

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 4.

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—BY—

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The names of correspondents must in ALL CASES accompany communications to insure their insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

All communications pertaining to the editorial department, or to matters connected therewith, should be addressed to the editor in person, while business letters should be addressed The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

### News and Notes.

The readers of the JOURNAL are urged to carefully read the News and Notes department. Under this heading will each week be found interesting and reliable information as to the condition of the various live stock markets, the condition of crops, range and live stock in different parts of the country; in fact, this department of the JOURNAL will be filled with just such information as is calculated to prove of interest and value to the stockmen and farmers generally.

### As an Advertising Medium.

As an advertising medium through which to reach the stockmen and best class of stock farmers in Texas, the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL has no equal. It is more largely circulated, more eagerly sought after and more closely read than any paper of the kind in the state. Those who wish to reach the best class of stockmen and farmers should not be attracted to journals of small circulation by their cheap advertising rates, but should place their advertisements in the JOURNAL where they will be seen and read by the people they want to reach, even if the cost is a trifle greater. The advertising rates of all newspapers are, or should be, based on

their circulation and on this basis the rates of the JOURNAL are lower than usually charged by a first-class live stock and agricultural paper. The JOURNAL solicits the business of reputable establishments, who are seeking the patronage of Texas stockmen and farmers and in return will do our utmost to give value received.

### The Cost of Wool.

In the Sheep and Wool department the JOURNAL publishes this week an interesting and lengthy article from H. L. Bentley of Abilene, in which he undertakes to substantiate the position taken by him in a paper read before the Austin stockmen's convention, in which it was stated, in substance, that wool could be grown in Texas at a cost of from six to nine cents per pound.

The statement made by Mr. Bentley was vigorously attacked by Mr. C. G. Burbank of Fort McKavett in two different communications which have already appeared in the JOURNAL. Mr. Burbank not only proves (to his own satisfaction) that the statements of Mr. Bentley are erroneous, but wants to make the JOURNAL responsible for them. The JOURNAL knows both these gentlemen to be practical, well posted sheepmen, whose statements and opinions are entitled to great weight. It is also glad at all times to publish their arguments and views, but at the same time it must disclaim any responsibility for statements made over the signatures of these gentlemen or any one else. Mr. Bentley is abundantly able no doubt to defend and substantiate any statement he may make, and should he fail to do so, Mr. Burbank has the permission of the JOURNAL and is tendered the use of its columns to correct and expose any wrong or misleading statements so made.

### To Our Friends.

Quite a number of our subscribers in renewing have sent us from one to three or four new subscribers. This is very encouraging indeed to the JOURNAL and gives it courage. While thanking those who have thus favored it, to ask if there are not others who will kindly help us in this way. There are many stockmen and farmers in Texas who would cheerfully pay \$1.50 for the JOURNAL one year if some friend would kindly give them a sample copy and in this way call their attention to the merits of the paper.

The JOURNAL has worked and is working faithfully and industriously for the interests it represents. It has reduced the subscription price until its cost is a mere bagatelle as compared with its value. The JOURNAL not only works for those whose interests it represents as a body, but always stands ready to serve them individually and in any and every way in its power. In view of all this will not the JOURNAL'S friends and subscribers, in addition to sending in their own remittances promptly, ask their friends and neighbors to hand them \$1.50 each and favor us with a club? Such kind, thoughtful favors help in many ways. They not

only assist in providing the means with which to enlarge and otherwise improve the paper, but help by making those who do the work feel that their labors are appreciated and that they are not forgotten by those in whose interest they work.

### The Wyoming Trouble.

Wyoming seems to be having a world of trouble. The governor evidently in the interest of Wyoming ranchmen issued a proclamation in substance forbidding the right of way to Montana ranchmen across the state of Wyoming. The railroads and Montana men claim the order is unjust and unconstitutional and propose to ignore it and thus test its constitutionality in the courts. The governor refuses to modify or withdraw his proclamation. Each party is preparing for a legal combat. The war between the big cattlemen and the rustlers still progresses with the odds largely in favor of the rustlers. The cattlemen have evidently made a big mistake and placed themselves, or at least those of their henchmen who are now under arrest in rather an awkward and embarrassing condition.

A further and still greater disaster has recently befallen the Wyoming cattlemen in the way of a heavy snow storm. It has, perhaps, been the heaviest and severest ever known at this season of the year, and is reported as killing cattle by the thousands.

The Wyoming ranchmen may, however, obtain consolation in the fact that all this is done to carry out that passage of the "good book" which says, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

### The National Butchers' Protective Association.

The National Butchers' Protective association will hold its next regular annual convention in the city of Dallas beginning the 26th of this month. This association has been organized by the butchers from all parts of the United States for protection and mutual benefit. The association now numbers over 3500 members and is composed of the best and class of butchers and dealers in meat from all parts of the country.

This association, through its Dallas branch, has formally invited the members of the Texas Live Stock association, the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers association, and the stockmen generally throughout the state, to meet and confer with them and generally take part in their deliberations. The two associations above named have accepted the invitation and appointed committees to attend the butchers' convention, which should be attended, not only by these committeemen, but by all the stockmen who can possibly find time to do so.

At the annual convention of the butchers' association held last year at Pittsburg, Pa., it decided to establish stock yards, slaughtering and refrigerating houses at Dallas, Texas, where they could buy the cattle from the stockmen direct, slaughter and refrigerate

them at their own plant and then distribute the dressed meat among their members in all parts of the country. In this way the butchers hope to not only save a big shrinkage and expense now incurred by shipping cattle on foot, but to also relieve both themselves and the consumers from the oppression and extortion of the dressed beef monopoly. The move is one directly affecting the interest of every stockman in Texas and one that should have the encouragement and support of all who feel an interest in the future of the live stock industry.

### Fort Worth Slaughtering Establishment.

As announced some time ago in these columns, Col. John R. Hoxie has resigned the presidency and management of the Fort Worth Packing company, and Mr. M. C. Hurley of this city has been elected to that position. All Fort Worth, and in fact all Texas, feels a deep interest in the success of this establishment, consequently the change in the management and the effect it would have on the future business and operations of the packing company has been the subject of considerable discussion among the people generally.

Mr. Hurley is well known as one of our keenest, shrewdest and most level-headed business men, who has all the ability and foresight necessary to make the business a success. The only obstacle in his way is lack of experience in this particular line.

For the information of those who are eager to know as to Mr. Hurley's policy the JOURNAL is glad to be able to state on good authority that the packing company will in future buy all the good hogs, suitable for slaughtering, that are offered and pay full market value for them. The management will do all in its power to create and build up a demand for dressed beef, and increase the number of cattle slaughtered as rapidly as the demand for the meat product will justify. It is hoped, and in fact confidently expected, that the company will be able in the near future to handle 100 fat cattle each and every day and that the number can be gradually increased until two, three, four and possibly five hundred per day can be used. The beef business, however, is in a measure problematical, and the number killed in future will depend entirely on the demand and market that can be established for the dressed refrigerated beef. But not so as to hogs. The packing company will at all times, every day in the year, be ready to pay full market value for all the good hogs offered.

In conclusion the JOURNAL is glad to be able to state that it believes the Fort Worth Packing company will, under Mr. Hurley's management, be a success, and that all who have dealings with the concern will receive fair, liberal and honest treatment.

There are a few counties in the drouthy district in the lower Rio Grande country, in which it is claimed there has not been a good rain in three years. Three years is a pretty long dry spell.

## CATTLE.

If the number of cattle sent to market for the next few months is kept in reasonable bounds, we will soon have a fairly good market, and it will continue good until broken by heavy rains. Thirty-two thousand are too many cattle to send to Chicago in one day and will always enable the buyers to force a heavy decline.

English advices state that right along now for some time there has been something of a glut of outside beef in British markets. There has been an increase in the importation of live cattle, and especially in the quantities of dressed beef, the average increase for the current year, so far having been quite large. Indeed in a recent week it is stated that as much as 50 per cent. of growth over the corresponding week of last year was shown. This probably means a not very bright outlook for the meat market abroad for American beef; but it is especially discouraging to the British producer. When the facts of the case are taken into consideration it will be well understood just how the farmers of the United Kingdom are constantly bringing pressure to bear upon British authorities to throw all possible embarrassment around the importation of live cattle and beef products into that country. Under these circumstances it does not seem at all probable that existing restrictions will be removed, while there is more than a possibility that efforts will be made to render them in some particulars at least more stringent. An over-loaded market and a disaffected British people are not the most promising elements for the future of the American foreign cattle trade.—[National Stockman.

### The Quarantine.

The JOURNAL has all along been strongly in favor of a state sanitary board with power and authority to establish and maintain quarantine regulations as applied to cattle within the state. The cattle in certain parts of Texas are quarantined and will always deservedly remain quarantined. This being a fact, and none at all conversant with the cattle business will deny it, would it not be more appropriate and more just to all concerned to pass a law of our own regulating this matter, and thus settle it among ourselves without forcing the general government to regulate it for us? The JOURNAL has urged the passage of a state law that would do justice to all parties and confidently expected that such a law would be enacted at the special session of the legislature. Such a law was regarded as a necessity, and was not therefore expected to meet with opposition. It could not injure those who would be placed below the line. The line would have been established by fair-minded and disinterested men who would no doubt have located it as far south as justice would admit, and certainly not any further north than now placed by the secretary of agriculture. No one would have been

placed at further disadvantage by taking this matter in our own hands, while a great many would have been benefited, yet notwithstanding all this and many other arguments that might be mentioned in favor of a state sanitary bureau, strange to say, when the matter was mentioned at the special session of the legislature it brought to the Capitol city quite a number of the leading cattlemen of Southern Texas, who opposed the proposition bitterly, the result is we are still without a sanitary board and must continue to be quarantined and regulated by the representatives of the general government.

The JOURNAL is not controlled in this or any other matters affecting the live stock industry by local interests. It claims to be what its name implies, a state journal. It feels as much interest in the ranchman at the mouth of the Rio Grande as it would if he were located in the Panhandle or even within sight of the JOURNAL'S office, at the same time as a matter of justice and right it believes in protecting the cattle that will contract Texas fever from those that will communicate it, and were it published at Corpus Christi its views on this and all other matters touching the cattle interest would be the same as now advocated.

The JOURNAL believes that the quarantine line at several points might be moved further south with perfect safety. It also believes that cattle from the malarial district might, with safety, be gradually moved north and in this way after a certain length of time and under certain restrictions be permitted to go to any part of the United States. So believing this paper has not hesitated to express its views and to insist that justice be done to the Southern ranchmen by placing as many of them as practical above the quarantine line and in addition afford those who were quarantined some method if possible of purging their stock of this dreaded and disastrous disease.

The JOURNAL hopes that at the next meeting of the legislature better counsel will prevail and that the representative cattlemen from all parts of the state will get together and agree on a law that will do equal justice to all, and then go to work harmoniously and jointly to secure its passage. In the meantime and until such a law has been passed the JOURNAL hopes to see the quarantine line as now established, enforced by the government. It should not be necessary for the government's agents to call on United States troops to assist them, the line should be respected and maintained voluntarily by the cattlemen themselves.

### The Cattle Industry of Texas.

The number of cattle in Texas at the end of last year was estimated in round numbers at 8,000,000. Of this number it is safe to estimate that 1,000,000 have died since January first. Fully 400,000 (over-half of which are breeding cows) have been shipped or are being shipped to the Indian Territory, where they

will be fattened and sent to market during the season. 100,000 will go this spring to Montana and other northern ranges. To these add 500,000 (estimated) which will go from Texas direct to the markets during the present year, and the number carried over from last year, will at the close of the season, be reduced in round numbers to 6,000,000. These figures do not include the cattle that will be slaughtered or consumed at Fort Worth, Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio and other local markets, or those used to supply the home consumption all over the state, which will no doubt require fully 500,000, thus reducing the number of cattle one year old and older still on hand and in Texas at the close to 1892 to 5,500,000 head.

On the basis that the calf crop will equal thirty-three and a third per cent. of the number of older cattle on hand (which under ordinary circumstances will closely approximate the correct number) Texas will have at end of 1892, about 7,300,000 cattle. It is, however, safe to estimate that of the 1,000,000 cattle that died during the past winter fully one-half were breeding cows. The same ratio will apply to the Indian Territory shipments, also to number that go from Texas direct to market, and those taken by our local markets or used for home consumption.

The heavy and unprecedented inroads that have been and will be made this year on the breeding cows of Texas must necessarily have a telling effect on the calf crop. The calves will also be further decreased by large shipments of veal direct to market. In addition, it must be remembered that the calf crop for reasons well understood by cattlemen, is always greatly decreased by drouths and bad winters. Considering all circumstances directly affecting the calf crop of the present year, the JOURNAL ventures the prediction that the number of calves branded and carried over in Texas this year will not exceed 1,000,000 head and that the total number of cattle in the state January 1st, 1893 will not exceed 6,500,000. In other words the JOURNAL believes that instead of the number of cattle increasing in Texas this year as they usually do, that a correct enumeration the first of next year would show a decrease during 1892 of fully 1,500,000.

In the absence of any data or means of getting correct figures all estimates on losses, by death, future shipments etc. are of course simply given as opinions formed after carefully looking the field over. The above estimate, if approximately correct, is a matter of great importance, not only to the cattlemen of Texas, but of the entire country. They are given as correctly as can be estimated with the data at hand, and are submitted for what they are worth.

### The Future Outlook.

At the beginning of last year the JOURNAL predicted a bright future for the cattle business. The prosperity then predicted has not yet materialized, consequently the JOURNAL as a prophet, has not of late maintained its

former reputation. It has however lost none of its faith in the ultimate success of the cattle business, but it must confess that it was a little off as to the time at which this era of prosperity should begin. This mistake was not so much from error or miscalculation on the part of this paper as from unnatural and unforeseen consequences, all of which are yet fresh in the minds of Texas cattlemen.

That there must be a radical change for the better in the near future, there can be no doubt. This change for the better will be brought about by increased demands from new markets and increased consumption, coupled with a decrease in the supply. In addition to this there is a well established rule regulating traffic of all kinds, which never allows any one commodity to continue on the downward tendency for more than one decade at any one time.

In fact the revolution generally begins in from seven to eight years, from the time the decline begins. There is also another never-failing rule, which prevails in commercial affairs, which in substance is this, when a commodity reaches bottom there is but one way for it to go, which is up.

In cattle business the longest limit allowed by the first rule above named has been reached, as has also the bottom in prices. The turning point is therefore near at hand, and an era of prosperity must soon dawn upon this important branch of commerce, but when it does emerge from this depression and starts again on the high road of prosperity, it will be on a new basis and entirely different from anything heretofore realized by Texas cattle raisers and dealers. The most prosperous men, the ones who will reap the greatest harvest will not be the ones who own the greatest number of cattle without reference to their quality, or the manner in which they are provided for. The future successful cattle raisers will be those who breed from pure-bred bulls exclusively, who have an abundance of grass and water, supplemented with a good supply of additional feed for winter. The successful cattle raiser in future will raise none but good cattle, will keep them in a growing, thriving condition the year round, and will make one thousand to twelve hundred-pound steers, with which he will top the market at from twenty to thirty months old. The man who insists on breeding from brindle bulls, who runs his herd on a scant supply of grass and still less water, and leaves his cattle to rustle for themselves when winter comes, will not be in it. The prosperous era will be for the progressive men; the moss-back, and the scrub will have no part nor parcel in it.

### 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.

**LOYD'S SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT**

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

**LOYD'S CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.  
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER**

**NO POISONED SHEEP.  
DAMAGED WOOL.  
SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES  
INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.**

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

When a man has improved his flock until he can sell his poorest sheep at remunerative prices, he can then afford the best.

The labor required to put the wool into a clean, marketable condition before selling will nearly always return a good profit in the better price received.

With many farmers the product of the sheep—the wool and the lambs—are ready for market at a time when it is quite an advantage to have something to sell.

### What Can Wool be Grown at in Texas?

I notice that there is something of a controversy going on in the columns of the JOURNAL, the issue being the cost per pound of growing wool in Texas. One of your correspondents insists that it is not possible to grow it at from six to nine cents, while another insists that it can be done.

I have been figuring on the question, taking as the basis for my estimates my own experience in the Concho country from 1880 to 1884 and that of my neighbors, and I have no hesitancy in saying what I said while I was editorially connected with the JOURNAL, viz: That wool has been and can be now grown here at from six to nine cents per pound.

It might be well to go back to 1880 for example and show what has been done in that direction. But it might be urged that free range was the universal rule then, therefore the estimate based on that condition of affairs would not be a fair one now, since free range is now the exception, rather than the rule. I might reply that sheep to shear five to seven pounds were then worth from \$4 to \$5 per head, while now they can be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$3 per head, and therefore in estimating the cost of keeping a flock of sheep, the matter of interest on the investment would more than offset the present cost of range. I might reply further that the rate of taxation now and then being nearly the same, a given number of sheep valued at \$5 per head would cost the owner in taxes more in 1880 than now, when the same class of sheep are valued at not exceeding \$3 per head.

I have not carefully figured on the proposition but I am still confident that wool can be grown in Texas in 1892 as cheaply as it could have been grown here in 1880. I did grow wool in Texas in 1881-2-3 at a cost not exceeding 8 cents per pound, and others can do the same thing now. I do not mean to say that the average cost of growing a pound of wool has been or is now 6, 7, 8 or 9 cents. There are wool-growers and wool-growers, and while some are business men and grow wool on business principles others, are not business men and grow wool as they do everything else, on slipshod, hap-hazard principles, or no principles at all. The business wool-grower is the man I refer to therefore when I make my statement as to the cost of growing wool in this state.

In estimating the cost it will be proper to charge to expense account:

1. Interest on money invested.
2. Cost of regular employees.
3. Rations for herds.
4. Extra labor.
5. Taxes.
6. Cost of shearing.
7. Cost of percentage.
8. Extra winter feeding.
9. Incidental expenses.

If the flock taken for the estimate is a flock of breeding ewes, then the cost of lambing should also be included.

To the income account it will be proper to give credits, viz:

1. Increase, if there are lambs.
2. Wool realized.

Now let me give some figures on this basis as follows:

I will suppose a flockmaster owns two flocks of breeding ewes of 1100 head each, say 2200 in all, to shear five

pounds of wool per head per annum. These sheep will be worth at the outside at this time, say \$3 per head, viz: \$6,600. I will suppose he does not own, but rents his pasturage, and that this pasturage costs him 10 cents per head per annum. At 4 cents per acre this would pay for two and a half acres per head, really more than is necessary in Northwest Texas, where there are still millions of acres of fair to good grazing lands belonging to the school, university, asylum and other such funds, and held at 4 cents per acre per year. Here will be \$220 per year, to be paid out for pasturage. Herders can be hired at \$11 per month in some parts of the state. In other sections the prices are \$12 to \$15 and even \$20. But suppose I put it at \$15. Say \$180 per year per herder. Two will be required for 2200 sheep at a cost for hire of \$360. Then a boss or extra man will be necessary, unless the owner attends to the extra work. I propose that the owner shall do nothing and pay everything, even for a boss, who will cost \$25 per month or \$300 per year. It will cost, say \$20 per month to feed these three men but to be safe, I will figure on \$25, say \$300 per year. If the flock is one of breeding ewes, it will require for extra labor during lambing time from \$75 to \$100, but to be on the safe side I will put this cost at \$150. In estimating the taxes, I will include the \$6600 worth of ewes, as if rendered at their full value. This is not done in one out of ten cases, but it will be safer from my standpoint to do this. The total taxes in Texas (differing in different counties) will not exceed 1 per cent, and rarely reach that figure. But put that 1 per cent, and there will be \$66 per year taxes. The shearing will cost at 5 cents per head \$110. Extra winter feeding should cost 25 cents per head, but it rarely costs anything, to the loss of the flockmaster. But figuring on 25 cents per head it will foot up \$550. "Incidental expenses" is a very indefinite term and may include salt and a great many other things. It is not easy to figure on anything so indefinite, but put it at \$220, say at 10 cents per head of ewes to be on the safe side. The cost of breeding will depend on the class and number of rams used. As only first-class rams should be used, to cost say \$25 per head, and the proportion should be 3 to the 100 ewes, there will be 66 rams at \$25, say \$1650 in value to be figured on. I will say the cost of caring for them per year should not exceed \$1 per head, as they need not be herded separately except during the bucking season, and then even, should have a small pasture to run in, rather than be herded. At \$2 per head, say the 66 head will cost for keeping them \$132 per year. To the value of the ewes, viz: \$6,600, add the value of the rams, viz: \$1650, and the aggregate will be \$8250. Add to this \$250 for wagon, team etc., and the total investment will foot up say \$8500. The legal rate of interest in Texas being 6 per cent, except in cases of contract, that would be the proper basis on which to figure. But as 10 per cent may be contracted for, I will split the difference and figure on 8 per cent on \$8500 invested therefore as capital, the interest per year on at 8 per cent will be \$680. Is there anything else that I should add to this account to make the estimate a fair one? Yes! Sheep in Texas generally have to be treated for scab, so I will put the figures at 5 cents per head, though 4 cents is sufficient. This will be \$113 even figures on the basis of 2200 ewes and 66 rams. Is there something else yet? There are some losses every year on account of dogs or wolves or other causes. I will put this probable loss at \$300, a very unnecessary allowance by the way, since a business man will not ordinarily permit such a loss.

Now for the other side viz: the income. At 80 per cent of increase (not a large one) there will be 1760 lambs. To be safe I will put this at 1500 (less than 70 cent) to be valued at two-thirds the value of the ewes or lambs, viz: \$3000. At five pounds of wool per head there will be, not including the rams at all, 11,000 pounds of wool. I am fig-

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

uring now to show that this wool can be grown at 9 cents per pound. At this figure the income from wool will be \$990.

The account stated will then be about as follows:

To interest one year at 8 per cent.....	Dr. \$ 680
To regular employees.....	660
To extra help.....	150
To feeding employees.....	300
To buck service.....	132
To pasturage.....	220
To winter feed.....	550
To losses.....	300
To dipping.....	113
To taxes.....	110
To shearing.....	110
To incidentals.....	220
Total outlay.....	\$3545
By 1500 lambs at \$2.....	Cr. \$3000
By 11,000 lbs. wool at 9 cents.....	990
Total.....	\$3990

Here then is a profit, putting the cost of growing the wool at 9 cents, of the difference between \$3990 gross income and \$3545 gross outlay, say \$445 after allowing the flockmaster 8 per cent. on the value of his investment. Now suppose I figure on the wool at 8 cents per pound, say 11,000 pounds at 8 cents, viz: \$880 to be added to \$3000, the value of the increase, making \$3880, still a profit of \$235. But put the cost of growing this wool at 6 cents per pound, viz: \$660, add this to the value of the increase and it foots up \$3660, still leaving a net profit of \$115.

But, it may be said that money is worth 10 per cent in Texas. Then I will figure on that basis as follows: On \$8500 invested, interest at 10 per cent. will be \$850, say \$170 more than at 8 per cent. Add this \$170 therefore to the gross outlay, as above, viz: \$3545, and it will make \$3715 as the gross outlay. At 9 cents per pound the wool will bring \$990, the lambs will be worth \$3300, total value of income \$3990. Still leaving a profit of \$275.

It will be in order now to say that 70 per cent. of increase is above the average. This is true, but I have realized 90 per cent. though this was a very exceptional result. I believe my average while I was in the business was fully 80 per cent. And I have no sort of hesitancy in saying that a good business man who will bring business principles to bear on the business of raising lambs in Texas, can safely count on 75 per cent of increase. At all events, that is the usual figure used in the government and other estimates, and may be taken as being at least conservative. It will also be in order to say that 5 pounds of wool per head is an over estimate. It is above the average, but I am figuring on the idea that a good business man is growing the wool, and he would not handle less than a 5-pound flock of ewes, or a 7 to 8-pound flock of wethers.

If I had the time at my disposal I could, I think, show that by handling only high-grade wethers to run in flocks of 2000, the same or even better results could be realized. Then, too, it must not be overlooked that there are a large number of flockmasters in Texas who own no land, pay no rent or taxes and never feed in winter. In my estimates as above, I have allowed \$880 a year for these expenses. On the basis of 11,000 pounds of wool, here is actually an amount equal to 8 cents per pound. In other words, leave off this item aggregating \$880 and it will appear that it is possible for a

flockmaster on free range, and having no fixed domicile to make his increase pay all his expenses, and pay him 10 per cent. per year on his capital invested, and give him his wool as clear profit.

Then there is the farmer who handles from 30 to 100 high grade sheep on his farm with no expense in the way of herding, dipping, sheafing, etc.

This wool crop is about as near all profit as anything can well be, especially when the value of the sheep to the land as weed destroyers and as fertilizing agents are considered. He will tell you that he grows wool at less than 6 cents per pound.

But why multiply figures on this proposition?

The statement of the JOURNAL was substantially that "wool can be grown in Texas at from 6 to 9 cents per pound." I have endeavored to show that this proposition is correct, and I think I have succeeded.

The JOURNAL has not said that the wool grown in Texas does not cost the average wool grower more, but only that it need not cost him more.

In conclusion, I will state my proposition, viz: That if a first-class business man will go into sheep husbandry in Texas, invest in high-grade sheep and handle them on strict business principles, with fair average condition of weather, and markets for his increase, he can grow wool in Texas, certainly at 9 cents per pound. And if the conditions are favorable to him he can grow it at 6 cents per pound.

This has been done, and can be done again.

I will add in conclusion that in writing this letter I wish to be understood as saying that I have no disposition and no intention to engage in a controversy about the matter discussed. The opinions I have herein stated are my honest convictions, and if I am wrong, it is my misfortune. To those who may differ with me, I shall give the same credit for candid honesty in the matter of their views as I claim for myself.

H. L. BENTLEY.  
Abilene, Texas, May 9, 1892.

### The Battle for Bread.

From a recent report it appears, as M. Vacher points out, that the accidental loss in life and limb among the workmen in Germany exceeds every year the loss by the combatants at Gravelotte. During this battle, one of the bloodiest of the century, 4449 men were killed and 20,977 were wounded. In German industries, 5260 persons were killed in 1889, and 35,392 were seriously injured, and the numbers vary but little from year to year. The accidents are most frequent in mines, railways, quarries, subterranean works, building operations and breweries. Wounds and fractures are the usual injuries. There are more accidents in winter than in summer, on Mondays and Saturdays than on other days, and twice as many from 9 a. m. to noon, and from 3 to 6 p. m., as from 6 to 9 a. m., and from noon to 3 p. m. Better light in summer and fatigue toward the end of each day of six hours partially explain these facts.

A bee of Patagonia produces a dark blue wax which is said to be more poisonous than arsenic.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take Beecham's Pills.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., had six inches of sleighing last Monday.

Parties from Southern Texas say that overcoats were in demand as far South as Beeville the first of the week.

Fat beeves are being shipped north almost daily from this place. Hunt county annually ships out about 10,000 head of cattle.—[Greenville Banner.]

The dehorning of cattle done by Gamel Bros. proved very satisfactory. J. A. Gamel says they will continue to dehorn every year.—[Mason County News.]

H. C. Tardy returned from Beaver Lake yesterday morning. He reports some good rains all up the country, from Dead Man's pass to Beaver lake.—[Del Rio Record.]

A fine rain fell last Friday night and Saturday morning all around Juno, Norris, Langtry and surrounding country, worth thousands of dollars to this section. So says the Del Rio Record.

Pat O'Laughlin was in town this week figuring with the railroad for rates on fat cattle. Pat has a nice bunch of his own feeding that he will ship in a few days.—[Albany News.]

M. Keleher, of Trinchera Pass, was in town Thursday on business. He informed us that he had lost 60 per cent of his cattle this winter.—[Folsom Springs Metropolitan.]

Major Mabry, wife and John Carter went, says the Miles City Stock Grower, to Glendive on Tuesday, to make a trip to the ranch on Redwater. The major will be in Montana nearly all summer.

J. M. Holt, the Montana cattle buyer, is in Tucson. H. S. Boice of Kansas City, and C. M. Purdy of San Bernardino, are also registered at Tucson hotels.

J. H. Wheatley, Greenville, Tex.; Whitener & Fuchs, Burton, Tex.; H. Parrott, J. E. Chiles, Merit, Tex., and Matson & McDaniel, Hubbard City, Tex., had stock on the St. Louis market Tuesday.

The Fort Worth-Union Stock Yards fed 2000 cars of cattle last month and have to date fed 800 cars, all en route from Texas to the Indian Territory. These cars would average each about thirty head of cattle.

Roby Times: Mr. R. W. Milsap, who was bitten by a skunk some days since returned from Baird to-day where he went to a mad stone. He stated that the stone had to be applied ten times. He is very much relieved.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

A temporary injunction has been granted restraining the ranchmen of Northern Wyoming, especially in Johnson county, from making round-ups. A United States marshal with a large number of deputies, have gone to the scene of trouble.

A telegram from Brush, Colo., of the 9th, says: Snow and rain fell all day yesterday, with but slight intermissions. The weather was cold and bleak, and if the storm continues will be the hardest on cattle of any of the present season, owing to its having rained for three days.

Drovers' Journal: Arthur Godair was here on a short visit to-day, being located at present at East St. Louis. Arthur has recently traveled over the southern portion of Texas and reports cattle in very poor condition, and says that in some places it hasn't rained for two years.

Good heavy, soaking rains have fallen all over Central and Northwest Texas, in fact, from best information obtainable it would seem that only a few localities, limited in number and extent, are now in need of rain. A large proportion, perhaps fully nine-tenths of the state is now in fine condition.

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For the first seven days of this month the stock passing through Denison on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas amounted to 1132 cars. For the corresponding seven days last May the number was 651 cars, an increase of 481 cars. For the first ten days of this month the daily average of cattle shipped on this line was 150 cars.

Receipts of Texas sheep were again heavy at Chicago last week, numbering about 12,000 head, against 16,000 the previous week, and 4500 for the corresponding week last year. Taking all grades into consideration, prices have averaged \$4.95, though the bulk of the good wethers sold at \$5.25@5.50. A year ago prices averaged about \$5.70.

The first half of the present week the weather was unusually cold for the season. Fires at night felt quite comfortable several nights during the week, which very rarely occurs in central Texas in May. The grass and crops, however, are growing nicely and the country generally in good condition.

Boston wool sales last week comprised 1,903,500 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled, and 1,526,000 lbs foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 3,429,500 lbs, against 2,245,000 lbs for the previous week, and 1,167,500 lbs domestic and 848,000 lbs foreign for the corresponding week last year.

Arnold Bros., owners of the Triangle Z ranch, on the Palo Duro in Hansford county, Texas, have sold the ranch and stock to the XIT Cattle company, but will remain at the ranch until the middle of the summer. The XIT's will use their new purchase as a place for holding beeves.—[Hardesty Herald.]

Mr. J. G. Childers of Temple, Tex., arrived late yesterday with seven cars of cattle which sold to-day, account of Barkley, Childers, Guitart & Co. These cattle arrived via M., K. & T., and made the run from Moberly to St. Louis in four hours and six minutes by the Wabash railroad. So says the National Live Stock Reporter.

The Humane society is prosecuting Elisha Alden of Cattle creek, near Carbondale, Garfield county, Colorado, for starving his cattle to death. It appears that Alden turned his cattle out on the range to hustle for themselves on the 5th and 6th of last March, when there was no chance of the poor creatures obtaining shelter or sustenance.

Good, heavy, soaking rains have fallen all over Central and Northwestern Texas, in fact, from best information obtainable it would seem that only a few localities, limited in number and extent, are now in need of rain. A large proportion, perhaps fully nine-tenths of the state is now in fair condition.

Ranger Atlas: It isn't often that you see a farmer hauling a big load of flour to town and selling it to the merchants, but that's just what Mr. J. B. Skinner of Caddo, did this week, and that looks like business. He didn't haul any bacon and lard home, either; for he raises it himself.

J. H. Baker, Sr., a wealthy stockman from Slater, Mo., who has been in Midland for the past three weeks shipping cattle, left for home Tuesday morning. In the last two weeks he has bought up as many as 6000 head of

steers, (mostly old ones) raised in and about Midland, Van Horn and Toyah, 5000 of which he shipped to the Territory, and 1000 to Manhattan.—[Midland Gazette.]

The total receipts of wool at Boston during the last week comprise 7243 bags and bales domestic and 2745 bales foreign, against 4980 bags and bales domestic and 1678 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1892, comprise 120,700 bags and bales domestic and 84,220 bales foreign, against 108,557 bags and bales domestic and 68,021 bales of foreign for the same time in 1891.

Mr. Nestor Armijo of Las Cruces, one of the richest men in New Mexico, has purchased a half interest in Guadalupe Ascurate's large stock ranch near Ascencion, Mexico, about twenty miles from Deming for which he paid the sum of \$60,000. The ranch is a very fine one and has 50,000 sheep on it besides other stock.—[Tombstone (A. T.) Prospector.]

Friday morning at 4 o'clock Jones county was visited by one of the best rains in many a day and the good work is still going on at this writing. The rain was much needed and it is safe to say that the wheat and oat crop will have to have a railroad to market. Old Jones is on top and will have a larger crop this year than ever before.—[Texas Western.]

R. C. Huson is in from the range. He says that cattle are dying by the score this spring and that the loss is more than it has been since the hard winter. The weather is particularly hard on cows, mares and colts. He says that while the prospects are for lots of grass this season the present conditions are anything but pleasant.—Miles City Stock Grower.

The Gazette's Benjamin correspondent, under date of 11th, says: Knox county paid to-day \$2500 for scalps. Most of the money went for prairie dogs. With the heavy rains we are now having, which has drowned thousands, with what we are killing, the prairie dogs in this county will soon be exterminated. The crops in this county are good.

The Colorado City Gazette correspondent in a telegram on the 10th says: An order from Secretary Rusk to the quarantine officer was received last night directing him to permit the Henderson & Runge cattle, which had been quarantined and stopped at the quarantine line, to go on up the trail, but that in the future the quarantine must be strictly enforced. The permit was probably procured by the owners of the herd through congressional influence.

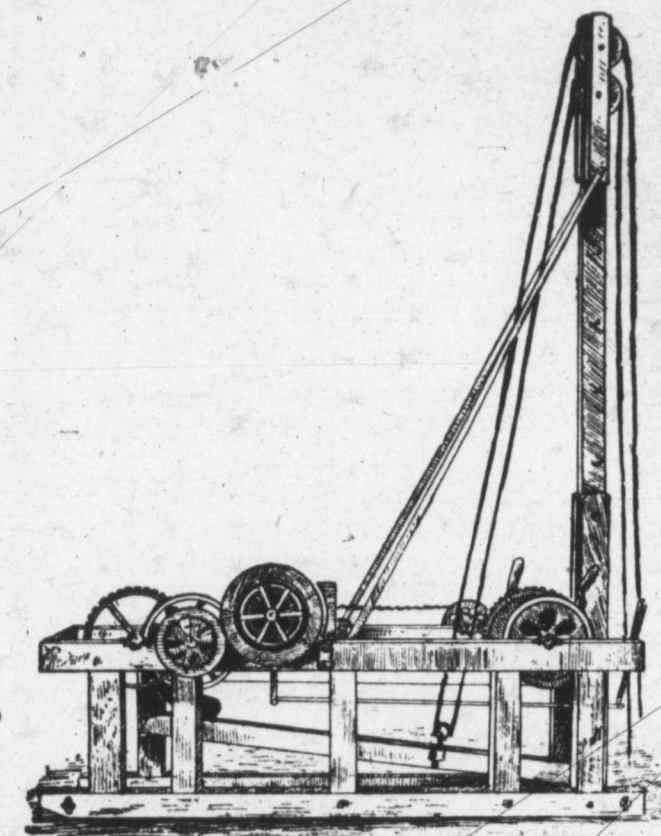
The spring round-up will start on south side of Connadian the first of June. They will start on north side the 5th, work up to mouth of Ute creek, following about the same route as they did in 1890, and finished on the Dry Cimarron. Grass is reported very short at the principal starting points and for this reason the spring round-up this year is nearly two weeks latter than usual.—[Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.]

A telegram from Canyon City, Randall county, dated the 11, says: A nice, gentle rain has been falling all day. A fine season is in the ground now, and it is still pouring down. A fair crop of wheat and oats is now assured, and everybody is jubilant. Home seekers and prospectors are pouring in and settling up the school land, and some are buying the patented or railroad land, which is being sold at \$3.50 per acre, on easy terms, yet there is room for thousands more.

The receipts of hogs last week in Chicago were 146,163 against 147,116 for the week before, and 123,828 for the corresponding week last year. The hogs received were of fair quality for the period of the season, and with some slight fluctuation, the market

R. N. HATCHER, President.  
J. N. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
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To be Happy buy a  
**DANDY STEEL MILL**  
AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.

We Make the Challenge, Dandy and O.K. Wooden Mills, and Full Line of Pump Jacks, Cylinders, Tanks, Grinders, Shakers, Etc.

With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, therefore no more climbing towers, no more tilting towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and will be sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.

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

ruled comparatively steady. Packing operations were carried forward with a fair degree of spirit, and the trade in product showed increased activity.

The receipts of live stock at the St. Louis National Stock Yards on Tuesday were 3164 cattle, 6211 hogs, 2331 sheep. The Reporter says: The Texans were representative of a good many qualities. The cattle good enough to sell at \$3.50 and above were scarce. For such cattle the market was strong and active. The canning grades and medium steers were steady. Late arrivals increased receipts to 83 cars.

The Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan reports the following sales: Henry White sold 2000 head of wethers to S. Engleby of Nebraska; price \$3 per head, to be delivered in August. L. G. Shaw sold 2500 wethers to S. Engleby at \$3.50 each. They will be delivered the latter part of July. S. I. North and John Hill sold 500 head of two-year old steers to Maurice Kelcher of Rapid City, Iowa; price \$14. They were shipped Wednesday. Otto & Schleiter have sold 3000 head of wethers to J. C. Booth at \$2 per head. They are to be delivered next August.

W. D. Johnson of the Circle ranch of Swisher and Castro counties, has been in Amarillo several days this week, and from him we learn that the farmer is taking the stock range. He says that there have located in his neighborhood in the past two months thirty-five settlers on school land; that every one of them is well fixed financially, and they are building good houses and

making solid improvements. The land taken is on Tullia creek and is considered to be of the very best in the lower counties. Mr. Johnson says that the range cattle business will in a short time be a thing of the past, and that stock farmers will take the entire Panhandle country.—[Amarillo Champion.

The receipts of live stock in Chicago Monday were as follows: 16,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, 8000 sheep. Referring to Texas cattle the Drovers' Journal says: There were only eighteen carloads here to-day. The market was generally steady. Bulls sold at \$1.60@1.80; cows at \$1.90 and steers at \$3@3.25. In reference to the general market on that day the same paper says: Receipts for the day compared with a week ago showed a small decrease all around. There was not much change in the cattle market. Hogs sold a shade higher and the sheep trade was rather slow at steady prices.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City Stock yards on Tuesday were 4091 cattle, 81 calves, 9926 hogs, 2751 sheep, 70 horses. Referring to Tuesday's market the Drovers' Telegram says: The local cattle buyers were liberal buyers of light and medium cattle and such were active. Heavy cattle were rather quiet, though not so dull as the latter part of last week. Good cows and heifers and good stockers and feeders were active. Common calves and the general run of bulls were slow.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City Stock yards on Monday were 1287 cattle, 30 calves, 2844 hogs, 2484 sheep, 119 horses. Commenting on Monday's market the Drovers' Telegram says: The supply of cattle and hogs are unusually small, cattle particularly. Sheep were as plenty as the average. Light cattle were active on local account. Heavy cattle were not rushing but sold quicker than most of the days last week. Cows were active, feeders quiet, bulls dull, sheep slow and hog steady.

It is certainly very gratifying to note the interest taken in the interest of fine stock throughout the county. Every move in that direction should be encouraged and should lend its weight towards influencing the farmers in a sentiment of that nature. Diversity of pursuits is an important factor towards materially developing any country. An every-day drudge at any one thing causes stagnation in business and depression in value of produce. Take interest in your stock and prosperity will result.

A meeting of the directors of the Union Stock Yards company was held at the company's office Tuesday, at which a change of officials took place. R. H. Sellers, the efficient president of the company, resigned his position on account of pressing business elsewhere which demands his attention, and M. G. Ellis was chosen as president in his place. J. W. Lynch takes the place of vice-president, vacated by Mr. Ellis. No other business was transacted. The resignation of Mr. Sellers was accepted with regret, as he has proven to be the right man in the right place. He remains on the board of directors.

A Cheyenne, Wyoming, press telegram of the 9th says: Governor Barber, after hearing the railway people and Southern Wyoming cattlemen, refuses to alter his quarantine proclamation to allow the unloading of Texas steers. The regulation prevents the trailing of 200,000 head of grassers across the state. A dozen Union Pacific men are here until this morning trying to effect a compromise and left very much disappointed. Unless a low joint rate for delivery at Brennan, S. D., is made the Union Pacific will suffer heavily.

Wyoming was visited by a severe snow storm last week. A telegram from Cheyenne dated the 9th says: The snow storm which began here last Friday is causing much apprehension among stockmen. The injury to range stock by the severe weather in Decem-

ber last, and the late storms, is appalling. The loss is estimated at over 30 per cent. Owners say the calf crop will scarcely be worth branding. Sheep, however, have been cared for and have thrived.

The Farmers' Review says there is trouble on the Cherokee Strip between the herders of Texas cattle and the Cherokees. The herders have thousands of Texas cattle on the border of the unopen strip, and will attempt to drive them across to the Osage reservation, which they have leased. The Indians declare that Texas cattle will give their cattle fever and have armed and gathered in force to prevent the passage of the invaders. Military officers have been sent to the scene, but if the cattle are moved forward, there can hardly fail to be trouble.

The receipts of live stock at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for Monday were 2333 cattle, 2612 hogs, 4601 sheep. Commenting on Monday's market the National Live Stock Reporter says: The business was fairly steady and even strong for the good cattle selling at \$3.40 and above while the medium grades and the canning kinds were steady to a shade easier. Handy butcher kinds sold readily to local interests and Eastern shippers were active competitors for the heavier fat cattle. The Arkansas steers were medium to good, but the larger proportion of the Texans were common, light or ordinary grades.

From Arizona a shipment of cattle was driven to Benson yesterday from the ranches of Herrera & McClure, Roberts, Robbins, Clark and surrounding ranches on the river, which were bought by Wallace, the cattle buyer, who recently arrived in this city. The cattle, some 1200 in number, were in good condition, and will be shipped to the San Francisco market. Mr. McClure returned yesterday from Kansas where he went to secure pasturage for more cattle from the ranch of Herrera & McClure, who intend to ship three car loads for pasturage as soon as they can be rounded up and placed on board the cars at Benson. Messrs. Herrera & McClure left to-day for their ranch preparatory to making the round-up.—[Tombstone Prospector.

Chicago Evening Journal: "The trouble with the sheep trade," said a well posted sheepman, "is the sudden check to the demand for the so-called cheap Texans that have been flooding the market; having been bought at a very low price here the mutton was sold at low prices in the East to retailer, who in turn thought they had struck something rich, as in their greediness they charged their customers the same price as if the article had been prime Southdown or any other fancy black-faced mutton, but when the watchful housekeeper called a few days afterward with her basket she sharply informed Mr. Retailer she wanted no more mutton like the last he sold her. That's what's the matter with our market this week. The article that looks cheap is not as golden as it glitters."

The following items are clipped from the Devil's River News, published at Sonora, the capitol of what the News terms the "Stockman's Paradise": D. B. Cusenbary bought from D. R. Holland, 600 mutton at \$2.25. McMullan & Williamson sold 500 mutton to Cusenbary & Cooper at \$2.75. Sam McCaleb sold 210 head of cattle to Dr. J. B. Taylor at \$6.50 a head. W. A. Holland sold 200 mutton to Isaac Hart at \$2.50 a head last week. D. B. Cusenbary was in Sonora Friday. He has 6000 mutton on the road to Angelo. John C. Johnson, the horse and cattle man was in Sonora Thursday. He bought E. Blakley 75 head of cattle, calves thrown in, at \$6.50 a head.

The San Angelo wool market is quiet. There are only a few buyers there as yet. Short wool is selling from 13 to 12 cents. The outlook is not very

bright although the market is a little stronger than last week.

A press telegram from Buffalo, Wyo., of the 9th says: Snow, which ceased Friday morning, recommenced to-night and still falls. The roads have been impassable for freight teams for two months. Thousands of pounds of merchandise are stuck in the mud between here and Gillette. Not a pound of sugar or coffee is for sale in Buffalo, and at Fort McKinley the commissary is nearly exhausted. Unless snow or rain ceases soon and the roads dry up the people will be living on potatoes, flour and beef only. The stage from Powder River to Crazy Woman was two days late and the driver at the latter place started south in search of it and found the stage about ten miles south and off the road. The driver had lost his way in the storm and had turned his horse loose to graze on the sage brush expecting to hitch up when the weather cleared and he could locate his position. After the storm had ceased he had gone in search of the road, becoming snow bound, in which condition he was found, grouping his way over the hills. There were no passengers on the stage.

The following personal mention of prominent cattlemen is taken from the Amarillo Champion:

W. E. Porter, a prominent cattle baron of Marfa, was in town on Monday.

A. J. Long of Sweetwater, was in Amarillo on Monday looking after cattle shipments.

John Kimes, a cattleman of Miles City Montana, was in town Sunday looking after feeders.

Al. Popham, manager of a large cattle ranch near Tascosa, spent several days in Amarillo this week.

C. J. Miner of the U V ranch in Deaf Smith county, was in Amarillo on Saturday purchasing supplies.

J. B. Slaughter of Colorado, shipped a herd of cattle to Amarillo stock pens on Saturday evening last.

C. M. Tilford, manager of the Kentucky Land and Cattle company near Mount Blanco, was in town several days this week looking after cattle shipments.

G. W. Littlefield of Austin, the owner of the LFD brand of cattle, arrived in Amarillo last Saturday. He remained here until Thursday, having shipped 6000 head of cattle north.

**Magnesium in Beacon Lights.**

A new and powerful beacon or coast light has been produced by Prof. Schirm of Berlin, and tested by the German Navigation society, with very successful results. The entire apparatus is barely seven feet high by three feet in diameter. It includes a blast engine for producing benzine-gas, which is saturated with very fine magnesium dust, and burned in a small flame, yielding an intermittent light of 400,000 candle power. The apparatus is controlled by clock work. The consumption of magnesium is small, and the light is so inexpensive that its extensive use is confidently predicted.

**The Horse.**

There are, says Prof. W. H. Flower, at least seven modifications of the horse type, at present or very recently existing, sufficiently distinct to be recognized as species by all zoologists. They are, however, all so closely allied that each will, at least in captivity, cross with perfect freedom with any of the others. The two species which are, perhaps, the furthest removed in general structure—the horse and the ass—produce, as is well known, mules, which excel both their progenitors in some qualities useful to man.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

**THE HOUSEHOLD.**

The spirit of order must reign in a home before the children can acquire it, and no one can accomplish more than a mother. Providing she commences in time she will win. But if she waits until her family is almost grown up the task will be far more difficult. Even then it is not impossible. As soon as the children are old enough to learn anything teach them to put their playthings in their places. Make them feel ashamed of leaving things for their mother to pick up. Perhaps they may be heedless or forgetful. Do not expect to succeed the first time. Perseverance will conquer in the end. Make this a rule with the older folks as well as the little folks.

**Economy in the House.**

"A wife can throw out with a spoon faster than a husband can put in with a shovel" is a trite maxim the truth of which we have seen proven too often to doubt. There are many ways it is done. Teas and spices are left standing open to lose their strength; meat spoils for want of attention; fuel is wasted or stoves burned out by needless fires, lamps are burned when not needed; brooms destroyed by carelessness; napkins and towels used for wiping dishes and glass ware broken by being washed in too hot water, etc. A thousand little leaks occur and so sink the ship. An economical housekeeper allows absolutely nothing to be wasted. She saves all the bread crumbs for puddings or griddlecakes. When she boils meat she skims off the fat for pastry, she uses cold bits of meat for hash or meat pies, she saves everything that can be warmed over for another meal. She never allows the bar of soap to lie in the water. She saves bits of soap and ties them in a linen cloth ready for use. She never uses a silver spoon for scraping kettles or a good knife for cooking purposes. When sheets or blankets are worn thin she rips the seams carefully and sews the outer edges together. She makes worn table cloths into napkins for every day use and worn towels into tea cloths and wash rags and carefully hems them. She cuts worn ingrain carpet into strips and has them woven into a pretty carpet for a hall or bedroom. She darns carefully new hose before they are worn, thus making heels and toes double. She washes carefully all her soiled ribbons and irons them while damp between pieces of old silk and uses them for making pretty cushions. She sees and knows everything about the house and so saves herself much vexation. Her neat, cosy home points plainly to a good cultivated wife. She is the light of her husband's eyes, and the teacher and confidant of her children. She has learned to do her work well. She keeps her domestic machinery well oiled. She faces boldly her trials, turning neither to the right nor to the left, knowing she has no more troubles than most people, is contented and happy and dies with a clear conscience, regretted by innumerable friends.

Some farmers would make more money at swine growing if they would abandon the idea of growing and feeding for a certain market, and instead resolve to keep their hogs in marketable condition and sell when the price justified, regardless of the month, or future prospects. Abandon the notion that a fat hog will bring more money in February or June than at any other time in the year, for you cannot know or tell how the price will be these two or any other particular month.

**To Our Exchanges:**

We want to receive in exchange every paper to which the JOURNAL is sent, and would therefore ask our newspaper friends who are receiving the JOURNAL to see to it that their paper is sent in return. We want all of them without the loss of a single issue.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The advantage of keeping ahead of work is especially noticeable in dealing with weeds. Allow them to get a little start and the cost of destroying them is enormously increased. In corn growing many a slack farmer has worked for days with cultivator and hoe to kill weeds that might have been destroyed by a few hours timely work in dragging the field two weeks earlier.

So much of the work of the garden is done by hand that a farmer is inexcusable who does not provide himself with the best tools that are made. Some farmers do not appear to realize that as much improvement has been made in tools for garden work as for cultivating and harvesting farm crops. When he sees the weeders and cultivators operated by horse power he will find that what is needed to be done laboriously by hand has been greatly reduced, and is not at all burdensome.

Why is it that so few farmers provide an ample supply of what would add so much to their own and their family's pleasure and save many times the cost in doctor's bills, to say nothing of the loss of their dear ones. To see people eat strawberries—the first fruit to ripen—and see how they are relished, reminds me of a cow or horse that refuses to eat corn and hay, and acts like it was sick; but let them in a good pasture of green grass and notice the good effect.

It should naturally, says the National Stockman and Farmer, be the case that the last man on earth to take his own life would be the farmer. Situated as nature designed him to be, and as he is when conditions are properly adjusted, he should of all men be the most evenly balanced in mind, and the least subject to the influences which now and then lead human beings to self-destruction. It has seemed for some years, though, that an increasing proportion of our suicides are farmers. Within the past week several cases of farmers destroying themselves are reported in the daily press, financial distress being the cause usually assigned.

The question is often asked whether such or such fruit is healthful. This depends on the condition of the fruit; nearly all ripe, well-matured fruit is wholesome. Most of the substances in fruit is an essential constituent of human food. Those who habitually eat fruit have but little use for the doctor. In ancient times fruit was the food of the gods. When they found themselves growing feeble and infirm, they resorted to fruit to renew the power of the mind and body. Nothing will make people so independent of the medical profession as the daily use of fruit. Physicians have noticed that families in which fruit was regularly eaten, seldom needed their services.

A document is now in course of preparation by the department of agriculture treating on the subject of farm labor. Its specialty will be statistics, comparisons being furnished for a series of years and deductions made accordingly. One of the points to be brought out is an exhibit to the effect that for ten years past wages have been very much more uniform than would naturally be supposed under conditions existing during that time. While farm products have fluctuated a great deal, wages have been well sustained. One reason for this, and probably the great reason, is that the drift of young men from the country citywards has been constant and if anything increasing; consequently there has been a positive scarcity of desirable farm labor, in many places the demand for good men exceeding the supply. The farmer has not therefore been able to shape his labor expenses to correspond with the reduced figures at which he has been compelled to sell much of his produce.

A man may be in possession of good

land, he may get good stock, provide himself with good farming implements, but unless he has a love for farming he will have little interest, or at least he is not apt to be energetic and attentive in all the details pertaining to the business. He will soon let his land run down under a poor system of farming, in which his soil will wash away, his fences will soon become shakely and rot down, growing up in bushes and briars, so that his crops are not secure and often he will sustain heavy losses from breachy stock. His buildings will soon have to be rebuilt or have none safe or fit to live in, or house his stock or his crops. Through the want of interest he will neglect to give his stock the attention that they should have and let them go down, die or stray off until he has lost all or none worthy the name, and will be compelled to buy or have none.

Some people say system is very good for other occupations, but is not practicable in the management of the farm. It is just as practicable and indispensable on the farm as in any other occupation. Nature comes to our assistance in reducing our farm management to a system. The farmer who applies system to his farm management is not idle half the year as some are, but arranges his work with profit in the winter as well as summer. A glance at a farm will tell whether the owner is systematic or hap-hazard farmer. If the former there will be a place for everything and everything in its place, while the hap-hazard farmer's shed for his plows and harrows is in the field where he last used them. There are many subjects discussed, as equal taxation, high tariff, etc., yet they are secondary in importance to how we conduct our farm.

No man will do any good at farming who is in the notion to-day of following this business and to-morrow in the notion of some other business. Mark the man who has such a disposition and you will see one that is half his time doing nothing, and when at work many times he is performing labor that will be none or but little profit to him; one who scorns the idea of book farming, as it is some times called, as all humbuggy, and scrub stock as good as blooded, that when a farm starts down you cannot stop it. A man may follow some other calling and at the same time be a good farmer, but he will at the same time have a lively active interest in his farm. It is a common saying, "jack at all trades and good at none," but there are men following two other professions and at the same time making farming pay. Interest causes attention, interest causes its application in due time and in a proper manner. But it is as difficult to acquire an interest in farming where it is not already enlisted by a sense of the value and importance of this occupation, as it is to labor patiently and persistently without such interest. But an interest can be attained by proper cultivation. One can by force of will confine themselves and their attention to farming, its pleasures and its profits, and thus by force of habit acquire a love for all the branches of farming which will give an interest which will grow and strengthen as time runs on. Then if you are on the farm, most especially if you are young, strive for this interest, cultivate a love for farming, love work for its sake and the pleasure it gives, then will rise that interest that will prompt that energetic industry that will turn all it touches into gold.

### Farm Talk and Printer's Ink.

One would think to hear some farmers talk that printer's ink had the strange power of knocking all the sense out of farm talk. A farmer feeds a carload of steers and makes most excellent gains. It is the talk of the neighborhood and all of the neighbors are anxious, as they ought be, to know how he did it and do likewise. One of them, however, writes out an accurate report of the transaction to an agricultural paper. The editor looks it over, notes the age and breeding of the cattle, the

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kind and quantity of feed used, and goes on to show that the secret of the success lay in the fact that the cattle were well bred and of the right age, and were fed a well-balanced ration, or the amount of carbohydrates and albuminoids that were demanded under the circumstances and advises farmers all over the country where similar conditions prevail to do likewise. Why should this accurate statement of farm practice be regarded as book learning therefore not be relied upon, while the facts on which it is based are farm talk and therefore reliable? In other words, how is it possible for a fact stated orally to be wisdom and the same fact in printer's ink to be regarded as impractical folly?

Farming is not an exact science like mathematics. Everything about it from first to last has been learned by experience and the end of an agricultural newspaper is to make the experience of one farmer available for all farmers who have the wisdom to subscribe. It makes the experience of one reader available to all readers. It notes what experience have been tried so fully that there are demonstrated results. If failure, then it is folly to repeat them; if successful, then so much has been added to the store of useful knowledge.

The province of an agricultural paper is to ascertain what is known concerning the science and art of farming and teach that; to interpret the results of experiments and show what is known and what is unknown, what is certain and what is doubtful, what is expedient in this latitude and inexpedient in that, and in this way interpret to the farmer the experience of all farmers. Printer's inking cannot convert wisdom into folly. A wise thing said loses nothing by being stated in cold print.—[Western Farm Journal.

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## STOCK FARMING.

Texas is especially suited in every essential feature for a successful stock farming country; with very few exceptions no farm in Texas can afford not to raise a sufficient number of all kinds of live stock to supply his own table with meat, and have in addition a few head for sale each year. On the other hand every stock raiser should conduct, in connection with his live stock, a well regulated and properly equipped farm on which he should produce each year all the bread stuff and feed used in the premises and in addition thereto grow enough feed to keep all the live stock in a growing and thriving condition through the winter. If only enough feed was produced each year to keep the stock alive through the winter it would be a big improvement over the methods now in vogue by many of our stock raisers, though this is not the correct system. Live stock, all of them, but more especially those intended for market the following season, should be kept growing through the winter. In fact the best results will be obtained and the greatest profit realized when live stock intended for market are kept fat, or at least in fine growing condition, from the time they are ready for market. In this way steers will be ready to turn off at two years of age; hogs at eight to twelve months. The expense of raising stock in this way will be greater, but will be more than offset by the increasing weight and price obtained. Stock farming in Texas offers a lucrative, pleasant and easy way to not only make a living but to accumulate a fortune. It of course requires some capital, good judgment and close attention to business. It also requires time, the introduction of improved stock and improved methods in the management and conduct of the farm. The work, however, is not difficult, but on the other hand both pleasant and agreeable and when properly attended to will surely give satisfactory returns and lead to health, wealth and happiness.

Texas stock farmers should each year plant a field of sorghum for fodder. When properly cared for it makes the best of fodder, it stands the drouth well and may be regarded as a safe, sure and good crop to grow.

The entire work of the ordinary farm can be planned ahead for the whole season, subject of course, to such slight change as may be compelled by the weather. Proper methods of work and business tact and faculty pay as well when applied to the farm as elsewhere. Then it would be well to stick to those methods long enough to be sure that they are good or useless.

An example of sub-soiling was shown last season on the government experiment grounds at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. Forty acres, when plowed, were sub-soiled to a depth of eighteen inches and planted with sorghum cane. Another piece of land of the same quality was plowed to the usual depth and planted with the same variety of cane. But fields received the same cultivation, and the sub-soiled land yielded eighteen tons to the acre, while the best yield of the other was only ten tons.

The first lesson a parent should teach his child is kindness to the animals which God has given to man to assist him in his labors, or administer to his comforts. The man who loves his four-footed servant will never act tyrannically

towards his two-footed one. He who is merciful to those under him can never be treacherous to any one. We care not what the genus of the quadruped is, if uniformly treated with kindness by his master, it will amply reward him in its love and its labor. A well cared for horse, for example, learns to look upon his master as his friend, with an instinct amounting almost to reason, turns to him as his protector when difficulties beset him. Such an animal requires no spur or whip to urge him to do his duty. A word spoken in kindness will have more effect upon him than would a hundred lashings.

Every trade, profession and employment can show hundreds of inventions which have brought fortunes to the inventors. In agriculture the inventors have made a complete revolution. Work that was done by hand in a laborious way dozens of years ago is now done in one-third of the time by steam and machinery. Even within the memory of living farmers there has been such a transformation in their work that their methods appear antiquated and useless. Hundreds of new inventions in the same line are annually being patented, and the farming of the future will be reduced to such a science that one is unable to predict how our crop will be raised and harvested.

There is no danger of animals taking too much salt if they have free access to it at all times, but if they are denied it for a long period salt hunger may lead to excess when suddenly permitted the opportunity of indulgence. Salt is an essential constituent of the blood, and because many of the common foods of cattle are lacking in it this essential must be artificially supplied. As this amount varies in different foods, as well as those grown from different soils, we can have no guide to the exact quantity an animal needs, but it must be left to them. The only correct method is to give them constantly the opportunity of satisfying the natural needs of them. This can best be done by having rock or lump salt in the feed boxes, or where it is handy of access in the pastures.

Although the past year has not been one of record-breaking in the runs of cattle to market, the receipt of 32,677 head at Chicago on a recent Monday eclipsed anything anywhere on record. Standing alone, without any day in a number of months nearly approaching it, there may not have been anything especially significant in it as measuring the season's available supplies; but it certainly does indicate possibilities calculated to make the thoughtful cattleman nervous. Notwithstanding all this, though, the general tone of the Chicago market has recently been rather more satisfactory than for some time. The early future of the American cattle trade continues to be an enigma.

### Bermuda Grass.

One of the most remarkable grasses known to man is the Bermuda grass, common throughout the Southern states. Once thoroughly "set" it forms such a compact mass of roots that the washing of river banks and levees on which it is planted for their protection is effectually prevented. It has many a time saved hundreds of valuable plantations from disastrous overflow.

It will grow on almost any soil, rich poor, sandy loam or clay, and anywhere that its roots are dropped and covered they will take hold and rapidly spread, and in a short time, comparatively speaking, if taken care of and given sunlight, will make the finest meadow on earth. It will grow in the shade to some extent, but not so luxuriously as in the open meadow.

If not pastured—and no meadow grass should be until after the hay is taken off for the last time in the fall, and not then (and indeed never) in wet weather—it will yield remarkable results in superb hay. If desired for pasture only it makes the most valuable green feed known to science, contain-

ing more fattening and strengthening elements than any green grass ever discovered. It possesses another valuable property, unknown to many people familiar with it. Its closely matted roots grow so dense and near the surface that the largest proportion of them decay into vegetable mold during the winter and early spring months, furnishing its own fertilizer to old worn out lands; and yet there are enough roots left to send this remarkable plant out into the early spring sunlight before other grass roots are warmed into life.

And still another remarkable fact—this grass does not exhaust the soil by taking its elements to sustain growth. It draws its sustenance from the air—taking in the (to annual life) poisonous nitrogen and converting it into food suitable for all the beasts of the field. Instead of exhausting the soil, it takes that which the soil needs from nature's great atmospheric storehouse, and with it enriches the most barren soils of our hills or valleys, be they composed of poorest clay or richest sandy loam.

Engaged in cotton planting fear our people have never appreciated this wonderful forage plant, which we predict will in the not distant future prove the greatest boon ever known to the Southern farmers. Driven out of the cotton business, after a desperate struggle of a quarter of a century, our Southern farmers have discovered that the longer they bow allegiance to King Cotton the poorer they become. They must and will change their tactics. The limit has been reached when the merchants of the country are compelled in self-protection to decline advances on cotton as they are doing this year. The Southern farmer cannot do better, in the face of the present situation than to begin, if even in a small way, to get a little fine live stock around him. This can be easily cared for by starting a few acres of Bermuda grass pasture. As the stock increases let him increase the pasture, and then set some of it apart for a hay meadow. Once started in this line his future is assured. Bermuda grass, a fine cow or two, a brood mare or two, some blooded sheep and a little attention will lay the foundation of prosperity, and, in fact, if pursued long enough will bring any small farmer a competency if not a fortune in this favored climate.—[Southern Cultivator.]

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
Saddles, Harness, Bridles,  
Whips, Blankets, Etc.

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

## A. ZABEL,

103 Houston Street,  
Fort Worth. : Texas.



## 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, Manuf. 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.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Frisco, was in the city yesterday.

"Doc" Riddle, a prominent cattle feeder of Alvarado, is in the city.

W. A. Briggs, the Waxahachie cattle feeder was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Capt. J. P. Moore, live stock agent of the T. & P., spent yesterday in Dallas.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe went south Thursday night.

George Simmons, the Weatherford cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday night.

Thomas J. Allen of Kansas City was among the visiting stockmen the first of the week.

Armet West, a successful cattle dealer of Brownwood, was in the city Saturday.

W. L. Doss, manager of the "Day Ranch," was in Fort Worth several days this week.

E. B. Peters of Roanoke, a leading stockman of Denton county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. P. Bush, Jr., the well-known cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, one of the efficient representatives of Greer, Mills & Co., was in the city Sunday.

R. R. Wade, the Tom Green county cattleman, spent the day and attended church in Fort Worth Sunday.

Major Sam Hunt, the popular live stock agent of the M., K. & T., was in his Fort Worth office yesterday.

Charles Goodnight, the Panhandle ranchman, who raises \$20 two-year-olds and \$14 yearlings, is in the city.

J. N. Simpson of Dallas, one of the best known and best fixed cattlemen in the state was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kansas, is in Fort Worth to-day en route to Hill county, Texas, where he is feeding 1500 steers.

E. B. Carver left for the Indian Territory Wednesday night and will make a flying trip to St. Louis before he returns.

F. B. Seavers, a prominent cattle buyer and shipper of Muskogee, I. T., spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

Homer D. Rogers of Alexander, Rogers & Crill, who has spent several weeks in Texas returned to Chicago on Saturday.

T. W. Moore of Llano, one of the best known and most successful cattlemen in Texas was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. N. Waddell of Colorado, one of the leading wool growers of Western Texas, made Fort Worth a flying visit Wednesday.

Wm. Dennis, a leading stockman of Hood county, who is shipping 1000 cattle to the Indian Territory was in Fort Worth yesterday.

W. H. Taylor, a well-to-do stockman of Dallas county who also owns a fine ranch in Tom Green county, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

T. D. Woody of Decatur, who represents Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, live stock commission merchants, was in the city Wednesday.

Wm. Hunter, the deservedly popular state agent and manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. spent most of the week in his Fort Worth office.

Tom Montgomery, who lives in Fort

Worth, but owns a fine ranch and herd of steers in Scurry county, left for the last named place Tuesday.

C. C. French, representing the Campbell Commission Co., came in from Greenville yesterday. He reports good rains all over the country.

Sam F. Reynolds of Denton, who has for over twenty years been a prominent and successful stockman of that county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

O. H. Nelson of Kansas City, who has large cattle interests in both the Panhandle and Kansas spent several days during the past week in Fort Worth.

J. M. Shelton, who calls Fort Worth home, but spends the greater part of his time at his cattle ranch in Wheeler county, was in the city the first of the week.

L. R. Stroud, a well-to-do and prosperous fine stock breeder of Cleburne, Texas, writes, renewing his subscription and says "I like the attitude of the JOURNAL."

Jenks Blocker, a prominent and prosperous cattleman of Tom Green county, was among the visiting stockmen in the live stock center on Wednesday.

J. W. (Bub) Wilson, at one time one of the leading ranchmen of Western Texas, but now a well-to-do farmer and fine stock breeder of Collins county was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

R. L. Ball, president of the Colorado National bank, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Ball is also a prominent attorney of Colorado and a general favorite with cattlemen.

R. P. Odom, a reliable and well-to-do cattlemen of Caddo Peak, Callahan county, advertises 300 steers, for sale. Anyone wanting this class of cattle should correspond with Mr. Odom.

W. P. Kincannon, a well-to-do and highly respected citizen of Jack county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He bought in a fine lot of mutton sheep for the Fort Worth Packing company.

L. R. Hastings of the old reliable live stock commission firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, came in from the West Tuesday. This firm have large cattle interests in Hockley county.

E. A. von Arnim of San Antonio, Tex., has 500 head of stock cattle that he desires to sell or exchange for good city property. See his advertisement in the For Sale column, and address as above.

J. P. Speer of Quanah, a prominent cattle buyer and shipper and agent at that place for Scaling & Tamblyn, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Speer reports plenty of rain round about Quanah.

J. B. Slaughter, the Colorado cattleman was in Fort Worth Saturday returning from the Indian Territory where he spent the past month locating and looking after the steers recently shipped.

Charles L. Ware of the Fort Worth and Denver drank his soup at the Pickwick on Wednesday. Mr. Ware has developed into an exceedingly popular and efficient live stock agent.

J. J. Wilder of Victoria, a heavy shipper of cattle and one of the biggest ranchmen in Texas, was in this city Tuesday, on his way home from the Territory, where he has been placing cattle.

P. R. Clark, the rustling cattleman of Comanche county, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route home from the Indian Territory. Mr. Clark and his associates are placing 3000 three and four-year-old steers in the above named territory.

R. G. Harrell, a well-to-do stockman and farmer of Lost Valley, Jack county, drove in 160 nice fat Merino bred sheep yesterday and sold them to the Fort Worth Packing Co. They weighed 90

pounds, average, and brought \$3.55 per hundred pounds.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, who, as a live stock solicitor, stands second to none, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Carver is as usual doing splendid business for his firm. He represents Cassidy Bros. & Co. of the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

James M. Daugherty of Abilene finished his shipments at Ballinger last week, and came up to Fort Worth Monday and left Tuesday morning for Quanah, where he will this week wind up his shipments from that point.

W. W. Pearce of Walnut Springs was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Pearce is a well-to-do stockman and farmer of Bosque county. He reports everything in a flourishing condition and say the people are fairly prosperous and happy.

W. R. Moore of Fort Worth, formerly a citizen of this place, was circulating among his old friends this week. Will's hearty laugh is a cure for the blues, and some of our people would be the better to have him spend a week in town.—[Albany News.]

W. D. Reynolds of Albany was in Fort Worth Saturday en route home from the Panhandle, where he superintended the shipment of a large lot of steer cattle, which are being transferred to the Reynold Cattle company.

A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., of San Antonio, Texas, the well known breeders of Devon cattle, offer for sale a fine lot of this breed of cattle in this issue of the JOURNAL. See their advertisement in the For Sale column and write them.

Jim P. Owens, formerly teller of the Citizens National bank of Weatherford, left Fort Worth on the Fort Worth and Denver City road Monday en route to Creede, Colorado, where he has accepted the position of cashier of the Miner's Exchange bank. Mr. Owens was accompanied by his family.

Jot J. Smythe of Itaska was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Smythe has 2500 fine, fat, 1100-pound steers that are now about ready for market. If he does not sell in the mean time, will make first shipment of one train on June 3. Mr. Smythe is one of the most successful feeders in Texas. His cattle are good ones.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, president of the Reynolds Cattle company, came down from Albany Wednesday and went north on the "Santa Fe" Wednesday night. Mr. Reynolds reports plenty of rain in Shackelford and adjoining counties and says the country has recently assumed a prosperous appearance.

R. M. Thomson of Austin came down from the "J F" ranch in Cottle county Wednesday, where he has just completed the delivery of a large lot of two-year-old steers recently sold to Bud Driskill. Mr. Thomson shipped his three and four-year-old steers to Kansas.

W. S. Ikard, the fine stock breeder of Henrietta, has fifty head of three-quarter to seven-eighths bred yearling Hereford bulls, all red with white faces, and perfect beauties. Mr. Ikard will steer these animals on May the 25th if not sold in the meantime. Price \$25 per head.

The Campbell Commission company, who have recently succeeded the James H. Campbell Co. at Chicago and all the other market centers, were by a typographical error reported in last week's JOURNAL as having a capital stock of \$25,000, when it should have been \$125,000. One small figure often, as in this instance, makes quite a difference. The JOURNAL greatly regrets that such unpardonable errors will occasionally appear.

J. D. Jeffries, manager of the Tongue River ranch, with headquarters at Clarendon, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Mr. Jeffries recently sold 1000 two-year-old steers to F. C. Huss of South Dakota at \$17 per head. The cattle are to be delivered at Clarendon on the 13th. Mr. Jeffries' herd is one of the best in the Panhandle country. This, however, is regarded as an excellent sale.

W. L. Gatlin, the "cow" cattleman went south on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Sunday night. Mr. Gatlin enjoys the distinction of having made the largest purchase of cows and the biggest sale of calves during the past few mouths that was ever made by any one man or firm. Mr. Gatlin is now putting about 18,000 Southern Texas cows into the Indian Territory.

J. R. (Uncle Bob) Stevens of Gainesville, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. "Uncle Bob" is one of the old-time pioneer cattlemen of Texas who has by good judgment and close attention to business made a fortune in the cattle business in Texas. He has many warm friends all over the state who will rejoice to learn of his continued prosperity and good health.

Chas. Coppinger came down from his Scurry county ranch Monday. He reports an abundance of rain in Scurry and adjoining counties, and says the whole country is now in prosperous condition and the people correspondingly happy. Mr. Coppinger is en route to Amarillo to deliver 1000 two-year-old steers sold to E. Cogshall.

D. R. Fant, the big Southern Texas cattleman, formerly of Goliad, but who now makes headquarters in Kansas City, went south on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Sunday night. Mr. Fant has for fifteen years been one of the heaviest operators in the state in Texas cattle. His foresight and good judgment is now evidenced by a princely fortune.

Jno. W. Light, the whole-souled, big-hearted Mason county cattleman, came down from the Indian Territory Saturday and left for El Paso Tuesday morning. In addition to successfully handling one of the largest cattle businesses in the state, Mr. Light also finds time to make some money on the side in mines. The mining property owned by him in Southern New Mexico is said to be one of the most promising in that territory.

Leonidas Cartwright, a prominent stock and land man of San Augustine, Texas, remits for his renewal, and says: "I must say I am well pleased with the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, having been a subscriber for a number of years, peraps, nearly as long as it has been published. Its zeal for the welfare of the stock interests has been very commendable, and I have enjoyed reading it when time permitted. Have all the time been interested in live stock to some extent, but not largely, however, enough to feel considerable interest in its prosperity. Many wishes for the prosperity of the JOURNAL and the stock business of Texas."

## 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.

## Resolution of the Hamilton County Wool Growers' Association, May 7, 1892.

Resolved, that the members of the Hamilton County Wool Growers' association shear their sheep early before the wool suffers from the beards or the weather, and put it up in the best possible manner and hold for sale at their respective ranches, and we cordially invite buyers to visit us and assure them that we are ready and anxious to do business with them.

Shearing in Hamilton county is three weeks earlier than usual and the majority of the wool now ready.

WM. MOORE, Pres.  
CHAS. KNUTSON, Sec.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

**FORT WORTH.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }  
May 13, 1892. }

Receipts of cattle during the past week, not including Indian Territory shipments, have only been 300; out of these the packing company bought 200 head. The prices paid during the past week have ranged from \$2.50@2.15 for good fat steers and from \$2@2.75 for good fat cows. The packing company have decided, at least for the present to only kill strictly good fat cattle; the JOURNAL would therefore urge its readers to keep their half fat scalawag cattle at home. There is no demand for them here at any price, and if sold now in any of the markets it must be at ruinous prices. Bulls and stags, even if good, are not now wanted at any price. Strictly fat steers and cows will bring reasonably fair prices, but it is useless to bring to this market any other kind.

The run of hogs has also been light, only amounting the past week to 500. These were all taken by the packing company at from \$3.50@3.75. The present management have very correctly decided to confine the purchase of hogs in future exclusively to Texas and the Indian Territory. In this way they can give the farmers in the country tributary to Fort Worth the benefit of the full value of their hogs and not be compelled to cut the price on home raised hogs to offset the loss on Kansas importations as has been charged under the former management. The JOURNAL is authorized to say that all hogs offered in future will be bought at their full value and no discrimination made under any circumstances, the stock selling entirely on its merits.

Good mutton sheep are in fair demand at from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred pounds, but they too, like the cattle and hogs, must be good.

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.

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

**Fish & Keck Co.**  
(INCORPORATED)

**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.

**BY WIRE.**

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }  
May 12, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1100; shipments, 1500. Market 10 to 15c lower and 20@30c lower than Monday. No good natives on sale. Fair to good Texas rangers, \$2.50@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 5620; shipments, 4000. Market 5c higher. Heavy, \$4.50@4.75; mixed, \$4.10@4.60; light \$4.55@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; Shipments, 2600. Market steady, clipped natives, \$5.10.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }  
May 12, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 2600; shipments, 1500. Steers very dull; light steers 10c lower; heavy not selling; cows steady; stockers and feeders 5@10c lower. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.50@4. cows, \$2.15@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 1210; shipments, 4600. Market opened weak to 5c lower, gained loss and closed strong. All grades, \$3.90@4.50; bulk, \$4.35@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 600. Market very dull. Muttons, \$4.80.

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }  
May 12, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 6000; prime to extra steers, \$4.15@4.65; good to choice, \$3.75@4; others, \$3.50@3.65; feeders, \$3.25@3.40, stockers, \$2.60@3.15; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.50. Market slow, dull and lower.

Hogs—Receipts 33,000 head; shipments, 11,000; rough and common, \$4@4.40; mixed and packers, \$4.55@4.70. prime heavy and butchers weights, \$4.70@4.80; light, \$4.60@4.85. Market active and closed strong.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000 head; shipments, 2000; clipped sheep, \$4.05@4.25; wethers, and yearlings, \$6@6.85; lambs, \$5.50@7. Prime natives and lambs a shade higher; others steady.

**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.

May 4—Evans-Snider-Buel Co, sold for

Blanks & Withers, Texarkana Ark, 68 steers, 891 lbs, \$3.45; 38 steers, 1072 lbs, \$3.65; 2 stags, 1085 lbs, \$2.75; 20 steers, 924 lbs, \$3.15; Blanks, Withers & Co, Texarkana, Ark, 24 steers, 957 lbs, \$2.37; J G Blanks, Texarkana, Ark, 77 steers, 1026 lbs, \$3.40. May 7—for D C Evans, Gonzales, 25 steers, 866 lbs, \$3.12; M P Evans, Gonzales, 24 steers, 989 lbs, \$3.35; O T Cardwell, Gonzales, 27 steers, 881 lbs, \$3.12. May 9—for M A Withers, Texarkana, Ark, 46 cows, 745 lbs, \$2; H P Barnett, Gonzales, 25 steers, 953 lbs, \$3.10; Mat and Dan Lewis, Sabinal, 48 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.50; Saunders & Presnal, San Antonio, 27 steers, 788 lbs, \$2.50; A J Durham, Sabinal, 400 clipped Texas sheep, 78 lbs, \$4.50; R H Rabb, Thorndale, Tex, 20 steers, 1136 lbs, \$3.35; 24 steers, 932 lbs, \$3.35; 24 steers, 1030 lbs, \$3.45; 24 steers, 884 lbs, \$3.35; J K Quinn, Thorndale, 40 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.40; 2 stags, 1260 lbs, \$3; 3 cows, 810 lbs \$2.87; 24 steers, 951 lbs, \$3.45; C A Kuechler, Thorndale, 24 steers, 901 lbs, \$3; 26 steers, 816 lbs, \$2.75. May 10—A J Durham, Sabinal 344 clipped Texas sheep, 78 lbs, \$3.60; R H Rabb, Thorndale, 1 stag, 1350 lbs, \$2.90; 2 steers, 960 lbs, \$3.25; Wm. Arnold, Greenville, Tex 42 cows 936 \$3; 27 cows and heifers, 693 lbs, \$3; 1 —, 1030 lbs \$2.37; 4 —, 1100 lbs, \$2.37; 2 bulls, 575 lbs, \$1.85; Peck Bros, Rockwall, 2 steers, 810 lbs \$3.25; 2 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.75; 17 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.25; 11 steers, 918 lbs, \$3.75; 13 steers, 948 lbs, \$3.75; 3 bulls, 1073 lbs, \$2.35; 2 cows, 960 lbs, \$2.35; Whitener & Fuchs, Burton, 22 steers, 1053 lbs, \$3.20.

May 9—Scaling & Tamblin sold for J C Newton, Moore Station, Tex, 25 steers, 842 lbs, \$2.60; C Kothman, Greenwood, Tex, 21 steers, 1098 lbs, \$3.20; 1 steer, 1060 lbs, \$3.50; 22 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.20; 22 cows, 935 lbs \$2.50; 22 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.10; 23 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.10; 23 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.90; 14 oxen, 1221 lbs, \$3.25; 7 stags and bulls, 1094 lbs, \$2.35. May 10—for H Z Parrott, Hubbard City, Tex, 52 steers, 914 lbs, \$3.45; Watson & McDaniel, Hubbard City, 23 steers, 1037 lbs, \$3.50; 41 steers, 1239 lbs, \$3.75; 37 cows, 615 lbs, \$2.12; 34 yearlings, 412 lbs, \$2.50; 7 steers, 1167 lbs, \$3.50; 33 calves, \$7.50 each; J H Whatley, Greenville, 22 bulls, 1194 lbs, \$2.50; J E Chiles, Merit, Tex, 23 steers, 1029 lbs, \$3.40; 11 cows, 969 lbs, \$3.27; 1 stag, 1660 lbs, \$2.50; J W Richmond, Merit, 10 cows, 867 lbs, \$3; 17 steers, 994 lbs, \$3.25; 5 stags, 1024 lbs, \$2.60, 1 bull, 1120 lbs, \$2.25; 4 calves, \$7 each; Whitener & Fuchs, Burton, 21 steers, 974 lbs, \$3.25; 23 steers; 882 lbs, \$3.10; 1 bull, 930 lbs, \$2.25.

May 9—Cassidy Bros. & Co. sold for R S Dilworth, Gonzales, 269 steers, 807 lb, \$2.70; 6 mixed cattle, 963 lbs, \$2.15; American National Bank, Austin, 24 steers, 952 lbs, \$3.15; R Gillett, Gonzales, 26 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.10; Butts Bros, 107 steers, 796 lbs, \$2.90; 23 steers; 942 lbs, \$3; 19 steers, 960 lbs, \$2.40; J H Blackaller, Pearsall, 24 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.15; R H Qualls, Hillboro, 22 steers, 1041 lbs, \$3.70.

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.



**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.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

May 2—Godair, Harding & Co, sold for S P Price, Hamilton, Tex, 254 sheep, spring clip, 81 lbs \$5; 262 sheep, 80 lbs, \$5; 162 sheep, 81 lbs, \$5; 189 stockers, 65 lbs, \$3.75; R Oscar, Calvert, Tex, 55 spring lambs, \$2.50; 412 sheep, fall clipped, 66 lbs \$4.50. May 3—S P Price, Hamilton, 391 sheep, spring clipped, 73 lbs, \$4.70; 206 feeders, 67 lbs \$3.75. May 4—Baker & Vickery, Belton, Tex, 69 steers, 953 lbs, \$3.65; 4 stags, 1182 lbs, \$2.50.

May 3—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co, sold for J M Inshall, Weimar, Tex, 23 steers, 993 lbs, \$3.50. May 6—for J J Summers, Cuero, Tex, 22 steers, 1090 lbs, \$3.50.

**Wool Market.**

GALVESTON, TEX., May 12.—Wool—Market closed quiet; unchanged.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	14@17	14@17
Medium	15@19	15@19
Spring, six eight months		
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., May 12.—Wool—Receipts, 298,000 lbs; shipments, 103,000 pounds. Good demand for coarse and braid up to full medium grades and more doing, but light and heavy stock are very dull, buyers and sellers being apart. Medium grades sell freely at 18@23c, and coarse and braid 15@20c; light fine, 14@18c; heavy fine, 12@16c.

**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.

**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

**Notice.**

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

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

### Improvement in Texas Horses.

It is both astonishing and exceedingly satisfactory to note the improvement that is being made in the horse stock of Texas. Pure bred stallions are being introduced in surprisingly large numbers all over the state, while the result is beginning to show very perceptibly in the increase. Farmers and horsemen now seem to fully realize the fact that it costs no more to raise a good horse than a scrub; that there is always a demand at good paying figures for well bred stock, while there is no longer any demand for inferior stock at any price. These same men are also beginning to learn that the difference in the price in favor of improved stock fully compensates for giving more attention and more feed to their horse stock.

Texas is already furnishing some of the winners in the great trotting races that are attracting so much attention throughout the East and will no doubt soon assume the position along with her sister states to which she is, by natural advantages entitled that, of the best horse breeding states, and the producer of the best horses in the Union.

A correspondent of the National Stockmen describes the kind of horse for a farmer to breed as follows: It of course pays best to breed the horse that will sell for the most money. The horse that sells for the most money is the fast trotter, but the common farmer need not try to breed trotters, because it takes study and much money. The horse for the common farmer to breed is the carriage horse. He sells for more money than the draft horse and is easier kept. Not one man out of ten, however, can breed the carriage horse. A good carriage horse can be produced by breeding good, level-headed, fine moving, general purpose mares of good size and color to well bred trotting stallions. Carriage horses must have good size, fine style, good action, good sense, good color and good blood.

As each set of shoes is worn out or nearly worn out they should be taken off and the horse be allowed to go barefoot for a time. The length of time would naturally depend upon the nature of the work to be done or the kind of roads to be traveled and the toughness of the hoof. If the old shoes are taken off during the plowing season when little or no road work is being done a horse may go comfortably for weeks or months without shoes. There is a great difference in horses' feet. Some will do farm work the whole year barefoot and do it comfortably while others require shoes to be worn constantly if much upon the road. It is natural that the horse's foot should come in direct contact with the earth; it is naturally more healthful to have it so as possible, and it is only upon signs of the feet becoming sensitive that the shoes should be put on again. This is sense and also economy.

Nothing in the ordinary surroundings of a horse can be so injurious as the absence of good ventilation. Any number of horses are kept in places where no ventilation exists; and in many places where ventilators were put in by a well-meaning hand, one finds them stuffed up with straw and hay. Now, when it is remembered that that a horse breathes much stronger than a man, that the exhalations from his skin and elsewhere are so much greater than from any human being, it only stands to reason that ill-ventilated stables cannot possibly be preservative of the horse's health, any more than a foul smelling room would be of a human being's health.

If a stable owner wants to know the

atmosphere that his horses breathe, let him be the first man in his stable of a morning, when, unless his power of scent is all but gone, he will often have occasion to be horrified at the air that his animals have to breathe. Free ventilation may have a tendency to cause colts to stare, but that is not half as bad as to undermine the horse's health by making him breathe foul air. Good light is likewise of great importance in the stable. Vegetation will die in a half-darkened room; it wants the sun's rays to keep up its vitality; the trees in the forest grow straight, so as to obtain their share of light, and their lower branches die off because the light does not penetrate them. Is it reasonable to suppose that animal life can be deprived of the vitalizing influences of light with impunity?—[Ex.

### Watering Horses.

It is generally held, at least in practice, that any water that stock can be induced to drink is sufficiently pure for their use. This practice occasions losses that would startle us if statistics were at hand. Water that is impure from the presence of decomposing organic matter such as is found in wells and ponds in close proximity to manure heaps and cess-pools is frequently the cause of diarrhoea, dysentery and many other diseases of stock, while water that is impregnated with different poisons and contaminated with specific media of contagion produces death in many instances.

Considering first the quantity of water required by the horse it may be stated that when our animals have access to water continually they never drink to excess. Were the horses subjected to ship voyages or any other circumstances where he must depend upon his attendant for the supply of water it may be roughly stated that each horse requires a daily average of about eight gallons of water. This will vary upon the character of his food somewhat; if upon green food less water will be needed than when fed upon dry food and grain.

The time of giving water should be carefully studied. At rest the horse should receive water at least three times a day; when at work more frequently. The rule here should be to give in small quantities and often. There is a popular fallacy that if a horse is warm he should not be allowed to drink, many claiming that the first swallow of water founders the animal or produces colic. This is erroneous. No matter how warm a horse may be it is always entirely safe to allow him six to ten swallows of water. If this is given on going into the stable he should be given at once a pound or two of hay and allowed to rest about an hour before feeding. If water be now offered him it will, in many cases, be refused, or at least he will drink but sparingly. The danger, then, is not in the first swallow of water, but is due to the excessive quantity that the animal will take when warm if not restrained.

Water should not be given to horses when ice-cold. It may not be necessary to add hot water, but we should be careful in placing water troughs about our barns to have them in such a position that the sun may shine upon them during the winter mornings. Water, even though it be thus cold seldom produces serious trouble if the horse has been deprived for too great a length of time.

In reference to the purity of water, Smith, in his "Veterinary Hygiene," classes spring, deep well water and upland surface water as wholesome, stored rain water from cultivated land as suspicious, river water to which sewers gain access and shallow well water as dangerous. The water that is used for drinking purposes for stock so largely throughout some states can not but be impure. I refer to those sections where there is an impervious clay soil. It is the custom to scoop or hollow out a large basin in the different pastures. During rain these basins become filled with water. The clay subsoil being almost impervious acts as a jug, and there is no escape for the water except evaporation. Such water

is stagnant, but would be kept comparatively fresh by subsequent rains were it not for the fact that much organic matter is carried into these ponds by surface drainage during each succeeding storm. This organic matter soon undergoes decomposition, and as the result we find diseases of different kinds much more prevalent where this water is drunk than where the water supply is wholesome. Again, it must not be lost sight of that stagnant surface water is much more certainly contaminated than is running water by one diseased animal of the herd, thus endangering the remainder.

The chief impurities of water may be classed as organic and inorganic. The organic impurities are either animal or vegetable substances. The salts of the metals are the inorganic impurities. Lime causes hardness of water. Salts of lead, iron and copper are also frequently found in water. About the only examination of water that can be made by the average stock raiser is to observe its taste, color and clearness. Pure water is clear and is without taste or smell. It should possess a slight bluish tint.

Chemical and microscopic examination will frequently be necessary in order to detect presence of certain poisons, bacteria, etc., and can of course only be conducted by experts.—[Chas. B. Michener, V. S., in Diseases of the Horse.

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

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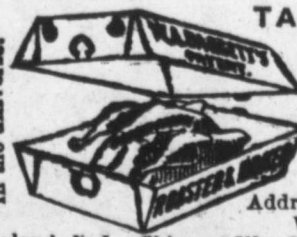
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Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

**SWINE.**

If a hog does not relish his food he is not doing his owner any good. He will have an indifferent appetite if the food is ever before him.

If wanted to grow a certain number of hogs on the farm each year keep the number of sows that should produce this number with good care, and make it your business to give them this care. Don't keep a few extra sows to make up for carelessness in management.

Too many breeding animals are fatted and sent to market before they reach their prime. From eight months to one year of a hog's life is taken up in growing to breeding condition. This costs something and if the animals are only bred for a few litters this cost lessens the income obtained from each litter. If a sow is bred as long as valuable, this cost divided between these numerous litters becomes a comparatively small matter.

Two months of the new pork-packing season has passed, says the National Stockman, and in that time quite a decrease from the total packed in the same time last year is shown. This occurs in a time when the prices of hogs have been on an average quite good. It has not seemed, though, that the prices current have been sufficient to bring out excessive supplies, and in consequence they have been well sustained. It would naturally be supposed that under conditions of this kind the runs of hogs would have been much heavier. At the same time such runs were available. There has been a general anticipation, though, that between this time and summer supplies would so materially increase as to unfavorably affect prices, and probably to quite a great extent. On the contrary such authorities as the Cincinnati Price Current are of the opinion that the future is over-discounted in this respect, and that any important change in values may be upward instead of downward. There is no positive warrant for expecting serious changes in any direction, in view of all the facts of the case; and those interested in the future of swine can do little less than take things as they are and hold themselves in readiness for what may follow. There is no apparent reason for believing, though, that any special danger menaces the profit of pork production in the near future.

H. C. Dawson of Iowa is of the opinion that the future hog must be a rustler, one that has the get up and grow to him, an animal of fine proportion, with extra top line, broad, deep hams, clean cut, smooth under-line, free from flabbiness of jowl or belly, with deep bacon sides, the deepness extending well back to flank and forward to shoulder, not uneven, and deep in center, having a fine cut head, smooth and broad between the eyes, jaw broad and tapering well and even to muzzle, eyes clear and prominent, with ears standing out well from the head, breaking evenly and smooth towards the point, but would even prefer a stand up ear to a drop or flop ear, as a drop or a flop ear, flabby jowl, bad under-line, in my experience are not rustlers, and more inclined to disease from their nature of slothfulness, and these bad points are generally found together. The bone should not be too large, but of fine and strong texture, firm, standing erect on their pins, tapering well from arm and thigh down to feet. Some people have an idea that size is the most desirable in the selection of a hog, and that large bones, no matter how badly shaped, is the hog for them; claiming that large hogs must have extraordinary large bones; while a good bone is desirable, if well-shaped; a small bone is more to my notion than a big awkward shaped one. For this reason a hog that has the right form and small bone possesses the faculty of putting on deep flesh, and making big returns for his feed, and carrying to market desirable meat, while the other is a harder, longer feeder, and goes to market with a larger per cent. of low price meat.

**POULTRY.**

If you are troubled with lice on your young chickens try this simple remedy: Put a handful of tobacco stems in the nests of your setting hens. This drives the lice off the hens, and the chickens will come off perfectly free from them.

Don't fail to have a prison and shut up all the setting hens you do not want for hatching purposes. If allowed to remain on the nests they lose rapidly in flesh and it is some time before they regain this and get ready for laying again.

Some one has said that "there is nothing which a woman can do so well as a man except to shoo a hen out of the garden." It is certain that there is nothing which a woman can do at home which will yield so much health, pleasure and "hard cash" as the care of poultry, for the same outlay.

Very little has been said in regard to the guinea fowl. Although the noise of these fowls is very annoying to most persons, yet, as this very noise scares off hawks, they should be kept by all who raise many chickens, and also for the reason that they do not scratch the garden like our common chickens, but go for the bugs on all garden vines without injuring the most delicate plants. It would be well to keep a few on every farm.

W. M. Richards, Portage county, Ohio, reports that after experimenting with various breeds he finds the Black Minorcas the best for eggs and the White Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes best for market purposes. Last year he kept 12 Leghorns in the same way side by side. From February 14 until July 7 the Minorcas laid 1032 eggs. From March 1 until August 10 the Leghorns laid 480 eggs. He finds the Minorcas a good table fowl, much superior to the Leghorn but of course not equal to the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte.

The first thing to consider in starting into a poultry business is a house for their comfort. It may be very cheap and ungainly, but it must be warm in winter and admit no drafts or it will not be a success. If money is scarce a very cheap house for ten or fifteen hens may be made by setting two forked sticks in the ground ten feet apart, having them seven feet high when set. Lay a strong pole across the sticks and put brush or rails along the side, resting one end on the ground and the other on the pole. Cover one end like the sides but the other which should face the south, must be boarded up and supplied with a wide door, the upper half of which is glazed with cheap window glass. Cover with straw, coarse weeds, or other refuse, holding it in place with earth. This makes a warm, light hovel of the sort which used to be made to store potatoes and apples when cellars were not so plenty. If unmatched boards are used for the front the cracks should be battened with laths and the inside covered with paper. Strong wrapping paper pasted on smoothly will do very well if it is not desired to spend money for tarred paper.

Discussing the advisability of feeding corn in unlimited quantities to hens; a practical poultry man writing the National Stockman and Farmer says: The fact is that circumstances are largely responsible for the different results secured. Small, active breeds like the Leghorns, running at large, will stand a heavier feed of corn and still lay well, than will the heavier breeds like the Brahmas. Young fowls fatten less readily than older ones and are, therefore, able to endure a heavier feeding of corn. Any breed kept in close confinement, fed heavily on corn, will get too fat to lay well. Almost any hen on almost any feed will lay more or less eggs in spring, but best rest results especially during the season when eggs are not naturally produced so freely, require careful feeding. It is

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the fashion in some circles to sneer at science, but poultry breeders, as well as others, owe much to it. Cattle breeders and feeders and dairymen recognize the fact that to arrive at certain results certain methods must be followed. To produce milk, certain rations are generally conceded to be best. To produce meat, certain other rations are known to give most desirable results. So with the feeding of crops. Eggs are composed largely of albumen. Corn contains less albumen and more of the fat forming elements than any other grain. Is it reasonable, therefore, to conclude that an unlimited corn diet is best for eggs? It is best for fattening. Wheat contains the most albumen of any of

the cereals, but, while feeding largely of wheat, I wouldn't advocate an exclusive wheat diet. These hens that have given such wonderful results on a corn diet have usually done so in spite of their unfavorable rations, and not because of them. A single experiment, or experiments with a single breed, or during a single season, or by one man, cannot be depended on to decide such questions. It is the aggregation of experiments and results that must decide.

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

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

LAST YEAR'S OFFICIAL RECEIPTS.

**Thirty to Forty Cents Advance in all Cattle Market.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,  
May 9, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

We wish to call your attention to the following statement showing the official receipts of live stock in the four leading markets of the country during 1891.

Market	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Chicago	3,455,712	8,600,815	2,153,337	94,386	304,796
Kansas City	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,790	31,740	91,456
Omaha	583,014	1,482,432	170,819	8,592	47,754
St. Louis	630,556	840,927	347,573	15,908	36,613
Staughtered in Kansas City	570,791	1,965,652	390,641	17,972	17,485
Sold to Feeders	297,560	850,330	17,485	17,972	17,485
Sold to Shippers	354,635	850,330	17,485	17,972	17,485
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	390,641	390,641	390,641

Kansas City handled more cattle and hogs than St. Louis and Omaha combined.

Of the 1,347,487 cattle and calves received at this market, there were 1,163,946 sold, or 86 per cent of the entire receipts of cattle and calves, and nearly all of the hogs and sheep. The cattle market has advanced 30 to 40 cents during the past two weeks.

Prospects fair for May and June.

We quote: Good, fat, corn and meal fed Texas and Indian steers average 1100 to 1200 pounds, \$3.75@4; 1000 to 1100 pounds, \$3.50@3.75; fair flesh corn and meal fed Texas and Indian steers, 950 to 1000 pounds, \$3.15@3.40.

Should you or any of your friends, wish our daily market report, advise us.

Yours truly,  
FISH & KECK CO.

**Omaha Letter.**

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,  
May 7, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts this week 15,566 cattle, 28,743 hogs and 3,509 sheep, against 18,390 cattle, 28,649 hogs and 5418 sheep the week previous, and 9439 cattle, 24,063 hogs and 2742 sheep the first week of May last year. It will be noted from the above that there were received the past week 6000 more cattle, 4500 more hogs and 1000 more sheep than a year ago.

The same conditions have governed the cattle trade this week that made last week's trade so mean, namely very unequally distributed receipts. This has been due in a great measure at least to the very uncertain and almost continually bad weather we have been experiencing so far this spring. For instance, Monday's run, 636 cattle was about as small as we have had this year, while Wednesday's run of 5,547 came very near being a record breaker. Under such circumstances a firm or even a steady market was out of the question and fluctuations were frequent and violent. In the main, however, all grades of beef and shipping steers have scored a substantial advance, especially during the latter part of the

week. Tidy, fat steers have been in the best demand both for shippers and killers, and are selling 10@20c better than last week, while on heavy cattle, especially if rough or common, the advance is not more than a dime. One encouraging feature of the market is the free buying by both local dealers and outsiders. This is evidently on account of the prevailing opinion that the run of western cattle will be a month or six weeks later this year than last and if such proves to be the case there will not be more than enough mature corn-fed and grass cattle to fill in the vacuum.

Cows and mixed stock still come in small installments and sell readily at good, comparatively strong prices. This state of affairs will keep up for a month or so yet when the free marketing of grass cattle will probably force prices lower. In the stocker and feeder line but a moderate business has been transacted, owing more to the meager supplies than to any let up in the demand. Prices are not quotably different from last week.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$3.90@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	3.50@4.00
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.00@3.50
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@3.40
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.25@3.00
Veal calves.	3.50@5.00

Hog—Receipts of hogs have been about the same as last week, but the improved Eastern demand has caused prices to advance fully 10 cents on all desirable grades. Sales are largely around \$4.30@4.40 and every one appears to be expecting prices to break before long.

Supplies of sheep continue disappointingly light, although the demand for desirable mutton is still strong and prices show little if any weakness.

The following table shows the range of paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives.	\$4.50@6.25
Fair to good Westerns.	4.25@6.00
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@4.52
Lambs (50 to 80 pounds)	4.50@6.50

Workmen have just completed the new division, twelve acres in extent, of cattle pens and a new scale house will be added before long. Every possible preparation is being made for a large increase in the summer supply of both cattle, hogs and sheep and notwithstanding the unfortunate action of the railroads it is sincerely to be hoped that a part, at least, of this increase will be credited to the great cattle state of Texas.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

**New Orleans Market Report.**

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

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	865	973	292
Calves and Yearlings	1280	1561	245
Hogs	736	701	235
Sheep	587	...	549

**CATTLE**—Good to choice beeves per lb gross, 3 1/2@3 3/4; common to fair beeves, 2@2 1/2; Good fat cows, 2 1/2@3; common to fair cows, \$8@13; calves, \$5.50@9; yearlings, \$7@12; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

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

**SHEEP**—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair, \$1.50@2.25.

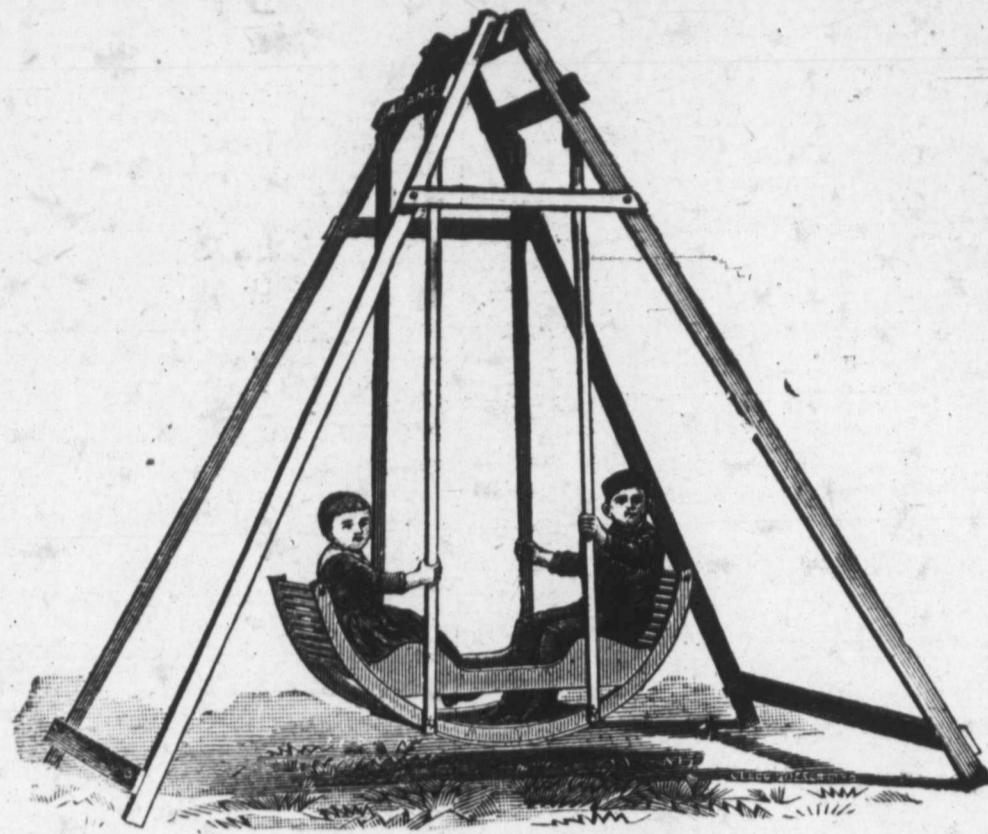
Owing to light receipts of all classes of cattle during the past week the market improved and prices on good stock advanced.

Good beeves and fat cows and fat calves are in fair demand. Yearlings are more active and firmer.

Hogs and sheep dull and quotations are weak.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55 Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

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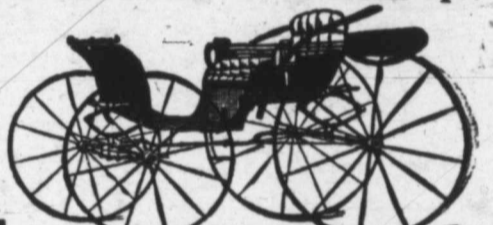
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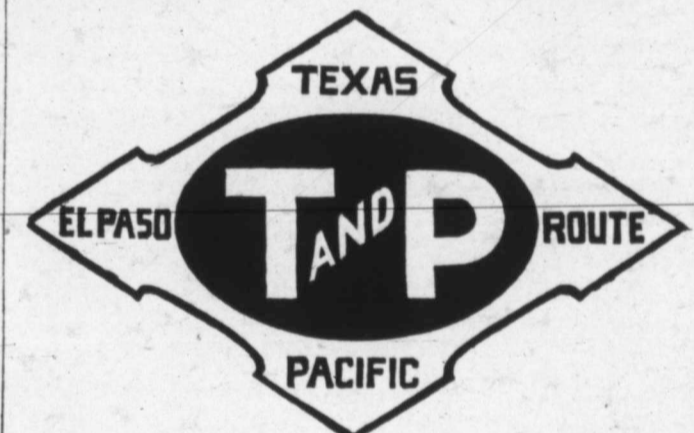
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The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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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.

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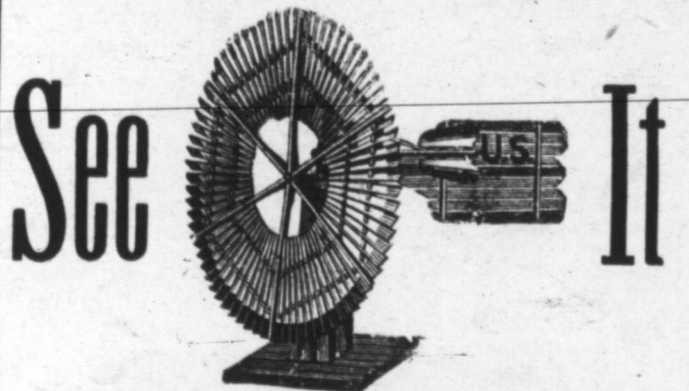
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,877	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,825	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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