and J. M. Daugherty of Abilene luxuriated at the Mansion hotel during the convention.

J. H. Presnall of San Antonio was here. His handsome carriage and dignified mien attracted much attention at the opera house Tuesday evening. More than one glass was levelled on him during the evening.

G. W. Scott of Edgerton, Kan., offers in this issue of the JOURNAL, a ranch of 25,600 acres in Wheeler county, Texas, well improved and well watered for lease. This ranch is above quarantine line and in a splendid grazing country. Write him for prices.

S. T. Butler of San Angelo was comparing the relative merits of Fort Worth with those of his thriving young city, says we've got him beat now, but has hopes of getting there with San Angelo after awhile. Joe Funk of San Angelo was here also.

A. P. Bush, president of the North-west Cattle Raisers' association, notwithstanding the great pressure of important business, found time to greet his friends and interchange words of encouragement and promise for the future prosperity of the stock interest.

S. A. Read of Marlin was on hand throughout the convention. Sam numbers his herds by the thousands, and if they were all converted into cash, his bank account would be no larger than his heart. He also possesses a hide full of manhood and a head full of brains.

Col. T. H. Bowman, a member of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association, was present and took a lively interest in the convention. The colonel is a prominent and very intelligent stockman and thoroughly alive to the stock interests of Texas.

W. H. Featherstone, a first-class man and citizen of Henrietta, representing the commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, also a member of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association, was here attending st rictly to business, looking after the interest of his house.

F. R. Sherwood of Gainesville, the assistant secretary of they "Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, notwithstanding his ardious duties, found time to seek, relaxation and diversion in the city. He is a highly capable and efficient clerk and his efforts are duly appreciated by the association.

M. S. Shook of Haskell, basked under the protecting wings of the good people of Fort Worth during the convention.

G. T. Newman of El Paso was here driving bargains to a finish. G. T. is a large operator and business from the g0.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta was here, soul and body. Bill was full of enthusiasm and thoroughly enjoyed his brief stay.

Dave Hill of Choteau, I. T., is doing well in the stock business in the Nation. He also was pleased with his treatment here.

J. H. Merat, J. D. Jeffries, W. L. R. Dickison of Childress, enjoyed themselves in the Fort several days during the week.

E. S. and S. K. Graham seemed to have an eye to business while here, at the same time quietly enjoyed their stay.

G. B. House of Caldwell, Kan., certainly enjoyed himself and very likely extended his business to a great extent.

Jno. P. Matthews, the efficient sheriff of Childress county, put in his time very nicely during the week at the convention.

J. H. Glasgow of Seymour is a genial whole-souled fellow and knows a good thing when he sees it. "He's all right."

A. C. Corwin of Wagoner believes in stock conventions and is well pleased, especially with the Northwest association.

J. C. Avery of Monahan says, "times look as if they were good in Fort Worth, lots of people here and business brisk.'

the convention.

J. H. Tanner of Catoosa, I. T., has no flies on him, he seemed to be loaded for any emergency. Fort Worth is a big favorite of his.

A. W. Long of El Paso managed to put in his time very quietly here, but seemingly enjoying the sights in a dignified manner.

Thos. Trammell, a staunch and solid banker of Sweetwater, was at the convention and left well pleased with the result of his trip.

W. A. Halloway of Colorado City may likely buy a large slice of the city when he returns next year, and move it up nearer home.

F. M. Weaver and Jno. Lackey of Sulphur Springs were surprised at the great improvement in Fort Worth during the past decade.

J. E. Counts of Ranger, enjoyed his stay in the city, C. S. Ray who was with him, agreed that "mums the word" when they returned.

Col. J. T. Ellison of San Marcos, an old-time cattleman from away back, was in the city, looking as young and chipper as of yore.

A. H. Parmer of Wichita Falls considers Fort Worth a great business center and certainly a paradise for stock conventions.

Ike T. Pryor of Austin, an extensive and conservative stockman, showed up at the first of the week, but did not remain in the city long.

L. C. Hoover of Caldwell, Kansas, left here completely electrified with the grandeur of Texas and the urbane manners of the people.

Mr. Ross, a banker of Arkansas City, seemed well pleased with his stay in this city. He is interested in cattle and many drovers have had pleasant business transactions with him.

P. C. O'Laughlin of Eolion, is a promising and prominent stockman. He and his brother are doing well, and if they keep up their present gait, will, before many years, have large herds.

Theo. Barnhart, and old-time Texan, but now of the Indian Territory, was in the city this week on business. Mr. B. is a stockman and at present is holding cattle at Alix, Indian Territory.

Maj. Llewellyn live stock agent of the Santa Fe was active, as usual, in looking after his road's interest, and if he can get a stockman nown to a talk, "he'll come mighty near getting there,"

J. L. Huggins, M. Ikard, H. J. Williams, T. P. Neville, Jno. H. Belcher. Wm. Warren and Lee Macmaster of Henrietta, were among the representatives of Clay county at the convention.

Jot. Gunter of Dallas enlivened the town some by his presence. He is a cattlemen man, but he infinitely amused a large coterie of listeners with emphatic Hogg talk in the vicinity at the Pickwick.

H. W. White, Sam Wilson, J. H. Moss, A. N. Tandy, J. W. Davis, O. Lockett, J. E. Rahl, Mat McFadden, H. B. White, H. S. Dillard, of Meridian reveled on the best in the land at the convention.

A. Glasser, A. F. McKay and C. W. Cocki, P. A. Carter, Van Lewis, J. H.

Capt. J. F. Skinner of Lampasas took in the convention and while here called and renewed his subscription to the JOURNAL. Captain Skinner recently sold to a party in the Territory 1000 four-year-olds and up, Southern cattle, at \$14 around. He also has a good string of Lampasas steers for sale.

Jeff Jennings, L. Epstein, G. W. Byers, R. D. Smith, I. J. Kimberton, Ed. Eastburn, J. N. Wakefield, of Sherman, left the city on Thursday well satisfied with their visit and thoroughly imbued with the idea that Fort Worth is the best town in the state and that her people cannot be excelled in any section.

Capt. A. G. Evans of St. Louis, Mr. M. P. Buel of Chicago, Mr. F. W. Flato, Jr., of Kansas City; Mr. A. T. Atwater of St. Louis, our own genial Wm. Hunter of Texas, Mr. Thos. S. Hutton of the Indian Territory, Mr. John Kritser of Taylor, Tex.; Mr. Arthur, Quill of Albany, Tex; Mr. J. M. Chittin of San Antonio, all representating the well-known and popular house of Evans-Snider-Buel Co., with offices at St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, are "doing" the Fort this week in the interest of this broadguage company and its patrons. The personel of this commission house embraces some of the most thoroughly expert and honest working men in the trade. Their intelligent service in the interest of patrons has won them a handsome business. They certainly deserve the esteem and confidence of the trade.

(Continued on Page 10.)

AGRICULTURAL.

A contemporary says: "Americans have a mania for overdoing things. The farmers all plant wheat until that becomes a losing business. Then they rush into corn, then cattle, then fruit. And the Southern farmers have almost ruined themselves with the enormous products of cotton."

It is not necessary that the farmer be a slave to drudgery and hard labor. Nor to make himself the biggest hog on the farm and surrender all prospects and advantages for enjoyment to the one object of uccumulating wealth. Such farmers are neither a credit nor an advantage to any community.

The soil of Texas is adapted to all kinds of produce. The stiff black soil of the river bottoms is fitted for sugar and cotton; the chocolate-colored soil of the prairie lands yields abundant crops of corn and the "cereals; the lighter, copper-colored soil of the uplands is well adapted for grasses and fruits, while the fine silt of the islands produces the best sea-island cotton known.

Though a majority of farmers were raised on the farm, their fathers, grandfathers, and greatgrandfathers having been farmers, the benefit of this long line of granger lineage has not made them masters of even the elementary principles of their calling. There are few, very few good all-around farmers. Some men succeed well in growing cereals, some in raising horses, others cattle, sheep or hogs. But it is rarely that a farmer is a success in all of these departments.

How many farmers know that human beings have the first right to the highway, even in front of farmer's own doorways. A few are ignorant of this fact; others willfully and viciously ignore it. Farmers have a right also to keep a dog, but a canine brute that tears people's clothes and flesh when they visit their premises is another thing. Dogs that jump at and intimidate every foot-traveler, and that assail horses as they pass, are only fit to be shot or poisoned, and we strongly advocate the doing of such. The law is on the traveler's side, as well as popular sentiment. Of course no farmer with any common sense or self respect will tolerate such a cur on his premises. Every farmer in Texas should make application to the different experimental stations for the pamphlets issued regularly giving the results of tests made at these stations. By so doing farmers can without cost have the benefit of practical scietific exeriments that ought and no doubt would, be of great value. In commending the work of these stations the National Pioneer says: "The good work which is being done in the various agricultural experiment stations of the country is amply demonstrated by the experiments of the past year. From the periodical pamphlets compiled by the able scientists in charge of these stations we can judge of the merits of the work, and it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the usefulness and excellent results attained by recent experiments. Theories are good, but stubborn facts are what we need most; and it is because our knowledge on many subjects has been greatly advanced by the work done at the agricultural experiment stations that we deem the scientists in charge worthy of such high praise. Enlightenment in regard to the science of agriculture is certainly much needed, and no one can maintain that the agricultural stations are not doing their utmost to supply this need. Indeed, our only fear is that they will go ahead too fast."

the yield per acre in the United States is the largest ever reported by the department of agriculture. The total for oats was slightly exceeded in 1889. The aggregates are as follows: Corn area, 76,204,515 acres, product, 2,060,154,000 bushels, value, \$836,439,228; wheat, area, 39,916,897 acres, product, 611,780,-000 bushels, value. \$513,472,711; oats, area, 25,581,861 acres, produdct 736,394, 000 bushels, value, \$232,312,267. The aggregate of all cereals is the largest yet produced, and will supply 54 to 55 bushels per unit of population. The wheat supply is the largest ever reported in proportion to population, averaging 9.4 bushels to each person, against 9.2 for the largest previous crop, in 1884. The average value to the farmer is 40.6 cents for corn, 83.93 for wheat and 31.46 cents for oats. The value of wheat is greater than in any year since 1883, that of the short crop of 1888 alone excepted. The products are in measured bushels.

Farm Drudgery.

The producers of mankind may be divided into three classes: Those that work at thinking, those that think while working and those that work without thinking. There are and always will be a few men, and those, too, of the greatest importance to the productive interests, whose sole work lies in their thinking. The men who manage and plan the great productive enterprises, whether these be farms, mines or factories, are men who do nothing else but think, and \cdot the value of whose labors has more purely productive value than the labors of any one, or perhaps half a dozen men in the establishment.

A well considered and a well directed and executed plan is often worth many years of work to the ordinary laborer. This is the fact and it is no use to quarrel with it. A thought is often worth many days and even many weeks of work. Success in working the farm depends, more than any one thing, on the amount of correct thinking done in connection with the work. Thinking, or the capacity to think correctly, does not necessarily imply a college education, although all thinkers would be much the better of it. We have never yet seen a farmer who made a brilliant success on the farm who did not think and plan as well as work. He not only planned how to do that work with the least exertion of strength and the greatest economy of labor, but he spent a great deal of thought as to the best it always should be, in the direct line method of manufacturing crude products into the forms that commanded the best price in the markets, and getting them into the market that offered the highest price. These are not the drudges and do not complain of the drudgery of farm life as a rule. Drudgery, so-called, there is on all farms, that is, hard, back-aching, disagreeable (work, but this is true of all professions and trades, and there is no help for it but to go at it with a determination to do it and do it well. Doctors, lawyers and preachers, all have plenty of this kind of work, and it is a daily occurrence in a newspaper office. It bears hardest on the man in any business who groans under it as a curse that is hopeless and irremediable. The third class of producers embrace those who work without thinking. To do as we always did and "as father did" because we always did it, and be-cause "father did it," with no thought as to how to do it in a better way, is always drudgery, and the more intolerable drudgery because for the most part unprofitable. It is this as a rule that keeps men working twelve or fourteen hours a day. The drudgery is all the more intolerable because the net result of it is less profit than a third less hours with work better directed. We believe the whole tendency of modern life is toward lessening the hours of labor, and the tendency is most pronounced where the most thought is put in the work. The way to avoid drudgery on the farm is to put brains in the ceeded once. The wheat product is the well as the body; to follow a line of horse power that draws them.

largest ever grown in any country, and farming that the mind takes hold of most readily and then give it the best licks in the shop, is the way to raise it above drudgery.—[The Homestead.

Skillful Plowing.

How many men know how to harness. a horse or a pair of horses? If the putting on of the harness and buckling of the proper straps is all that is required, almost any farmer or farmer's son can do it. If it includes the attachment of the team to the load in such a manner that the horses shall be able to pull as oxen pull in a properly made yoke, from the point where the least amount of strength exerted will contribute most to the moving of the load, there are not as many, and perhaps but few, adepts.

There is one rule that is invariable. A direct line from the point where the load offers the greatest resistance should be the line of draught. Examine the oxen yoked to the cart, and if it is a straight line from the point where the ring enters the yoke to the forward part of the wheel, where it presses against the dirt in front of it, it will be found that they can exert their greatest power. In plowing the driver should first examine the shape of the plow, and see where the resistance of the earth to be turned will put the heaviest pull upon the team. This requires usually a good plowman, but there are those well skilled in handling the plow who would know nothing about it. They know by the movement of the plow in the soil how to exert their own strength, but they know but little how the strength of the team is being taxed. A mathematician who never held a plow might help them in that respect. But there are those who watch the team as well as the plow, and know when it is exerting more strength than it should to raise and turn over a sod of a certain size.

Much depends on the shape of the mold board of the plow. With one made upon the principle of the true cone or spiral the draught should be direct from the point of bearing against the animal's shoulder to the point where the plow offers the greatest re-sistence to the earth. If the plow is The Quarantine Lowered. built upon a sharper angle, or intended to turn a more shallow furrow, the point of draught will be lower, and the length of the chain attached to the plow beam must be changed accordingly. The line of draught from the yoke or the collar of the horses to the end of the plow beam or clevis has but little to do with it, unless it may be, as of draught. To put it much out of that line is to oblige the plowman to exert his strength upon the leverage of the handles to keep the plow level. And the position of the point of attachment to the plow must vary with the height of the animal drawing the load or the point from which he is able to exert his strength. A short horse walking the furrow would draw the point of the plow downward, and make it necessary for the plowman to exert his strength in bearing down upon the handles, while a tall horse standing upon the unplowed land would be lifting the point upward, and would require a lifting of the handles to keep it level in the ground, both being attached to the clevis at the same point. The sure test of the proper harnessing of the team is to see whether the plow will run level at the depth required, without the plowman having to exert any strength upon it. If it will not the driver has an opportunity to show his skill by changing the harness, or the clevis at the end of the plow beam, so as to bring the line of draught where it will exert the greatest power with least expenditure of strength. The plowman should be expected only to guide the plow, not to push it or pull it. One of the advantages of the gang plow is that the maker can control the line of draught by the wheels, instead of leaving it to be controlled by some one else, and thus he is very sure that the plows will exert their greatest liftwork and thus fully occupy the mind as ing power with the least waste of the

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The estimates by states and territories of area, product and value of the principal cereals of the United States for 1891, made by the statistician of the department of agriculture, shows that the total for corn has only been ex-



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STOCK FARMING.

Raise none but good stock, even if you have to reduce your herd to one animal, let that one be a good one.

No stock farmer can afford to waste his feed or throw away his time on scrubs. There is no money in them.

Don't depend solely on the farm, but raise a few cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. In this way you will always have income enough to keep you in easy circumstances.

The days of large herds of cattle, horses or sheep in Texas, are rapidly drawing to a close. The future successful stockman will raise feed enough to carry his thin stock through the winter, while the successful farmer will raise enough live stock to consume and turn to good account all the feed his farm will produce.

There is a disposition on the part of a great many farmers to reform in their way of farming. They are going to plant less cotton and more of the cereals, raise better stock and live better at home. The men who carry out such resolutions with intelligence will soon be in the lead.

Said a prominent Hill county farmer: "Last year I had sixty acres of cotton; this year I will only plant twenty-five, and I believe the country would be better off if no cotton at all were raised for the next two years. L can make more money raising corn and hogs than any cotton farmer anywhere." And he bought a couple of fine pigs from a man who stepped in at the moment, and paid for them on the spot. -[Reflector.

Dr. William Richardson of Lowndes county, Mississippi, asks: "Is it not a fact that Bermuda grass was originally introduced into this country from East India?" In answer the JOURNAL will state it was originally introduced into this country from the West Indies, but it is believed to be identical with the celebrated sacred grass of East India, where it is known as daub, doob, darbba, or darva. Sir William Jones in his botanical observations of select Indian plants, published in Asiatic Researches, page 520, says: "Every law book, and almost every poem in Sans-crit contains frequent allusions to the holiness of this plant; and in the fourth Veda we have the following address to it, at the close of terrible incantation: "Thee, O Darbba! the learned pronounce a divinity, not subject to age or death; Thee they call the armor of of India, the preserver of regions, the destroyer of enemies, a giver that gives increase to the field. At the time when the ocean resounds, when the clouds murmored and lightening flashed, then was Darbba produced, pureas a drop of gold." This sounds much like rhetorical flourishing, but when analyzed, it is found to be not without much truth. In one sense it has something of the divine essence about it, in that it is practically imperishable. Being stoliferous in its habit, it clings so closely to its mother earth, that it is next to impossible to kill it in damp climates, and it is hardly far-fetched to say of it, that ordinarily it is not subject to age or death." That it is the preserver of some regions of India, is a well attested fact. That it is the destroyer of its own enemies is also true, as for instance, cotton and other cultivated crops. In many parts of the South, where it has taken hold in good fashion there is a perpetual warfare waged by the planters with it, and not unfrequently the grass is the victor, and many extensive districts have been completely abandoned to its sway. It may also be truthfully said of it, that it gives increase to the field, since it will support more head of live stock to the acre, where it is well rooted, than any other grass. To the man who prefers cotton to hay, or who is a farmer rather than a stock grower, it is a veritable pest. Washington St., Boston, Mass.

But to the stockmen it can be made a friend. The JOURNAL does not weep that it has gotten a start in Texas.

Plant Less Cotton.

A press telegram dated Galveston, February 27th, says: The executive committee of the Texas Bankers' Association to-day submitted a proposition to the business men of the state. expressing their views as to what should be done to relieve the deplorable condition of cotton. They state that production for the past two years has exceeded consumption by 2,000,000 bales, and another such crop would carry the price below 4c; they believe that a reduced acreage would cause the price to advance, and refer to the depression in 1871, when 15 per cent decrease in acreage caused 60 per cent increase in prices. They cite the example of Brazilian coffee planters in 1886, who by reducing their acreage raised the price of the commodity from 7 to 24 in three years. They believe 15 per cent decrease in cotton acreage would cause prices to advance 30 per cent. They call on merchants, business men and farmers to labor to bring about this result.

"Squaw Farming" in Stock Management.

There is on old saying among the farmers of the West that "Indians poison the land they attempt to cultivate." In other words a soil, no matter how fertile at the beginning, soon became impoverished and worthless when subjected to that sort of super-ficial "scratching" known as "squaw farming." We are led to recall this saying from the statements that are occasionally brought forward to the effect that "blooded stock in so-and-so's hands failed to make as good gain as 'scrubs,' and lost him money," etc., etc. What the squaw is to good land so is the incompetent breeder or feeder to good live stock-both "pizen" the object of their untutored devotions. And yet because Mrs. Lo has not been a success as a farmer shall it be said that good or succassful farming is impossi-ble? Hardly. Still an equally senseless argument is constantly being used by many of those who deny the value of the improved breeds of domestic animals. Successful stock-raising is just as much of a specialty as successful-wheat-growing, or successful tobacco culture. One must. have a practical knowledge of it and use common sense and a reasonable degree of judgment. This thing of condemning the whole industry because of the failures of people who have not brought sufficient intelligence and practical knowledge to bear is growing wearisome. There have been too many "injuns" in the stock business, i. e., people who-have either been ignorant of sound principles of selection and management, or who being informed have tempted fate by following up practices which they should have known must ultimately lead to failure.-[Breeders' Gazette.

Don'ts for Husbands. Don't stay out late at night. Don't withhold your confidence. Don't think your wife is a servant. Don't dole out a dollar as if it were a tax.

Don't try to run the household your way.

Don't think love has come to stay anyhow.

Don't imagine that you are a superior person.

Don't think your wife can't keep your secrets.

Don't grumble at your wife and the work she does.

Don't forget that your wife was once your sweetheart.

Don't neglect to compliment your wife whenever opportunity offers.

Don't forget that husbands should be gentlemen at all times and under all circumstances.

The above from the Detroit Free Press is reproduced at the request of the lady who has for twenty-two years labored faithfully and industriously trying to make an exemplary husband of the STOCK JOURNAL editor. It is unnecessary to add that her work, while not in vain, is not yet finished.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK I. CHENEY FRANK J. CHENEY.

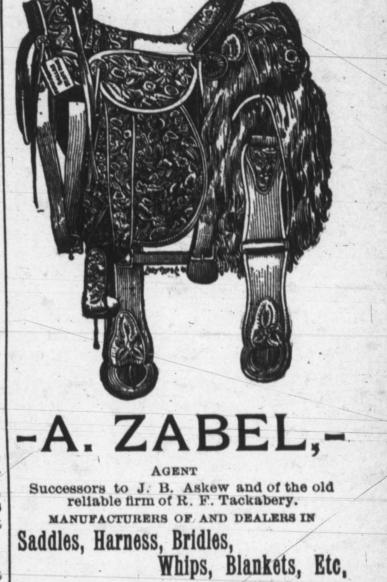
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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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.

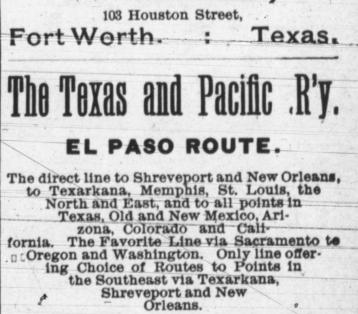
"Rose Buds" have been used for 20 years in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Paris, and the following diseases and their distressing symptoms yield to them like magic: Ulceration, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Ovarian Tumors, Dropsy of the Womb, Bearing Down Pains, Rupture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



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10	TEXAS LIVE S	TOCK JOURNAL.	
PERSONAL MENTION.	Geo. Spiller of Jacksboro did his best to have a good time, and finally suc- ceeded.	J. P. Lewis of Gonzales picked his teeth regularly at the Mansion hotel the early part of the week.	Fort now better than ever, on account of the treatment tendered the stock- man.
(Continued from Page 7.) C. M. Bidwell, of Palo Pinto was here.	J. B. Hart and T. J. McCarty of Strawn got good quarters and were happy.	H. W. McRoy of Oshkosh, was sur- prised to see such a vast throng of good natured souls present.	N. B. Sloan, Savanna, 'Indian Terri- tory says barring the nation, he'd rather live in Fort Worth than any-
here. J. J. Kimberlin of Sherman enjoys city life.	Pickwick.	S. J. Blocker of San Angelo, a born	where. D. B. McConnell, a prominent man of Brownwood, took in the city and en-
Geo. T. Humes of Austin was in from the Capitol city.	M. L. Sikes of Christian says he'll be here in time to get a bed to himself	W. L. Richards of Dickinson, North Dakota, thinks Texas is a good place to	joyed the many festivities incident to city life.
J. H. Matthews of Lampassas, took in the convention. H. B. Reed and J. F. Hodges of	william H. Jolly of Jolly, Tex., and a jolly good fellow, of course had a jolly	thaw out in during the winter. Arthur Quill of Albany, wore a smile	W. F. Smith of Ponca, I. T., is dead gone on Fort Worth, he was very loath to leave, but business demanded and he
Ranger were here too. G. G. Gray of Indian Territory likes	time here. A. W. Rowe of Clarendon, thinks	H. M. Gibson of Honey Grove likes	yielded. H. Meehel, the wide-awake commis-
city life for a change. Winfield Scott of Colorado City, met many old time friends.	Fort Worth. J. F. McElroy of Reaves county, was	this city and why shouldn't he? He saw good times while here.	situation and making friends at the con- vention.
many old time friends. Arthur Jones, Ardmore, I. T., at- tended the convention.	among the few from his section, at the convention.	thinks Texas next to Colorado in point of advantages and resources.	W. S. Simkins and H. V. Harlock of Dallas took their comfort in the Fort during the session and departed well
Ethan Allen of Stanton, is terribly fond of barbecued meat.	J. W. Earnest, a big stockman of San Marcus, was here combining business with pleasure.	B. R. Cobb of Henrietta was here as usual, as he is always alive to the in- terest of the stock industry.	satisfied. Chas. O. Joline Wichita Falls was a
W. H. Ans of Baird, was here and seemed to be glad of it. J. E. Jackson of Ardmore, was down	Ben Davis of Ballinger says the Fort is the liveliest town he has struck since he left home.	R. D. and J. W. Rogers of Leona, spent their time both pleasantly and profitably at the big meeting.	regular attendant at the convention and took a great interest in the pro- ceedings.
looking after business. J. T. Spears of Quanah, was here and	H. H. Campbell of Matador, says the people in the Fort know how to treat the cow men.	S. Husbin and W. M. Arnold of Greenville participated in the conven-	ford of Cleburne were over to the con-
tarried during the week. R. H. Overall of Coleman county, au- tographed at the Pickwick.	A. P. Belcher of Henrietta figured among the attentive attendants on the	tion as well as the festivities. H. C. Harry of Hubbard City, wore	vention. A. W. Dunn of Belton, was here the
W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian left well satisfied with his visit.	A. A. Wiley of Colorado City, as most every one else, left well pleased	he was crowded at his hotel. J. H. Cage and W. W. Moore of	his mite toward swelling hte vast as- semblage.
H. C. Babb of Decatur, was taking general items and pointers. W. S. Cowden of Midland likes a	with his visit. W. D. Driskill of Spearfish S. D. was	Stephenville had a gala time and en- joyed the barbecue immensely. T. P. McCampbell of Goliad, enjoyed	are many worse places than Fort Worth, and few better people than ex-
W. S. Cowden of Midland likes a taste of high life occasionally.A. B. Roff of Ardmore, I. T., got	renewing old friendships and attending the convention. Ed. Stephens of Waco thinks Fort	the reunion hugely, and says the Fort is the boss place to hang out at.	ists here. W. Blackburn of Austin met many of
here in time to see the town. Frank Houston of Terrell will be back	Worth a good town. May invest when he comes again.	S. H. Cowan and R. M. Bressie of Big Springs were largely interested in the proceedings of the convention.	his old friends here that he had not
soon, he is struck on the city.	C. S. Wood of Trinidad, Colo., saw a specimen of the new issue of the typical cowboy of Texas.	C. S. Coffin of Itasco, says he wishes the convention would meet oftener, and all the time at Fort Worth.	C. G. Caldwell of Austin, was here in the interest of the Texas Live Stock as- sociation, he being one of the executive
S. F. Reynolds of Denton paid his respects to the Fort this week.	G. A. Beeman and P. R. Clark of Comanche were here looking over the grounds this week.	F. Houston and W. H. Savage of Bellevue, held down their part of the	committee. L. F. Wilson of Kansas City is well-
E. G. Brewer of Brownwood enjoys a taste of high life occasionally.	J. M. Brown of Denton enjoyed his stay in the Fort—but was a little home-	city during the late pleasantness. Zack Mulhall, the great hustler from	known to all Texas stockmen. He is up in his business and commands a good trade.
a big badge and did honor to it. A. Johnson of Vernon has his weather	sick and left early. T. L. Rogers from the Indian Terri- tory, wore a pleasant smile during his	the Nation, was the happiest man in town during his entire stay here. Hy Hamburg of Canadian always	the Fort on general principles and thinks it is the natural point for the
eye opened for bargains in stock. C. W. Woods of Wichita Falls took	sojourn in the Fort. B. T. Ware of Amarillo is well up in	manages to put in his time pleasantly and profitably wherever he goes.	convention.
Wm. Harrell of Henrietta, come down and stayed through the week.	the cow business, and knows every bone in their bodies. W. B. Roots of Minneapolis, Kas., is	'tis hoped profitably while here.	the wealthiest stockmen in the state was on hand looking around and enjoy- ing himself.
R. E. McCarthy of Ennis, luxuriated at the Rickwick during the session.	much taken with Fort Worth, and likes the people here too.	R. R. Wade and J. H. Ryburn were in the city from San Angelo, comparing notes and looking after business.	W. L. Greer of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago thinks Texas the banner state
J. R. Stevens of Gainesville made himself comfortable at the Pickwick.	Furd Halsell of Decatur, enjoyed life while here and is very much faci- nated with the Fort.	Jno. Tod of Corpus Christi, says Fort Worth is a great place, but 'tis a	II. O. WIG O. TT. Dury, II., Indu to Book
Wade Hampton of Sherman, under the circumstances, had a pleasant time. T. H. Jones of Vernon was at the	J. M. Ratcher of Eerris, says he'll bring lots of the boys with him when he comes next year.	pity it is so far from the sea shore. J. W. F. Gray of Kansas City met many of the stockmen here and made	quiet time during the meeting, and pronounced it a large gathering of
W. P. and P. C. Harmon of Justin,	W. A. Poage of Waco says the Fort has more life in it in a minute than	new friends and cemented old ties. C. P. Stafford of San Antonio thinks	R. H. Harris and Walter C. Harris both heavy stock dealers and raisers
were in the city during the late jubilee. D. L. Middleton of Abilene never overlooks a bet when it comes to trad-	some towns ever have. J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas City, made many new friends here and got a	that next to the Alamo city comes Fort Worth, constituting a good second. J. D. Sugg of the Nation, a large and	were highly interested in proceedings of convention. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, a very
ing. H. G. Dearing of Big Springs was	lot of new customers. W. G. Crump, a way-up stockman of	self made cattle man was here, and felt very much at home at the Pickwick.	
jubilant at the success of the conven- tion. S. E. Sherwood of Pilot Point enjoys	Darlington, I. T., had a good time with his friends in the Fort. Geo. Leder and J. H. Nail of Wolfe	C. L. Kendall, T. M. Latham and S. S. Sample of Quanah, ably represented their section during the convention.	Ed. Lassater of Lassater Bros. com- msssion firm of New Orleans was circu-
city life, even if it does come a little high.	City were figuring on future during their stay in the city.	C. B. Raines of Mineral Wells has nothing to complain of. Says he fared	lating among his old friends and mak- ing new ones. Geo. W. and G. Holstein of Albany
A. Wheeler of Waco liked his meat well done; rather preferred barbecued ribs.	S. J. Woodward of Jack county, as usual, attended the convention and took in all the proceedings.	well and thoroughly enjoyed the trip. S. Scaling of Chicago and St. Louis, a prominent commission man was mak-	Geo. W. and G. Holstein of Albany regaled themselves at the Pickwick during their stay and left well pleased with their visit.
J. D. Jeffries of Tepee, says Fort Worth has many attractions for any	J. M. Britton of Amarillo, says he has no kick coming, as things come pretty smooth for him.	ing many new friends at the convention. W. B. Slaughter and G. F. Black of New Mexico, the cattle kings of that	Col. E. R. Stiff of McKinney, had at- tended many similar gatherings, but
R. D. Stelzer of Montague, was strictly in it during the convention	H. M. Kidwell of Minerals Wells was among the prominent stockmen who	J. A. Frey of Stephenville will be	never one that panned out so well as the late one here. G. W. Lewis of Thornton, said he
T. J. Martin and Jno. Roberts of Midland, took in the convention this	J. M. Williams of Colorado City took in the sights of the city and pronounced	R. H. and Jean Logan of Fisher	would come next year again if he had to pay full railroad fare. J. E. Barron seconded the motion.
week. E. R. Carter of Henrietta, is a regu- lar convention man, and takes them	the convention a success. J. W. Weaver and J. B. Colbert from the Nation, had an enjoyable time in	county, represent large interests and think the convention was a huge suc- cess.	M. D. Carson and J. M. Campbell of Minco, I. T., seemed sorry to leave the city and doubtless will return before
	the city during their stay.	Wm. Warren of Henrietta, likes the	the year rolls around.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Jno. D. Stephens, a Montana stockman was here this week.

D. Franz of Louisville was talking fine stock during the week.

R. K. Thompson of Slater, Mo., a raiser of fine stock, was here.

W. E. Skinner, representing the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., took in the convention.

A Schuster and J. M. McCord of St. Joe, Mo., enjoyed themselves with the boys during the convention.

O. H. Brown, assistant passenger agent of the Santa Fe, was on hand with the boys at the convention.

E. Coggshall of Montana was ventilating his views regarding the quarantiine and discussing the cattle outlook.

Frank McCoy, Kansas City, commission man, was on deck presenting the advantages to accrue from the shipments to his house.

H. D. Rogers of Chicago convinced many stockmen that he could handle their business, and give as good satisfaction as any one.

W. L. Richards and Harris Franklin, stockmen from Dakota, were here detailing the advantages of their section to the cattlemen.

T. C. Shoemaker and G. Davidson of Victoria, enjoyed themselves and appreciated every kindness extended them during their stay here.

I. F. Morrison, T. W. Morrison, T. B. More and A. P. Murchison of Amarillo were here and feel encouraged as to the outlook for stock.

Col. Jno. Nesbitt, general live stock agent, Chicago and Alton railway, with headquarters at St. Louis, took in the convention this week.

E. O. Lochausen, a very prominent stockmen of Jeff Davis county, was about the only representative from that heavily stocked county.

Mr. C. W. Morten, accompanied by Miss Trulo Lang and Mrs. W. E. Cobb, were guests at the Pickwick, and enjoyed themselves nicely.

Bill Hudson of Gainesville, would like to stop in the Fort altogether, but at present can not arrange it, but will be here again next year.

prominent cow men of Guthrie, I. T. admired the city and enjoyed the good treatment accorded them hugely.

M. J. Dart, W. R. McEntire, H. C. Clark, P. F. Erb, J. R. Thomas, R. T. Bibb and E. Graham of Dallas, joined in the festivities with much gusto.

Jno. Kritzer, M. R. Kennedy, J. S. Rødgers, H. Bland and J. B. Pumphrey were among the large number of promnent stockmen present from Taylor.

Pat Dooling the stock yard man at Quanah, for the Denver City railway, was here enjoying city life. Pat is an old timer and all round good fellow.

J. W. Dunn of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, think this is a fair climate, and has many advantages over the Nation, but is not disposed to move down soon.

M. T. Gardner of Pitchfork was here with both feet-t'is a cold day when a man from Pitchfork gets left at a bar-becue. They never leave M. T.-See.

H. T. Keenan and C. L. Shattuck, live stock commission men of Chicago, were full of business at the late session, and made many friends during their stay.

C. W. Wells of Midland, was in the city during the convention, but as he was accompanied by his silent partner, he did not have as much latitude as usual.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin (U. S.) wore a complacent smile all the time while here, but as the time approached for him to leave, the smile began to vanish.

J. D. Houston of Gonzales, and Lee M. Kokenot both extensive stockman, were highly pleased with their visit, and doubtless made some good deals in stock.

The stately form of W. H. Godair, the well-known Chicago commission man, was noticeable in the city this week. Mr. Godair's firm needs no encomiums.

T. J. Moore of Llano, is enthusiastic over the prospects of his town and hopes it will ere long don the metro-politan garb that Fort Worth sports so gracefully.

cific railroad was on hand. Mr. McIlhaney is a great favorite with the shippers, and stands ready at all times to help them out.

RANCH PROPERT FOR SALE CHEAP.

One of the best equipped ranches in Northwest Texas, with or without cattle. Consists of about 60,000 acres of land in a nearly solid body. Ninety per cent of above is smooth, rich land suitable for agricultural purposes and unsurpassed for grazing. The remainder, principally around natural lakes, is rough and broken, affording excellent protection for cattle. For fuller description, with price, terms and other particulars, apply to

LOFTON & HARRISON,

Corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

visit will bear good fruit. Mr. Stevens is an indefatigable worker, and is with a good firm.

R. Z. Herrick, a Chicago banker, was looking over the situation and getting posted on the true state of affairs in Texas during the week. He is making a tour through the cattle centers with a view to business.

J. M. Day, the genial host and owner of the famous Driskill hotel of Austin, was in the city. Doc. although in the hotel business, has never relinquished his hold on the cattle business, as he is still a large holder.

W. F. Crabtree, F. B. Severs, W. B. Robertson, C. N. Blackstone, J. D. Chandler prominent in stock circles at Muskogee, I. T. were enjoying city life in the Fort during the session of the stock convention.

C. C. Daly, St. Louis, commission man, was presenting his claims to a portion of the patronage of the cattlemen. Mr. Daly has a reputation for square dealings and commands a good business from this section.

Col. J. L. Brush of Greely, Colo., was on hand early and staid late. Col. B. is an active worker and a thorough stockman, and is in for any measure through which the live stock industry can be advanced. He has many friends among Texas stockmen.

L. W. Marks, L. B. Bell, Wm. Little, olitan garb that Fort Worth sports so
racefully.Sam Hall, L. L. Crutchfield, Geo.
Perryman, W. W. Hastings, N. Skin-
ner, Wm. Wright, T. A. Chandler,

RN Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away MILIN their vigor of BODY. MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drains upon the wells of life, Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weak-

ness 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, Nash-ville, Tenn.

Will Harrold of Amarillo has accepted a position with Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago as their representative in this section for this year. No better man cuold have been selected for the position. He is thoroughly posted on the trade, is well and favorably known by the stockmen, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the firm. Will is also to be congratulated, for Greer, Mills & Co. stand without a peer in the commission business.

Bee Notes.

Bees are like other live stock in consuming a greater amount of store when exposed to severe cold and unbroken wind.

If all bee men would use a uniform size of section it would not facilitate the marketing of honey, increase its popularity with marketmen and create a stronger demand for it.

To learn whether bread and honey is not better than bread and butter, ask the children. And honey is healthful and economical. One pound of it will go as far as two pounds of butter and costs only half as much per pound.

Wit Adare of Strong City, Kansas, says he noticed there was a great scarcity of grasshoppers here, but did not get lonely on that account.

J. R. Blocker a big man of San Antonio, took in the sights of the city and thinks next to San Antonio the Fort is the best town in the state.

B. L. Crouch of Pearsall, took great interest in all the proceedings of the convention and predicts a good future for the live stock industry.

C. W. Gano, banker and extensive stockman of Dallas, spent several days in the Fort during the convention, and ready at all times to trade.

L. R. Hastings, of Chicago, wellknown in cattle circles as a reliable commission merchant enjoyed the hospitality of the Fort this week.

W. Elmore of Offutt, Elmore & Cooper, made many friends while here, and left with several new customers added to his already large list.

W. T. Waggoner, Decatur, was partially hampered and could not navigate as he was inclined to, on account of the presence of his junior partner.

M. H. McLaurin of Austin says Fort Worth is a great town, but its court -J.E house does not compare very favorably with the state capitol building.

D. G. Franks of Dryden, says that Fort Worth is the town for him, and that it is vastly different from his town, as the name would imply.

J. S. McCall, a brother of the worthy comptroler, of the state, was here from Colorado City. He is very prominent in business circles in his section.

C.

Jonathan Miles, one of the most prominent and wealthiest stockmen of Tom Green county, was at the convention, sizing things up in general and taking in the situation.

Lon Mahan was talking stock-car to the boys, and if one don't think he could make one himself, just you try him. He is certainly a hummer, a good single-handed warbler.

J. T. Ellis a stockman from Blue Jack, Indian Territory, thinks the Fort is a nice place to do business, and wishes it was a little nearer Blue Jack, so that he could visit it oftener.

Ed. Fenlon of Leavenworth, a heavy cattle dealer, was trading around with the boys. Ed. is always loaded for business, and is a hard man to bluff when it comes to trading.

C. W. Hole, city ticket agent at El Paso for the Southern Pacific was here. Mr. Hole is a protege of Col. Jim Wilson, and was taken under the wing of the latter during his stay here. .

C. L. Shattuck, the Chicago commission man, seemed much interested with what he saw and gleaned while here. Mr. Shattuck is well known and met many of his customers while here.

R. Strahorn, the veteran commission man of Chicago, was circulating among. the boys talking about old times, when shipping cattle was in its infancy. Mr. Strahorn was one of the first in the business.

J. H. Stevens, with Alexander, Rogers & Quill of Chicago, put in a profita- the boys while filling the 'former posi-E. Herndon and Jas. Savage, ble week at the convention, and his tion,

were among the large delegation from Vinita Indian Territory.

was looking around for a cattle deal of as a tonic in numerous instances are any sort during the melee, and from marked. In cold weather it does much the smile of satisfaction that illuminated his brow when he left it would be inferred that he got there.

Sam Scaling of St. Louis and W. L. Tamblyn of Chicaao composing the well-known firm of Scaling & Tamblyn, were at the convention. These gentlemen have a large Texas trade and many friends among Texas cattlemen.

W. B. Hughes, L. B. Bell, William Jackson, Frank Musgrove, W. W. Hastings, W. B. 'ewis, J. Rathwell, T. J. Lewis, J. P. Morris and F. M. Turner, were among the number who represented Coleman at the convention.

G. B. Zimpelman, well known throughout Texas as the sheriff of Travis county during the E. J. Davis regime, was in the city during the convention. Mr. Z. is now of El Paso and largely interested in land, and cattle in this state and old Mexico.

O. W. Crawford, the wide-awake into the hive. Velasco man, was here chock full of business, and loaded down to the guards with the enterprises and improvements of his town. Mr. Crawford produces convincing proof of his arguments, and does not have to color his pictures concerning the brilliant future of his young city.

J. C. Leary, late general live stock agent of the Union Pacific railway, but now in charge of Kansas City Stock yards, was here meeting his many friends. Mr. L. is well known and decidedly popular, and is kindly remembered for the many favors extended

Honey is not alone delicious, but it is D. T. Blankership of Mineral Wells, a useful, concentrated food. Its effects to keep the system warm and in comfortable working condition. If the masses knew more, practically, of the value of honey for food, it would be in greater demand, to the exclusion of oleomargarine.

> Always have a little portico to the bee hives with a roof extending over, and an inch or two beyond it. The bees do not want to stay indoors during all the rainy weather any more than you do. They may rush to the hive to escape a shower, but if they have a varanda they do not need to all crowd in the hive, but lounge outside, stretching their legs, combing their wings, perhaps close some of their many eyes in a doze." In fair weather the young bees like to play on it as much as you do on a broad porch, while those who come home from a long flight laden with honey, like to alight and rest on it a moment before crawling ala"

> > High Grade Bulls for Sale.

I offer for sale one car-load of high grade Shorthorn bulls. All good calves, well bred and strictly high grade lot of animals. These bulls are one, two and three years old, well bred raised on our Sand Valley ranch in Palo Pinto county. Price at ranch \$25 per head.

W. B. BOWNE. Finis, Jack County, Texas.

Notice.

Commencing March 3d, 1892, the St. Louis Southwestern railway will run all passenger trains to and from the Union depot at Fort Worth, Texas.



HORSE DEPARTMENT

Don't raise mules unless you can raise big ones and good ones. The demand for small scrub mules has gone never to return.

Breed a mare that suits you to a horse that suits you, and you will stand a good chance of getting a colt that will prove satisfactory.

active mules, fifteen hands high and over. Anything short of this must be produced at a risk.

The currycomb was not in tended as an instrument of torture to the animal, but is too frequently used in such a rough manner as to bring misery to its victim. Use it lightly and mercifully.

Stock the farm with good mares to do the farm work and raise good colts, and never again breed to cheap sires to raise more cheap horses; but best, high-priced sires to raise large, heavy, high-priced horses.

Tom Bowling, lately sold at Lexington, Kentucky, for \$50, is now standing at a fee of \$25. It would be in keeping with the irony of things for this great, old, deserted money-winner to breed a trotter that will lower the record.

John A. Logan, Jr., and Chauncey Andrews have sent a man to Italy to pay \$40,000 or more for Atlantic 2:181. bought five years ago from J. Davis of West Williamsfield, Ohio, by Andy Welch for \$3400, and sold to Italians by Welch for \$17,000.

As regards color, gray horses live longest, roan horses nearly as long. Cream colored horses are deficient in staying power, especially in summer weather. Bays, on an average, are the best. Horses with black hoofs are stronger and tougher than others.

A horse raiser in Tom Green county pumping jacks and well drilling ma-wants to sell his scrub mares at \$15 per chinery. The STAR and new improved head and can't find a buyer. He bred long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best these same mares three years ago to known in the market. Agents for pure bred Percheron stallions, and is Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, now offered \$60 per head for his two- etc. We repair boilers, engines and year-old half blood filleys and won't all kinds of machinery. The pioneer take it. This is certainly a strong argument in favor of the exclusive use of F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., pure bred stallions.

J. E. Mitchell, the Jeweler.

A JOURNAL man doing the town a few days ago strolled into the establishment of J. E. Mitchell, the well-known Houston street, jeweler, and successor to the firm of Howard Tully & Co., who for so long a time were the most prominent jewelers in the West, and found Mr. Mitchell busily engaged in supplying the demands of his trade, which in spite of the stringency of the money market, and the wide-spread depression that has prevailed in commercial circles There will always be a good demand in this country, has been all along at remunerative prices for well formed steadily on the increase. Wanting to know how it was he had gone forward while almost every business in the land had either been at a stand still or gone backwards, Mr. Mitchell said: "A straight-forward, honest course, and keeping everlastingly at it, brings suc-cess." "Waiting for good, smooth times to come," he said "was a mistake. The way to to do it was to go to work and make the rough places smooth, and soon it would be smooth sailing all along the line." "I tell you," he said, lowering his voice to a confidential whisper, ""in troublous times like these, a man must keep his eye open for the main chance, and in my business the main chance is to know when and where and how to buy your goods; the people always have money to spend for goods that can be sold at a bargain, and I have got the bargains. That's the way I do it. See?

> Going as an apprentice to the jewelers' trade thirteen years ago, Jim Mitchell has step by step forged his way to the enviable position of sole proprietor of one of the largest and best equipped establishments that there is south of St. Louis. Buying his goods direct from the manufacturers for spot cash, he is in a position to invite the strongest competition, and the cattle-men in the city are invited to visit him and price his goods, and learn for them-selves that all he claims for his goods and prices is the truth.

> Eclipse and Star Mills. We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, house in Texas.

POULTRY.

Eggs are like morals-they have no middle ground. If not good, they are

An egg that has become an object of suspicion has lost half of its market value.

Make hens lay, reads the advertise-ment. It sounds like the phrase, make a horse drink. You can't do either, you know. But you can lead a horse to water, and you can feed your fowls properly, and nature will do the rest.

One reason why fowls pay is because they are economists to turn waste products into salable commodities. Poultry on a large scale fails, owing to the fact that there are not wastes enough to use in proportion to the number of birds kept, and cash goods have to be used for them. Every farm can with profit maintain a suitable flock, but there is a limit beyond which it will not pay most of us to go.

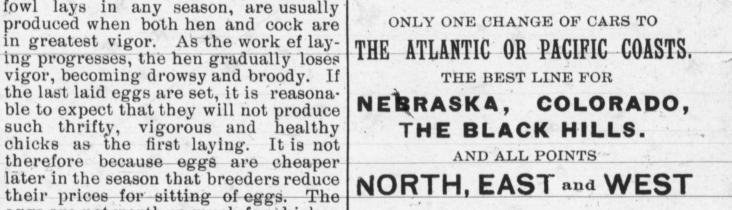
Nothing is better to afford the desired shade in poultry runs than the raspberry or currant or a few rows of plum trees. It goes without saying that small fruit culture is an industry. most suitable for the poultryman, and that it should be followed together with poultry farming. The small bushes and leaves afford shade for the chicks, and they in return fertilize the ground for the growth of the plants. Of a truth, horticulture and poultry culture go hand in hand.

A good deal of mortality among chickens is due to their beginning life with insufficient vitality. Experienced breeders know that the first eggs a mature fowl lays in any season, are usually produced when both hen and cock are in greatest vigor. As the work of laying progresses, the hen gradually loses vigor, becoming drowsy and broody. If the last laid eggs are set, it is reasonable to expect that they will not produce such thrifty, vigorous and healthy chicks as the first laying. It is not therefore because eggs are cheaper their prices for sitting of eggs. The eggs are not worth so much for chicken growing as they are earlier in the season. Hens confined in close yards, especially those kind that delight in a free range, will not produce as vigorous chicks as those having more liberty. Neither will their eggs be so uniformly fertile. Often, indeed, a wide range for breeding fowls is necessary to produce eggs that will hatch.-[Cultivator. Every farmer who raises poultry and eggs should endeavor to obtain the best prices for his products. If a team is run to market regularly with vegetables and fruits, fresh eggs and dressed poultry can well be added to the list; and if a strictly honest policy is followed, together with business tact and perseverance, a trade in eggs and poultry will be established that will pay a substantial profit. Customers in the city, are perfectly willing to pay five cents a dozen more than established market price for eggs if they can only be assured of a perfectly fresh article. also a few cents more per pound for dressed poultry can readily be obtained if the product is plump and tender, presents an attractive appearance, and comes from a reliable sourse. The farmer too often forgets the stress that is put upon the looks of an article by critical buyers. Given two equally good products, and the one possessing the neater appearance/ commands the top place every time.

ing the time being but \$30. Still another says : "People say it is 'nothing but a side-show.' But many a woman does a hundred-dollar business yearly with a few hens, by turning eggs worth 2 cents a piece into chickens worth from 25 to 50 cents a piece. I have raised more than 200 chickens in a season from our flock of seventy-five hens, mothered every one of them myself without the aid of the hens, built all the coops, and found time to write for the papers and do my housework besides. If I could give all my time to it, it would soon cease to be a 'sideshow,' with me, at least." She says further, and most emphatically, that there is not a farm in all New England where from \$100 to \$1000 worth of poultry cannot be raised yearly, two-thirds of the proceeds of which should be clear profit! And the women on these farms can raise it, if allowed the chance.

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





Few people know how to pronounce the names of the three great horses Palo Alto, Sunol and Arion properly. Of course, it is of little importance whether the names are pronounced that they contain arsenic, and the right or not, but it is always well to do attacks are being generally copied in everything as rightly as possible. Palo the daily press. The charge is that Alto is pronounced as if it was spelled Pahlo, Ahlto, the "a" as in farmer. Sunol is to be pronounced as if it were eats nothing but apples and pears. All spelled "Soonyole," Arion has the accent on the "i" and as the constellation Orion is pronounced, only using A instead of O.

There is one branch of the animal industry that is overlooked or willfully neglected to a great extent in the American apples are sold in England Southwest generally, and that is the and bring high prices, which per raising of mules. It is true, of course, explains the reason for the attack. there are a few shrewd and far-sightedfarmers that have been engaged in raising mules for several years, with sects and fungus diseases is no longer sure profits every year, and there is an experiment, but a necessity, in order not a single one, to the knowledge of to get large crops of perfect fruit. For the writer, that has any idea of aban- full information on this subject, addoning the business in order to try any dress William Stahl, manufacturer of other class of stock. The persistency Excelsior Spraying Oufits, Quincy, with which the mule grower stays by Ill., who will send, free, a full and comthe business should be a useful object plete treaties on this subject. lesson to his less enterprising neighbors, who despise a mule and would not have one on the farm as a gift. But there seems to be a peculiarity about this industry that differs very materially from other branches of the animal industry, in that no undue excitement is created or boom periods affect this class of stock. A good salable mule is as stable as old wheat, even if he is the butt of ridicule of most of the writers of America.-[Exchange.

Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX

Arsenic and American Apples.

LONDON, January 9, 1891.-The Horticultural papers are renewing their attack on American apples on the ground growers sprinkle arsenic on their trees. to prevent the ravages of a moth which the papers do not take the same side, and one points out the weakness of the charge, as arsenic would not be applied when the trees are in fruit. The editor of the Horticultural Times is the author of the "arsenic scare," as it is called here. Immense quantities of and bring high prices, which perhaps

Spraying fruit trees, plants and vines for the prevention of the ravages of in-

We can put your cattle on the northeast corner of Osage Nation to better advantage than any other line. You won't have to swim the Arkansas river. RICHARD LORD,

. G. F. A., "Rio Grande,"

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.

A bright Vermont school teacher writes: "I was obliged to rest from school work for health's sake, and I entered at once on poultry farming. In this occupation I made more money than I did in teaching, and best of all I fully regained my health without the H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket aid of a physician's prescription. Another states that she has sold eggs to the amount of \$221, her expenses dur- 'A. S. DODGE, Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.





THROUGH TRAINS CARRY PULLMAN - SLEEPERS Between points in Texas and CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY -ALSO

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH and EAST

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS BETWEEN

Taylor, Texas and Kansas Cily and Hannibal. Mo.

Close connections in all oi the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Nortnern lines make the M., K. and T. R'y the best line to

New York, Bosten, Montreal and St. Paul. M. McMoy, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth,

Agent, Denison, Texas. E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

DAIRY

"He that would get milk in the pail and butter in the churn, must first put them into the mouth of the cow," is an old and true proverb and will not admit of any variation.

All along in the journey of butter from the milk pail to the butter tub, there is a chance for butter to pick up flavors foreign to its own. Ragweed and others that are noxious, impart these flavors, while others come from the stables.

All the great records of butter making and the great milk records have been made by heavy feeding, and in all cases the amount of food given had animal to eat and digest large amounts of the grains, and the proper propor-tions of each that can be given. The highest butter records are the result of more than one year of heavy feeding, better results having been ob-tained in the second or third year than in the first year.

Some of the agricultural papers are pointing to the large increase of the exports of butter from Germany and Denmark, the latter gountry having increased in a few years from 130,000 to 357,000 pounds, almost without any increase in the number of cows kept. And Germany has made almost as great an increase, and they wonder why the farmers of this country cannot do as well. Perhaps they could if they kept at home and used in their creameries the 1,303,902 pounds of oleo, (nearly all in the form of oil) sent to Germany, and the 5,160,063 pounds sent other countries in Europe, not including Great Britain and France, but including Denmark as one of the best customers.

Dairy farming, says the Jersey Bulletine, has improved much within the past decade, but it ought to improve much more within the coming decade. As among, if not the highest branch of farming, it demands the highest skill, and also the largest amount of capital per acre of any other, unless horse breeding requires more capital. But at present horse breeding is so large an adjunct of the race course that it partakes in some measure of the risks of gambling. The real and lasting improvements in dairy farming consist in the better management of the farm, a more judicious selection of crops, and better preparation and more thorough cultivation of the land, better provisions for harvesting and housing the crops, improvement in the quality of cattle kept and in the means of taking care of them ; better barns, better stables, and better care of animals, and lastly, in the general improvement in the dairy management; better facilities for milking, creaming, churning; better dairy implements and better care of them. These improvements do not introduce any new departures nor are they the outcome of new discoveries, but are the natural results of that general increase in intelligence and business knowledge that characterizes the best dairy farms of our time. The work of the farm must needs always remain the same ; no discovery, no invention can ever remove the necessity for draining, plowing, harrowing, reaping and mowing. The best and all that can be hoped for at the hands of the scientist is to teach how to do this work better, and of the inventors, better implements to work with. Thus out of the harmonious union of practice tnd science has come all progress in the past and must come all progress in the future.

certain speed at which it does its work best, each must learn by practice the proper motion of his churn. The speed of any churn, however, should not be less than twenty or more than sixty or ten minutes the churn should be ventilated at every tenth revolution, in order to liberate the compressed air and 307 Houston Street. carbonic acid gas, which, if kept inclosed, would hinder the free action of the cream. The time occupied in churning usually varies from 20 to 40 minutes half an hour being the average time, and is seldom exceeded when tempera. ture, ventilation and speed have been carefully regulated. When the grains been gradully increased for weeks and perhaps months before the test began, in order to ascertain the capacity of the and a little water, added, both to coch and a little water added, both to cook and increase the amount of liquid in the churn to prevent butter granules from sticking together and forming into lumps. The quantity of water used may be one quart, more or less, to two gallons of cream, according to the temperature. After adding the water, the churn must be turned slowly until the granules of butter are about the size of a turnip seed.

> The buttermilk must now be drawn off through a seive covered with muslin, to catch the stray granules, which should be returned to the churn, and the butter washed in the churn by adding as much water as the removed buttermilk, the churn being gently turned five or six times during this process. The washing should be repeated until the water flows away clear. Two or at most three washings are sufficient. Half a pound of salt should be dissolved in the first washing water. It helps to remove the buttermilk and solidifies the grains of butter, a double advantage, for the granular texture of butter is much more easily retained when the grains are firm, and overwashing of the butter prevented. The delicate flavor of butter is often lost by excess of washing, the volatile fats which give the flavor being easily dissipated. The temperature of water is important. In summer it should be rather cold, about 45 degrees; in winter about 50. Much of the success of butter-making depends upon the water used during its manufacture. It must be fresh and clean, and in order to prevent any sediment or particles of dust in it mixing with the butter, it is best to strain it through muslin into the churn. The butter being thoroughly washed in the churn, the next process is working it. The aim is to avoid injuring the grain, to solidify the grains without destroying them. In using the butterworker, the action should be gentle, an even pressure, but no friction or grinding. The moisture on the butterworker must be frequently mopped up with a muslin cloth to assist in drying the butter. The working must be continued until all the water possible has been pressed out, and the necessary solidity given to the butter; but too much working must be guarded against, in order to retain the desired granular texture. This can be tested by breaking a roll of butter in two. If it breaks quite short, like a piece of granite, the grains can be distinctly seen, showing the butter has not been over-worked. There is always a small proportion of water left in the driest butter, but in none should there be more than 14 per cent. The old-fashioned plan of working butter by hand is detrimental to its quality. There are two very forcible objections to it, which, when understood quires great care to do this properly. vidual taste in designing prints on the and considered, must result in its dis- After working the butter sufficiently surface of the butter. A great variety continuance by all intelligent dairy- dry, it is again rolled out on the of pretty desigs may be executed with maids : First, the heat given out by the worker, and the proper proportion of the Scotch hands; but whatever the hand, and the rubbing pressure to salt evenly sifted over it through a form, taste, neatness and scrupulous which the butter is subjected, destroy hair sieve; the salt should not be all cleanliness must be observed. If butter the grain; second, the hand, let it be added at once, but divided into three is to be sent away, pack it in parchment ever so cool, gives off a perspiration portions, and added separately, work- or butter paper. This is both air and which injuriously affects the quality of ing the butter after each addition, until grease proof, and will help to keep it the butter. This perspiration or mois- it is all used up. The butter may then firm and free from impurities.

-:-J.E. MITCHELL,-:-Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

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Butter-Making.

Miss Batt, the Canadian dairy teacher, gives the following directions for making butter: The speed of churning must be regulated by the size and make of the churn. As every churn has a

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ture is being constantly cast off through | be placed in a cooler until the next day, the pores of the skin, and it must of necessity come in contact with the butter, damaging both its purity and keep- must be pressed out by working it until ing quality, and leaving it at best but quite dry. The butter must then be second rate. These objections can be carefully packed and pressed in jars, overcome by using a butter-maker, one using Scotch hands and a muslin for of the most perfect and useful appli- this purpose. No crevices or air ances of modern dairying. If salt is spaces must be left, and when the jar is used in butter, it is either added by filled to within one inch of the top, the means of brine, or by mixing dry salt surface of the butter should be closely with it after working. The brine-salt- oovered with a piece of muslin, dipped ing system is the best, particularly for [in brine, and cut slightly larger than mild-cured butter, which is to be con- the jars, and then with butter paper and sumed within four or five months. The a layer of fine dry salt, one-half inch in brine salts the butter more evenly, because the granules become coated with in dry salting butter may be one-half or salt before they become pressed into a three-fourth ounce to the pound of butsolid form. The strength of the brine | ter, according to the saltness required; will depend upon the taste of the con- such butter ought to keep for nine sumer.

For heavy salting, a pound, of salt to a quart of water may be used, and the granulated butter allowed to remain in where the sun's rays can not reach it an hour. For very mild salting, quarter pound of salt to a quart of water is sufficient, allowing the butter to remain in it twenty minutes or half an hour. If butter is required to keep for longer than five or six months, dry is perhaps preferable for some reasons, salting must be followed, and it re- as it allows scope for the display of indi-

when it will be found that a portion of the salt becomes soluble, and this part thickness. The proportion of salt used months or a year. Use only pure, dry and finely powdered salt. Store the butter jars in a dairy or cool pantry, them. The making up and printing fresh butter will be regulated according to the market for which it is prepared. Bricks and rolls are most convenient for packing. The brick shape

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

14

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Feb. 29-Cassidy Bros. & Co., Dickson & M., Big Cabin, I T., 42 steers, 1113 lbs, \$3.35. March 2.-Newcom & Hudson, Terrell, Tex, 25 steers, 915 lbs, \$3.25, 46 steers, 886 lbs, \$3.15, 2 bulls, 1380 lbs, \$2.35, Mch. 3-J B Wilson, Dallas, Tex, 76 mixed, 844 lbs, \$3.60, 2 cows, 1175 lbs, \$3; Kelly & Ricketts, Midlothian, 103 steers, 1041 lbs, \$3.30; 1 stag, 800 lbs, \$2.50; 1 stag, 1600 lbs, \$2.65.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW OR	LEANS,	Mch. 7	, 1892.
	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	. 1382	1566	224
Calves and Yearling	S 179	2128	369
Hogs	. 1898	1759	708
Sheep	. 19	19	

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per 1b, 3(a)3²; common to fair beeves, 2(a) 24; good fat cows, 21(a)24; common to fair cows, each \$9.00(a)14.00; calves, \$5@9.00; yearlings, \$8@12.00; good milch cows, \$25(a)35; attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.-Good, fat corn-fed per lb. gross, $4\frac{1}{2}(a)4\frac{3}{4}$; common to fair, $3\frac{1}{2}(a)4$.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb., 42:@52; common to fair each \$1.50@ 2.75.

The receipts of beef cattle, calves and yearlings during the week have been liberal, but the quality was mostly of poor to medium stock, which sold slowly. Good beeves and fat calves ruled active and firm. Cows continue scarce and in good demand.

Hogs dull and quotations are weak. Sheep continue scarce and in active demand.

Cattle Sales.

Considerable trading was done at the convention. Quite a number of these sales were made subject to an inspection of the cattle, consequently are not yet closed, and cannot, therefore, be given to the public. There seems to be quite a disposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to keep sales and especially the prices paid, from the public, and for this reason the JOURNAL is unable to report a large number of the transactions already closed. The following, while not reported by the parties to the transaction, were gotten from sources regarded as reliable.



TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

G. T. Newman of El Paso, sold to E. the King ranch in Mercer county also J. Temple of Denver, 3000 yearling sold to W. L. Gatlin, 8000 cows and 400 steers. Price not given. The "Moon" ranch sold to Jno. S. bulls. The price at which these cattle

Andrews for the Prouty Cattle company of Dakota, 1200 two-year-old steers. Price not known.

A. J. Long of Sweetwater, whose ranch is in Garza county, sold to W. L. Richards and associates of Dakota, 2000 two-year-old steers at \$14.

Gns O'Keefe of Colorado City sold to W. L. Richards of Dakota, 800 threeyear-old steers, located on Staked Plains. Price not given but supposed to be about \$19.

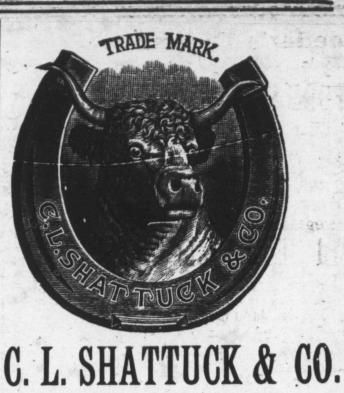
W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, sold to W H. Godair, 8000 calves. The 16,000 cows bought by Mr. Gatlin as reported be delivered at Amarillo. Price not elsewhere, are expected to supply these calves. They will be delivered on board the cars in the Indian Territory at at \$4 per head. This is the biggest calf sale ever made, and will, the JOUR-NAL hopes, realize for the purchaser a handsome profit.

Jno. Harris, manager of the Seven River Cattle company of New Mexico, sold to Hurst, Black & Slaughter 1000 two-year-old and 1000 yearlings at \$9 \$13. Delivery at "Rocking Chair" pastare.

Beecham's Pills cures sick-headache.

Next to Frank James

The Nave-McCord Cattle company of And his fine jacks, the Stepel's concrete Garza county, sold their two-year-old post attracted more attention than any steers numbering about 1000 head to other one thing during the stock con- this post. They propose to establish vention. This post is certainly head and shoulders above all others for con-The Kentucky Cattle Raising com- venience and durability, and in most burn, freeze or rot. It certainly solves the pasture post problem in Texas, and will doubtless be adopted by the stock-



R

LIVE STOCK BROKERS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, III. -

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The post is made of the best Portland cement, sand or gravel, with four vertical wires imbedded in the composition, (which is covered by letters patent) extending the entire length of post which form the four corners. These strong wires are crossed at top and bottom, then placed in moulds into which is tamped the concrete. The posts are six and a half feet long, two inches square at the top and three inches at the bottom, and present a smooth, attractive appearance.

These posts can be made on the ranches of parties wishing them, where sand and gravel abound, rendering them inexpensive. They are very strong and capable of great resistance. The staple holes are moulded in them, and a child can insert and clinch them.

R. B. Godley and H. W Fairbanks of Dallas, and W. A. Mims of Fort Worth as associates, are introducing factories in the state at Dallas and other points offering sufficient inducements, and at the same time have a corps of men in the field manufacturing and filling orders. Parties interested should confer with above named gentleman, who will take pleasure in sending circulars and giving all information necessary. Their present address is 107 Poydras street, Dallas, Texas.

The Texas Land and Cattle company, limited, Mercer county, acting through

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Harris Franklin of South Dakota at \$15.

were sold is withheld by both vendor

and vendee. The cattle will be shipped

in a few weeks by the purchaser to the

Indian Territory, where they will be

fattened and marketed during the sum-

The Kentucky Cattle Raising com-

pany, who own a large ranch in Crosby

county, sold to the Prouty Cattle com-

pany of Dakota, 1000 two-year-old steers,

to be delivered at Panhandle City May

Chas. Coppinger of Scurry county,

sold to E. Coggshall of Miles City,

Montana, 1000 two-year-old steers, to

given but supposed to be about \$13.50

tle in Greer county, sold to E. Coggs-

hall of Montana, 1000 two-year-old

steers, to be delivered on board the cars

Hamilton county parties sold 2000

"Shanghi" Pierce of Wharton

yearling steers to W. H. Godair at

county, sold 5000 three and four-year-

old steers to George Miller of Winfield,

Kansas, at \$14. These go to the Indian

on the line of the Fort Worth and Den-

T. H. Jones of Vernon, who owns cat-

1st, at \$14.50 per head.

ver City at about \$14.

mer.

per head.

\$6.50.

Territory.

pany, sold to Hurst, Black & Slaughter, instances, cheapness, and will not 500 yearling steers at \$10.

E. W. McKenzie of Midland, whose cattle are on the plains, sold to Hurst, Black & Slaughter of New Mexico, men and farmers, when properly 1000 realings at \$9.50. These, as well brought to their notice. It is simple as all other yearlings bought by above in construction and at a glance, its mernamed gentlemen, will be pastured on its are apparent.

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, MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois. DEATH TO SCREW WORM CURE FOR FOOT ROT 0 FAILS.TRY IT NEVER SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS& GROCERS 5 SHEEP. DAMAGED WOOL . \circ RE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES WILLUSE NO OTHER IN STANTLY WITH COLD WATER

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Notice. Stock cattle from Brownwood, Comanche, Dublin, Stephenville, to Caddo, Caney, I. T. \$37.50 40.00 To McAlester, South Canadian 42.50 To Muskogee To Wybark, Gibson, Wagoner, Leliaetta, Pryor Creek, Adair, Blue Jacket, Stephens, Inola, Talala, Lenapah, Tulsa, Catoosa, Red Fork 45.00 To Chetopah, Cancy, Cale and Arkansas City, Kansas 50.00 RICHARD LORD, Gen'l Freight Agent Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway company. SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.



