

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1892.

NO. 1.

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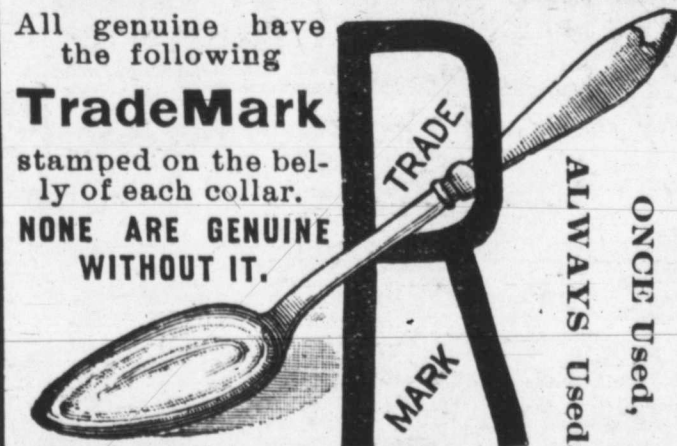
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Vol. 14.

Fort Worth, Saturday, April 23, 1892.

No. 1.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;
J. D. CARWILE, Business Manager.

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

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

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A Correction.

The article which appeared on the editorial page in last week's JOURNAL, headed the "Texas Live Stock association," was clipped from and should have been credited to our worthy contemporary, the Texas Stockman and Farmer. The credit was properly made in the copy but was overlooked by the "intelligent compositor." This correction is made in justice to our friends of the Stockman, who are entitled to full credit for the good work they are doing for the stockmen of Texas.

Indian Territory Shipments.

The shipment of cattle to the Indian Territory is much larger this year than ever before. In view of the fact that last year's experience in the Indian Territory was not at all satisfactory to Texas cattlemen it is rather remarkable that they should so largely increase their shipments this year, it can only be accounted for in one way and that is that the shippers are determined to get rid of or at least cut down the number of their cattle. The Indian Territory is now the only outlet for cattle located below the quarantine line, and must therefore be the dumping ground for fully 200,000 Texas cattle during the present spring. If these cattle could be fattened and made ready for market in one season the business

might be made a profitable one, but as it is now almost impossible to fatten these cattle in one season the chances are there will be but little if any money made by Texas cattlemen in the Indian Territory this season.

Organization and Consolidation.

The suggestion of the JOURNAL that all the live stock associations of the state consolidate into one grand association taking in the entire state, seems, as far as the JOURNAL has been able to ascertain to meet with the approval of stockmen generally. The cattlemen especially are at last fully aroused to the fact that something must be done promptly to rescue the business, otherwise their occupation is gone. These men are very naturally tired of working hard and investing their money in, and devoting their time to a business that no longer proves remunerative, or as is often the case, self supporting.

The causes that render the cattle business no longer remunerative are unnatural and can and should be removed. The prices are no longer regulated by the supply and demand, but are in a great measure fixed by a combination of buyers and slaughterers, who, while giving the producer barely enough to place the transaction beyond the pale of highway robbery, at the same time exact the full benefit of the highest market prices for their products from the consumers. A combined effort on the part of producers could either force the dressed beef monopoly to give them a reasonable price for their products, or failing in this, could open up other markets where they would be free from the machinations of the dressed beef combine.

There are many other ways in which the cattle producer is imposed upon. The cost of marketing his cattle is more at every turn than it should be. There are too many individuals and corporations growing rich off of the hard earnings of the cattlemen. These charges could, by an organized effort, be trimmed down to a legitimate and fair basis.

The objects, purposes and advantages of organization are too well understood among all reading and thinking stockmen to need an extended notice at the hands of the JOURNAL it merely feels called on to keep this important matter before them and do what it conceives to be its duty by urging the stockmen to protect not only their interest but the interest of the great industry in which they are engaged by an organized and united effort. The sooner the work is begun the less effort it will require; the sooner the start is made the sooner the objects in view will be accomplished.

Texas as a Home for the Fine Stock Producer.

It gives the JOURNAL great pleasure to note that the majority of our stockmen are rapidly falling in line with the idea of better stock or no stock at all. This idea has perhaps become somewhat threadbare from persistent urgency, but it will continue to be the

slogan of the JOURNAL until Texas occupies the proud position of leading the Union in the production of fine live stock, to which distinction she is entitled by heritage of her unsurpassed soil, climate and many other natural advantages necessary for success in this line of business.

With confidence it can be claimed that to-day there is no state in the Union paying as much attention to the grading up of its live stock of all kinds as Texas. It can also be claimed with still greater confidence that there is no more inviting field in the Southwest for the rearing of thoroughbreds and high grades of every character than is offered in our midst.

Native breeds of merit never fail to meet with ready sales in this market, and at decidedly remunerative figures. Farmers and stockmen have become thoroughly convinced that it pays better to buy a first-class home-bred animal rather than to purchase the culls or leavings from the herds of some of the older states and stand the chance of losing over 25 per cent of their purchase before they have become acclimated. The only surprising feature of the situation is that a large number of our Central states, stock raisers have not shown their usual keen judgment by selling out their \$50 and \$100 an acre land and investing in the cheap lands of Texas, where a handsome fortune awaits those with sufficient capital and experience in this line of business.

The people of Texas are peaceful and law-abiding, and extremely hospitable to new comers of merit, regardless of their political faith, creed or religion.

In concluding, the JOURNAL will say that it knows of no country where as remunerative figures are received for fine stock (in proportion to cost of production) as here, and in consequence no better location for the rearing of such animals can be found in this part of the world.

The Wyoming Troubles.

The cattlemen of Wyoming seem to have gotten themselves into a very bad state of affairs. The war between the big cattlemen and rustlers is still raging and gathering increased importance with each day's progress. The rustlers seem to be largely in the majority, and are therefore having things pretty much their own way.

The cause of all this trouble and bloodshed was caused, as near as the JOURNAL can ascertain, in the outset by the Wyoming Cattle Raisers' association, (which is composed of the owners and managers of the large herds), passing a resolution at their annual meeting in the spring of '91, forbidding that their cowboys or employes should own cattle on the range. Many of these employes have, by the advice and consent of their employers, built up small stocks which ranged and were worked in connection with the large herds. These men were required to sell their cattle immediately, and those who failed to do so were summarily dismissed. The next injustice to

the small cattle owners was a move on the part of the ranchmen forbidding the former the privilege of attending the round-ups or working in connection with the big outfits. This very naturally brought on or increased the bad feeling between the two factions. The small owners (who were as a rule good, hard working men) probably as a matter of self preservation, affiliated with a bad element known as "rustlers," and at once made war on both the large ranchmen and their property. A large percentage of the shipments made by the rustler faction were taken possession of by the association's inspectors on their arrival in market, and the proceeds turned over to the association. In return the rustlers retaliated by killing and otherwise destroying the property of the association. In this way matters have gone from bad to worse, until war has begun in good earnest, and quite a number of killings have already occurred.

The rustlers are evidently largely in the majority, and have the sympathy and support of a large percentage of the people. The officers of the law are not only powerless to stop the crusade against the big cattlemen, but are said to be in sympathy with the rustlers. A posse of men sent out by the association have been attacked and several of them killed by the rustlers; in fact the entire party would no doubt have been killed had they not been rescued by United States troops. The military have found it necessary to arrest and closely guard the cattlemen and their employes to protect them from the enraged rustlers. A party of eleven men were enlisted by the association and sent out from Paris, Texas. These men were carefully selected for their reputation as fighters, and were employed at \$5 per day and their expenses. According to newspaper reports these men had scarcely begun their work before four of them were killed, and the remainder would have met the same fate but for the interference of the military.

The condition of affairs is certainly a deplorable one, and has now reached the point where right and justice is no longer considered, but death and destruction is dealt out liberally and without compunction or mercy by either party when a favorable opportunity presents itself. The JOURNAL does not pretend to say who is right or wrong in this unfortunate warfare. It believes, however, that both parties are guilty of grievous mistakes. At the same time it is of the opinion that had the members of the association remembered the golden rule and done by others as they would have been done by, all this trouble and bloodshed might have been avoided. As it is, many fortunes will no doubt be wrecked and additional lives lost before the trouble will be settled. In fact it will be a long time before the cattle business of Wyoming will again assume a peaceful and satisfactory solution.

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

CATTLE.

It is now an admitted fact that Texas cattlemen must, to be successful, raise fewer cattle and better ones.

Overstocking the range invariably brings its legitimate and natural result. A big die up and heavy loss.

The cattle market has at last taken a turn for the better. It will no doubt rule fairly good until about July 1.

The number of cattle in Texas has been greatly decreased both by deaths and shipments during the past ninety days.

The cattle raiser who from any cause occasionally allows twenty-five per cent. of his cattle to die, can never make the business a success.

It is estimated that the shipment of cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory this spring will far exceed the shipments of any of the past seasons.

The cattle king of Australia sold last year 90,000 head of cattle. He is said to be worth \$30,000,000. His name is James Tyson.

Spay or "veal" the heifers for a while says the Drover's Journal, and let nothing below a pure-bred bull live any time and the cattle trade will soon show what virtue there is in the law of supply and demand.

The cattle business has met with many adversities and back sets during the past few years. These were not because the business properly attended to is not a profitable one, but may in nearly every instance be attributed and traced to bad management on the part of cattlemen, cattle should not be expected to subsist on wind and mountain scenery and at the same time pay dividends to their owners.

Two well improved ranches adjoining, one of 20,000 acres, the other of 30,000 acres, will sell one or both at a very low figure and on easy terms. Situated in Menard and Concho counties. The grass is very fine and protection good. It does not take much money to buy one or both, and there is no better ranch properties in Texas. Maddox Bros. & Anderson, Austin, Texas.

Cattle feeders who full fed have made but little if any money during the past winter. Some of their cattle were not good enough, but good or bad all the winter and early spring shipments were sold on a dull, hard market. The cotton seed cattle that are now being finished up on grass will no doubt be sold on a much improved and better market. Those of them that are ready to go in May or early in June ought and no doubt will make some money.

The cattle exported from this country to Great Britain are the healthiest and best developed that go to its shores. Indeed there exists no reason why these cattle should not be received and distributed over the entire kingdom. They come from vigorous and healthy stock, are well bred, excellently well fed on the cleanest of pastures and purest of soils, and are beyond peradventure (unless for political reasons) without taint of disease. But then those political reasons for keeping them off the pastures of Great Britain where they might make food for the starving poor are simply insurmountable.

There continues to be a wide difference of opinion among stock raisers and handlers as to the number of cattle that will be marketed this year. Judged from the market offerings since January 1st there seems good reason for anticipating heavy runs throughout the year. On the contrary there are those who say that these heavy runs indicate future shortage and that the cattle are not in the country to sustain the immense shipments thus far made. There are many sections where the supply is less than it was last year, but the size of the output as a whole is a matter of

such uncertainty as to be impossible of determination in advance.—Southwest Sentinel.

Great preparations are being made for the Cattlemen's congress to be held at Ogden, Utah, on April 29 and 30. What good can result from the meeting we cannot conceive, but as no harm can come from an interchange of views and discussion of the depressed conditions of the industry, we trust it will be well attended, though the absence of the little pasteboards which used to accompany invitations to such gatherings in the palmy days preclude the conclusion that such a desirable consummation for the Ogden boomers will be realized.—[New Mexico Stock Grower.

Cattlemen in the Northeastern part of this county are somewhat divided this spring, and we understand that one or two intend to commence the spring round-up within two or three weeks while the others wished it postponed until about the first of June so the cattle will be in a condition to stand the hard driving. Such moves as this will in all probability bust up the cattle association that has so long been established and that has done the cattlemen of this part of the county so much good since the organization was first established.—[Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

Mr. R. M. Allen, manager of the Standard Cattle company, Ames, Neb., has recently taken a consensus of opinion of rangemen as to the character of the disease called lumpy-jaw, and we have been permitted to read the answers from about twenty managers of leading range cattle companies in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, all of them to the effect that the disease is "no more contagious," as one man tersely puts it, "than the toothache in the human family." These expressions are in line with columns of testimony printed by the Gazette from lifelong cattlemen. The re-trial of the case of the whiskey trust against the Illinois state board of live stock commissioners for destroying lumpy-jaw cattle belonging to the trust is set for next month at Peoria.—Breeder's Gazette.

The course of the farmer who wishes to breed paying cattle is plain. It is to use nothing as a sire that is not of one of the beef breeds and to use none of the breeds unless it has the type that the yards demand. It is not sufficient to use a grade of this type, because the grade cannot be depended upon to stamp his qualities upon his get. It is foolishness to use a long-legged, slab-sided thoroughbred, because, being a thoroughbred, he can be depended upon to stamp the undesirable qualities upon his get. The bad thoroughbred is even more dangerous than the grade. Bulls of the type and quality required can be had at reasonable prices, provided farmers pay no regard to color. With the right class of cattle, which may be confidently expected from good grade cows, such as can be had almost anywhere in the country, the next thing to do is to feed.

The Denver Rocky Mountain News says: "The Union Pacific railway has contracted to unload 1000 car loads of cattle from New Mexico and Texas, notwithstanding the proclamation of the governor of Wyoming against it. The trains will begin to move from the South on the 15th of May, and during the sixty days following it is estimated that 50,000 cattle will be conveyed into Wyoming, to be unloaded and started on the trail across the best ranges of the state for Montana. "The stockmen have held counsel together and have resolved, despite the governor of Wyoming and his army of militia, to transport their cattle by rail to Orin Junction on the Union Pacific, or Morecraft on the Burlington, and to drive the remainder of the way into Montana."

The Drover's Journal takes the Wyoming muddle as a starter and proceeds to deliver the following lecture: The rustlers, as the cattle thieves call them-

elves, seek to morally justify themselves by saying that they are the little thieves and the cattle ranchmen the big thieves. They say the big fellows steal the government land, and they only steal a few calves. There is more truth than poetry in this, but there are too many people ready to justify themselves in wrong doing by the fact that others are doing wrong. The argument "if I didn't do it somebody else would," is all right as an argument but morally nothing could be more faulty. Men engage in business or business practices that they know to be wrong and seek to justify themselves by that flimsy argument, and that is one of the great reasons why the betterment of the condition of society is so slow. Let each man be himself and do what he believes to be right regardless of what others have done, are doing or will do in the future. That is the only road to happiness.

During a course of feeding on cotton seed meal at the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station the health of the milch cows was not affected apparently by feeding six pounds of cotton seed meal daily per animal, the weight of the animals averaging about 900 pounds per head. The health of the calves receiving one pound daily seems to have been affected seriously. The yield of milk was increased about one-fifth when cows were fed cotton seed meal instead of bran, the cotton seed meal constituting about three-fifths the grain ration and about one-fourth the total food eaten. The per cent. of fat in the milk was not materially changed. The quantity of butter-fat produced was, therefore, appreciably increased by feeding cotton seed meal in place of bran. With the extractor, the per cent. of fat recovered—about 86 per cent.—was practically the same, whether bran or cotton seed meal was fed. With the deep cold-setting system, slightly more fat was left in the skim-milk and in the butter-milk when bran was fed. The butter made from milk produced by cows fed a grain ration containing cotton seed meal was rated appreciably lower by New York commission merchants than butter made from a ration in which the cotton seed meal was replaced by bran. While there was considerable variation in judgment, there was a general agreement of the main question, viz., that feeding cotton seed meal reduced the quality of the butter. The average per cent. of fat, as determined by the chemists of the station, was practically identical in both the cotton seed meal and bran butter. The average melting point of the butter-fat of the bran butter was 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Ogden Congress.

The cattlemen's congress, which will convene at Ogden April 29, is, says the Cheyenne Journal, attracting large attention and the attendance will undoubtedly be very great. The Ogden Standard has the following in regard to it: It will be an important gathering of men representing one of the great industries of the West. The call includes all of the range states and territories, eighteen in number, and nearly all of these states and territories are represented among the signers to the call. The railroads have made a liberal round-trip rate for the occasion.

The congress will bring together a notable lot of men and will be the most interesting convention of cattlemen ever held in the West. It will lead to many interesting discussions and will substantially promote the cattle interest. Many vexed questions that worry this industry from time to time will find a solution, and not the least gratification to many will be the meeting of friends who have not met for years.

Large delegations are expected from Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Montana. There is no system fixed for appointing delegates to the congress, and no other credentials are necessary.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas

as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, J. J. Hemmingway, secretary, for the week ending April 12, 1892:

BULLS.

Corinne's Stoke Pogis 28880—W W Lipscomb to Johnson & Flowers, Prairie Lea.
Cupid's Stoke Pogis 20232—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
John Scott 29549—J L Gray to Mrs M E Williams, Runge.
Roma's Stoke Pogis 28879—W W Lipscomb to Hankins & Malloch, Prairie Lea.
Valentine's Prince 29577—A W Erwin to M Burdg, Pottsbrough.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Annie Lou of Noxubee 75341—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Cupid's Bell 75913—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Cupid's Fairy 76914—M Mahorner to P David, Belmont.
Eliza Jones 76910—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Harry's Bella 76907—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Harry's Isabelle 76903—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Harry Vestal 75337—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Julia Clytie 70162—M Lothrop to F A Austin, Marshall.
Kate Everett 76911—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Laura of C H 75944—M Lothrop to H B McGee, Marshall.
Laura of Noxubee 75338—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Laura's Jewel 2d 73490—Mrs S A Andrews to B Andrews, McKinney.
L Flader 77383—J D Gray & Co to M E Roberts, Mexia.
Lucy David 76908—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Maggie Howell 76912—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Miss Bellina 74398—J D Gray & Co to M E Roberts, Mexia.
Mosetta 2d 95894—Est of J C Duval to Mrs M A Gill, Hills' Prairie.
Miss Clem 76905—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Nife 72005—W W Lipscomb to J Guinn, Eagle Lake.
Pearl Duchess 76901—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Renaxa 21407—J L Williamson to A G Burton, Palestine.
Tormentor's Brunette 75339—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Valley Gem 76906—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.
Vestal Virgin 75609—M Mahorner to L P David, Belmont.

For Sale—100 Well Bred Hamiltonian Horses.

I want to sell or exchange for steer cattle, 100 head or more of well bred horses. This stock is crossed with both thoroughbred and Hamiltonians; and are an exceptionally good lot of mixed stock horses. Will exchange for anything I can handle. Will give some one a rare bargain.

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

Yearling Steers Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to buy one-half interest in any number of yearling steers, from five hundred (500) to six thousand (6000) head, and to hold same until they shall be two (2) years of age at his pasture in Lynn county, Texas, and then sold to Northern buyers. Address

W. V. JOHNSON,
Colorado, Tex.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four cardinal points in sheep raising, and with good management any one can be made to pay the cost of keeping.

A Massachusetts man, whose specialty is early lambs for the Boston market, says that one of his ewes has for seven years averaged him a profit of between \$17 and \$18 annually.

So far as fleece and mutton are concerned, the sheep industry is on a better footing to-day in the United States than it has ever been before. This is because farmers have been trying to improve both the breeds and methods of taking care of sheep.

The shearing season is nearly at hand and the dipping season will follow closely after it. The reason for saying this just now is to suggest that, "What is worth doing, is worth doing well;" and that "things done in a hurry are never done well"; hence the propriety of careful and deliberate preparation.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out in England and Scotland among the flocks, and this necessarily puts a very serious aspect upon the matter of importation of sheep into this country. The disease is an incurable one and we can not afford to take risk in any way. It will cut quite a figure in the sheep interests of the country.

There seems to be a revolution in progress in the sheep business in this country. Up till the last year or two sheep were raised almost exclusively for their wool, but now their mutton counts, and breeders are crossing the small Merinos with the large bodied longwooled breeds with satisfactory results. A short time ago the Rural New Yorker ventured the statement that a sheep nearly all mutton and with very little wool, is what is wanted; but the practical sheepman is liable to hanker after the largest amount of both.

When a ewe manifests an indifferent disposition to own her lamb, the best way to persuade her to adopt it is to remove her and the lamb away from the flock and confine them in a close dark room or stall, out of hearing of the rest of the sheep, if possible, then rub salt into the wool all over the back of the lamb, and she will get to licking the lamb for the salt, then the trouble is over. Keep them alone for a few days, until they become thoroughly acquainted with and attached to each other, when, if she seems to perform her part well, they can be turned again with the flock.

Until the past season Dodge county has been the banner sheep feeding county of the state, but now Hall and Buffalo counties are in the lead, there having been fed over 100,000 head, most of them in the vicinity of Shelton and Wood river. If Nebraska raises a good crop of corn this coming season and Western sheep do not sell too high, there will be more sheep fed in Nebraska during the winter of 1892-93 than any former season. The low values of wool may make Western breeders free sellers, yet the San Francisco market, having recently opened a Western demand for sheep, will have a tendency to stiffen up prices on the ranges in Oregon and Utah.—Nebraska Farmer.

A Michigan sheepman writes: I have twenty-five grade Merino ewes. They shear an average of eight pounds of washed wool which I think will pay their way from start to finish. Two years ago I raised Shropshire half-bloods from them and sold them for \$3 each at weaning time. Last year I raised the same and concluded to feed them through the winter. I sheared the lambs in March getting six and one-half pounds of wool which sold for 25 cents per pound, and the lambs sold in April, when eleven months old, at 5 cents per pound or a little over \$5 a

piece. With wool on the free list sheepmen will find it profitable to raise mutton as well as wool.

It has been shown by analysis and proved by experiment, that sheep manure is one of the most valuable fertilizers. It contains 1 per cent. of nitrogen, which is double the amount contained in horse or cow manure. It is very soluble and therefore readily absorbed by plants. It may be applied to the land at any time, but most profitably in the fall and winter. Unlike all other animal manures it does not carry noxious seeds, they being ground up by the masticating machinery of the animal. The superior fertilizing properties in sheep manure arise from the varied forms of vegetation on which the animals live. Sheep will seldom eat grass when a supply of weeds or tender shrub leaves are in reach.

During 1890 and 1891, H. A. Heath of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas., made a review of the sheep industry west of the Mississippi river, for the United States bureau of animal industry, having been appointed for that purpose by Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture. The sixth and seventh annual report of the United States bureau of animal industry, which was issued the first of the year, contains the reports for several of the states and territories. And as this is the first authoritative report of this kind, many of our readers, especially stockmen, will be interested in receiving it. It can be secured only through your congressman, as the quota of the department of agriculture has already been exhausted. This last report of the bureau contains, besides the review of the sheep industry, a great deal of interesting matter to every stock raiser and farmer, and the distribution of these exhaustive and interesting reports should be confined mainly to them; and to insure this disposition, those interested should write their representative in congress and secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

The production of early lambs for our city markets is receiving much attention, especially in the vicinity of the large and rapidly growing cities. As the demand for early lambs seems to be steadily and rapidly on the increase—there being no healthier or better class of meat produced, and none better suited to the digestion of city people given to sedentary pursuits—the future outlook for the lamb trade is good. The farmer who is following this business intelligently always seems well suited with the income derived from it, and considers it both pleasant and profitable. To the man who contemplates going into the line of sheep husbandry we would say, be sure you have a liking for the business and ability to give the proper care and attention to secure the best results. Study carefully your own preferences and ability, the location and adaptation of your farm and buildings, and then the different breeds of mutton sheep as regards their quality of mutton, rapid development and constitutional vigor. Quality of mutton is being discussed by consumers more and more each season, and when they once taste high-class mutton they are never satisfied with anything short of a number one article.—[Live Stock Register.

We have heard wonder expressed, says the National Stockman and Farmer, that fat sheep have enjoyed so good an average market for a long term of years as compared with other stock, and that a season in which mutton making is not profitable is a rare exception. We think a leading reason for this is that a very large proportion of all the sheep going into consumption are marketed quite young. There are no data available to show what proportion go to the block at the age of one year or under; but it is a very large proportion, and one which is constantly increasing. A great percentage of the increase of flocks from year to year is thus cut off from producing further increase, and goes at once into the food

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

supplies of the country. There is occasionally something of an increase in flock totals one year as compared with another, but this increase does not keep pace with the growth of population. Another influence probably affecting this somewhat is that while Americans have never been great consumers of mutton the appetite for this meat has steadily grown since the tendency has been developed to market stock so young. Lamb is very largely preferred to mutton, and lamb has become a staple market article in many places where the flesh of sheep was hardly an item of consequence in market a half generation ago. For the reasons stated we have no uneasiness on the score of mutton production continuing to be reasonably profitable for years to come.

If a flockmaster wants to obtain the best results in wool from his flock, he will dip his sheep as soon after shearing them as the weather will admit of, using some reliable dip, adding about half a gill of castor oil or more, for each sheep just according to the size of the sheep. A quart of oil of tar to every fifty sheep, well mixed in the castor oil, will also be found advantageous. The temperature of the dip should be as near 70 Fahr., as possible, care being taken to keep the liquid well stirred in the dipping so as to prevent any one sheep carrying off more than its share of the oil. The lambs should also be dipped as soon as the rest of the flock has been through the vat. In case there is any special instructions given by the manufacturers of the dip used in reference to dipping lambs, such instructions should be attended to the letter. Flockmasters will do well to remember that a cent or two saved in using some cheap dip is no saving at all. There is no first-class dip but gives a big return in wool and in the general thrift of the flock when used as directed. While the oily addition suggested helps the growth of the wool, etc., it also protects from the climatic effects of sun, wind and rain to a great extent, and so assists in the production of and protection of a better quality of fleece. That's what counts in bringing a higher price per pound at shearing time.

V. P. Richmond in Prairie Farmer says: Sheep are profitable for all farmers to keep, but all farmers who keep sheep do not make them profitable. All lands are better for the keeping of sheep on them, but all farms are not best for all kinds of sheep. One farmer keeps sheep in a large flock and they do well. His neighbor keeps as large a flock and they do not pay for their keeping. Why? They are a different breed and do not thrive in large flocks, or the farms are not of the same kind of soil. If one will study sheep history they will find the origin of the different breeds is on lands that vary from mountainous to very level. The higher up the mountains you find sheep, the smaller and more active the animal. The heavy sheep belong to rich, level lands, and as in old countries such lands are most valuable for cultivation; sheep are principally kept to benefit the farm by manure and as scavengers. Therefore they are kept by nearly every farmer and in small flocks, such as can be used all over the farm, by the use of a few hurdles, and moved from place to place as required. By long use in breeding in small flocks it becomes a second na-

ture to them, and when many are together they do not thrive. The black faces of the highlands of England and Scotland, and different breeds of Welsh sheep and Merinos have all been raised from the beginning for what there may be realized from the sheep. It has been a business and they have been run in large flocks until they are used to crowding and learn to stand it. But even these sheep will do much better in small flocks. Sheep husbandry is a life-long study to a true shepherd. He never will learn it all, and never too much. But it is easy to learn that sheep are profitable on every farm, and by observation one can see on what kind of pasture sheep thrive best, and what breeds of sheep are on the different pastures. In densely populated countries no large flocks are profitable, and even on the plains they do not pay so well either in wool or carcass per head as on tilled farms. From experience I have learned that (if not too large a flock) sheep will pay a clear profit of wool and increase. They make good pastures by keeping down weeds. They will clean out a weed patch if confined to it. They will eat up all waste vegetables and grains. Turned into a stubble field as soon as the grain is out of it, every head of loose grain will be picked up and tips of all weeds will soon be eaten. The plowing of the stubble will be easier and better done, and the next crop will be a better one for having been pastured by sheep. So much has been written of sheep that one would think there was little more to write. More has been written of the large flocks and great profits than has been of any benefit to sheep growers. Take the sheep of a township, count the expenses and profits of all, and it will double the amount of the same number in the flocks of the plains. It is the small flock, well cared for that pays. Sheep should be on every farm, more or less, and they should be bred pure; no mixing up; no trying to create a better breed. We have enough breeds. Only try to improve the breed you have and you will do well.

Women Who Die Early.

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

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

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

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Col. John Nesbit of the C. & A. Talks of the Texas Product.

THE OUTLOOK NOT FLATTERING.

He Advises Texas Farmers to Stop Raising Cattle and Cotton and Turn Their Attention to More Hog and Hominy.

Col. John Nesbit, the general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, spent Monday in this city. A reporter for the Gazette met Mr. Nesbit at the Pickwick and solicited information relative to the cattle trade, and how it compared with that of last year.

Mr. Nesbit said: "The shipment of cattle as compared with the shipments of last year has, so far, been at least 10 per cent less at all cattle centers, and the prices paid have decreased from 50 cents to \$1 on the hundred. One thing I will say, and that is, if there is not a change in the prices there is no salvation for the cattle trade in Texas or any of the other states. Texas corn-fed cattle that formerly commanded 7 cents are now going for 5 and 5½ cents. Last year Southern Texas sent between four and five thousand carloads of grass-fed beefs to market. This year, on account of the drouth and the consequent scarcity of grass the shipments have not been to exceed the per cent of last year's shipments. These cattle have been shipped into the Territory, which is over-crowded with them, at least 150,000 being on the range there now. Cattlemen complain of the low prices and assign various causes for the decrease in prices. There is only one cause, and that is that the supply exceeds the demand, and following an axiom of political economy, prices drop. Almost any day in Chicago commission merchants are simply begging buyers to look at cattle they have for sale. The buyers decline even to do this, for the reason that they have all the cattle they want, and some to spare. Another reason for the low prices is that there is not the demand for beef that there was last year.

"In regard to the future of the cattle trade one cannot even surmise. As long as nations are at peace with each other the demand will not, in my opinion, increase much. Summing up the situation, it might be said that there is no business in the United States which is so poorly paid for the labor that is expended and for which the outlook is so bad as the cattle business. During the last few years the majority of the cattle raisers have not been able to make ends meet.

"THE BIG FOUR."

"Another thing I will speak of is the 'Big Four' of cattlemen; Armour, Swift, Hammond and Morrison. It is the opinion among some that these firms are in a measure responsible for the low prices that are prevailing, when in fact if it were not for them, a certain class of Texas cattle would have no market. Texas raises, in some instances, an inferior grade of cattle. I refer to the grass-fed cows. They are, as a rule, poor in flesh, and would have no market were it not for the fact that these firms buy up the men and make the canned beef that is on the market. These cattle are taken to Chicago, the meat cooked, put in cans, and stored away. There is scarcely any demand for canned beef in this country, but let a war speck appear on the European horizon and immediately agents for the different countries

buy the immense stock of canned goods which these firms have on hand. There has been now no war talk for some time in Europe and the consequence is that the warehouses of the 'Big Four' are gorged with the canned product. They still, however, buy the grass-fed Texas cow for this purpose, knowing that upon the least intimation of war in Europe their full supply will find a market.

BETTER CATTLE NEEDED.

"Another thing: Texas cattlemen should improve the breed of their cattle. While the breed to-day is far superior to that of a few years ago, it has not made that advance which should have been made. The better the breed, the better the beef produced, and Texas cattlemen ought to find this out. There would be better prices for better cattle. I should like, and think it should be, that for fair beef the cattlemen should receive 5 cents per pound, and for corn-fed beef 7½ and 8 cents. If it were not for the European demand for cotton seed meal, or oil cake, cattle could be fed much cheaper in Texas and more money consequently realized. Cotton seed meal brings in Europe, \$15 to \$20 a ton. Were it not for this, it could be bought in this state for \$7 and \$8 a ton. This running up of the price on feed is another reason for the small profits of the cattlemen.

"Texas is a grand state for two things—cotton and cattle. Cotton is now well nigh worthless, and the cattle trade is becoming so. The Texas farmer should learn that it is vastly to his interest to have a diversity of crops. He should raise corn and produce his own hog and hominy. Cotton and cattle have both demonstrated that neither pays, and the Texas farmer should see this and raise something else for his own protection.—[Fort Worth Gazette.

A press telegram dated Chicago, April 21, says: G. A. Gage, at one time a wealthy business man of Texas, who has been recently living in Chicago, was found unconscious and in spasms at the Grand Central Union depot to-night, and died shortly after being removed to the hospital. Upon his person was found a bottle containing cyanide of potassium, a portion of which drug the suicide had swallowed. A letter addressed to a friend in Alpine, Brewster county, Tex., was found, and another letter indicated deceased owned a fine ranch near that place. Despondency over business troubles is thought to be the reason for the act, for though worth over \$250,000 he did not seem to possess the ability to realize upon assets, and at the time of his death was practically penniless. He also, it is learned, besides his Brewster county property, owned a large ranch near Dallas, as well as valuable grazing lands near San Antonio. The value of his cattle interests alone are said to be \$100,000. He leaves a wife and one daughter. [This is evidently E. L. Gage, formerly of Fort Davis, Tex., who was one of the leading ranchmen of that section, but who has been in straightened financial circumstances for several years.—ED.]

This journal is a staunch advocate of improvement in live stock. It believes that every man on a farm should keep this fact of progressiveness, that characterizes the age he lives in, before him in a concrete form. Buy improved blood and care for it. If a man feels that he cannot buy much this year, buy something, at least. Buy a thoroughbred rooster and take care of him. He will be proud of the investment and be a better man for it. He will find himself pointing it out to the neighbors who visit him; his broilers will come along earlier in the season and the wife will wear better frocks from this new source of revenue.—[Nebraska Farmer.

G. W. Palmer, a poor but honest granger living on the Washita in Hemphill county, recently had 80 steers (all he had) stolen from his pasture. The cattle were taken into and out through the Indian Territory. Mr. Palmer and neighbors were in hot pursuit, but at last accounts had not overtaken either the cattle or the thieves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An Appreciated Compliment.

FORT GRAHAM, TEX., Mch. 20, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I have been reading your LIVE STOCK JOURNAL for several years. I have found it a great advantage in buying feeders and selling my fed cattle. Can't do without it and feed cattle. I think your paper would be of much more benefit to the feeders if more sales of the different feeders and their place of feeding were published. We would be better judges of the value of our cattle, comparing them to our neighbor's cattle that have been marketed. I have been feeding eighteen years at this place. I have 130 fine steers I will hold on feed till 10th of May. Send me a buyer. G. A. RICHARDS.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

Experience and Management and not Figures is What is Wanted.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEX., }
April 18, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The party from Fort McKavett, wanting the figures to enable him to produce wool at from 6 to 9 cents per pound has yet to learn the A B C of the sheep business—there are no figures that can show a man how to be successful in the sheep business; it is all summed up in two common words, "experience and management." What is the use of cut and dried figures if by a train of circumstances leading thereto, the flock owner in unfavorable seasons loses half his sheep, and in favorable years can not get off with less than ten or fifteen per cent. of loss. It is idle for the sheep owner to bother his head about figures; let him give his mind to his work and seek the best methods to promote success. There is no rule in any business that will guarantee success; we know that in almost every walk of life one man will succeed and another fail under what seems to be equal conditions, and if there is one thing more than another that has tended to the decadence of the sheep interest in Texas, it is figures. By the delusive use of figures ignorant men (that is ignorant of the business they had on hand) have lost their money and energy to no purpose. Figures, forsooth! the very name of figures literally stinks in ones nostrils.

There is more fraud and delusion perpetrated by means of figures than all other causes put together. In our tariff arguments, figures are conspicuous, showing why a few who have the influence should receive a bounty, while the multitude are robbed. No, brother sheepman, if you value your well-doing don't deal in prospective figures; figures are all very well in book-keeping, but you cannot base sheep management on figures. As well might a man in charge of a sailing ship fix, by means of figures, the time and success of a voyage to a far-off land, taking no account of the calms and storms that might beset him on the way. Respectfully, I subscribe myself a sheepman of LONG EXPERIENCE.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
April 16, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week were 10,017 cattle, 17,638 hogs and 3691 sheep, compared with 10,516 cattle, 18,321 hogs and 4798 sheep the week previous, and 8130 cattle, 20,707 hogs and 2253 sheep the corresponding week of April last year.

There have been some violent fluctuations in the cattle market the past week, and it looked for a while as if the market had gone to smash. The last week of the lenten season is never a very good time to market cattle, but the unusually heavy receipts both here and at other markets made it particularly bad during the early part of the week. Monday's market was bad,

Tuesday's worse, and Wednesday's by long odds the worst of the season. The general run of beef steers suffered a decline of 20@30 cents, and owing to the very demoralized condition of Eastern markets and the consequent shutting off of the shipping and export demand demand it was difficult, in fact, almost impossible to move the 1300 to 1600-lb. cattle, even at a decline of fully 50 cents. This state of affairs, however, could not last long and a sudden let up in receipts Thursday checked the declinewhile continued very light runs for the balance of the week, produced a decidedly firmer tone and the week closed with prices 15@25 cents higher than Wednesday, the low day of the week. Shippers took courage and bought, and with anything like moderate receipts from now on the general impression seems to prevail that the worst has been passed.

The meager offerings of butchers' and canners' stock keep prices up fairly well on these grades and prices vary but little from day to day and week to week. The supply could easily be doubled, even trebled without injuriously effecting prices and killers are anxiously awaiting the opening of the season for Western cattle. From all accounts from the range country the supply of Western cattle from Wyoming and Colorado particularly is not going to be a large as last year, while the capacity of the various slaughtering plants here will be increased more than thirty per cent within the next ninety days by the various improvements now under way. This means we must have more cattle from somewhere and Texas is naturally the country to look to. In case the railroads condescend to modify the jug-handled rates that now operate against this market, and to the advantage of Chicago, St. Louis as well as other Missouri river points Texas cattle owners will find a practically new market for fully 50,000 cattle, and in these days of keen competition, when every little counts, this will be found a very respectable item and one worth looking after.

Stockers and feeders are selling relatively better than any other class of stock, and it is one of the things hard to understand. Good, fat 1050 to 1300 steers have sold the past week from \$3.25@3.50, while feeders weighing 700 to 1000 pounds have been bringing from \$3@3.30. There is lots of corn in the country and corn is very cheap. This is probably the only reason that can be given.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	\$3.80@4.25
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.....	3.40@3.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.00@3.40
Fair to good Western steers.....	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.75@3.30
Common to medium cows.....	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.30
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.25@3.00
Veal calves.....	3.50@5.00

The supply of sheep falls ridiculously short of the demand, although current prices are certainly high enough to tempt owners. Local houses could easily take care of 6000 sheep per week, while as a matter of fact the number offered for sale scarce ever exceeds a half or two-thirds that number. Quotations: Fair to good native \$4.50@6.10; fair to good westerns \$4.50@5.90; common and stock sheep \$3@4.25; good to choice 40 to 90 pound lambs \$4.50@6.50.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Lyon's Sheep and Cattle Ointment.

We desire to call the attention of our subscribers to Lyon's Sheep and Cattle Ointment. This ointment is sure death to screw worms, and does the work with one application only. When you have worms in your herds time is valuable, and you cannot afford to do the work but once. The money you spend on cures (so-called) may not amount to much, but the loss of time and labor, if you have to go over your work is very expensive, annoying and an injury to your stock. If you have never used it, do so the next time you have to and you will find it better and more reliable than any ointment you have ever used, and you will thank us for calling your especial attention to it. See adv., page No. 12.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The wheat crops of this county will be a little short in acreage but not in quantity nor quality.—[San Saba News.]

Over two million dollars has been demanded of the Eastern railroads by Swift, Armour and Morris for overcharges on dress beef freights.

Chicago capitalists are building an irrigating canal in Utah and Idaho that will irrigate 100,000 acres of land. The ditch is to be 150 miles long and will take the water from Bear river and return it to the same stream lower down.

The first train load of cattle passed through this place last Friday. They were shipped by the Anchor ranch, below Amarillo to Butler county, Kansas. This same outfit will ship 100 cars of cattle this year.—Canadian Enterprise.

Uncle Jimmie Carter of Live Oak has gone to his sheep ranch out West. He learned that out of 2000 sheep he and his son Sam owned out there, 800 died during the late cold snap. They had just been dipped before the blizzard came.—Hamilton Herald.

There is a great deal of cotton in this county that is yet unmarketed, the farmers preferring to hold it rather than sell at less than it takes to raise it. After a safe calculation, there will not be so much cotton grown this year as last by at least twenty per cent.—Brownwood Bulletin.

A live stock association has been permanently organized at Ballinger to be known as the Colorado, Concho River Live Stock association. The object of the organization is that they may be prepared at all times to act promptly and efficiently in any matter effecting the live stock industry.

Mr. B. Riviere has been farming for several years and has planted each ear largely of cotton. At last he has come to the conclusion that there is no money in the crop at eight cents, and this year has abandoned it entirely. He put every acre of his several farms in corn and oats and we hope there are others who have done likewise. Several fields of oats that we have noticed are very promising, in fact, we never saw any better. * * * The large herds of scrubs are giving away to the small herds of well bred stock, which increases rather than diminishes the wealth of the stockman.—Liberty Vindicator.

The season is a little late and to the damage wrought by flood and storm is added that from frost the past three days. The latter has seriously affected small fruits in some portions of the country. Amid all the accounts of blizzards and deep snows in the West and Northwest and floods in the Central West and South comes a complaint from Texas of destructive drouth. The Northern ranges have suffered terrible loss of cows and calves in the blizzard—how heavy will probably not be told, but enough reports have been received to indicate that it one of the most destructive storms ever experienced on the range. With favorable weather crop conditions will steadily improve, but evidently much wheat in some sections will be plowed under.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Not for many years has the season been so backward as the present. For the last month the weather has been cold and rainy. The oats are generally sown in this latitude, but no corn has been planted and but little land for corn planting has been plowed. Farmers have learned by long experience that it is the poorest sort of economy to plow land when it is wet. It becomes sticky and cloddy and does not pulverize well for a year or two after one wet plowing. The prospect seems good for a dry time, and corn planting should now be pushed with all possible vigor. Our experience has taught us that the corn yield from early planting is always the best.

The grass is coming on well, and stock from this time can make their living upon it, although it is always better to continue feeding for some time after there is good picking, as grass at this season is watery and not very nutritious.—[Colman's Rural World.]

The prospect is now good for the largest wheat crop ever raised in Texas. The great grain region of the Panhandle has had abundant rains, and the wheat is growing finely. Within six or seven weeks the harvest will begin, the threshers will be humming, the elevators will be crowded, the cars will be loaded, and the farmers will be happy. And this is just as it ought to be. And year after year, as the country fills up, and the rich soil is brought into subjection to the plow, this section of the state will take a higher and still higher rank as a prosperous farming country, and prosperous cities will be built, and schools and colleges and churches will dot the surface of the plain and take up its abode, where erstwhile the wild buffalo and wilder savage roamed unmoled.—Farm and Ranch.

A telegram from Rayner says: John C. McLaren, sheriff and tax collector of this (Stonewall) county, left here on the 17th of March for parts unknown, and as far as the public is concerned nothing has been heard of him since that time. District Judge J. V. Cockrell, on petition of some of McLaren's bondsmen and other citizens, has made an order removing said McLaren from the office of sheriff and tax collector, and appointing Charles Bordner in his place. Mr. Bordner is to-day making his bonds, and will make a good and efficient officer. McLaren appears to be short in his accounts with the state and county somewhere between \$5000 and \$7000, the exact amount of which is as yet unknown. The commissioners' court will order an investigation at once. Besides this, the grand jury will convene in three weeks, and will also investigate the matter fully.

A practical test of plowing by steam was made on Monday April 4, at Garden City, Kas. As described by the Garden City papers, the work was successfully done; the engine drew nine plows, arranged in gangs of three each, and turned over a strip of land twelve feet wide at the rate of three or four miles an hour. Some difficulty is reported on account of the soft condition of the ground as a result of the recent rains. But the trial was so satisfactory that the purchasers accepted the machine and sent it to their lands eighteen miles northwest from the city, where it will be put to work with a disc harrow attached, and is expected to prepare for the reception of crops about sixty acres of land in twenty-four hours. The Kansas Farmer believes the time is rapidly approaching when mechanical power is to take the place of animal power in much of the heavy work of the farm, and is pleased to note the progress reported from Garden City.—Kansas Farmer.

It is well understood that importations of live stock for breeding purposes into this country in the last few years have been steadily decreasing, but only when the figures are present is the great extent of the fall-off understood. Treasury tables lately issued show that in the eight months ending with February, 1892, only 65 cattle were imported against 2621 in the corresponding period of the previous year, even this figure showing a small total in comparison with some years ago. Of horses in the same time 2334 were imported, against 5555 in the preceding corresponding period, and of sheep the total was 4115, against 8991. In none of these totals was there less than one-half decrease, while in cattle the fall-off was simply wonderful. To put the matter in figures of a different form, it may be noted that in the eight months under consideration the importations of breeding stock of all kinds reached only \$1,250,868, against an average in the same part of the five years preceding, of \$2,413,812. Nor

does there seem to be any prospect of a special revival in importations in the early future.

A prominent Russian newspaper says: The disaster that has overtaken us is not a bad harvest, nor even a temporary famine. It is the complete ruin of the economic welfare of the masses, which has been going on for a long time. It is a far-reaching and irreparable dissolution of the entire agriculture of the empire, revealing the evils and the disorders which have invaded our whole existence. The official formula that all is going on well is disproved every moment. The conviction that our misfortune must be remedied, and that the government must devote its attention to nothing else, prevails everywhere and has taken root in all parts of the country. The movement toward democracy will be more easy, when once it has set in, because society in Russia is not so divided as in other countries. With the exception of the office-holding nobility at the top, the Russian people are a vast democracy, without class distinction or barriers. In such a mass, democratic ideas and institutions will have a more natural growth than in states where class distinctions have so long been the warp and woof of society.

THEY APPEAL FOR HELP.

The People of Starr, Hidalgo, Zapata and Duval

In Dire Distress Owing to the Drouth in that Far Away Part of Texas. Charitable Texans Asked to Assist Them.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Starr county on the 13th day of April inst., the following appeal was directed to issue to the people of Texas: For three years the counties of Starr, Hidalgo and portions of Zapata and Duval have been subjected to a drouth of such severity as to render the production of the necessaries of life impossible.

The season for planting is past and we are now entering upon the fourth year of distress with no hope of relief unless rain can be obtained in the month of June, thus securing a light fall crop.

The loss of stock, the depreciation in values of all kinds of property, the inability of ranchmen to procure money for payment of taxes, a depleted county treasury, the prevalence of smallpox through a section extending from San Ignacio in Zapata county to Rio Grande City in Starr county, and the baleful effects of the Garza revolution, all combined have produced a destitution hitherto unknown. Some of the people who have died from disease or starvation, and others are drying the meat for future use.

The famine district contains a population estimated at fifteen or twenty thousand persons. It is safe to say that one-fifth of this number require assistance, while the resources of the balance of the population are only adequate to maintain themselves and families.

In vain have we appealed to the state for aid, and now we appeal to the charitable for contributions of corn, supplies and such other aid as they feel disposed to give.

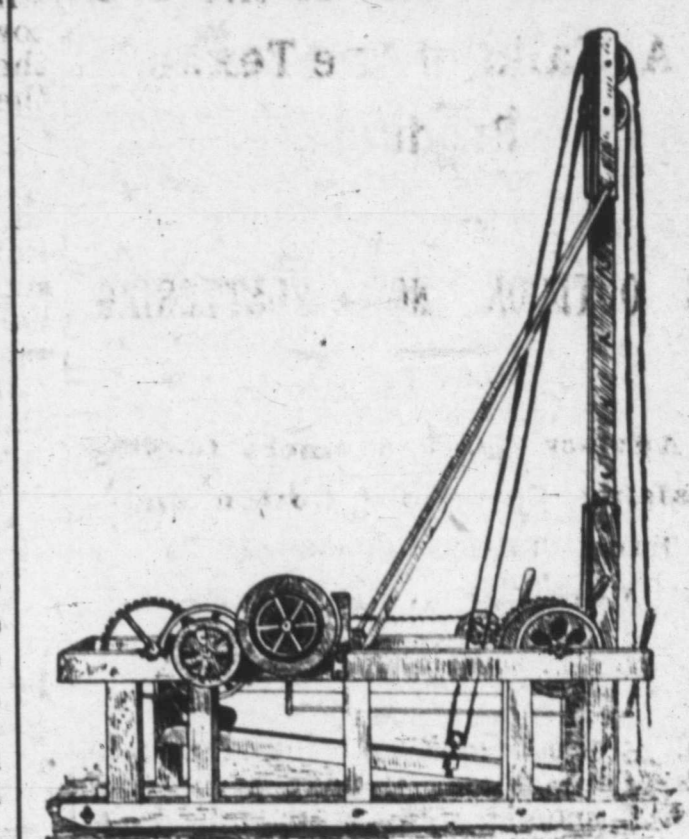
We respectfully ask that the press throughout the state give at least one insertion of this appeal.

Contributions of corn and other supplies may be addressed to Central Committee, Starr county, care of Hon. J. R. Monroe, county judge.

Cash will be addressed to Central Committee, Starr county, Tex., care of

R. N. HATCHER, President
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.
M. R. KILBY, Superintendent
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary
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W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines of Texas, Tyler, Tex.

Victoriano Garza, treasurer, who will acknowledge receipt of same.
HON. T. W. KENNEDY, Chairman.
E. MARKS, Secretary.
Central Committee: Hon. J. R. Monroe, Thomas Norris, Dr. A. M. Headley, James Barbour, J. M. Ignacio Villareal, Lino Hinojosa, Setanidias Recio, Victoriano Garza, N. L. Reeves, J. P. Kelsey, Hon. T. W. Kennedy, chairman of committee.

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

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

The general farmer will often find it an advantage to have some special crop, but not to have his whole dependence upon such.

The closer the team is attached to the load the less is the work necessary to move it. Not half the teams seen in the country are hitched so they can work to the best advantage.

When a farmer has a good smoke-house with plenty of bacon and things in it, a lock on the door and the key in his wife's pocket, and has enough corn, oats, turnips, potatoes and collards and has his taxes paid, he is really more independent than one who has \$1000 cash in hand, that he has borrowed from loan associations at 10 per cent and trimming, secured by a chattle mortgage.—[Franklin Herald.]

Cotton makes the cheapest clothing in the world. Its seed makes the cheapest vegetable oil for human food, the cheapest stock feed and the cheapest fertilizer. The hulls, which have been heretofore used for fuel, or allowed to go to waste, are now being used in the manufacture of various weatherproof and waterproof substances—barrels, buckets, tubs, cisterns, railroad ties and many other articles.—[Ex.]

Rotation of crops assists in preventing insects. By depriving insects of their natural food they are lessened in numbers. Potatoes should not succeed potatoes on the same land, and the rule holds good with many other crops, some crops being omitted from the list altogether and their places supplied with crops entirely distinct, should occasion require. Rotation also prevents loss of fertility of the soil to a certain extent.

The word economy is variously defined, as follows: First, a frugal and judicious use of money; second, that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; third, frugality in the necessary expenditure of money; fourth, it differs from parsimony which implies an improper saving of expenses; fifth, it includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; sixth, it means a judicious application of time of labor and of the instruments of labor.

It is both unwise and cruel to burden a team with the great heavy harness met with on the average farm. Much of the wagon harness is entirely, superfluous for the plow, and dispensing with these extras adds greatly to the comfort of the horse, especially in warm weather. It pays to have harness constructed especially for the plow and similar farm work, consisting of short rein bridles, collars, high hames, backband, lines and tugs only. This dispenses with breast straps, choke straps, back straps, hip straps, etc., doing away with one-third the weight. The harness are lighter to handle in gearing and ungearing, which can be done in much less time.

A National Stockman correspondent says: This is the time of year when farmers need to take special care of their feet while plowing and doing other work in the mud and slush of spring. Here is our method: We take one pound tallow, one-fourth pound beeswax, one-fourth pound rosin; melt it all together in a tin, as this is the handiest vessel you can use. Get a brush, an old blacking brush will do. Wash your boots, being careful to get all the sand and dirt out of the leather. When they are partly dry black them with some good blacking, then apply the oil. The water and blacking will keep the oil on the outside and your boots will be waterproof. We never scrape but wash our boots, and sometimes oil every day. Keep your brush and oil in a convenient place and it will be but little trouble. Always have your boots damp when oiling. Try this

method and see how nice your boots will be.

With all the pleasure and independence interwoven with farm life, there are some corresponding hardships and inconveniences. Much, however, can be done through good management to make the farmer and his family have at their command many comforts that are not easily to be found outside of the farmer's home life. A well arranged and cultivated garden and orchard supplies a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables at a nominal cost that the millionaire might well enjoy. Two or three good healthy milch cows that come in fresh at different seasons of the year, that are properly fed and have access to pure water, will supply good healthy milk the year round. Then let some one have special charge of a thrifty flock of chickens, and who will deny, with the other resources of the farm to draw upon, that the farmer cannot live cheaply and well without being compelled to have one continuous dish of "hog and hominy." If the mind and body are to be kept in a vigorous condition, there must be a variation on the farmer's table.

A horse with very sore shoulders is of little account for work, and it requires a great deal of fussing with both horse and harness to be able to continue his services; besides it is all but impossible to effect a cure while kept at work. An ounce of prevention in this matter is worth a pound of cure. Great care should be taken with the shoulders of young horses, as they are more tender than the shoulders of older horses, and bear in mind when the shoulders are once badly broken they are never as sound again and will chafe and break on the slightest provocation. Raise the collar from the neck when resting the team and wipe the sweat from the collar and shoulders; this reduces the temperature and prevents overheating and chafing. Bathe the shoulders thoroughly with cold water both at noon and night when the weather is hot. By observing these precautions your teams will not be up for repairs when you can ill afford to lose their use.

Says a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer: Extra care should be observed to avoid accidents, especially where hired hands begin work with teams they never handled before. Never go away and leave the team without tying them. When stopping to load a wagon always keep the lines within reach. Have your mind upon your work, use judgement at all times and you will avoid trouble. "A burnt child dreads the fire." I had a team run away twice last summer, once with a load of fodder and then in the corn planter, and the use of a very little common sense would have avoided all. An example of poor judgment: A neighbor hitched a spirited team to a nearly new but somewhat rusty binder, and while driving to the grain fields thought it would be well to dust things off a little before beginning actual work, so he told the driver, his son, to throw the machine in gear as he was driving along. He did so, the team ran away, the machine was not worth the gathering of the pieces, and it almost cost the boy his life.

A great many farmers and others seem to have the impression that a vast deal affecting the future prosperity of this country depends upon the outcome of the great political campaign about to be inaugurated. Of course there is more or less involved in the outcome of any political contest of this nature. At the same time there is much less in it than many people suppose. Let the election of the current year result as it may the outcome will affect the future of agriculture to only a limited extent. Agriculture will be prosperous or otherwise according to the methods and management of the people engaged in it more than owing to any influence which politics may bring to bear upon the matter. This does not mean that the farmer should not take an interest in these things. He certainly should,

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and should make it a point to see that results in a contest of this kind are as he believes they should be. The point on which we caution him, however, is against putting an undue degree of reliance upon politics for the correction of the evils under which his business is prosecuted.

The collars are the most important part of the harness and the preservation of the shoulders depends to a considerable degree on a properly constructed and well fitting collar. The kind that gives the best satisfaction is a combination of duck and leather face lined with hair. This is not the cheap canvas collar, but first-class goods, costing five dollars per pair. These of course are more frail than a full leather collar, but with proper care will last five or six years, perhaps more. But if new ones had to be bought every two or three years they would be more economical than cheap collars and sore shoulders. These collars are entirely free from knots and hard places in the filling, common in cheap canvas collars, which produce collar boils frequently. Each horse should have his individual collar and it should never go on any other horse. A collar sets to a horse's neck as a shoe to a person's foot. A collar should fit snugly but never so close as to press on the wind pipe. Have the collar large enough to admit the fingers at the bottom when the horse is at rest; this space will fill as the collar is pressed back in pulling.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

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STOCK FARMING.

The low price of stock is fast driving the scrub out of existence, as he is an expensive product maintained at a loss by prejudice that brings no profit to the farm while the markets are paying good prices for high class animals of all kinds. The present low prices of full blood breeding stock brings full blood sires within the reach of every farmer.

If you want to live independent of the store keeper raise your meat and bread at home; but if you want to trade for the fun there is in it, buy meat and bread from the store keeper, give him a mortgage, and then raise cotton to lift that mortgage with, commencing the first year with five acres and doubling your crop every year until you are free of the good sellers.—Henderson Times.

The farmers of North Texas are thoroughly aroused on the subject of raising their provisions at home, and the country will speedily undergo a revolution in that line. The theory heretofore has been that more profit could be realized by the farmer devoting his entire attention to cotton and buying everything that he consumes. It is needless to say that this theory has been exploded during the last few years. We predict that in a few years the farmers will not only not buy their meat, flour, molasses, etc., from the groceries, but will supply the grocers for the town trade.—[Honey Grove Citizen.

Millet is a crop which is easily raised, but it is very heavy to handle, hence a difficulty sometimes to get men to put it up, as the straw is long and bulky. It should be sown as soon as the ground is warm after frost ceases in spring and the nights get warm. Sow on rich soil finely pulverized. Plow thoroughly, then harrow, drag and roll until a very fine seed bed is secured; then drill in three pecks of seed to the acre. Wheat drill can be used. After drilling harrow across the drills, so as to scatter the seed. In a good season the millet will be fit to cut for hay in seventy days after sowing. It can be sown as late as July 1, but it wants a good rain after being sown and another when the plants are three or four inches high to make a good growth. When sown late in a drouthy season there will be a poor crop. Cut and put into two hundred-pound shocks after drying in sun one day. Let stand several days, then put in barn or stack. It keeps well when it looks green and will turn water well. It can be let stand until the seed ripens, then cut and bind with a self binder. After threshing twenty or thirty bushels of seed per acre the straw will make excellent feed, one-half as good as timothy hay.

A farmer seventy-two years old, in the course of a private letter to this office, says an exchange, remarks that his experience in his chosen business has been, taken as a whole, quite satisfactory, and that he has really done quite well throughout his life except "in seven years I fooled away in trying other things, in which I lost \$5000 of my hard earnings." How many men can say just about this same thing! There is not a community in which some farmer cannot rise and give an experience which practically means that he has fooled away some of his precious years in "trying other things." How many have made this "trying of other things" a success, and what a vast number have through this reached financial wreck or sheer business discouragement! The farmer is not a maker of fabulous sums of money. This never has been the case in connection with farming and probably never will be; but he is a man who as a rule has done better in connection with his own business, as every other man does, than he has when his ventures have been in other directions and in untried lines. The work of any man who ventures in a line in which he has had no experi-

ence, is in a great majority of cases, fooling away his time.

Those who are familiar with the cultivation of the melon family of plants, know that their roots extend as far from the hill as the vines, and from the main roots laterals are thrown out that penetrate all parts of the soil for food. In a melon patch either of cantaloupes or watermelons, if the soil is loose, melon roots can be found, dig where you may. The roots of the cantaloupe requiring such a wide range shows that the secret of success in its cultivation is to keep the ground clean and well pulverized. If the land is quite sandy it cannot be too rich for cantaloupes, but on land that has but little sand in it and is extra fertile the vines of the cantaloupes will grow too rank, and, as the melon will be too much shaded they will lack in sweetness and be insipid to the taste. While moderately rich sandy land will make some melons, very fertile sandy land will make an extra crop both in quantity and quality. Cantaloupes need clean cultivation, and at least once a week after the plants are up, till large enough to lay by. The land between the hills should be well worked with plow or cultivator. While the last working with cultivator should be thorough, it should not be deep for fear of breaking too many roots.

The Mississippi Tribune tells of two farmers who lived neighbors. One of them always raised a living and some cotton. He became a money lender. The other never made a living but raised much cotton and bought a living. He became a money borrower. Going to his money lending neighbor to borrow money on which to make a crop, he was told that he could get it on the following conditions: He was to keep a strict account of the time, team and force employed, to bring corn from the depot, and use the same amount of time, team and force on as much ground as they would cultivate in corn. At the end of the year it was found that he had hauled 100 bushels of corn from the railroad, and that with like expense he had raised 130 bushels of corn. Of course this farmer lived some distance from the railroad. It is seen therefore that if the corn had been given him, not in Kansas, but at the depot he would have lost thirty bushels of corn by accepting it. The Virginia way of calling a man a fool is, "he buys corn." If money were knee deep all over the South it would soon all go to the North under our present plan of sending only raw material from home and buying everything we use manufactured abroad, and also the provisions on which we live. Let this matter of home supply be studied thoroughly, and we will soon find out what is the matter with the country.

Texas Blue Grass.

Stock-farmers and horse-raisers in Texas have long felt the want of winter pasture. The Buchloe dactyloides—Buffalo grass, commonly known as Mesquite, supplies an abundant summer pasture on our open prairies, and Bermuda grows luxuriantly through our long summers. But with the approach of winter these and other summer grasses play out, and stock must depend upon anything that will fill up, unless their owner has made provision for their wants.

Sufficient provision is seldom made and as a result many cattle die from starvation. Many stockmen believe that it is more profitable to lose a certain percentage of cattle from starvation than incur the expense of growing, harvesting and feeding hay or other feed. This may be true, but does not justify the practice. But if a grass or other forage plant can be found to supply a good pasture during the winter, then the cost and trouble now involved in winter feeding, will be removed, and stock should, in our mild climate, make a steady growth all the year around.

It is claimed that Texas blue grass—(Pou arachnifera) will supply during

winter the place filed by Bermuda in summer. The grass is indigenous to the country lying between the Brazos and Red river and though long known to botanists, was not appreciated as a forage plant till brought into prominence by Mr. Hogan of Ennis, Ellis county, who has spread its name and virtues over the whole of the South until it is now looked upon as a necessity on every well-to-do stock farm. It is of the same family as the celebrated Kentucky blue grass and is said to be as desirable in Texas at its relative in Kentucky. The following description of the grass is culled from Mr. Hogan's letters on the subject:

It blooms here about the last of March and ripens its seed by the 15th April. Stock of all kinds, and even poultry seem to prefer it to wheat, rye, or anything else grown in winter. It seems to have all the characteristics of pon pratensis, only it is much larger and therefore affords more grazing. I have known it to grow ten inches in ten days during the winter. The coldest winters do not even nip it, and although it seems to die during the summer, it springs up as soon as the first rains fall in September, and grows all winter. I have known it in cultivation some five years, and have never been able to find a fault in it. It will be ready for pasture in three or four weeks after the first rains in the latter part of August or first of September. I have never cut it for hay. Why should a man want hay when he can have green grass to feed his stock on?

Farmers are naturally timid about trying new grasses after their experience with "Johnson," but they need have no fear of Texas blue grass. It has no objectionable features. It multiplies by means of its stolons or offshoots and rapidly forms a dense, permanent sod. It grows from two to three feet high, bearing two or three leaves, two feet in length. It can be propagated from seed, but as the seed is very light and difficult to handle, it has been found that it is better to plant sets or rootlets. The best time to plant is March and April and every one wishing to test the grass should at once put himself in communication with Mr. C. T. Hogan of Ennis, who handles seeds and sets, and will doubtless give any further information on the subject.—Austin Statesman.

Pears' Soap

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

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

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

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

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TASTELESS—EFFECTUAL FOR A DISORDERED LIVER

Taken as directed these famous Pills will prove marvellous restoratives to all enfeebled by the above or kindred diseases.

25 Cents a Box, but generally recognized in England and in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.



-A. ZABEL,-

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

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

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103 Houston Street,
Fort Worth. : Texas.

TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker

is the only Absolutely Water Proof Coat!

Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick to Leak at the Seams.

There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Soft Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Manufr. Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any waterproof coat made except the FISH BRAND.

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Capt. E. F. Ikard has gone to the Indian Territory.

E. B. Carver, the Henrietta hustler, was in town Thursday.

Burke Burnett is shipping a big lot of young steers to his Wichita ranch.

W. B. Worsham, a prominent stockman of Henrietta was in the city Wednesday.

J. W. Corn, the well-known stockman and farmer of Bear creek, was in the city Thursday.

H. D. Rogers of the live stock commission firm of Alexander-Rogers & Crill, was in the city Thursday.

Charley, Bob and Lee Dalton, stockmen of Palo Pinto county spent the week in attendance on the district court in this city.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, one of the most successful and wealthiest cattle dealers in Texas was among the visiting stockman Thursday.

Francis Shine & Co. of Kansas City want to trade for a good Texas cattle ranch. See their advertisement in another column and write them.

Ira Butler, superintendent of the Texas and Pacific stock yards, is quite ill. Ira is very popular with shippers, and will, it is hoped, soon recover.

Charley McFarland, a well-to-do cattleman of Parker county, who has also made some reputation as a rabbit hunter, was in the city Thursday.

Charles L. Ware, sr., general live stock agent, and Charles L. Ware, jr., assistant live stock agent of the F. W. & D. C., were in the city Thursday.

W. D. McCormick of Wichita, Kansas, is in the market for first-class, well improved cattle ranch. If you have one to sell write him at the above address.

H. G. Deering, a well-to-do stockman of Big Springs, was in Fort Worth Thursday returning from the Indian Territory, where he had been with a shipment of cattle.

J. H. (Uncle Henry) Stephens of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Stephens is now with the well known live stock commission firm of Alexander, Rogers & Crill.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, one of the most successful cattle feeders in the state was in the city Thursday. Mr. Farmer is again feeding a big string of good steers.

One of the most successful sheepmen of Menard county has a sensible and well written communication in this issue of the JOURNAL over the nome de plume of "Long Experience." It is well worth reading.

J. Chittim, a cattleman of Southern Texas, and one of the leading stockmen of that section, was in the city Wednesday. He says rain is badly needed in that part of the state.

Ed Fenlon of Leavenworth, manager of the Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is near Midland, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Fenlon says the loss on his range has been light.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, came in from Henrietta Wednesday. He says his line is doing an unusually large business in transferring cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory.

W. H. Featherstone, the well known cattle shipper of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He reports cattle in good living condition around Henrietta. Says grass is coming nicely but begins to need rain.

Messrs. Sparks and Cunningham of Bosqueville offer 500 one and two-year

old prairie ranch cattle for sale. Those wanting this class of cattle will consult their interest by looking up the advertisement of the above named gentlemen and writing them.

G. A. Richards, a prominent stockman and feeder of Fort Graham gives the JOURNAL a high appreciated compliment as published in his communication elsewhere. The JOURNAL appreciates the approval and friendship of such reliable and well know citizens as Mr. Richards.

E. H. Schuster of St. Joseph, Mo., who manages the large cattle ranches of Schuster & Co., in Sterling and Lubbock counties, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Schuster says they have had no loss worth speaking of on their ranches.

J. P. Baird, a well-to-do stockman of Purcell, I. T., was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Baird is shipping a big string of yearling steers recently purchased by him of A. S. Nicholson of this city. Mr. Baird says the stockmen in his locality no longer rely on the native grasses for winter feed. Consequently they sustained no loss during the past season.

J. W. Lynch, as stated in our local market report, has been made buyer for the Fort Worth Packing company, and will in future have charge of that department of the business. Mr. Lynch is the best equipped man in Texas for this position, and will prove a valuable man for the company.

Col. John R. Hoxie has, by the advice of his physician, retired from the presidency of the Fort Worth Packing company. Mr. M. C. Hurley, a prominent citizen and railroad contractor of Fort Worth has been elected to the position made vacant by the resignation of Col. Hoxie, and has assumed control of the business.

Dr. M. Ellen Keller has removed her office to the Hirschfield building on Houston street, first block below the postoffice, where, she has fitted up beautiful and pleasant offices. Dr. Keller has many patrons and patients who will cheerfully add their testimony as to her medical skill and ability. The JOURNAL bespeaks for her the patronage her merit justifies.

Brand Inspector Henry Johnson is down in Florida at Live Oak, taking his regular vacation and rest, but his many friends among the cattlemen south and west will be pleased to know he will soon be back on duty for the spring and summer work at the Kansas City Stock Yards. What Henry don't know about brands wouldn't make a very large book, as he has it down fine. So says the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

W. H. Brooks of Corpus Christi, secretary of the Nueces and Rio Grande Live Stock association was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Brooks reports the country dry and range short in his section of the state, and says cattle in the less favored localities are very thin and dying from starvation. Mr. Brooks was en route to the Osage nation hunting-pasture for 4000 steers, which he expects to ship soon.

A. S. Mercer says the Wyoming and Montana cowmen are determined to wipe out the cattle thieves at whatever cost. The latter are about 600 strong and have three county sheriffs among them as ring leaders, but the cattlemen have suffered long enough and mean business from the word go. Mr. Mercer, who is editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, has been in the city attending the meeting of the World's Fair commission, of which he is a member.—[Drovers' Journal.]

W. H. Flato, with the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., returned Sunday from Texas where he has been since the Fort Worth convention. While away he made a round-up of the principal towns in the state, taking a run down to San Antonio and up to Del Rio, also spending a part of his time at his old home, Flato-

nia, Tex. He will return to Fort Worth in a few days and put in some good work for his house.—[Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.]

Col. A. A. Wiley of Colorado City, manager of the Magnolia Land and Cattle company was in Fort Worth Monday. The company of which Col. Wiley is manager will soon remove a large lot of three and four-year-old steers from their Hemphill county pasture to Kansas, after which they will remove their two-year-old steers from their Borden county ranch to Hemphill county. The Magnolia herd is one of the largest and best in Texas, while the ranch is second to none in the state.

C. C. French, the representative of the live stock commission house of The James H. Campbell Co., came in from the Colorado country Tuesday. He says that the cattle that are left in that section are doing very well, grass is coming up and the country looks green, but says rain is badly needed. He reports an immense movement from that section to the nation, and is of the opinion that if the lick is kept up long, very few cattle will be left. Sheep and horses have wintered well.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

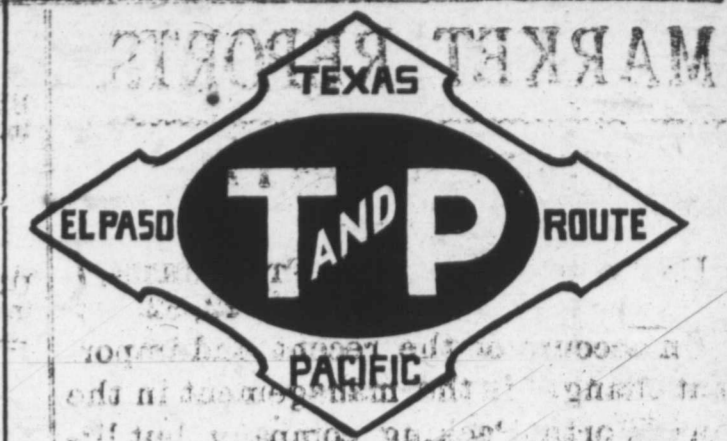
Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

ENCOURAGING MOHAIR.

The Congressional Bill for Importation of Angora Goats.

The bill introduced into the house at Washington, by the Hon. Mr. Hermann, providing for an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of introducing high-bred Angora goats from the Ottoman empire, calls attention to an industry which has only claimed the attention of the trading element in the United States at times. Occasionally, when the demand for lustre fabrics has been so universal as to be termed a "craze," mohair has, says the American Wool Reporter, found a good market, and its mercantile value has been watched with interest. Angora goat breeders in this country have received good returns from investment and trouble at times, but the poor seasons so far outnumber the good ones it is doubtful what kind of support the mohair growers will give Mr. Hermann. So much fraud has been perpetrated upon innocent people in Texas, California and Oregon by those who pretend to be aiding the industry, that growers of late years have been inclined to encourage a discontinuance of the industry than to foster it. Men of nation reputation have sold bucks with claims of high breeding qualities at fancy prices, but in the end the animals proved to be simply grade goats.

To appreciate the position the industry occupies to-day would require a long and careful study, and accurate inside information—general as well as statistical—is necessary before one can begin to understand the merits of the bill in question. All those who are in any way posted know that under the existing law no full blooded Angora goat can be exported from Asia Minor. A number were imported into the United States some years ago, but it is safe to conclude that by mixing with the common goat, Mexican goat and half breeds, the very best stock now in this country is far below the average Angora of the East. There are two or three large flocks of blooded stock in California and Oregon; one or two blooded herds in Texas and New Mexico; but even the best goats in the several sections mentioned have lost the high-breeding qualities of their ancestors and are now almost useless so far as improving the grade of the flock is concerned. One generation of goats may appear well enough to an inexperienced



THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis, AND POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12 HOURS SAVED

BETWEEN

Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis

AND THE EAST

THE DIRECT LINE

TO ALL POINTS IN

MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN

Dallas, Ft. Worth & St. Louis, New Orleans & Denver, St. Louis & San Francisco.

For rates, tickets and all information apply to, or address any of the ticket agents or C. P. FEGAN, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. & Tr't Agt. JNO A. GRANT, 3rd Vice President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

STALLION SERVICE BOOK Schaeffer's is the best published. Saves time & money. Owners and breeders all need it. 5,000 sold in 1891. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Space for 140 mares. A. L. SCHAEFFER, Pub. Paris, Ill.

rienced breeder, but let an expert watch them, or the purchaser follow the offsprings and compare the first and third generation, and it would take but a short time to demonstrate that the grade was deteriorating. This is just what is the matter with the industry to-day. Men may say what they will about mohair being controlled by the whims of fashion; it may be to a certain extent, but the market would not be depressed so often, and the Angora goat business so demoralizing when the demand for lustre fabrics eases up, if the raw material grown in this country was more uniform. When an article is in exceptional demand, "trash" can sometimes be worked off in its place, but when the demand is not so sweeping, a choice article is required to create a demand. There is always a market for good mohair; it is the inferior, hairy, cotted, humpy stock that is not wanted, and it is owing to the large amount of this latter "trash" raised in America that the business is so deranged. Of late years, would-be breeders and mohair growers have become so disheartened by the result of their toil that they have sold out their goats or slaughtered their whole flocks. It is not in the least probable that such would be the case in the future if arrangements are made in keeping with the bill before us. Such an importation as is intended would infuse new life and blood into the now deteriorating flocks in America, and in a measure put the industry upon a new foundation. Every influence should be brought to bear to pass the bill, and encourage a speedy introduction of the full-blooded animals into the now waning flocks of this country.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
April 22, 92. }

On account of the recent and important changes in the management in the Fort Worth Packing company, but little is being done at the yards this week. The new organization has been completed by the election of M. C. Hurley, president, and J. W. Lynch, buyer of the company. Everything will soon be in good shape and by the first of next week the Packing company will again be in full blast and ready for business.

Col. Jno. R. Hoxie, the former president and general manager of the packing company was compelled, by failing health and overwork, to resign the presidency and retire from active business. Mr. Hurley is a young, active, thorough-going business man, who will give his personal attention to the details of the business and will no doubt make the business even a greater success than it has ever been heretofore. Mr. Lynch, the buyer, is one of the best judges of all kinds and classes of live stock in Texas. He is a quick, active, liberal, honorable gentleman, who may be relied on to give shippers of live stock the highest market price for all stock shipped in by them. The JOURNAL predicts for the Fort Worth Packing company a successful and useful business career under the new management.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
April 21, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle so far this week have been very light. There were only 1274 head on Monday's market, 1723 Tuesday, 1900 Wednesday and 1200 today, making the total cattle receipts at this market so far this week 6097. Under these light receipts the market has become quite active, and is 15 to 20 cents higher than last week. Best meal fed

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

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

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

Texans are now worth \$4. Bulk of sales, however, are from \$3.35 to \$3.65.

The hog market went off towards the close of to-day's market and is now five cents lower. Top hogs are bringing from \$4.45 to \$4.60; mixed \$4 to \$4.50; light hogs \$4 to \$4.25.

Sheep receipts light and market steady. Fair to choice mutton \$4.50 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
April 21, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000. Market active, 10c. higher. Choice to prime, steady, \$4.40@4.85; others, \$3.25@4.25; stockers, \$2.90@3.50. cows and heifers, \$2.35@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market lower. Common, \$4@4.40; mixed and packers, \$4.55@4.60, light, \$4.40@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 2000. Market active, steady. Wethers and yearlings, \$6.25@6.85, Westerns, \$5.55@6.40; clipped Texans, \$4.35@5.50; lambs, \$6.50@7.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
April 21, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 1400. Steers active, steady, 10c. higher, \$3.90@4.55; cows, active to 5@10c. higher, \$2.10@3.55; stockers, and feeders, active and strong, \$1.90@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000; shipments, 4800. Market active to 5c. higher. All grades, \$4.05@4.55; bulk, \$4.30@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 3200; shipments, 500. Market unchanged.

New Orleans Market Report.

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

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1892.

Receipts. Sales. On Hand.

Beef cattle	1359	1294	335
Calves and Yearlings	2506	2005	893
Hogs	1220	945	480
Sheep	227	37	190

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per

lb gross, 3@3½c; common to fair beeves, 2@2½c; Good fat cows, 2½@3; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$4@7; yearlings, \$5@9; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 4½@4¾c; common to fair per lb, gross, 3½@4c.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50@3.; common to fair, \$1.50@2.25.

The receipts of all classes of cattle during the week has been liberal.

The market is fairly supplied with beef cattle, mostly poor and rough beeves, which sell slowly. Good fat beeves and fat cows firm and fairly active.

Calves and yearlings in heavy supply. The market is largely supplied with poor and small light suckling calves, which are hard to sell. Quotations are unreliable.

Hogs, dull. No inquiry for sheep. Butchers continue fully supplied. Prices are weak.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., April 21.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
Fine	14@17	14@17
Medium	15@19	15@19
Fall		
Fine	13@16	13@16
Medium	14@17	14@17
Mexican improved	11½@13	11½@13
Mexican carpet	9@11	9@11

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—Wool—Receipts, 3000 pounds shipments, 34,000 pounds. Market is quiet; small sales. New bright medium, Missouri, 21½c, a fraction higher than previous quotations.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

April 11—Evans-Snider-Buel company sold for J L Patterson, Taylor, Texas,

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

LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT

DEATH TO SCREW WORM
CURE FOR FOOT ROT
NEVER FAILS. TRY IT!
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.

NO POISONED SHEEP.
DAMAGED WOOL.
SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

44 steers, 978 lbs, \$3.10; 22 steers, 1042, \$3.25. April 14—J B Wells, Gonzales, 100 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.90; 1 stag, 840 lbs, \$2.60; J G Barnett, Gonzales, 53 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.90; Baldrige Bros, Gonzales, 25 steer, 950, \$2.90; Houston & Wells, Gonzales, 5 stags, 1160, \$2.60; 4 steers, 1032 lbs, \$3.15; 20 steers, 1070, \$3.15; 26 steers, 920 lbs, \$3.10; 14 stags, 1223 lbs, \$2.60. April 18—Ike T Pryor, Pine Bluff, Ark, 102 steers, 1141 lbs, \$3.40; Wm Blair, Pine Bluff, Ark, 13 steers, 981 lbs, \$3.10; J G Blanks, Texarkana, Ark, 44 steers, 1092 lbs, \$3.30; M A Withers & Co, Texarkana, Ark, 114 steers, 1011 lbs, \$3.35; 21 steers, 1159 lbs, \$3.25; M A Withers & Son, 21 steers, 1234 lbs, \$3.50; Judge Horton, Brinkley, Ark, 16 steers, 927 lbs, \$3.35; 30 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.35; Wm Blair, Brinkley, Ark, 19 steers, 981 lbs, \$3.10; 1 steer, 1140 lbs, \$3.10; J F Pryor, 19 steers, 1223 lbs, \$3.20; D C Pryor, 25 steers, 889 lbs, \$3.35; L J Pryor, 19 steers, 1180 lbs, \$3.35; W F Pryor, 2 oxen, 1300 lbs, \$2.50; 17 steers, 1162 lbs, \$3.35; Pryor & Co, 24 steers, 999 lbs, lbs, \$3.35; 23 steers, 1002 lbs, \$3.25. April 19—Blanks & Withers, Texarkana, 222 steers, 1030 lbs, \$3.20; A R White, Richardson, 16 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.50; 1 heifer, 600 lbs, \$3.50; 1 stag, 1170 lbs, \$3; 22 steers, 1170 lbs, \$3.75; J B Harris & Co, Terrell, 21 oxen, stags, bulls, 1200 lbs, \$2.60; 19 bulls, 1277 lbs, \$2.40; 19 bulls, 1272 lbs, \$2.40; G H Meason, Richardson, 22 steers, 1210 lbs, \$4; R S Stark, 42 steers, 1196 lbs, \$3.75; 3 stags, 1450 lbs, \$3. April 11—Alexander, Rogers & Crill sold for J. B. Slaughter, Paris, Texas, 20 steers, 1000, \$3.05. April 12—J B Slaughter, Paris, 117 steers, 1130 lbs, \$3.30.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. April 12—Texas Live Stock Commission company sold for T J Buckley, Dallas, Texas, 666 sheep, 65 lbs, \$4.65; 30 sheep 71 lbs, \$3.75.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

5000 to 6000 cattle from high altitude pasture located in Osage Nation, convenient to shipping point. Good range, well watered, good fences. \$1 per season. Address

FISH & KECK CO., Kansas City Stock Yards.

Grass is one of the most important of the world's crops, and it is comforting to know that the acreage of Bermuda and other grasses is being gradually increased in the South. Grass means good live stock at a minimum cost and there is very little labor in its production. More clover, more Bermuda, more alfalfa, more blue grass, more millet, more orchard grass and better care of the grass crops seems to be the order all over the country. It is a good sign.—[Greenville Banner.]

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

Fish & Keck Co.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The farmers that are making money out of horse breeding are those who raise the best class and are willing to pay for the service of first-class stallions what they are honestly worth.

A good grade may look as well but does not breed as well as a full blood sire whose ancestry runs back through generations of pure blood. The grade with one-half or one-fourth or one-eighth scrub blood is the most deceptive and unreliable animal to breed, and on the other hand the full blood animal that is a poor individual (for not all are good) is an undesirable breeder.

If it pays to raise good horses, it pays to feed them up to early maturity and keep them thrifty by the liberal use of the curry comb, and when ready for market have them in the best show condition. The dealer pays the most for such horses because city customers will take them at once at their full value. The farmer's feed and labor is cheaper than city livery bills. Breed good horses and have them ready for market if you expect to make horse breeding profitable.

It is astonishing what numbers of grade draft stallions are standing this year simply because the farmers will not pay what the full bloods are worth, and the grade often looks as well as full blood, but as the scrub blood crops out in the colts they get disgusted and think the draft horse is a fraud, while if they would pay \$20 to \$25 service fee and encourage the introduction of pure bred stallions of superior quality they would get fine colts that would sell for more than double what they can get for colts from grade sires and then they would find horse breeding the most profitable branch of farming.

Many persons suppose that a so-called open gaited horse lands his hind feet far outside the forward feet. This is a mistake. The open gaited horse describes the arc of a circle with his hind feet, but it will be found they land nearly in line with the forward ones. It is not generally known but it is a fact that a string stretched over the tracks of a horse made while trotting at full speed will touch every foot print, therefore as a straight line is the shortest distance between two points a line trotter gets over the ground with the least waste action, consequently with less exertion to himself and should go faster and stay longer than an open gaited one.—[American Trotter.

Horse raisers have been somewhat discouraged for three or four years because of the low prices prevailing and lack of demands. The trouble has been largely due to the lack of size in our Western animals. Prices have been low, but there has never been a time when a market value of a twelve hundred pound sound horse was not high enough to give a reasonable margin of profit to the ranchman who breeds on the open range. It really costs but a trifle, if any more to raise a twelve or thirteen hundred pound horse on the range than it does to raise a steer. The risk is less as the winter loss is virtually nothing. So if the price of a fat steer can be realized for a three or four-year-old colt, horse raising is as good as cattle growing.—[Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The Draft horse is now a necessity to the city traffic of American cities, as he has been for ages in the European cities. The Buffalo Horse Gazette says in talking with a number of Buffalo horsemen and merchants: "The fact is evident that the Draft horse is coming into general use and it is well that it should," said a prominent horseman recently, "for if it was not so the horse would soon go out of use. Take any of our large business firms in the city that do considerable teaming and use heavy wagons, you can see it would kill the common sized horse. On the heavy

wagons few lightly built horses are used now. It is cheaper to buy a large Draft horse to do this work, at the same time looking out for those that can cover a good distance at a moderate pace."

Some drivers will take more out of a horse in going five miles over a country road than many others will in going twenty miles. If a hard drive of twenty or thirty miles is before a horse start out moderately. Do not whip or worry or fret him. Leave all his strength, nerve and energy to be expended in going forward. After going along quietly and not too rapidly for a few miles and the horse becomes warmed up, his muscles distended and he is relieved of the hay eaten the night before, then push along briskly and do the heaviest work of the day. Don't hurry up the long hills. Stop frequently, cramp the buggy so as to take the load off the horse and give him time to catch his breath. You will make better time in the end by pursuing this course and your horse will finish his day's work in better condition, and you will avoid wind galls. Make time on roads which are level or slightly down hill. Then the weight does not drag heavily and he is not jarred when going fast as he would be in going fast down a steep hill.

As a rule farmers will grow that kind of stock in which there is the most profit. For some years past there has been a phenomenal increase in the supply of horses. With the establishment of blue grass pastures all over the West in which colts can find most of their living in the winter, horses can be grown cheaper from weaning time to three years old than a steer. The result has been the cheapening of the price in the markets until at present the margin of profit has been greatly reduced. Meanwhile there has been but a very slight increase in the total number of mules and a slight decrease in the price. The South will use the mule without much reference to the price. The only difficulty is in getting them large enough. The abundance of high grade draft mares in the West will make it possible by the use of superior jacks to grow mules that will meet all the requirements of the Southern trade and this business seems at this time to hold fair inducements. A systematic improvement in mules by the use of large jacks on grade drafts will lead to a higher price and better profits.—[Western Live Stock and Farm Journal.

At Batesville, Ark., a recent shooting affray brought into notice a woman known as "Sorrel Sue." She always appeared in public riding a sorrel horse. And it was believed that she belonged to a gang who stole horses. A surgeon was summoned to attend one of her admirers who had been wounded in the row, mistook his way and wandered into Sue's cabin. Before he could be hustled out he saw things that aroused his suspicions. These he reported to Sheriff Timcoe, who, with a posse, managed to surround the den of horse thieves capturing Sue and two of her gang. He found that Sue had applied the means of bleaching her own hair to that of her horses. When the posse entered, they found a horse enveloped in a rubber jacket made of rubber coats, being treated to a sulphur vapor bath. The appliances were very ingenious, and worked very well. A black or bay horse would be stolen and run into the bleaching. After its color was changed and its mane and tail trimmed, the disguise became so pronounced that without any great risk the animal could be taken in daylight through the very district from which it had been stolen. It was Sue's business not only to superintend the bleaching, but also to ride the animal out of the country.

The Curry Comb.

The brush and curry comb should be used freely.

So should the wash tub and sponge when feet and legs are dirty.

It is easier to wash and keep the legs



A Family Affair

Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires' Root Beer

THE GREAT
TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it's false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRSES'.

DR. J. C. LEWIS,

—THE GREAT—

Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest Specialist.

Twenty years' experience. Has treated thousands of cases of deafness, catarrh, bronchi consumption and disease of the heart.

Also treats all those acute and chronic diseases arising from imprudence and exposure.

When others have failed to cure call on Dr. Lewis and he will tell you why they have failed and will tell you plainly whether he can cure you or not. No charge for consultation. Medicine furnished. Beware of quacks with books. Consult a reliable physician.

All correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent by mail or express. Address with stamp.

Rooms 305 and 306 Bankers' and Merchants' National Bank building, Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 3 to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

clean now than the scratches after awhile,

The end of a barrel makes the best foot tub you can get.

Saw it off about ten inches from the end, then nail a board underneath the bottom so that if the horse should put his weight on it it will not burst.

If you try a foot tub in your stable once you will never be without one.

One week's trial will convince any one of their value.

You will find the horses will rest much better during the night if you clean so well in the evening.

A good night's rest means better work the next day.

There is where the pay for such work comes in.

It is big pay too.

Besides, if you curry the teams well in the evening it will not take so long to clean them up the next morning.

If you want to know how a horse feels that is not groomed after a hard day's work go to bed without washing your face and hands.

If you want to know how a horse feels without bedding in his stall try sleeping on the hard floor in the corner of the room.

Put yourself in the horse's place in your imagination for a while and you will readily see why you should treat him better.

Over-feeding is just as bad for a horse that works hard as under feeding.

There is a "happy medium" which should be sought and carefully followed.

Corn is too heating for a horse that has to work hard in the warm days of spring.

Oats are much better.

A good chop is better still if fed but once or twice a day.—National Stockman.

An immense number of cattle are being shipped over the Santa Fe. Train after train goes north every day loaded down with cattle. Six trains a day now pass through or go out of Purcell, most of them loaded with cattle.—Gainesville Hesperian.

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.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The lone line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards
J. T. SAUNDERS,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Close connections made for Laredo, points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

For rates, routes, maps, time-tables or other information call on or address

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth.

H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.

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

A. S. DODGE, Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

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

SWINE.

If slop is fed give it regularly each day. We do not take much stock in two or three messes of slop in a week.

One month of good care of the pigs at the start is equal in results to two months of the care they usually receive.

A fat sow stands a better chance to start her pigs well than a lean one, against the belief of many men to the contrary.

A Michigan man claims to have put hogs in marketable condition by feed-mangel wurzels and kitchen slops. This kind of pork would not be as solid as that made by grain feeding.

Give the sows the refuse fruits and tubers from the cellar, it will be a pleasant change of diet to them, and not without profit to the owner, and much better than to let those wastes decay in the cellar.

If the hogs can have salt and ashes by them all the time, there need be no fear that they will have worms. It is much better to keep salt by them than to salt once a week at the risk of making a part of the herd sick, and occasionally killing one or more.

A young pig gains in weight faster for the amount of food than any other farm animal. It is always salable, and if for any reason the right buyer does not come its growth pays its way all the time it is made into pork, or if a sow, is put to breeding and so made still more profitable.

Nearly always a vigorous rooter is a healthy animal. There are exceptions. Sometimes he gets a morbid appetite for gravel or slate, but when he roots for these he is out of condition and needs a radical change in feed and management. We have known hogs confined to a dry lot in which there was a slate bank when fed wholly on corn to become persistent slate eaters.

A box filled with bits of broken charcoal is one of the essentials in the pig pen. Wood ashes, with enough salt to season them, is also excellent. Charcoal is a corrective, and hogs eat it greedily whenever they are overfed, or are afflicted with derangement of the digestive organs. It is cheap, and will give good results, but it should be freshly burned, as charcoal that has been exposed to the weather is not so valuable.

If there is occasion to unload pigs from a wagon, stockers or fat hogs, it is almost always possible to drop the hind wheels of the wagon into a ditch or other depression. If this cannot be done, pile straw under the end of the wagon box, and let them tumble out onto that. Either of these ways is easier than lifting the hogs out or taking off the wheels. There is very little risk of injuring the hogs. The handler must exercise a reasonable degree of common sense. If the hogs are heavy take them by the ears as they leave the wagon box to keep them from falling.

It will pay to plan in advance for crops for the pigs during the summer and fall. It is true they will grow if they have good pasture, blue grass, timothy and clover—with the slops accumulating daily about the house. But more than a moderate growth should be secured—the greatest growth that is possible should be made. Oats, peas, sweet corn, pumpkins and squashes, can all be made to play an important part used in their order; corn should be used mainly to finish with and not be made the principal food the whole season through. These other crops can be had cheaply, and are better in their season than corn.

A Michigan farmer has great faith in peas. He sows as early in spring as the ground will do to work, which is quite early sometimes, as they will stand considerable freezing without injury. Sows

three bushels per acre. When they ripen which is just after stubble pasture, he goes into the field and rakes into winrows what he wants for seed, and what he thinks he can sell to his neighbors at \$1 per bushel. Last year he fattened 26 hogs from the crop of three acres, saving 30 bushels for seed. In his management he considers one acre of peas worth two of corn. There is so little labor in connection with pork raising when the hogs eat the peas in the field that is a matter worthy of consideration. Another point—the feeding time, when hogged, is in the most favorable time for pork making. The weather is pleasant, nothing being lost in keeping the heat of the body in normal condition. Again, they go to market before the corn-fed hog is ready, at a time when there is a shortage of marketable hogs. We are not advised as to the value of a pea crop for hog food, as compared with corn. If any have experience in this line let us hear from them. We doubt if the peas are as valuable as the corn.

Supplying the proper amount and quality of water for hogs we believe is too often neglected. Sometimes the hogs are confined to the feeding lots with cattle or other farm stock, and the water supplied from a pool or running stream, either of which are contaminated by the droppings from the animals. Other times the cattle and horses are watered from troughs, with no particular care taken to water the hogs. They must quench their thirst from the excavation made to contain the manure. They learn to drink the leachings from the manure pile, because forced to do so, not because they like it from the start. If you have noticed a hog go to a running stream for a drink, you have seen him select the clear, pure appearing places to quench his thirst. When he drinks water leaching from the manure pile with evident satisfaction it is because he has an acquired taste for such drink. When they are forced to drink this impure water till they have acquired a taste for it, and drink it before they will take a few extra steps for pure water, the owner need not be surprised if disease in some malignant form breaks out at any time. Under such conditions constipation, scours, a loss of appetite, and kindred ailments, are found in the herd.

A pig is never too young to have a full feed. Keep him always fat and sell when the market is favorable. Never hold for a favorable market after he has reached 200 pounds weight. If the hogs are confined to a small lot or to houses it is highly important that they have roots or some other bulky food to take the place of the green food they would gather if they had the freedom of the fields. It is dangerous to feed either sorghum seed or cotton seed to hogs. Hogs will contract blind staggers from feeding on these seeds. While cotton seed is dangerous, a small quantity of the cotton seed oil cake is beneficial. A young pig is easily stunted, and especially if the weather is cold. For this reason it is very important to provide a warm, dry shelter early in the season, and neglect to do this is in many cases the cause of failure to make a profit from fall pigs. To feed hogs through the winter without securing a good gain, is to keep them at a loss, and while it is, of course, necessary to winter at as low a cost as possible, it is not good economy to lessen the cost at the expense of the growth.

The hog, in the minds of many, has been associated with the filthy hog pen, which too often is an abomination without mitigation. These persons cannot realize what a cleanly, well appearing animal the hog truly is when properly cared for and treated with the same consideration as ordinarily governs the breeding of other kinds of farm stock. No man should entertain the thought that he is to raise hogs successfully within the narrow confines of a pen six or eight feet square. It can't be done. The hog in a state of nature gains his living by roaming at large, foraging about for all sorts of herbaceous plants,

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

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

307 Houston Street.

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Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

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

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles.

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at Home.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

roots, insects, etc., and the nearer man can get to natural conditions in this respect the better it is. A clover pasture offers the ideal conditions for profitable swine breeding, and should always be available, especially for young and growing stock, as clover contains much nitrogen or "protein," the element of food which builds the muscular tissues, lean meat, etc. Then exercise is another very important feature which is absolutely necessary to all healthy animal existence, and the same is well provided for when a good sized pasture is allowed the pigs, where they may run and enjoy themselves. Upon an ordinary farm the cost of rearing a pig to the time of fattening should not be a very considerable amount, as the food consumed is largely what would otherwise be wasted. In the summer the trimmings of market garden crops will afford a variety of nutritious and cooling food. Beet tops, cabbage leaves, corn fodder, are all good for hog growing. Experience shows that the hog most desired in the markets and the one that is produced most cheaply is the one that will dress from 200 to 300 pounds when nine or ten months old. Pigs farrowed in March will thus be ready for slaughter early in November, and will have completed their entire growth and development before winter has well begun, and this forms a very important item, since the fattening of hogs in cold weather cannot be economically effected. It takes too much food (or carbon) to keep the bodily temperature at its normal degree. The best article to finish off a hog is undoubtedly good, firm corn or corn meal. This makes plenty of solid white fat pork of best quality and least expense.—W. P. Perkins, in National Stockman.

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.

Incidentals and Great Facts.

The great facts connected with production, consumption and commerce do not seemingly have as much effect upon the market prices of staple products in these days as do the incidentals transpiring in connection with them from time to time. It was at one time the case that the simple knowledge of shortage, excessive production, unusual demand abroad, etc., would be sufficient to in a measure establish either a high, low or medium price for any product throughout a season. Now, however, things of this kind are operative to only a slender extent. The potent influences shaping up the markets really lie in the little things occurring from time to time, which speculation manages to manipulate to either the destruction or the boosting of prices. This great change is to the detriment of the producer, rendering it impossible for him to precalculate with any degree of certainty, and may be said to be altogether owing to the growth of a dependence upon speculation. The crippling or entire destruction of option dealing would do much to cure this evil and place conditions where they once were. While speculation, however, has its present power calculations of all kinds will, as now, continue to be upset; and the great facts which should shape commerce in our chief productions will count for little as substantial influences in the premises.—[The National Stockmen.

County stock shows are becoming quite fashionable all over Texas. These shows are both advantageous and stimulating to breeders and should be encouraged and kept up in every county in the state. The stock show last Saturday was a splendid affair. The town was full of people, and the stock was of the very best. Every one was well pleased, so much so that it was unanimously agreed to have another show the first Saturday in June.

COMMODITY TARIFF NO. 19,

Issued by Railroad Commission of Texas, Effective May 7th, 1892.

Rates in cents per 100 pounds, to apply by continuous mileage between stations in Texas on shipments of live stock in car loads, as described below.

TABLE OF RATES NO. 1

to apply on shipments of stock cattle transported from original points of shipment to destination over a single line of railroad, or more lines of railroad under the same management and control:

Table with 2 columns: Distances and Rates. Rates range from 5 to 25 cents for distances up to 550 miles.

TABLE OF RATES NO. 2

to apply on shipments of stock cattle transported from original point of shipment to destination over two or more lines of railroad not under the same management and control.

Table with 2 columns: Distances and Rates. Rates range from 6 to 35 cents for distances up to 750 miles.

TABLE OF RATES NO. 3

to apply on shipments of beef, cattle, oxen, calves, goats, hogs and sheep transported from original point of shipment to destination over a single line of railroad, or over two or more lines of railroad under the same management and control.

Table with 2 columns: Distance and Rates. Rates range from 7 to 32 cents for distances up to 750 miles.

TABLE OF RATES NO. 4

to apply to shipments of beef, cattle, oxen, calves, goats, hogs and sheep transported from original point of shipment to destination over two or more lines of railroad not under the same management and control.

Table with 2 columns: Distances and Rates. Rates range from 9 to 35 cents for distances up to 750 miles.

TABLE OF RATES NO. 5

to apply on shipments of horses and

mules transported from original point of shipment to destination over a single line of railroad, or over two or more lines of railroad under the same management and control.

Table with 2 columns: Distances and Rates. Rates range from 9 1/2 to 35 cents for distances up to 750 miles.

TABLE OF RATES NO. 6

to apply on shipments of horses and mules transported from original point of shipment to destination over two or more lines of railroad not under the same management and control.

Table with 2 columns: Distance and Rates. Rates range from 11 1/2 to 37 1/2 cents for distances up to 750 miles.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Subject to the provisions of the law of the state Texas of affecting transportation of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in double-deck cars, article 4227 b, sections 1 and 2, Sayles' and Texas civil states.

1st. Minimum Weights for Standard Gauge Cars.—The minimum weights of shipments of beef cattle, stock cattle, oxen, horses and mules in single deck cars and of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in double-deck cars, shall be as follows, provided that cars exceeding 30 1/2 feet in length shall be loaded to their full capacity:

INTERNAL MEASUREMENT.

Table listing car types and weights: Cars 30 1/2 feet and under (20,000 lbs), Cars 32 feet and over 30 1/2 (20,800 lbs), Cars 33 feet and over 32 (21,400 lbs), Cars 34 feet and over 33 (22,000 lbs), Cars 35 feet and over 34 (22,500 lbs), Cars 36 feet and over 35 (23,000 lbs), Cars 37 feet and over 36 (23,500 lbs), Cars over 37 feet (24,000 lbs).

Cars exceeding 30 1/2 feet in length being short of full capacity, the minimum weights of shipments contained in them shall be 20,000 pounds.

Note—This rule shall not be construed as imposing upon railroad companies the obligation to furnish cars of specific dimensions.

2d. The minimum weight of each shipment of calves, goats, hogs and sheep sufficient in quantity to load only a single deck car of standard gauge shall be 15,000 pounds.

3d. Minimum Weights for Narrow Gauge Cars.—The minimum weights of shipments of stock cattle, beef cattle, oxen, horses and mules in single deck cars, and of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in double deck cars of narrow gauge shall be 20,000 pounds, and the minimum weight of shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in single deck cars of narrow gauge shall be 15,000 pounds.

4th. Shipments of live stock transported to points on lines of gauge different from that of lines on which points of origin are situated shall be subject to the minimum weights prescribed for narrow gauge cars.

5th. Transportation of Men in Charge.—Parties in charge of shipments of live stock in car loads shall be passed as follows, provided that shipments exceeding two car loads shall be shipped by one consignor to one consignee: With one or two cars, one man without re-

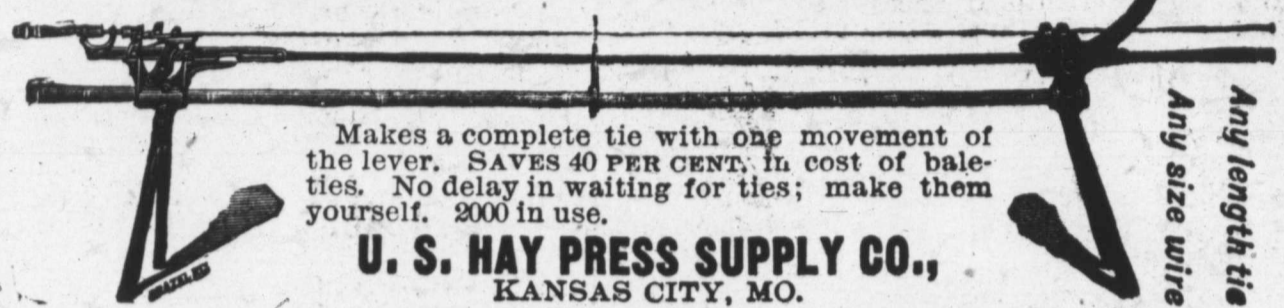
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Makes a complete tie with one movement of the lever. SAVES 40 PER CENT. in cost of bales. No delay in waiting for ties; make them yourself. 2000 in use.

U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. H. CHADBOURNE, Mgr. (Formerly Supt. K. C. Hay Press Co.)

turn pass; with five cars and over two cars, one man with return pass; more than five cars, two men with return passes, it being understood that the return passes shall furnish transportation only to original point of shipment. Each railroad company shall use proper methods to insure the identification of parties entitled to free transportation under this rule.

6th. The rates and regulations of this tariff apply on shipments of live stock, as described, when transported in ordinary live stock or stable cars. When in palace stock cars the shipments will be charged the customary rental of the company's owning such cars in addition to the freight rates herein established. A stable car is one having two gates, which divide its interior into three compartments, while palace stock cars have a separate compartment for each animal.

EXCEPTIONS.

1st. The rate between Houston, Galveston and intermediate stations on shipments of live stock subject to this tariff shall be five cents per 100 pounds.

2d. The rate on live stock subject to this tariff from Mustang, Arcola and Dukes, stations on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway to Houston and Galveston shall be five cents per 100 pounds.

3d. The rates to Houston and Galveston, to rates on the Columbia branch of the International and Great Northern Railroad shall not exceed the following named rates: On horses and mules to Houston seven and a half cents and to Galveston ten cents per 100 pounds; on other classes of live stock subject to this tariff, to Houston five cents, and to Galveston six and a quarter cents per hundred pounds.

4th. The following rates on live stock subject to this tariff from stations on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway to San Antonio shall remain in force. From Karnes City and Kennedy, nine and a quarter cents; from Nichols, Pettus and Walton ten and a half cents, from Beeville eleven and three-quarter cents; from Skidmore, Papalote and Linton thirteen cents; from Mesquite Harbor, Rockport, Portland and Corpus Christi fifteen and a half cents; from Mathias fourteen and a half cents; from Wades, Reynolds, Driscoll and Alice sixteen and a quarter cents per 100 pounds.

5th. The following rates on live stock subject to this tariff from stations on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway to Houston and Galveston shall remain in force. From Karnes City, Linton and intermediate stations to Houston seventeen and a half cents, to Galveston twenty cents; from Mesquite, Gregory, Aransas Harbor, Rockport, Portland and Corpus Christi to Houston twenty cents, to Galveston twenty-five cents; from Mathias to Houston twenty cents, to Galveston twenty-two and a half cents; from Wades, Reynolds, Driscoll and Alice to Houston twenty-two and a half cents, to Galveston twenty-

seven and a half cents per 100 pounds. The rates from stations on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway north of Karnes City shall be to Houston seventeen and a half cents and to Galveston twenty cents per 100 pounds, except in cases where the mileage rates prescribed in this tariff are higher.

6th. The rates on live stock subject to this tariff from Goliad, Beeville and intermediate stations on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific railway shall be to Houston seventeen and a half cents, and to Galveston twenty cents per 100 pounds.

7th. The following rates on beef cattle, oxen, horses and mules from stations named below on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway and the Texas and New Orleans railroad to Houston and Galveston shall be as follows: From Randon to Houston seven and a half cents; from Crosby to Houston five cents, to Galveston ten cents; from Cedar to Houston six cents, to Galveston eleven cents; from Dayton to Houston seven and a half cents, to Galveston twelve and a half cents; from Devers to Houston seven and a half cents, to Galveston twelve and a half cents; from Beaumont and Orange to Houston ten cents, to Galveston fifteen cents per 100 pounds.

CANCELLATION.

Commodity tariffs Nos. 13 and 15 and circulars Nos. 84, 87, 90, 92 and 100, together with all orders and authorities affecting the transportation of live stock, heretofore issued by the railroad commission of Texas, will be hereby cancelled.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Commodity Tariff No. 19 this day adopted by the railroad commission of Texas.

Given under my hand and the seal of the railroad commission of Texas, at the city of Austin, this the 15th day of April, 1892. J. J. ARTHUR, Secretary.

Sick headache? Beecham's Pills will relieve.

Grass is a little short, but the covered immigrant wagon is on the move for the far West where the prospectors hopes to find happiness, with free grass, free water and free air. * * * Among the recent stock shipments from Coleman were twenty cars on the 8th inst. by Hassard Bros., also twenty-four cars by same parties on the 12th. Hughes & Rathmell shipped forty-five cars on the 12th, also twenty-five cars from Talpa on the 10th. All of the above to the Indian Territory. * * * The rain of last week was a general one throughout this section, although much heavier in some places than at others. Here at Coleman, the rainfall was something over an inch but it fell slowly, and very little ran off. Since the rain the weather has been warm and the growing crops and the grass has been making rapid headway. —[Coleman Voice.

JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President.
W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President.
J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.
UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.)
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Present Capacity of Yards: 10,000 CATTLE,
20,000 HOGS,
6,000 SHEEP,
500 HORSES.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

The freight rates are now against a large shipment of Texas cattle to this market, but the Texas Live Stock association, aided by the efforts of this company, are endeavoring to secure lower rates.

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER. Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,
General Manager.

WOOL
W. A. ALLEN, ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.
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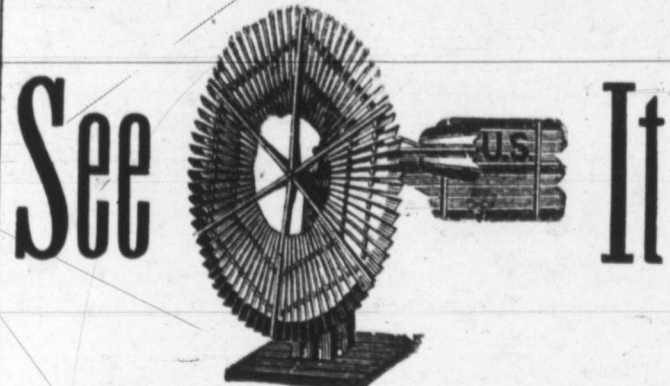
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,450
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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