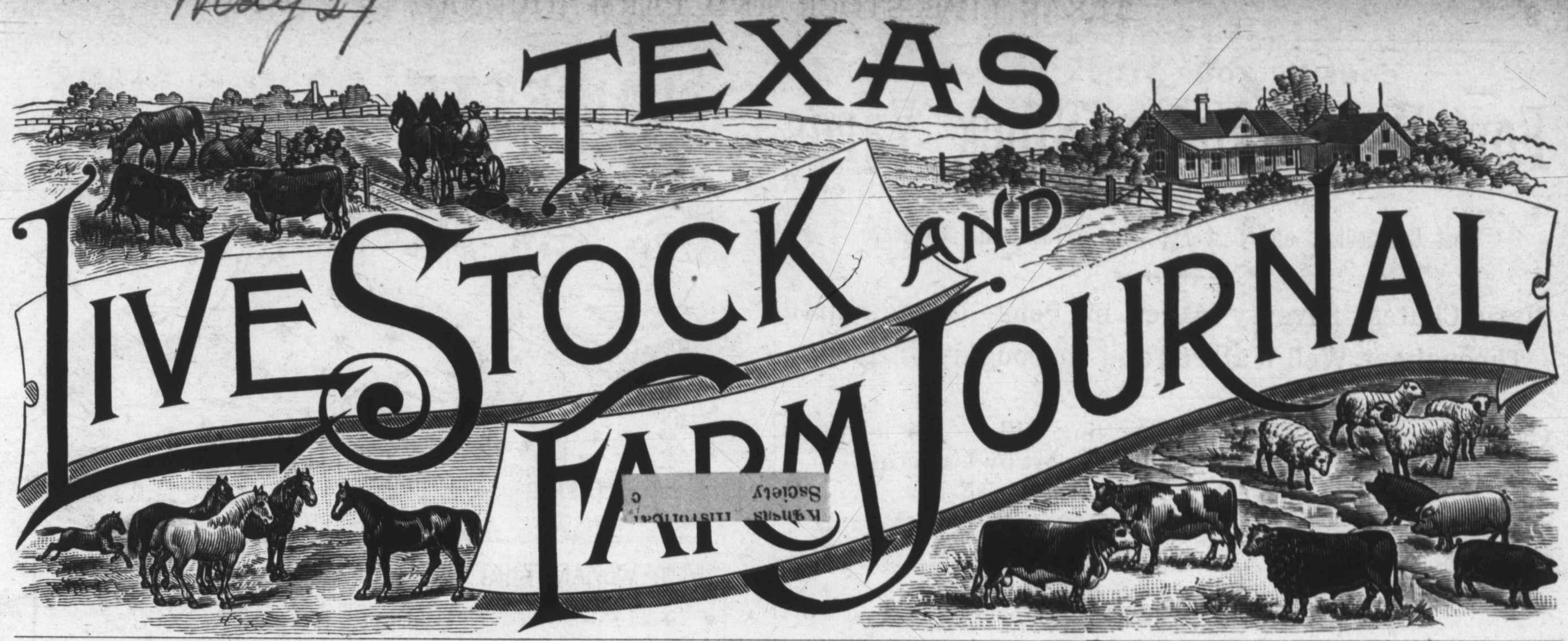


May 27



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Meets With Approval.

The JOURNAL is being complimented generally both by its readers and exchanges on the recent changes and improvements. Let the subscriptions continue to roll in. There is room for all and the JOURNAL will give full value received to every one.

The National Butchers' Association.

Stockmen all over Texas should remember and as far as possible attend the meeting of the National Butchers' Protective association, which convenes in Dallas next Thursday. The stockmen are largely interested in the success of this association and should encourage it by their presence and support.

Conditions of the Range.

With very few exceptions it has rained recently and plentiful in every county in Texas, and the range, taken as a whole, is now in good condition and promises a season of prosperity to both farmers and stockmen. All that is necessary to insure success is for the stockmen and farmers to keep up with the times by improving both their live stock and methods of farming. This is a progressive age, and only enterpris-

ing, progressive men can hope to be successful.



A. P. Bush, Jr..

Of Colorado City, Tex., President of Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers Association.

Consolidation.

The stockmen all over the state, at least the thinking ones, are favoring the consolidation of all our state and local organizations into one general association, covering the entire state. This is a move in the right direction; one that the JOURNAL hopes to see carried out at an early date.

Referring to this proposed consolidation the Texas Stockman and Farmer says:

"There is a movement on foot to organize and consolidate the various live stock associations of the state. There can be no question, but that, one large, compact organization, representing every section of the state, with all its members working in harmony, can accomplish more for the stock growers of Texas than a dozen small organizations scattered all over the state and each one pulling in a different direction."

The Cattle Outlook.

There perhaps never was a time when cattlemen should feel more encouraged at the outlook than at this particular time, while the facts are just the reverse and cattlemen are to-day more despondent and discouraged than ever before. It is true, the immediate outlook is not at all encouraging; the market is low and will probably continue so through the present season. This year, however, will certainly be the end of this depression, and those who have cattle and plenty of range after this year will certainly be in a prosperous condition. Then why this despondency? Why not, when the facts fully justify it, take a cheerful view of the situation and help to make the business prosperous by giving it the air of prosperity to which it is entitled.

Business is Business.

It is a common accepted theory that the year for electing our president is an "off year" for business. By some sort of reasoning the people conclude that the first duty of the citizen is to take care of the government and then look after his business interest; and the welfare of those dependent upon him. And while the JOURNAL has no

disposition to abridge the constitutional prerogative of any one in accepting their full measure of responsibility in selecting good men for office, yet it feels constrained to raise its voice against the wholesale abandonment of the business interests of the country to political agitation that has for its end the perpetuation of some political dogma, or the maintenance in power of the pet of some political clique. That which the JOURNAL urges upon the people is, that in exercising the functions of citizenship, they will not neglect the more material business interests of the country. The prosperity of a country depends to a much greater extent upon the industry and energy of its people than upon the elevation of any particular political element to power.

The Drouth Broken.

The drouth that has been prevailing in Southern Texas has at last been broken and the lower Rio Grande country has been blessed with a good rain. While this rain breaks the long and disastrous drouth and will be worth millions to the heretofore drouth stricken country, yet but little good will be accomplished unless this one is followed by other and more rains in the near future.

The present rain will make plenty of water and start grass and other vegetation to growing, but on account of the extreme dryness of the earth, the moisture will soon be absorbed and in a few week's time the country will again be suffering unless in the meantime more and other rains should fall. It is to be hoped, however, that the drouth is really broken and that the heretofore unfortunate section may have good and abundant seasons and that she may at once return to her former prosperity and again become one of the most desirable localities of all this inhabited globe.

The JOURNAL is informed by cattlemen who have recently visited the drouthy district that many localities that previously grew a thick, luxuriant coat of fine, nutritious grasses are now for miles and miles as bare of grass as are the crowded thoroughfares of the city of Fort Worth. All through this unfortunate locality live stock are and have for months and months been dying at a fearful rapidity. Those that have survived are existing solely on the prickly pear plant or leaves, which, while heretofore found in abundance, are now being rapidly devoured by the starving live stock, and thus rapidly disappearing. Of course the rain will not entirely stop the loss until it has produced grass, weeds or a growth of something on which stock can subsist. However, with good seasons in the ground, the prairies will soon be covered with plenty of good grass unless the roots are entirely killed. In that event it may require years to recover from the damages of the long and unprecedentedly severe and disastrous drouth.

Fortunately this drouth was only confined to a small proportion of Texas;

fully nine-five per cent of the state is in a prosperous condition, and now rejoices that the southern border bids fair to again enter upon the high road to prosperity.

James L. Shepherd.

The JOURNAL, as is well known, does not dabble in politics or try to influence or control the political opinions of its readers. It believes that every one should be allowed to think and act for himself on religious and political matters. It believes the office should be made to seek the man, and that the best men in the state without reference to past party service, should be selected to fill the offices and execute the laws.

The JOURNAL in common with all people who have the good of the state at heart is especially anxious to see a good, practical surveyor and land man at the head of our general land office. This office should not be given to a professional politician or to a demagogue, for the votes he can control or for past party services, but it should be given to a thoroughly competent surveyor and land man who is qualified by both education and experience to properly administer our land affairs. So believing the JOURNAL wants to deviate from its established rule long enough to second the nomination of Mr. James L. Shepherd of Mitchell county, for commissioner of the general land office.

Mr. Shepherd is a good democrat but not a politician. He is one of the best surveyors in Texas. Has had twelve or fifteen years experience surveying through the Panhandle and western part of the state. He is an educated, accomplished gentleman, and a thorough practical, successful business man. Just such a man in every particular as is needed at the head of our state land office.

The land commissioner is elected to look after the lands belonging to the state, the school fund, and the different public institutions to which it has been transferred. These lands are in the western, unrented and newly settled part of the state, consequently they should be controlled and looked after by a Western Texas man, one who has a knowledge gained by practical experience and personal acquaintance with the property placed in his hands. In all these essential qualifications James L. Shepherd hasn't a superior, and few if any equals in all Texas. He is the right man and should be made land commissioner of the state.

No Farmer Should Miss It.

Albany News.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL of Fort Worth has put in the word "Farm" and has a new head which reads "THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL." It is very neat and attractive and is at the top of one of the best papers in the state. No farmer in Texas should miss taking this paper.

The captured cattlemen remain, says the Wyoming Stock Journal, at Fort Russell. Nothing has yet transpired to definitely indicate where or when their trial will take place. The opinion quite generally prevails, however, that they will have a hearing at the approaching term of court in this city.

CATTLE.

Cotton seed cattle are getting very fat and beginning to go to market.

The indications are that the range will be better in Texas this season than it has been for several years previous.

The market on Texas cattle will no doubt run low during the present season, but unless all the laws regulating commercial affairs are entirely ignored, this year will be the last of the depression in cattle.

A Michigan gentleman who has had a good deal of experience with various breeds of cattle, among other reasons for preferring Holstein-Friesians says: The Holstein is a large and hearty feeder. She will eat anything and everything put before her, and ask no questions about it for stomach's sake. She will live at the strawstacks, in the cornstalk field, or on marsh hay if need be. She will eat raw potatoes, a bushel a day; or a like quantity of grain, and assimilate her feed perfectly, appropriating only enough of it to keep her own frame in healthy order, and returning the balance daily to the milk pail. If grazed on good clover pasture in summer, or fed clover hay and a bushel of potatoes in winter, she will return a bushel of milk, and "low" her thanks besides. And the milk will be good enough to sell at four cents a quart to the restaurants and hotels. —[Indiana Farmer.

Taken altogether, the exports of live cattle and dressed beef from this country in the first four months of this year have aggregated considerably more than the same period in 1891. Prices have not been altogether satisfactory, largely on account of the comparative glut of these products abroad referred to in last week's paper; but the volume of trade is quite large, when everything else is taken into consideration, and fully as good as under the circumstance could be expected. The facts of these liberal shipments in the face of unsatisfactory markets abroad shows, though, what we have before steadily argued, that after all there must be a good, safe margin of profit to the exporter in the business of sending these products abroad.

T. L. Miller, the veteran cattle breeder, of Beecher, Ill., has just sold to the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company 160 head of pure bred Hereford cattle, about one-third bulls. This is a move in the right direction. It does not make so much difference what breed is used so the cattle are pure-bred. The Capitol syndicate is fixed for raising 60,000 calves a year, and when they get the herd bred up to the proper point the effect on the cattle trade and on the syndicate profits must be gratifying. Take for instance the Chas. Goodnight brand of cattle. He used Shorthorn bulls and the result is that the cattle, wherever they have been grazed in Texas, Wyoming or Montana, have always sold far above ordinary cattle of the same ages. There never was a time in the history of the fine cattle trade when fine bred cattle were being sold at such low prices as now and it is safe to say that it will be many a long year before such a time comes again. Breeders of cattle who do not discard scrubs and grades are losing an opportunity they are likely to appreciate when it is too late. —[Drovers Journal.

Commenting on the growth of the cattle trade at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, in the last decade, the Cincinnati Price Current brings out some facts which are rather startling. While the increase in the indicated cattle supply in the twelve years beginning with 1880 was 160 per cent., the growth of the trade in cattle in three markets named amounted to no less than 265 per cent. This tendency of the trade to congest at leading points is further shown by the fact that at Chicago alone in the twelve years there

was a growth of over 250 per cent. This tendency to force the business through narrow channels is certainly adverse to the interests of the producer, and tends to strengthen the power of combination at such points to control and depress prices. By the way, in this same discussion the journal alluded to expresses the opinion that the indications for 1892 are for a moderate, though not excessively large, increase in the marketable supply of cattle; the greater gain being in Nebraska and Iowa, with a moderate increase in other Western states except Kansas and Michigan. —[National Stockman.

The Nebraska Farmer says: It can no longer be said that cattle are selling for a song. Recent public sales of pure bred cattle from all parts of the country tell the story. The good ones last week at different sales were very strong on three figures, some of the young heifers running from \$600 to \$700 at the Chicago Shorthorn sales. This is, indeed, a strong prediction for the future for good cattle. These handsome figures coming from the breeders' quarter, and being placed on the young female are a telling shot. They indicate a strengthening faith in conditions that are to follow. These were not simply a few isolated cases that would point to nothing in particular. They were well directed efforts at an occasional high mark among a host of good things. The average price paid for one draft of forty-four head was \$260. Now, while the general significance of these figures is as we have pointed out, they yet have a special significance. They point to this end most emphatically. The best breeders in the corn and grass regions of all this great West are beginning more fully to realize that the farms lying within this grand belt are the fittest places for producing the finer and finished beeves that bring the top figures in every market in the world reached by them. They see the utter futility of competition with the ranges where cattle are grown up on cheap grass lands, and sometimes quickly finished on cheap corn. The way out of the dilemma is through the production of a higher grade of cattle. The farms must come to cultivated grasses and cultivated blood in the cattle they are to pasture. Shall not the skill of man rise superior to the conditions surrounding him? We shall see what we shall see.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, J. J. Hemmingway, secretary, for the week ending May 10, 1892:

BULLS.

Elder Rioter 26559—W S Westcott to J R Shelton, Rockwood.
Florentino 30039—S C Bell to W G Hughes, Hastings.
Signal of Atascosa 19534—H W D Langton to S C Ball, San Antonio.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Albella 70225—N Scales to L Day, Overton.
Ella Smith 69540—W H Ledbetter to Foessin, La Grange.
Fair Ramona 76678—J B Donoho to B A Dinwiddie, Clarksville.
Inez of Noxubee 68710—W W Lipscomb to S C Patton Hallettsville.
Marpetrex 57351—W Lusk to J D Jackson, Austin.

Is the Shorthorn the General Purpose Cow?

In which breed, or in the crosses of what breeds, can the general cow be found? is a question that has been many times asked, but so far as I know has not been definitely answered. Neither do I suppose will it be settled for all time by this paper. The cow that is bred for special purposes, such as for beef, either by stall-feeding or grazing, or for dairy purposes, has, and always will have, its admirers; but after all, what the general or average farmer wants is a cow that has, to as large ex-

tent as possible, all these qualities combined.

Before endeavoring to answer the question, it might be proper to try to define briefly what would constitute the general purpose cow. Would it not, to as large a degree as possible, be the cow that when judiciously mated, the produce, if a cow calf, in type should be equal or superior to the dam, or if a steer calf, be fit for the market in the shortest possible time, making the highest returns for the feed consumed? Would it not also be the cow which for the feed consumed produced the greatest number of pounds of butter or cheese of the finest quality, and when she has answered her time for breeding and dairying purposes, can be turned into beef of the highest quality at the least cost? If the line of argument so far is sound, we readily perceive that it would be of no avail to look for this cow in those breeds which are specially bred for beef purposes; neither will it be of use to look for her in those breeds which are bred exclusively for dairy purposes. Now, I presume it will require but little or no argument to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow will nearly always produce her own type. If bred with the main object being for beefing purposes, she takes a prominent and conspicuous stand among the beef cattle fed in this country, and I think the same might be said of every other country where improved breeds of cattle are kept. As an instance, at the late fat stock show held at Guelph, all the animals exhibited, with the exceptions of one or two, were Shorthorns or grade Shorthorns. Again, in early maturity, she takes a prominent place among other breeds. A friend of mine last winter fattened a number of yearlings that were two-year-old steers when shipped in June last, and weighed from 1400 to 1435 pounds, and heifers of the same age that averaged 1375 pounds, and there are many instances of them making from 1100 to 1200 at that age; and again, are there any finer specimens of cows, heifers and calves found in any of the breeds than we see among the Shorthorns exhibited at our agricultural exhibitions.

Now what is the record of the Shorthorn cow as a dairy cow? I am free to confess it may be difficult to prove that she comes up to the qualifications laid down in this paper, and if so, I think there are at least two causes why she does not. First, I think it may be safely asserted that Shorthorn breeders generally have paid more attention to their feeding and beefing qualities than to a good performance at the milk pail. With this I do not propose to find fault; it is not the intention of this paper to find fault, for the breeders may have good cause for the particular line of breeding which they have followed. Second, if there have been competitive tests in this country not only with other breeds of cattle, but individual records showing what can be done with a Shorthorn for a stated period—as I say, if there have been such competitive records, they have not come under my observation. I give the following, clipped from an agricultural paper, as the results of the British Dairy Show of 1890. At this show there were 457 cattle entered for the competition, and the tests were as follows:—Shorthorns, 121.1; Dutch, 115.5; Ayrshires, 93.8; Guernsey, 98.1; Jersey, 90.8; Red Poll, 69.1; Dexter Kelly, 68.1. The second prize winning Shorthorn scored 117.9 points, but had the greatest milk yield of any in one day, being 61.3, but being under 3 per cent in fat. So you see in Britain where some of the breeders breed for milking purposes, the Shorthorn cow can show a good record.

At a farmer's institute meeting which I attended lately, one gentleman stated that the best dairy cow was a cross between Shorthorns and Ayrshires. To get the best you will notice it required a cross with a Shorthorn. Now, is it not a fact that public opinion is a fairly safe guide in domestic matters as well as other questions? It is true that it may and does sometimes err. Well, how is public opinion on this general

purpose cow question? Although we have in Ontario nearly all the breeding breeds of improved cattle, and have had them for many years, what do we find? Why, about nine-tenths of the cows kept by the general farmer are Shorthorns and their crosses. Now, you have noticed that the title of this paper was the query, "Is the Shorthorn Cow the General purpose Cow?" I have endeavored to present some facts and figures with the view of answering the question in the affirmative, but will leave it with you to say whether I have done so or not. —[Jos. Tolton, in Farmer's Advocate.

Stick to Your Specialty.

Too many stockmen lack courage to face adversity bravely. Years ago many wanted buyers for their sheep at any price. Now some of the same parties are buying sheep at very high figures. The same persons probably sold cattle, hogs or horses, too, at a sacrifice, in order to get into the sheep business again. The woolly tribe is paying its way handsomely in recent years, and following the common inclination, all wish to rush into this line of work and, of course, they will break it down. The young man who has a special adaptation for sheep breeding is fortunate in being able to begin at this time; but he is liable to be tempted to try some other kind of stock when reverses come. Several varieties of animals on the farm, with one as a specialty, is the safer policy, and when one's specialty is "down" is a good time to improve by buying a better type of breeding females as well as the best sire one's means will warrant. The prosperous shepherd should now be hedging against a day of small profits, by securing some pure-bred cows, draft mares, etc., while they are cheap. The majority of farmers cannot afford to be specialists continually; neither can they afford to abandon, wholly, the kind of stock with which they succeed best. The one who was successful with driving or road horses ten years ago, and did not abandon their breeding and handling for the draft variety exclusively, is destined now, to succeed with drivers more surely than he who now sells his draft horses or cattle and begins with the quick steppers. It is largely from experience in handling any variety of stock, that profit is to come. If one is in any line of work but half the time (when the boom is on) he loses time in adapting himself to the work. Guarding against losses is difficult even when one is familiar with the farm animals. The kind of stock one keeps from choice, and cares for zealously and wisely, will usually, if not always, pay better even in their depressed season, than other kinds about which he has much to learn. Nearly every farmer can keep a few hogs year after year profitably, by giving heed to their needs. Many farmers, too can keep sheep in moderate numbers to advantage. Few men are not in position to keep two or more brood mares, and few have any good reason for not owning some cows. Know something about all kinds of farm animals and all possible about one or two varieties. Two or more neighbors can co-operate to advantage. Let one study and experiment on the breeding, feeding and diseases of cattle and swine; the other on horses and sheep. Each can be of much service to the other in the emergencies which will frequently arise from disease, accidents, etc. —[The Orange Judd Farmer.

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.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Arrange to dip the sheep as soon as possible after shearing.

The time required to properly fatten sheep depends somewhat on their age and their condition at the commencement.

If any of the sheep get wounded wash the wound clean with tepid water and put on turpentine and then a coating of tar.

Sheep digest their food more thoroughly than most farm stock and hence require less feed to produce satisfactory results.

Robert White, of Casper, Wyoming, was in Akron, Colorado, for several days past on a deal of sheep. He succeeded in purchasing about four thousand head and will drive them to his Wyoming ranch.—[Field and Farm, Denver.]

Fred Geddes finished shearing his sheep at Fort Steele last Thursday and shipped the clip to Philadelphia on Friday. The clip amounted to about 28,000 pounds, an average of eleven pounds to the sheep.—[Saratoga, Wyo., Lyre.]

The late storms have killed large numbers of sheep on the range. The mortality this spring is greater in the Eastern part of the state than the combined loss for the three previous years. This is due as much to the prevalence of scab as to the inclement weather.—[Northwestern Live Stock Journal.]

Why is Wool So Cheap?

There never has been any dearth of Sir Oracles ready to account for an existing status of the wool market or to forecast the tendency of prices in the future, and to their empirical teachings is properly chargeable, most of those disappointments to which wool-growers have been so frequently subjected. With this fact so fresh in mind flock-owners may study with some profit the conclusions of an authority so commonly accepted in commercial circles as "Bradstreet's"—a journal recognized as reflecting the best thought of leading traders and financiers.

Wool-producers have been compelled to face the fact of steadily receding prices for a long time past. Such condition of the market has been quite as apparent in other parts of the world as in the United States, compelling the conclusion that the cause to be sought outside of any influence or combination of circumstances peculiar to this country. When following tariff reduction in 1883, prices receded the cry went up from certain quarters that this was the predicted result of even the slightest advantage conceded to foreign rivals in wool production, and old price-lists and the histories of past legislation were ransacked for parallels to be used by way of confirming the accuracy of such conclusion. When the legislation of 1890 restored two-thirds of the reduction made in 1883 these oracles predicted an advance all along the line of wool values and many growers who had become their disciples got ready to take advantage of the promised boom. But the downward tendency of prices was very little interfered with and the country's wool crop of 1891 went upon the market at once—a disappointment for all growers—and threatened disaster to many.

The journal named asserted as beyond successful contradiction that "the permanent factor in the wool market which has caused the lowering in values is the presence of unusually large stock," which have surfeited the demand for all grades in all the great markets of the world. Proof of this is found in the fact that of all the great divisions of the world Europe alone failed to largely increase its output of wool during the twenty years between 1870 and 1890. That of Asia increased from 134,507,130 pounds to 264,860,050, of Argentina from 166,987,500 to 295,425,200 pounds, of Africa from 45,968,

880 to 55,185,780 pounds; while Australia increased its output nearly 100,000,000 pounds, and the United States more than half that amount. The total of such increase is over four hundred million pounds, while improved facilities for employing hairs, shoddies, cotton and other substitutes have made it possible for a single pound of wool to now serve in place of nearly twice as much in 1870. Another factor must not be overlooked, i. e., the fact that while all countries in the world are producing wools only two—Europe and America—are buyers for manufacturing. In the first named of these rivalry among manufacturers is so largely in the direction of cheapening the price and lowering the quality of goods as to discourage attempts on part of holders to advance wool values; while here in the United States the yearly repeated effort of flock-owners is to more nearly than ever before meet the demand of domestic manufacturers for an adequate supply of raw materials.

Contemplating the situation as thus outlined it would seem unwise to calculate upon other than a low range of prices for wools in the future near or remote. The only exception probable is the event of such a war between prominent nations as would temporarily enhance values of all agricultural productions. And this again emphasizes what has been so often urged in these columns: the necessity for combating the confronting emergency by economy in production—advancing the standard of flocks by systematic use of the best obtainable animals, rigid elimination of every individual that fails to demonstrate its profitableness; such careful preparation of the products to be marketed as will meet the demands of exacting buyers and insure the receipt of outside prices. There is a vastly better outlook for profit in the effort to obtain more wool for a given quantity of feed and labor than in working and waiting for more money for a given weight of wool. Breeders certainly can materially increase the average weight of fleeces, while there is just as certainly but slight probability that the range of prices for which wool can be permanently forced above the present level.—[The Breeder's Gazette.]

Delaine Merino Sheep.

The distinction made between the common fine wool Merino sheep and the Delaine is one of importance to those engaged in the line especially of fleece production. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says that in writing an article on this valuable breed of sheep, I wish to tell, first, why their wool is more valuable and quoted higher than ordinary fine wool. First, the protection given to worsted goods by the tariff of 1867, aided by the enterprise of an eminent manufacturer, Mr. E. R. Mudge of Boston, resulted in planting in this country a branch of textile industry until then unknown, to-wit, that of combing, spinning and weaving into fine worsted goods our fine combing and delaine wools. This new process of combing instead of carding is one in which the fibers or strands of wool are laid parallel with each other and spun at full length in yarn, thus getting all the strength of the fiber. It is thereby susceptible of being made the finest as well as the strongest and most durable of any other fabric of woolen production. There is no class of wool now produced that will yield a better return to the husbandman than the fine delaine wool. We are fully aware that the class of goods now manufactured from delaine wool is very fashionable and that fashion increases the demand for the time being for the fashionable article that at other times would not exist; yet aside from this, their comfortable and durable wearing qualities are so superior that no change of fashion will materially decrease the demand for such goods.

Textile fabrics from this class of wool can be made very firm and yet very strong, so that they can be worn in Southern climates, even for ladies, where but a few years ago there were little or no woolen goods worn. If this class of goods is so valuable, then the

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

wool necessary to produce them must be in demand and bring good prices. But what are the qualities peculiar to delaine wool, by which it is alone suitable for the manufacture of this superior class of goods? Since this class of wool has become so popular many breeders call their wool delaine. All is not gold that glitters, neither is it all delaine wool that is called such. It is not every fleece with a fiber three inches long that deserves the name of delaine. There are certain conditions, such as healthy, strong-constituted sheep, uniform care and feeding, length and uniform strength and fineness of fiber, that are essential requisites to a good delaine fleece. The fiber should be at shearing time from two and one-half to three inches long, with white well-distributed oil, enough to protect the wool, but not enough to form a black coating or crust on the outer ends of the wool that will not wash off, but remains to be broken off in the manufacture, or if not, will form a brittle place in the yarn and destroy it for spinning purposes. It must be a compact fleece, not loose and stringy, or else a long, brittle top will form on the fiber which destroys its combing qualities.

A compact fleece also protects the animal from cold and wet. If the animal is chilled, even for a time, the fleece is destroyed for delaine purposes. The conditions for a good fleece of delaine wool are—a large, healthy, strong sheep, dark (not black top) not an excess of oil, a long, strong fiber, the sheep always well cared for and in good condition. But sheep are kept for a two-fold purpose—for wool and mutton. To combine the two qualities in their greatest development in the same animal is conceded to be a physical impossibility, yet the nearest approach possible to such results would certainly be a model as well as a most profitable sheep. The Merino is conceded to be the best wool-producing sheep, but is it a success as a mutton-producer? If it is, then it becomes the more important and desirable. On this point we claim for the Delaine-Merino mutton equal quality to any other. The co-relation which always exists in the different parts of the same animal, is evidence that the finer the fiber of the wool the finer the fiber of muscle or flesh.—[The Western Rural and American Stockman.]

Preparing Wool for Market.

Too much attention cannot be given to the cleaning and selecting of wool for shipment to market. The amount of money lost to the farmer through carelessness and lack of skill in the proper handling and manufacturing of farm products is appalling, and wool is one of the commodities in which the fault is conspicuous. Messrs. W. A. Allen & Co. make the following timely suggestions:

As we are nearing another wool clipping season, and after a year of unprecedented depression and dissatisfaction in the wool industry, it would seem to be a favorable time to review the situation and also to suggest some remedies, the necessity for which must seem reasonable to all interested in the industry if they will give the matter serious thought. Wool raising can be made as profitable as any industry in this country, under similar conditions, if as is necessary in the conduct of all

kinds of business in this country in the present day of economical management and small margins, it is properly attended to. Carelessness will not bring success in any business. It would hardly seem necessary to remind our wool raisers of the importance of looking closely through careful breeding to the quality of their wool, whether coarse or fine, yet the tender and poor staple of some of our wool would indicate that some of our raisers are forgetful of the value of "good blood." "Shoddy" is only wool depreciated in value through use, and some of the wools we raise are not much better. But we have to deal now more particularly with the condition in which we find the wool when sent us to sell, and our wish is to have our raisers do their share, through putting their wools in the best possible condition, towards making the industry most profitable.

A noticeable feature in the wool trade the past season has been the very large importations of Australian wools. This was induced at first by the needs of some of our manufacturers for larger amounts of the very finest wools than were raised in this country. It was soon more generally learned, however, that those wools were prepared for market in such very exceptionally good condition as compared with the bulk of our wools that they soon received the favorable attention of all manufacturers, and they have heretofore been brought here more largely than ever. The Australian fleeces have the coarser belly-locks as well as all tags and dung-locks removed, which are kept and sold separately. Thus the manufacturer got only what he wanted for the goods he wished to make, and as compared with much of our fleece, filled with tags, dung-locks, floor sweepings, etc., which he could not use, he found these wools really cheaper on the basis of scoured cost and certainly much more satisfactory every way. Grease and dirty will not make cloth. And here is the valuable lesson for our wool raisers to consider. It will pay. For many years it has been the "custom" of many of our wool raisers to pay little if any regard to the condition in which their fleeces were prepared for market. Almost everything was put inside the fleece and "it all went." But that day has passed. The small margins for profit and the necessities of business at the present day oblige the manufacturer to know just what he is buying, and what the quality of wool he wants will cost him when scoured, or he will run behind. So our wool raisers must be more careful in the way they prepare their fleeces for market, or the wool industry will suffer. All belly-locks, heavy skirts, tags, sweepings, etc., should be kept out of the fleece, and when there are such, all coarse skirts of finer fleeces would best be kept separate. Such will sell separately at value. Each fleece should be done up separately and not too tightly, and with only as little string, two ties each way, as is necessary to hold it together. By all means avoid using the sisal or binding twine, the fibers of which get into and seriously injure the value of the wool; and the use of too much twine will detract from the price of the fleece much more than the difference in weight. We never have any trouble in selling good conditioned wool and at good going prices, for manufacturers fully appreciate such.

NOTES AND NEWS.

J. W. Bardwell, of Ennis, marketed 62 head of 1125 pound steers at \$3.70 in Chicago last Monday.

The receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards on Tuesday were 1622 cattle, 4806 hogs and 741 sheep.

Chicago reported 13,000 cattle Monday, and the market opened steady to 10c higher than the close of last week.

Davis & Holman, Hutto, Texas, had a car of cattle on the St. Louis market Monday, which averaged 1049 pounds and sold at \$3.65.

At Kansas City to date as compared with the same period last year receipts show an increase of 65,752 cattle, and 51,297 sheep, and a decrease of 103,902 hogs.

South Dakota stockmen have recently imported a number of Russian wolf hounds to help in the extermination of wolves, which have of late been killing numbers of calves and colts.

Wm. Blair had in a train of Texas cattle from Pine Bluff, Ark., which averaged 956 pounds and sold at \$3.35. So says Tuesday's National Live Stock Reporter.

The latest scheme of the Pasteur Institute directors is to call for a law compelling all owners of dogs to have their pet inoculated against hydrophobia. If that is done, they claim, there will be no danger from "mad dogs."

The receipts of live stock in Chicago on Monday were 12,500 cattle, 41,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep. The cattle market was slow but prices strong, hog market active but 5c to 10c lower, with sheep market steady and unchanged.

May receipts have been very satisfactory says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, but not up to expectations on account of floods. Cattle show a loss of 2,163; calves, 19; hogs 5044, and sheep a gain of 17,065.

O. H. Wood, the prosperous stock man was in Sonora this week attending to the county's business. Mr. Wood reports his cattle were never fatter or in better fix than at present, and he has been in the business ten years.

The South Omaha Drovers' Journal says: Receipts from January 1st to date are 267,019 cattle, 582,451 hogs, 72,696 sheep, 1622 horses and mules; showing a gain of 64,087 cattle, a loss of 9,505 hogs, a gain of 10,073 sheep and a gain of 679 horses and mules, as compared with 1891.

Early last week the wolves or dogs killed some fifteen or twenty sheep for Mr. Louis Capt. The sheep were in the pasture at home. Mr. Capt only had about forty head. The wolves were quite bold, if they were wolves.—[Blanco News.

An Australian agricultural paper makes note of an immense increase in the number of sheep in Australia in the last two or three years, and of the enormous development of the grazing capabilities of the country. The estimated number of sheep in Australia in 1892 is 60,000,000, against 31,000,000 in 1884.

Paper doors are said to be a great improvement over wooden ones. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating, and one that is fireproof, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.

Col. Holt, the Montana cattle buyer closed the sale for 2000 head of feeders yesterday. C. P. Leitch of Graham

county furnished the largest share of them. The balance will be furnished by Mr. Frank L. Proctor and others. The price paid is considered good. They will be delivered on board of the cars on the 27th at Wilcox or Bowie.—[Tombstone Epitaph.

Rains have been abundant and wheat and oat prospects are good. Many who thought their crops well nigh ruined will make good crops. We predict a good crop now for our people, and considerable prosperity in the near future. Most every one is encouraged and even the chronic grumblers are somewhat subsided for the present.—[Anson Western.

In order to make a success of any business a man must have good judgment and be a close student of the public demands. Strict attention to business, close observation and clear reasoning powers are absolutely necessary. The man who possesses these qualifications is pretty sure to make a success of whatever he attempts.

There is a rumor to the effect that a rupture has occurred among the cattle thieves of the North. Should this prove true and result in the running out of the country of fifteen or twenty of the bad ones, conditions there would rapidly change. The masses of the people are honest—a small minority has caused all the trouble in the disturbed districts.—[Cheyenne Stock Journal.

The Stock Growers' Journal, of Miles City, Mont., says that very little trading in cattle and sheep is going on a present, and the outlook is not very encouraging for future activity. Range conditions continue favorable throughout the state, though the cool weather which has prevailed generally in the northern ranges has retarded the growth of grass somewhat.

From San Angelo Enterprise: 128 cars of cattle and 16 cars of sheep were shipped to the Territory and to market since Monday.

Mr. Claude Anson left for his old home in England last night, where he will remain through the summer.

Col. Wm. L. Black arrived from McKavett last night and will ship out 1800 head of cattle before the end of the week.

John S. Harris of Colorado, Texas, lost from his pasture near Toyah, Tex., fifteen head of horses branded "C". These horses are supposed to have been stolen. Mr. Harris will pay liberally for information that will lead to the recovery of any of these horses, and offers \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

Ike Stephens, a former well-known and wealthy cattleman of West Texas, died at Clinton, Ky., on April 13th.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

Wonder if this could be "our Ike," who disappeared very mysteriously a few years ago.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis since March 1 is 1,331,000, 1,376,000 in 1891 during the corresponding period. Chicago contributed a loss of 20,000, Omaha 33,000 and St. Louis 6000, while Kansas City showed a gain of 14,000, thus showing a reduction at the four centers of 45,000 head.

The receipts of live stock in Kansas City Tuesday, were 4988 cattle, 60 calves, 17,120 hogs, 1686 sheep, 104 horses. The run of cattle was fair, sheep fair, and hogs the largest for some time. The steer market was draggy with buyers and sellers apart on a good many cattle. Good cows and heifers sold readily, but common grades, and bulls, stockers and feeders were dull. Hogs were active and sheep slow.

The receipts of live stock in Kansas City on Tuesday were, 1161 cattle; 15 calves; 3633 hogs; 6945 sheep; 109 horses. Commenting on the market the Drovers' Telegram says: The run of sheep

was heavy but hog and cattle receipts were light. Closing prices last week good enough to have brought a good run but high water kept them back. The bad prices of cattle were enough to make small receipts. Light beeves and good she stuff sold well, but heavy cattle were dull. Feeders and bulls were quiet.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: The packers are again trying to shut down on the scalpers. Most of them refuse to buy hogs of the scalpers. Some of the leading buyers claim that the hogs bought from speculators are generally too full of feed and water and shrink heavily. As a matter of fact the packers have always been opposed to the scalpers. The latter have always tended to bother the packers by purchasing freely when the latter were holding off, and of course the packers have always wanted to get rid of them. Whether they succeed any better now than they have forty times before remains to be seen.

Telegrams from Buffalo, Wyo., say that Geo. Wellman, foreman for Henry Blair on Powder river, was shot and killed on Monday while riding along the road from the ranch to Buffalo. Wellman had just returned from the East, where he was married in April. He was, says the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, a quiet, popular man and surprise, mixed with indignation, is everywhere expressed. Whether this is the beginning of a promiscuous killing and a reign of terror throughout the North is the serious question now agitating the minds of citizens generally.

In commercial circles, says the Drovers Journal, there is a downward tendency in prices in nearly everything. In manufacturing circles there is very little increasing business. In money circles there is an abundance of money, but only for the regular borrowers. In agricultural districts there is great activity but a scarcity of money. Among cotton growers there are hopes of an advance in prices within a few months. Textile manufacturers all through New England are doing a good business. The miners of coal are busy in nearly all parts of the country. About one-half as many steel rails will be made this year as could be made if they were wanted.

Receipts of live stock at St. Louis National Stock yards on Monday were 1317 cattle, 2759 hogs and 3200 sheep. Referring to the market on Texas cattle, the Live Stock Reporter of Monday says: The cattle in the southern division amounted to 27 cars. A few loads of steers were of good quality and the balance were common, to fair and medium grades. The general market for the ordinary grades was not any better than steady, although a few desirable cattle sold strong to 10 cents higher. The good grades of Texas cattle are wanted here beyond any number available.

An exchange says: The bright side of the sheep business is the steady demand and good prices for fat sheep most of the year. Wethers from Montana and the territories, averaging from 100 to 150 pounds live weight, are commanding from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt., lambs in proportion. This is more than double the average price of fat cattle. We understand the total number of sheep in this country is increasing very rapidly. Double the number of all varieties should be kept as, unlike continuous grain raising, they keep the farms from running out."

Blach Hills Stockman: The sheep industry in South Dakota is making more rapid progress this spring than ever before. From many localities comes reports of immense numbers of sheep that are imported this spring. The profits in sheep raising have been large, even while the industry was in an experiment stage during the last three or four years. But it has long since passed experiment, and has been

placed on a secure basis. The light of experience and improved methods are fast making the sheep industry the greatest in the state.

Texas mutton when good seems to be doing fairly well. The National Live Stock Reporter of Monday says: The sheep here to-day were mostly from Texas, and over 2000 were billed through to Chicago. Some of the Texans were strictly fat and sold at \$5.20, others were common to medium grades only, and sold at \$3.25 to \$4.45. The other few sheep were Southwest mixed of good quality. Prices to-day were not different from the close of last week.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal: The lingering of winter so far into spring is likely to make the movement of range beef later than common, but the unusual amount of precipitation will give such an abundance of grass as to fully ripen all beef animals in the autumn. As a consequence prices are pretty sure to be better than for some years because, talk as you please, fat range beef has always sold better than fed cattle.

From Colorado Clipper: Winfield Scott shipped twenty-four cars of cattle to the Territory Wednesday.

E. Fenlon shipped two cars of Hereford bulls to Midland Wednesday.

McKenzie & Merritt shipped eighteen cars of cattle to the Nation Thursday.

Harness & Co. shipped three cars of sheep to Chicago Thursday.

E. G. Kellogg shipped thirty-eight cars of cattle to the Nation yesterday.

The statistics of American imports of cattle, sheep and meat to Liverpool during the past three months show that the arrivals were larger than for the corresponding period last year. The shipments during January amounted to 13,868 cattle and 65,707 quarters of beef; in February 21,951 cattle and 69,549 quarters of beef, and in March 22,315 cattle, and 2831 sheep and 79,019 quarters of beef, making a total of 50,167 cattle, 2831 sheep and 215,173 quarters of beef, whilst the imports for the corresponding months in 1891 amounted to 40,724 cattle and 113,486 quarters of beef, thus showing an increase of 9433 cattle and 1677 quarters of beef.

The situation in the business world is unchanged. Money is abundant in the banks. Collections are difficult in the smaller towns and cities throughout the country. Stocks are kept as light as possible in both wholesale and retail circles. Traveling agents report it difficult to make large sales. Manufacturers are working in a hand to mouth way, avoiding over-production, keeping in sight customers' actual needs. As regards the probabilities for the summer, it is impossible to assert at this time that an improvement in prices will take place. There is a widespread feeling that the volume of business will considerably increase, and one reason given is the abundance of money and the low rate of interest.—[Drovers Journal.

Commenting on Tuesday's market at St. Louis the National Live Stock Reporter says: About thirty-two cars were on sale in the southern cattle division to-day, including a few Arkansas cattle, ten loads of mixed cows, heifers and light steers common to fair in quality, and a train of steers which were medium quality, 956 pounds average, which sold at \$3.35. The market was rather dull, and even easier for the common kinds, but full steady to stronger for the better qualities. Late arrivals consisted of several cars of good Arkansas cattle which sold at 4c per pound.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards on Wednesday the 18th were 2070 cattle, 21 calves, 8616 hogs and 857 sheep. The Drovers' Telegram says: "The run of cattle and sheep was light and hogs moderate and below expectations. High water

is again interfering with railroad traffic, and some roads were reported as refusing to receive stock. There was a little better feeling in the cattle market, but it was not enough better to help out all the cattle. Some of the stale cattle did better than yesterday's close and some no better. Feeders were dull and bulls more active.

There were at the beginning of the present year 171,000 miles of railroad in this country. If all the projected railways calculated to be constructed the present season are finished, we shall have before next winter a total of nearly, if not quite, 200,000 miles. This does not include the street railway construction in cities, either for horse or electric power. Of the proposed new lines, 42 per cent. are in the South, Alabama leading with 2176 miles, Georgia and Florida following close after. This development of the Southern states is significant. Alabama especially is now the greatest iron-producing state in the South, and the extent of its railroad building shows that it is preparing for still greater manufacturing enterprise of every kind. The failure of cotton through over-production is stimulating the South to develop new markets for this product by manufacturing it at home.

We clip from the Omaha Stockman the following paragraph in regard to the future of the cattle trade: "Never before in the history of the live stock business have the elements been so unfavorable to the producer and feeder of stock. Every farmer and shipper concur in the reports that the feed lots all over the country are in the worst condition ever known. Rain has fallen almost continuously for six weeks all over the stock producing section and feeders were compelled to run their cattle to market. The cattle have done no good in fattening and will not fill when turned into the yards, and as a result the loss to the owner in that way is enormous. It looks as if this wholesale marketing so early in the season would curtail the supply later on and better results would necessarily follow. Feeding business to a large majority has certainly proved a profitless venture during the past season.

From Devil's River News:

John Cooper bought from J. W. Rosson 650 mutton at \$2.25 a head.

John Cooper bought from John Smith 240 mutton at \$2.50 a head.

John Cooper bought 100 mutton at \$2 a head from J. R. Sweeten.

G P Hill sold to Perry Witten, 500 one and two-year-old-wethers at \$2.20 a head.

T. M. Waddell of Midland, who bought young wethers in the Paradise last summer is here again and wants 4000 young wethers.

John Cooper, the mutton buyer, was in town Friday. He is getting 1500 mutton in shape for shipment.

The wethers bought in the Sonora country last summer by Waddell & Rascoe were shipped to Chicago recently, and averaged ninety-three pounds.

R. W. Prosser, the cattleman of Pecan Springs, was in Sonora Thursday. He is on the road to San Angelo with 800 steers for shipment to the Nation.

A. McGuire, the sheep boss for T. D. Newell, was in Sonora Tuesday. Mack says range is splendid on the divide and that T. D. Newell will ship 2000 mutton in a few weeks.

Max Mayer made a business trip to San Angelo this week, returning Friday. He reports that Chas. W. Hobbs sold 1000 bags of wools to John Adams of New York at from 13 to 15 cents.

The Trotter.

The odium that once justly or unjustly attached to the trotting horse breeding industry has, under the modern influences which have surrounded it, and by reason of a greater public interest and, consequently, a better acquaintanceship, so entirely disappeared as to be now little more than a memory. The terms, "fast horses," "horse rac-

ing," etc., were practical synonyms for loose morals, gambling and general wickedness. In those old days the goody-good moralists were absolutely certain that the trotting horse and his master were under the direct management of his satanic majesty, who, it was believed, made no other use of them than to contaminate the good morals of the children of earth. The race track was the devil's favorite play-ground. Much of this was the result of the densest ignorance on the part of the pharisaical critics, who were so blinded by prejudice and the bias of early and faulty training that they were unable to distinguish the good things from the greater of lesser that was undoubtedly connected with the industry. But step by step the bad has been forced to give place to the higher and better, until now, while not pretending that it is absolutely free from corruption any more than any other commercial industry, we present the light harness horse breeding industry to the world as being strictly moral, legitimate and high-toned, and last, but not least, profitable. Men can make evil of anything, but the light harness horse industry has called to its support, and is calling, such a class of men as make it probable that in the aggregate no other branch of commercial activity is represented in morals, intelligence and enterprise in a more satisfactory manner than it. Such has been the revolution of feeling in this direction that judges of our supreme courts, members of the national senate, members of the cabinet, scholars, statesmen and capitalists form a very considerable portion of its active membership. Ministers of the gospel as a class, are well represented, and it is no longer a rare thing to see a horse paper ornamenting a preacher's study table. They do not propose letting the devil have all the good things. All this is highly pleasing, and matter for sincere congratulation; but the good is not complete. Like every other business, there are certain wrongs and evils which must be daily combated and righted to insure the desired ends, and as the ultimate life and success of this broad industry rests almost entirely in the proportion of strict right and business principles upon which it is as a business conducted, the search-light need to be turned into the sulky, into the judges' stand, into the sale ring, upon the pedigree-maker and the pool-box, and the legend, "Drop a sum of money in the slot and see the light go out," must be taken down at once; the signs point to this end. It is now a rare thing to meet a breeder who misrepresents his stock; on the contrary, it is the rule for the purchaser to be agreeably disappointed. This is wise and means that the breeders and turfmen are rapidly focusing to a point where the platform shall be "an honorable business, honestly conducted."—[Clark's Horse Review.

Successful farming, of course, embraces stock and grain growing, especially in these great central agricultural states. What is grown on the farm should, as far as possible, be fed on the farm, and thus, produce home fertilizers to as large extent as possible. We see, every little while, some directions to farmers as to how they may manufacture their own fertilizers. Some of these recipes may be very good, but they are not so good, nor so cheap, as to keep good stock and save the manure from it. Even if there were no profit in the stock, the majority of farmers would find it to their interest to keep some for the sole purpose of maintaining the fertility of their land, but this will not be accomplished if the cattle run in the woods during the summer, feed at an open straw stack in the winter, and the farmer leaves the manure in an exposed barn-yard, to be carted away only when he can find nothing else to do. Stock growing is part of the business of every intelligent and systematic farmer.—[Indiana Farmer.

Generally two-year-old fowls make the best breeders.

HORTICULTURE.

Both grapes and pears are benefitted by having old bones buried near them.

In making up the list of appl's, do not neglect a good supply of sweet varieties for home use.

Cutting out is the surest remedy for the peach borer; move the soil two or three inches around the stem of the tree and destroy, and then replace the soil.

Sodded ground is preventive of best results in fruit growing. Neither the best fruit nor healthy trees is possible in sod, and insect pests find that a pleasant home.

Where orchard trees are injured by careless driving when plowing, a mixture of equal parts of clay and cow-dung should be immediately put over the wounds.

The birds are the fruit-grower's best friends and should be zealously protected by him. The more birds there are in his orchard the less trouble he will have with insect pests.

One of the most successful orchardists in America, in writing to a personal friend, says: "If you want wood in your orchard, prune in the spring; but if it is fruit you are after prune in August.

A strip of zinc three inches in length and one-half an inch in width at one end and cut to a point at the other, makes one of the very best kind of labels for orchard trees. After writing upon it with a common lead pencil, the pointed end should be clasped about a small limb on the tree.

Every family wants horseradish on the table, as well as to use in pickles. The old-fashioned method of growing it in the garden where the gutter from the house pump emptied its contents, was and is a good one. Moisture and fertility, in both of which the plant delights, were thus supplied. Plant cuttings of small roots about three inches below the surface. Make a hole with a pointed stick and drop the cutting in right end up, that is, as it grew.

In the following an exchange expresses just what we have advocated all along: "Horticultural societies should be organized in every community, and liberally sustained. Every individual who belongs to one is benefitted by having his interests in such pursuits quickened and his knowledge broadened by constant contact with others who are in the same business and studying along the same lines with himself. Very often these societies are the means for combining strength in the purchase of stock and the sale of products, to the mutual benefit of all."

Orchard Management.

At a Nebraska institute J. A. Hogg said: "To grow an orchard successfully, the first step to be taken is to have the ground in a good state of cultivation for several years. Before planting, plow deep, and if a sub-soil be used, all the better. A great many failures have been made in planting trees on land that was too new and not properly prepared. In marking out the ground, run a furrow with the plow the distance you want to plant the trees apart, then mark crossways by running the plow four times in the same furrow, and as deep as possible. This saves digging and leaves the ground in good shape for the roots of the tree to spread in, and holds the moisture better. Dig the holes a spade deeper than the plow furrow and fill the holes up with top soil to the depth you want to set the trees, which should not be much deeper than it grew in the nursery. Put two or three barrels of water into the wagon and put the trees you are going to plant in one of the barrels to keep them wet. When set in the hole, spread the



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root and cover with the mellow top soil, then pour one-half bucket of water on the roots, cover with more soil and stamp well to press the dirt firm on the roots, then all up the hole with loose earth which makes a good mulching. Always leave the ground level around the trees. After you have finished setting, take the plow and fill up the ditch, then plow the ground and plant it to corn. Mark the ground so as to cultivate both ways, the tree taking the place of one hill of corn. In this way you can cultivate the trees and raise a crop of corn at the same time. By the time we get the hot winds of July and August the corn is large enough to shade the trees from sun and hot winds. I planted 1200 apple trees on seventeen acres in the spring of 1890, (the dry year) of which ninety-four per cent grew, some making a growth of two feet. After third year seed down to mammoth red clover—never sow any other kind of grass in the orchard. Always plant your young trees, one and two years old. I prefer the yearling switches to any other and I set them, cut back one-third. When this is done it makes a tree with low head and you have very little pruning to do, besides, no sun-scalded trees for the borers to work upon. The wind is not blowing trees out of root, nor the fruit from the tree. In this way most of the fruit can be gathered without a ladder.

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

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.

By growing average crops a farmer can keep just about even with the world. By growing just a little better ones he may begin to get ahead.

Give the boy all the hard jobs and chores that you don't want to do yourself, if you want him to leave the farm. It is a pretty sure way to accomplish this.

Take your wife's advice about making a garden, but do not leave the hard work it involves to her. A man with horse and cultivator can do the work quicker and easier than a woman can do the work by hand power alone, as they will if no help be given.

Breathes there a farmer with soul so dead, who hath not to his good wife said, I'll make a garden sure this year and heap our larder with good cheer; who hath not hied himself with speed to purchase of the garden seed? If such there breathes, most sure we hope, dyspepsia'll catch him with a rope, and while he aches, before his eyes may visions of "green things" arise. May ghosts of luscious garden truck come torture him and steal his "luck."

The pure water ought to be where stock can get it at all times, particularly during hot weather, as it very often makes the difference between gain or loss. A half-dozen times a day is not too often to offer water to stock any time of year. During the hot weather of summer farm animals suffer more from lack of proper care in watering than they could from neglect in the matter of sufficient food. In truth, the best pastures and most approved systems of feeding cannot give good results when there is lack of attention or inadequate facilities in watering. Keep water constantly before them.

This is a pushing time with farmers. Corn is demanding work and must not be neglected. Corn should be plowed as soon as the plants are so far above ground that the work can be done without covering them. This is one crop that will not stand neglect; there is very little outcome in it. Some farmers, in their hurry to get cotton seed in the ground, neglect their corn until it receives a set-back, from which it never fully recovers. Cotton is differently constituted; early neglect does no harm, except to make more work necessary to clean it out. Corn should be plowed like the Tammany rank and file, vote—early and often. Cotton can be left until a more convenient season. Neither should be neglected, but corn cannot be, without serious loss.

If you contemplate making a specialty of some branch of agriculture, says the Northwestern Farmer and Breeder, let us caution you not to look around too earnestly for something that under exceptional conditions has been known to pay exceptional profits, but to counsel with yourself as to what special thing you have most knowledge regarding. This is the key to success. The man who understands potato culture thoroughly will make money from potatoes even though it is very nearly impossible to grow a crop that is worth in ordinary seasons more than one hundred dollars per acre, and though asparagus has been known to pay as high as fifteen hundred dollars per acre, a man who does not understand asparagus culture might have difficulty in securing fifty dollars, and most certainly would lose money at the business. It is the man, and the knowledge and adaptability that he brings to the work, which insures success more than the mere possibilities that are in the business itself. It makes no difference how much money there may be in the business, if you have not the knowledge needed to get it out. We can see examples of this every day without going far from home.

Food Adulteration.

There is not the slightest doubt that

the adulteration of food is carried on, says the Farmer's Review to a fearful extent in this country, and farmers suffer more, perhaps, from this wrong than any other class. Country merchants, it would seem, try to buy the very cheapest foods on the market, and this demand creates the supply of foods so cheap that their purity is impossible. But when these goods get into the country stores they are no longer cheap; indeed they are sold at higher prices than genuine goods sell for in the large cities. This is dead wrong, but there seems no possible way to prevent the country merchants from selling such stuff. Some of them are innocent doubtless, and are duped because they insist upon having the very cheapest goods obtainable. In view of these facts the law should be directed against the manufacturer of adulterated goods, and for that reason the Farmer's Review favors legislation to that effect.

Go into a country store and try to buy a pure sample of mustard; it is well nigh impossible to find such an article. So it is with many other articles used upon farm tables throughout the land. It is no secret that in Chicago and other large cities adulteration of foods is carried on wholesale. In one of the daily papers of Chicago we notice that J. B. Hean, an expert in such matters was recently interviewed and said, that upon investigation he finds that coffee and tea are very heavily adulterated in this city. "Sample pounds of coffee which were sold as pure Mocha and Java in well known grocery stores were thickly adulterated. Upon a thorough scientific examination it was found that among the "fake" coffee were roasted chicory and brown beans made of compressed mahogany sawdust, wheat, rye, peas, acorns, oak, tan bark, and a conglomeration in which the baked liver of horses largely figures. Mr. Hean says that the old tea leaves are saved at the big hotels and restaurants and sold to men who dry them and mix them in cheap teas. Hean has examined flour sold in Chicago and found it greatly adulterated with marble dust, and in a hundred other articles of food adulteration in marked degrees was revealed! This matter of adulteration has grown to be outrageous," said Mr. Hean. "The cheaper the food the more the adulteration. It is the poor people who are heaviest sufferers. Men struggling for life with a family on \$8 and \$10 a week are swindled in almost every article of common food they use and they have no protection from the frauds. Many adulterations that are used are unfit for human consumption, and yet there are men who are growing rich in openly selling, one might say, the secrets by which the food of the poor can be still further adulterated."

Over-Production or Under-Consumption.

Dr. Peter Collier, of the New York experiment station at Geneva, made some most astonishing statements before an institute of farmers' meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., but if they are carefully examined it will be found that there is a substratum of truth to them, and we sometimes think the doctor makes them in a general form for the sake of provoking discussion and stimulating thought, instead of expecting them to be taken literally at the most obvious meaning. His statement that "over-production is not the cause of the late depression in the prices of farm products" is a strong one, but the fact that the consumption of many of the meats and vegetables grown upon the farm has not increased in proportion to the increase in population might indicate that with a certain class there is a contest between the back and the belly, or between outward adornment and the satisfying of the appetite, which often results in advantage to the clothier or dealer in house furnishings, and to the disadvantages of the marketmen and the market gardener. "Demand and supply" govern prices, but when other influences reduce the demand the supply is liable to be over-abundant.

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His statement that "consumption is rapidly approaching production," as applied to this country, is not borne out by the statistics of the custom houses, which show an increased export trade in nearly all of our food products, but if it were true, which it may be in an unproductive season, it ought to stimulate the farmer to greater activity and better cultivation. The average production of almost any crop in the United States is not much more than one-half the production of some of the states, and in many cases the New England states, which are not supposed to have the most fertile soils, are at the head of the list in the amount produced per acre, or near it, and yet the average production in them is not one-half of what would be called a good crop. In other words, the average production of most of our food crops is less than one-fourth of the amount obtained by good management and good cultivation, and a little extra fertilizing and extra care would make our production much larger than it is now. The same argument will apply to his other statement that "two and a half years will find us unable to export any part of our crops." If the experience of the past may be taken as an indication of our capabilities, we shall be able to send abroad much larger quantities of our products, and shall have so diversified our industries that we shall import less.

It is also a fact that other countries are increasing their production of the necessities of life, and if we export less and consume more at home, there need be no famine because of a lack of cotton, corn or wheat. If the United States cannot supply the demand, other people will, and the use at home of these articles, or meats, and other farm products, will not be any evidence of the poverty of our citizens.—The American Cultivator.

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STOCK FARMING.

Good feeding has much to do with early maturity, but the foundation for it lies in the breed. Start right and all the rest is easy, including the solution of the question of profit.

Millet and Hungarian grass make good winter feed for the cows if cut early. If allowed to ripen their seeds the hay becomes of little value.

One good point about dairy farming is that it gives a continuous income through the year. This is better than to get a large sum once or twice during the twelve months.

Farmers seem to neglect the growing of pumpkins more than they used to. A crop can be easily and cheaply grown among the corn, and can be made useful in a number of ways.

Sorghum syrup and Louisiana molasses are being used for fattening cattle in the South. It is mixed with cotton seed meal and hulls, and is said to make a superior ration.

The greatest gain in weight per day is made during the first year of life, and each succeeding year the gain is less. This is a pretty sure index to where the profit may be found in stock feeding.

In the intensive system of stock raising, each animal must be a special-purpose animal. Feeding and breeding for general results is too broad a road to follow.

Raising Cattle on the Farm.

At a Kansas farmers' institute, ex-Governor G. W. Glick, discussed the subject of the cattle business, and gave his views as follows:

"No man can be successful in the breeding of cattle for profit without laying the proper foundation for it. To breed cattle on the farm does not mean profit, in fact, may mean loss—loss in time, care and profit. The other branches of the farm may have to be drawn upon to sustain the cattle that are exhausting other farm industries that are profitable in themselves. While that system of stock-raising may not bankrupt or embarrass the farmer, it may exhaust the profits of all other industries carried on on the farm, and thus leave the farmer financially the loser. Scrub cattle do not pay their way as beef cattle; they are fed at a loss; they cannot, with any amount of care and feed, make cattle that will sell in the market at the top price, and yet they have taken the same care, longer time to mature, more risk, and, as a consequence, more feed. These are the facts that are patent to the observing, enterprising and discreet stockman.

"Hence, such a stockman studies the economics of his vocation. He inquires where improvement can be made in his herd; how can he produce the most beef, and hence the most profit, for the feed consumed, and the time employed; how he can secure the top prices in the sales-yard, and at the end of the transaction, have good balance on the right side of his ledger.

"He finds that, to accomplish these results, he must improve or change the foundation of his herd, by improving the increasing tendency to take on flesh by rapid assimilation of the foods eaten; to breed for and encourage early maturity. In short, he must build up and improve the fattening propensity of the herd, with that of early maturity. The more he can intensify these qualities the greater the saving in feed, care and risk, and the greater the profit, with the door standing open inviting him to enter the markets where the best is wanted and the top prices are paid. This is the end of the transaction for which he should work, if he desires to obtain at the close of the sale any adequate returns. These results can only be attained, in the present depressed condition of agricultural pursuits, by placing the stock industry on a proper and profitable foundation.

"How can this foundation be obtained? is the question that may be asked, and is answered by saying that it can be obtained by starting with a less number of cattle and of a better quality, or by the use of thoroughbred males of the best quality, and breeding up the herd.

"The times are so hard financially that good, hardy, profitable, thoroughbred cattle can be had for 20 to 25 per cent. of their true value. Five of such cows for a foundation for a herd for a beginner will, at the end of five years, if properly handled, produce more actual profit than twenty-five scrub cows during the same time. And to the enterprising stockman the five thoroughbred cows will give more pleasure, enlist more devotion and inspire more enthusiasm in his calling, than acres of scrub cattle, that live only to eat and eat only to live and then part company with the scrub owner at the close of the sheriff's sale. The man who will have the courage to exchange his twenty-five scrub cows for five thoroughbred cows of even plain pedigrees will have made a profitable exchange, and will have laid the foundation of a prosperous and profitable stock industry. If we make the calculation of the increase of such a small herd, the owner will find it as large as he can care for on the 160-acre farm in a few years. One female as a foundation will in a few years secure to her owner a herd of seventy-two head, if the female increase is regularly bred and cared for. So no farmer need fear that he cannot get a good herd of cattle if he wants them, and has the enterprise to take proper care of them, and breed them for early maturity and for beef that sells at the top prices. I do not mean that men must keep up the pedigrees of the cattle when they get such and intend to breed only for the beef market. The keeping of the pedigree is not essential. It is very essential that you know though that the cat you bought had straight pedigrees, and then use nothing but thoroughbred males, with good pedigrees, showing early maturity and rapid fattening tendencies. This policy will place the man who thus starts into stock-raising for profit on the road to assured success, if he knows how to care for his herd and to feed for the best results.

"The other method is to commence by selecting the best scrub cows obtainable; then using nothing but extra good thoroughbred males. The first cross gives you a half-blood, the next three-quarter blood, and you can thus calculate and see how soon you will have a nice herd of cattle that will have, by a few crosses, seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths pure blood. Sell off the indifferent females to the dealer, and always keep your best, and at the end of five years, if properly fed and cared for, and the scrubby-looking females culled out and sold, you will have as large a herd of fine, early maturing, beefy cows as the 160-acre farm can profitably maintain with the usual crop-ping carried on by a Kansas farmer. Early maturity is the essential quality now in profitable stock-raising. The steer must go to the block at two years old if a thoroughbred, and at thirty months if a high grade, if any profit is expected. Three-year-old steers are fed at a loss of both feed and care.

"Early maturity is not entirely with the breed, but any good stockman can increase that quality in his herd in a remarkable degree by proper feeding. Feed the calf well, and you encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh that secures the full growth of the animal in a short time, and thus induces early maturity in their progeny as well as the tendency to put on flesh rapidly. These two essential qualities can be rapidly increased in any herd, with an increase of profit. The stockman who will make the most profit out of his stock industry must learn to breed and feed his stock with special reference to these essentials.

"In what I have said, I have only incidentally referred to the male in the herd. It is an old saying that the bull is half the herd. This is a paradox, and yet is a truth. It is more than the

truth when results are taken into account. There can be no improvement, no building up, no early maturity in any profitable degree, no rapid taking on of flesh, no adequate return for the food consumed, unless that one animal that is half the herd possesses those very important essentials, and does transmit them in an intense degree. Hence, while it is all-important that the best females be obtained or kept in the herd, the only way to maintain those essential good qualities is to use nothing but the thoroughbred male that possesses those essential qualities and transmits them in an intense degree to his progeny. If he does not transmit those qualities, it only entails loss to use him.

"Use no grade animal, however good he may be in appearance. He gets his merits, his style and quality from the thoroughbred ancestor, but he has no power to transmit his good qualities or his fine appearance to his progeny in any important degree. The grade breeds your herd down to the scrub faster than the thoroughbred can breed them up to higher grades. In using the grade sire, you lose all that has been gained by careful breeding, and it means less profit; it means scrub farming, with all its sad consequences, and I will only trespass on your time to impress on you the necessity of extra feed and care for your bull. He needs daily exercise, regular watering and feeding. He should be kept fat—yes, very fat—when young, if you want the best results. In this you are implanting in him the tendency to take on flesh rapidly, to mature early, and to transmit these important and essential qualities to his progeny in an intensified degree.

"The selection of the male for the particular herd for which he is selected, his form, his style, size, vigor, and the quality of his ancestors are to be considered. His price is of small moment to the man who knows what he wants, or to the man who really desires the best foundation for his herd, with the ultimate and chief end—the profit in the business of cattle raising. The careful observer does not haggle over the price when he finds what he wants, for he knows that the indifferent male means a loss of \$14 to \$25 per head on every beef animal that he sends to the market."

Pears' Soap

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

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

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

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

For SICK HEADACHE, Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.

Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pill, and in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes; for the pill will go direct to and remove the cause, the cause being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service BETWEEN

TEXAS POINTS

AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR. PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

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

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

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

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

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

Tower's Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will not Peel or Leak or Stick

Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Send for A. A. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue.

Hatch Chickens by Steam. IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 5c. for illus. Catalog. 624, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Wm. Hunter returned from San Antonio Tuesday.

W. L. Hawkins, the Midlothian cattle feeder, was in the live stock center last night.

T. C. Andrews, the Fort Worth live stock broker, has returned from the Panhandle.

D. E. Sims, one of the best fixed stockmen in Concho county, was in the city Tuesday.

P. R. (Bud) Clark of Comanche, was sampling the free lunch stands in Fort Worth on Monday.

John Payne, an old-time and well-to-do stockman of Denton county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

W. E. Cobb, a prominent and well-to-do cattlemen of Wichita Falls, was in the city last night.

R. L. Ellison, manager of the Childress Land and Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. N. Waddell, the all around stockman of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Wednesday night.

G. F. and W. D. Reynolds of Albany came in yesterday from the Panhandle and went on to Albany to-day.

T. D. Moody of Decatur, the Texas manager for Gregory, Cooley & Co., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Capt. B. C. Rhome, the well known breeder of pure bred and high grade Hereford's was in the city Monday.

Harry H. Hallsell, the Decatur cattleman and banker, came down Tuesday to hear the governor's speech.

C. C. French, the Fort Worth representative of the Campbell Commission Co., left last night for Southern Texas.

W. D. Casey, a well-to-do stockman of Toyah, is in the city. Mr. Casey has a lot of cattle in the Osage Nation.

Ed. W. Rannels of Midland, manager of the Nelse Morris ranch on the Staked Plains, spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

T. H. Jones, the enterprising cattleman of Greer county, who makes headquarters at Vernon, was in the city yesterday.

E. W. McKenzie, a good-looking, well-to-do cattleman of Midland, came down Monday and spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

David W. Godwin is down from his Jones county ranch and is spending a few days with his family and friends in Fort Worth.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the "Pitchfork" ranch in King county is spending a few days with his family in Fort Worth.

T. T. D. Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, spent the greater part of the past week in Fort Worth.

A. S. Nicholson of this city has commenced to ship out his cotton seed steers. They are said to be an extra fine lot of steers.

Mr. Thomas Trower of the firm of Thomas Trower & Sons, prominent live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, is in the city on business.

O. H. Nelson, the well-known cattleman who operates all over the Southwest and resides in Kansas City, spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth.

H. C. Babb, the Decatur cattleman who controls a big lot of business in the way of live stock shipments for Cassidy Bros. & Co., of the St. Louis National

Stock Yards, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Jno. O. Ford, of W. D. Johnson & Co., bankers and merchants of Pecos City, is visiting friends and relatives in Fort Worth. Mr. Ford is accompanied by his family.

C. M. Tilford, manager for the Kentucky Cattle Raising company of Crosby county, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Tilford says his cattle are in good shape and doing well.

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Cattle Company, is in the city. He says at last accounts it hadn't rained on his range, but had rained all over the adjoining country.

Geo. T. Reynolds of Albany, Texas, spent Sunday in Fort Worth. Mr. Reynolds was en route to the Panhandle to look after the shipment of a lot of steers to his ranch in North Dakota.

Judge James H. Field has returned from a two-week's trip to Jones county, where his splendid ranch is located. He reports crops in fine condition, and the yield of wheat, oats and corn in that section will be large.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo is in the city. Mr. Farmer has 1000 fine cotton seed steers that will be ready for the market in a few weeks. Mr. Farmer is one of the most successful feeders in all Texas. His cattle are an extra fine lot.

J. W. Corn, the Bear Creek stockman and farmer, who has never failed to make some money every year of his life since arriving at manhood, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Corn is now one of Tarrant county's wealthiest citizens.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Bell has 500 good steers in the Indian Territory, he also has one of the best arranged fine stock farms in the state at his home place in Palo Pinto county.

Perry Harmison of Denton county, who was a prominent cattleman of Young county, the then extreme frontier of Texas, twenty years ago, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Harmison, while yet in the prime of life, has seen much of Texas frontier life.

Maj. A. A. Wiley, manager of the Magnolia Cattle Company, stopped off in Fort Worth Wednesday night, en route from his Panhandle ranch to his home at Colorado City. Maj. Wiley says the Panhandle country has had plenty of rain.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night en route to the Indian Territory. Mr. Gatlin has completed the shipment of the 16,000 cows bought in Nueces county from the King and Kennedy herds. Mr. Gatlin says his cattle are all in good shape and fattening rapidly.

H. O. Samuell of Mesquite, Dallas county, Texas, was at the yards to-day with a car of sheep and spring lambs. The sheep were fat and averaged 80 pounds and sold at \$5.20, and the lambs averaged 45 pounds and sold at 6c per pound. The sheep had been improved with Southdowns. Mr. Samuell has one of the best small flocks of sheep in Texas. —[National Live Stock Reporter.]

Mr. E. B. Carver arrived at the yards to-day from Texas. He reports good rains from San Marcos north, also east and west, including the Panhandle and the Plains country. Mr. Carver also says that all streams between St. Louis and Texas are overflowing with water, and some trains are delayed in consequence. —[National Live Stock Reporter.]

Jno. C. Ford, the El Paso cattleman, was in Fort Worth last night en route home from the Osage nation. Mr. Ford has recently shipped between four and five thousand cattle from his El Paso county ranch to the Indian

Territory. He says the grass is fine in the Osage nation and his cattle are fattening rapidly.

Col. C. M. Rogers of Travis county called at our office on Friday. The colonel is just in from a trip throughout the state, and reports good crop prospects and stock in good shape all over the state north of San Antonio. Says corn will make a full crop and that early planted cotton is growing nicely. —[Texas Stockman.]

Jno. Harris, the ranchman and fine stock breeder of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Harris has recently sold a car load of high grade Hereford bulls to the St. Louis Cattle company. He has also sold his pure bred Hereford bull "Lily Lad" to M. L. Gordon of Jack county. Mr. Harris is now on the market for a few pure bred Hereford bulls to place on his fine stock farm near Colorado City.

R. N. Graham, the well known and wide awake live stock commissioner of this city, offers for sale through the columns of the JOURNAL until June 5 2000 head of high grade steers, all above the quarantine line. This is a good opportunity to get what you want if you are in the market for steer cattle. See his advertisement in the For Sale column.

Sam Lazarus, the Panhandle cattleman, who makes headquarters at Sherman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night. Mr. Lazarus is one of the most successful cattlemen in the state. He was one of the originators of the American Live Stock Commission company, and is now prominently connected with the Inter-state Live Stock Commission company of Chicago.

J. L. Shepherd of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Shepherd has been a land surveyor in Western Texas for many years, and is perhaps the best equipped and best posted land man in all Texas. His friends have prevailed on him to become a candidate for commissioner of the land office, to which position he should, by reason of his especial fitness, receive the unanimous support of all Texas. The land commissioner of Texas should be a thorough land man, and should be a Western Texas man, and should be Mr. J. L. Shepherd, Colorado City.

E. Bryan, who lives at Hubbard City but owns a cattle ranch in Greer county, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route to his ranch to look after the damage done by the great storm that visited that section on Monday. It is reported that the residence of Mr. Bryan's son, who lived on the ranch, was entirely destroyed, but that no damage had been done to any of the family or employes.

L. P. Williamson and J. A. Blair of Williamson, Blair & Co., were in Fort Worth Tuesday. This firm bought the Millett pasture near Pearsall early last year and since then have been experiencing the difficulties and disadvantages of a first-class drought. When in Fort Worth these gentlemen were en route with a large shipment of cattle to the Indian Territory, which were temporarily delayed on account of the wash-out.

Hon. James S. Hogg, governor of Texas, and candidate for re-election, spoke to a crowded audience at the Fort Worth opera house Tuesday afternoon on the political issues of the day. There is considerable opposition in the city to the re-election of Gov. Hogg, but the country people seem to be for him. It is generally conceded that as a whole Tarrant county will give him a majority and perhaps instruct her delegates to the state convention to vote for him.

Uncle Henry Stephens was in Fort Worth a few days ago. He has also been to San Antonio as is evidenced by the following personal mention taken from the Texas Stockman and Farmer: "Uncle Henry Stephens of the well

known Fish & Keck Co., live stock commission merchants, Kansas City, was in the city on Wednesday. Says if South and West Texas does not raise a big crop of calves this year, and cattle production is lessened, what cattle are left will be worth something. Thinks the cattle growers would be better off if a general die up would occur and reduce the number of cattle by half.

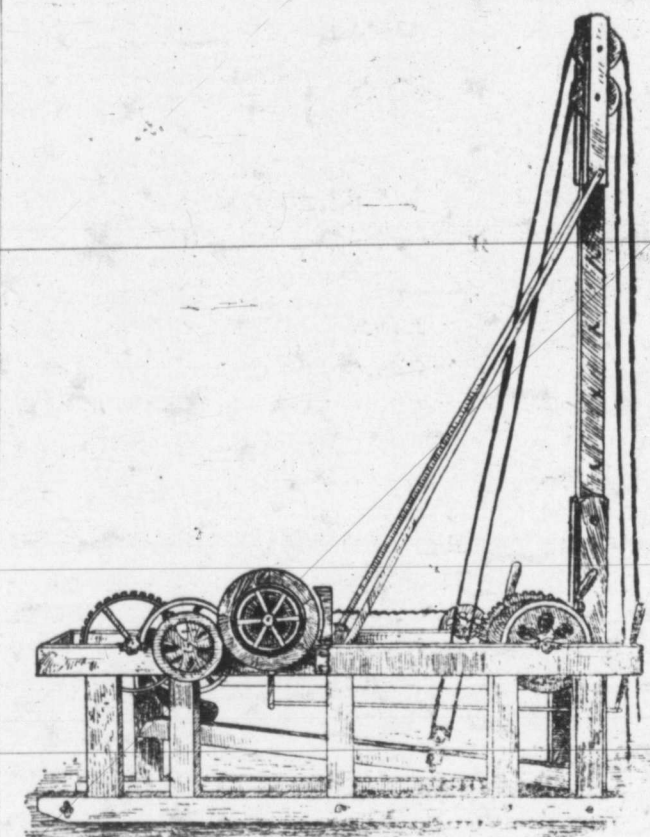
Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

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

A bulletin which has been issued from the department of agriculture contains a review of several attempts made in recent years for the protection of swine against hog cholera by inoculation. It presents a large amount of evidence gathered from those who have tried it, giving the results of their experience. After carefully considering all evidence adduced the conclusion is reached that inoculation as a prevention of hog cholera is a failure from whatever point of view it may be regarded. It warns the farmers against the use of that method which is shown to have been in many cases more fatal than the disease it is intended to prevent. As an instance of this the review cites the fact that whereas the losses following inoculation in Nebraska the past year were 10 per cent., the losses among uninoculated animals was only 4 per cent.

R. N. HATCHER, President.
JNO. F. MOORE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
Geo. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.
T. A. TUBBELL, Treasurer.
M. R. KIOEY, Superintendent.

The Moore Iron Works Company,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

City office—Hendrick's building. Works three-quarters of a mile west of city limits on Texas and Pacific railway.

MANUFACTURERS

Of Moore's Improved Artesian Well Drilling Machines, Horse Power and Pumping Jacks, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools and Mining Machinery of all kinds. Engine and Car Castings. Build and repair Engines, Boilers, etc., and do a general foundry and machine business.

Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural iron work of all kinds a specialty.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD
To be Happy buy a
STEEL MILL
AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.

With granitic 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
May 20, 1892. }

The market on all classes of live stock is about the same as reported last week, no change in prices during the present week. There were about 300 fat cattle on the market this week, most of which were taken by the Fort Worth Packing Co. at from \$2.75@2.85 for fat steers and \$1.50@1.75 for fat cows. None but strictly fat cattle are wanted at any price.

Hog receipts 500. Market unchanged. Best are selling at and around \$3.65.

Two hundred mutton sheep were sold during the past week at from \$3.50 @3.60 per 100 lbs.

BY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
May 19, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 1900. Market easy. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.30 @3.90; cows and heifers, \$2.20@2.65; stockers and feeders, \$1.50 @3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 2500. Market easy, 5c lower. Extreme large, \$4.15@4.60; bulk, \$4.45@4.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, 400. Quiet, weak. Muttons \$4.75@5.00.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
May 19, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 4000. Market fairly active. Butcher's grades and cows easier, nice steers, stronger. Choice to prime steers, \$4.20 @4.75; others \$3.25@4.15; stockers and feeders, 3.00@3.75; cows, \$2.75@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; shipments, 10,000. Market active, steady to strong on prime, heavy and butchers; other grades 5c lower. Rough and common, 3.75@4.10; mixed and packers, \$4.55 @4.65; prime, heavy and butchers'

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.

weights, \$4.67½@4.75; prime light, \$4.50 @4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000 shipments, 1500. Market active. Sheep higher, lambs slow. Texans, \$3.50@4.65; Westerns, \$5.50@6.50; yearlings, 6@6.25; lambs, clipped, \$4.75@6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
May 19, 1892. }

National stock yards, East St. Louis, and all railroad tracks leading to yards submerged and no cattle got into or out of them, therefore no market. Union stock yards this side of the river still intact. Sales there were of native steers from 1000 to 600 pounds at \$3.50; native cows and heifers, \$3.40@3.75. Receipts 1500; shipments 500. Some thirty cars of cattle stalled on track in flooded district, and arrangements are being made to send them to Chicago.

Hogs—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 2800. Market active and firm. Heavy, \$4.45@4.75; mixed, \$4@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500; Shipments, 1000. Unchanged, \$4@5.00.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 19.—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 19.—Wool—Receipts, 120,000 lbs; shipments, 31,000 pounds. Market unchanged. Not much doing owing to restricted shipping facilities occasioned by floods.

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 10—The Texas Live Stock Com-

mission Co, sold for W S Hall, Pleasanton Tex., 149 steers, 856 lbs, \$2.65; 1 steer, 860 lbs, \$2.65. May 11.—A D McGee, San Marcus, 110 steers, 1034 lbs, \$3.55; 110 steers, 1044 lbs, \$3.55. May 12—A D McGee, San Marcos, 62 steers, 1001 lbs lbs, \$3.45; 66 steers, 1057 lbs, \$3.50; 2 oxen 1765 lbs, \$3.80. May 13—A Burns, Cuero, 43 stags, 979 lbs, \$2.25. May 12—Rogers & Robertson, San Antonio, 2 steers, 1765 lbs, \$3.80; 110 steers, 1035 lbs, \$3.55; 110 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.55; 66 steers, 1057 lbs, \$3.50; 62 steers, 1001 lbs, \$3.45. May 16—for J H Block-aler Pearsall, 48 grass steers, 994 lbs, \$3; W H Jennings, Pearsall, 24 grass steers, 960 lbs, \$3; 251 clipped sheep, 74 lbs, \$3.10; 199 clipped sheep, 73 lbs, \$4.15; 50 clipped sheep, 74 lbs, \$3.25; 260 clipped sheep, 61 lbs, \$3.

May 11—Evans-Snider-Buel Co, sold for A J Durham, Uvalde, 24½ clip sheep, 67 lbs, \$3.85; 245 sheep, 67 lbs, \$3.70; D C Pryor, Brinkley, Ark, 2 oxen, 1280 lbs, \$2.75; 29 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.75; 2 stags, 990 lbs, \$2.50. May 12—J G David, Sabinal, 7 calves, per head, \$5; A J Durham, Sabinal, 759 stock sheep, 66 sheep, \$3.50. May 13—L D Leonard, Prairie City, I. T., 25 steers, 1041 lbs, \$3.35. May 14—Jerry Yates, San Antonio, 23 steers, 717 lbs, \$2. May 16—Johnson & Sneed, Moore, 22 steers, 810 lbs, \$2.50; 25 steers, 844 lbs, \$2.60, 5 steers, 720 lbs, \$2; J M Williams, San Antonio, 23 steers, 799 lbs, \$2.50; V E Carter, Kyle, 23 steers, 894 lbs, \$3.15; 2 steers, 1560 lbs, \$3.15; M A Withers, Kyle, 12 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.15; 214 steers, 826 lbs, \$3.15; 48 steers, 895 lbs, \$3.35. May 17—J H Peck, San Antonio, 24 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.50; Wm Blair, Pine Bluff, Ark, 2 cow and steer, 875 lbs, \$2; 344 steers, 956 lbs, \$3.35; 1 steer, 1060 lbs, \$3.35.

May 13—Stewart & Overstreet sold for A O Gray, Burkett, 30 bulls, 1146 lbs, \$2; 7 bulls, 991 lbs, \$1.50; Guy Borden, Karnes, 206 grass steers, 1016 lbs, \$2.90; for H Runge & Co, Cuero, 19 mixed cattle 1045 lbs, \$3.15; 2, stag and ox, 1310 lbs, \$2.50.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

May 10—Godair, Harding & Co, sold for Barkley W & Co., Temple, 70 steers, 1014, \$3.40; 5 stags, 1112 lbs, \$2.65; 1 bull, 1280 lbs, \$2.25; 11 calves, per head \$5.50. Barkley C & S, 76 steers, 987 lbs, \$3.50.

May 10—Alexander, Rogers & Crill sold for Coleman, Fulton P. Co, Sinton, 87 steers, 1027 lbs, \$2.85; 28 cows, 822 lbs, \$2.60.

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

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

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



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

May 18—Scaling & Tamblin sold for W T George, Wolf City, Texas, 25 steers, 937 lbs, \$3.15; 25 steers, 928 lbs, \$3.30; 22 steers, 1164 lbs, \$3.70; 66 heifers, 711 lbs, \$3.25; 29 heifers, 661 lbs, \$2.75; 24 cows, 922 lbs, \$3.20; 5 cows, 840 lbs, \$2. May 13—Tillar Cattle company, Little Rock, Ark, 19 oxen, 1265 lbs, \$3.40; 9 oxen, 1148 lbs, \$2.50; 2 bulls, 1260 lbs, \$2.50; 11 steers and cows, 800 lbs, \$3.15; Wm A Humphries, Milburn, 25 steers, 784 lbs, \$2.80; 23 bulls, 1059 lbs, \$2.12½; 23 steers, 981 lbs, \$2.87½.

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.

The Northwestern Farmer and Breeder says: "If the cattle growers would keep their eyes steadily upon the quotations at our leading stock markets, we believe it would be of great benefit to them. Not only do we recommend them to do this just at the time when they have a bunch of cattle to sell, but all the year through. Such observation could hardly fail to teach one thing, and that is that only good cattle bring good prices. There is no use sending poor or common or even fair stock and expecting it to sell at the top figure, for it won't do it. Of course we all know that the best profit is made only by getting on the top of the market, and unless we get very near that point there is often no profit at all. If a stock grower could only get this fact thoroughly impressed on his mind, we think he would make a stronger effort than ever before to turn off only the best cattle. And his observation would also show that the best are of improved blood, and that upon such a foundation the grower has built up his product by means of the best care and the best feeding that it was possible to bestow. An object lesson of this kind is the very best thing we can recommend to farmers who have not been finding any profit in their cattle."

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 special from Buffalo to the Denver News that Charles Carter, who was sent to Wyoming to take charge of the T A ranch, has been waited upon by a committee and requested to move on, two day's time being granted for arranging his toilet and securing transportation.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 Fish & Keck Co.
 (INCORPORATED)
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Good feeding and good care are essential to success in breeding horses. The starving process will not do for the brood mares, nor for their foals. If any breeder thinks he can cheat his stock, and not be cheated in return, he is mistaken. By withholding good, nourishing food and shelter, he may save a few dollars, but he will lose many more than he saved by having poorer and less valuable stock. Plenty of good feed and abundant exercise and shelter in cold and stormy weather and pure water are indispensable to success in the breeding business.

An old breeder expresses the opinion that a mare should be teased by the same horse that she is bred to. He says a mare is excited by teasing, and the horse is very strongly stamped upon her mind; and half of the time she never sees the horse she is being bred to as he is brought up behind her. He says that a bay mare, with very little white on her, was bred to one of the most prominent horses in the land whose color was black, the mare being teased by a horse with a bald face and four white legs, and when the colt was foaled it was marked just like the teaser.

A good horse can no more stand on bad feet than a good horse can stand on a bad foundation. It matters not how beautiful the head and neck, how strong the back nor how clean the limbs, if there is canker in the hoof or unsoundness of any kind about that member the horse is not a good one. For this reason many buyers begin at the feet and pass upwards before making up their minds as to the horse's fitness for service. Ride a horse that flinches with every step and you are in constant sympathy with his suffering, and he is a heartless man indeed who can drive a lame horse and not suffer himself. There are many diseases which are located in the horse's foot, rendering a search often necessary to discover them. A purchaser should, if possible, ride or drive the animal a mile or so, as sometimes these troubles only appear after a little warming up and the cooling off which follows. Be sure of the feet, then examine other points.

The Horse in Mythology.

The horse's intelligence has been so marked by every nation, ancient and modern, that he has always been taken as a symbol of the human intellect or understanding. Hence in the mythology of all nations he has been used as a symbol of the intellectual principle.

The Grecians placed in the sun of the god of their wisdom and intelligence, and gave him a chariot and four fiery horses—the chariot to symbolize doctrine, and the horses intelligence. So with their god of the sea. Neptune was drawn in his sea-chariot by horses—the sea to symbolize all scientific knowledge in general, the chariot to symbolize doctrine or science, and the horses intelligence. They mythologically described the birth of the sciences by the flying horse, Pegasus, which with his hoofs burst open a fountain out of the hard rock, at the moment of his rising from earth to heaven; at which fountain were seven virgins who were the seven sciences. The flying horse symbolizes an intelligence directed heavenward; the hard rock represents hard matter-of-fact or sensual knowledge; the fountain springing therefrom represents pure truth, where the virgin sciences delight to dwell. The Trojan horse, at the siege of Troy, symbolized an artful contrivance and determination of intellect, on the part of the besiegers, to force an entrance and destroy the city, says Samuel Beswick in *Our Animal Friends*.

In the Bible the horse is a very common symbol of the intellectual principle, especially in the apocalyptic vision of John at the opening of the seven

seals (Rev. vi.) The conquering hero sat on a pure white horse, to denote a pure, unadulterated and unperverted understanding. Then a fiery red horse, to denote an inflamed, bigoted and perverted understanding; and its rider had power to take peace and harmony from the earth. And when the third seal of the book was opened there came out therefrom a black horse to denote ignorance, blank intelligence and idiotic or unenlightened understanding. His rider was in full character, for he carried a pair of balances in his hand, and he showed the character of his intelligence by estimating "a measure of wheat for a penny and three measures of barley for a penny," thus placing the possible estimate and value upon these commodities. Everything is in character. Then follows a pale horse, to denote a lifeless understanding; his rider is called "Death," and he had power to destroy with famine and death. The order is gradually from good to bad, and from bad to the wicked, and thence to the most wicked and deadly. All this is in full and complete character. For recollect these things come forth at the opening of the seals of a book, and what would you expect to come out of a book but different degrees of intelligence and understanding, to denote the character of those who read it—the pure and impure, the fanatical and the deadly? The book in this case doubtless meant the Word of God.

Indeed, the sagacity, beauty, strength, fleetness and utility of the horse make him a very essential part of our civilization, and fully justify his being considered a symbol of intelligence. And every just description that could be given of the form, physiology, instinct and habits of this noble and powerful animal serves to demonstrate the accuracy of this symbolic character. As a companion to man he deserves all the tender sympathy that an intelligent and faithful friend could inspire. The Arab loves his steed so much as to make it almost one of his family; and that love and tenderness make it so docile that the little ones dare to lie between the limbs of the noble animal without the least of harm. Love and kindest beget love and kindness, and there is no animal in existence that returns kindness with such marked intelligence as the horse.—[The Horseman.]

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A farmer who studies his business and one who knows how to make the best of all the material produced on the farm, by reducing the same to an available consistency, says that he does not feed any hay from the last of September until the first of April. My corn fodder is kept clean and dry and fed to horses, cattle and sheep. I have a feed cutter with four knives thirteen inches long which cuts up the fodder in half-inch lengths, run by horse power. This cutter can cut 200 bushels per hour. An ordinary horse will require about six bushels per day, of which he will probably need one-half bushel for bedding for which it is unexcelled and for an absorbent of liquids there is nothing equal to it, as the pith of the stalk is like a sponge.

Sick-headache yields to BEECHAM'S Pills.

DAIRY.

Falling In.

A correspondent of that excellent live stock and farm journal, the National Stockman and Farmer, published at Pittsburg, Pa., writing for the dairy department says:

One of my neighbors has been making butter for, lo, these many years, but has never used any color till this winter, when a demand from the buyer for more color in the butter caused the purchase and use of the "artificial." They will all fall in after while; the dollar argument is more powerful than sentiment. We must all fall in as the procession goes by, or get left. It won't pay to use the methods of fifty years ago to do the business of to-day. Cow-colored butter is all right in June but all wrong in January. Butter flavored and streaked with buttermilk will not sell in competition with that which has been brine-washed while in small grains. Milk creamed in stone pots takes much time and labor as compared with deep setting, to say nothing of the greater amount of butter made by the modern process. Scrub cows, feed and care are nowhere in sight of the improved dairy cows of 1892 and the way they are fed. The silo is way ahead of corn fodder fed from the shock in the dead of winter. And so, all along the line, we must fall in among the ranks of those who have tried these things and proved conclusively that they pay.

READING THE PAPERS.

It pays to read the farm papers; pays in more ways than one, particularly if one reads them in the right way. In reading about dairying, for example, we read the experience of others, how the feed and what they feed and the way the milk and cream are cared for; each one varies more or less in his directions how to do these things, and it is rather confusing to one not thoroughly acquainted with the business to make much sense out of it until he begins to see that there is a certain object to be attained by all, and there are different methods of accomplishing that object, and each one must find the one suited to his special environment. The man with the silo may write as if it were useless to try to make money unless a silo was made the first consideration. For his circumstances the silo may have been the one thing needed to reach success, while for some of his readers just as much money could be made without feeding a pound of ensilage. And on reading the papers it won't do to select one writer and try to follow his methods throughout, for there are rarely two men so circumstanced that the same mode of doing business will be equally suited to each of them. One object in reading the papers is to stimulate our ideas, to set us to thinking, and often a paragraph will do that so effectually it will change our course for the better, and that too, in some branch of the business in which we supposed we were well nigh perfect. In reading a paper we should guard against carelessly criticising what we read, not taking the trouble of trying to put ourselves in the place of the writer and looking at things through his eyes. There has been more written about dairying within the last ten years, probably, than during the preceding thirty, and that it has been the means of doing much good there is not the slightest doubt, nor is there any doubt that it would have done vastly more good if those who have done the papers had been more discriminating in their manner of reading. Take dairy cows, for instance. It was not many years ago that few men had faith in pure-bred dairy cows; they called them "fancy" stock, and when they read anything about them refused to believe it because it was the experience of breeders who were self-interested, therefore unreliable. Time has shown that it is the effect of the fancy dairy breeds that has worked a revolution in dairying. And now, wherever we go, we find among dairy herds the tell-tale colors of the dairy breeds,



All children enjoy a drink of
Hires' Root Beer.

So does every other member of the family. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious drink. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRE'S.



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

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



showing that the blood is there in more or less purity. The farm papers do much good, they would do much more if those who read them do so with the view of getting all the good out of them that they contain.

How's This!

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

SWINE.

I have and can again, says a correspondent of the Western Rural, take pigs as soon as they begin to eat slop, and grind their feed the same as above stated and make them weigh 180 to 200 pounds at seven months, or less than seven bushels of corn per head. At present prices \$4 per cwt., this gives me over \$1 per bushel for the corn. I have done even better. I cannot say this can be done on every breed. Mine are thoroughbred Poland-China.

Great care should be exercised in choosing a brood sow; she should be selected from the best mother, best feeder and best milker; a good sow will give thirty pounds of milk in twenty-four hours. I tested this and know it for a fact. If a litter of pigs would make a growth of four or five pounds in twenty-four hours, it stands to reason that if seven pounds of milk will make one pound of growth in a young pig of the age of one week, a sow must necessarily give at least thirty pounds of milk in twenty-four hours. Mistreatment of a brood sow should never be allowed; gentle treatment of my sows in my herds is always exacted. A brood sow should be long, of great depth, broad in forehead, and not too closely coupled over the loin. Select her after the pigs are weaned, so she will have taken on natural form. She should be retained as a brood sow until four or five years of age, if she proves good. The constitution of many animals has been ruined by breeding from young or immature parents.—[Ex.]

In raising pigs, as well as all other kinds of stock, the selection of the sire and dam has very much to do with the amount of profit realized. To begin with it is quite an item to secure good, healthy, vigorous sires and dams, if you want strong, active and rapid growing pigs. After you have the pigs it is much easier to maintain a healthy, vigorous growth than it will be to start them again if they are once stunted. In order to meet with success the right start must be made. This can be done by selecting the right kind of breeding stock. The male, invariably should be a thoroughbred. He should in addition, possess individual merit with vigor enough to transmit his good qualities to his offspring. To increase this value in the offspring, sows of the same breed of the male, which have been carefully selected, should be used. Yet there can be a good grade of pigs raised if a full-blood boar is used on a well-selected lot of well-matured grade sows. Immature breeding lessens the vitality and if kept up is certain to show the effect in weak and puny pigs.

The natural food for hogs in the wild state is grass, the masts of the forest, roots and bulbs of plants. The necessity for this character of food is well recognized by nature in providing the hog with a rooter for the purpose of obtaining it. Even after generations of domestication, with an ample supply of sustenance to satisfy all demands, this proclivity or desire to root, independent of necessity, remains as a prominent characteristic. Farmers who have practiced from this pointer, and during the winter months have at stated intervals of at least twice a week given one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips, have found that the hogs not only relish them but derive great benefit from them. They are conducted in a healthy condition of the system, and the action of the various organs in the performance of their functions. They aid in digestion and assimilation of the more solid food. Brood sows are especially benefited by a liberal supply of root diet while pregnant, as well as their young. Indeed it is almost compulsory to insure strong, healthy pigs, and a natural farrow.

Depew on the Hog.

The Ohio society of New York City entertained Whitelaw Reid upon his

return as minister to France. Chauncey M. Depew, the great orator made an address on this occasion in which he made the following complimentary remarks about the hog:

Only twice in the history of the relations between France and the United States as nations has France been prominently and interestingly in the eye and mind of the American people. First, when she gave us the assistance which secured our independence, and second, when there was negotiated with her a treaty which will be of incalculable advantage to the people of this country. In the first instance our minister was Benjamin Franklin, and in the second Whitelaw Reid, both journalists.

Our poets and orators and our great writers, in celebrating the glories of our Western empire, have all failed to recognize in epic verse and fitting phrase that principle and perennial source of our prosperity, the American hog. He, more than any other agency, has solved the problem of the farm and the market. When the Western farmer would be compelled to burn his corn because the price at the seaboard would not enable him to bear the cost of transportation, this intelligent animal consumes the corn, chemically works it up in his own person into profitable pork, and then transports himself to market to clear the mortgage from the farm and add to the wealth of his country.

The governments of the Old World have always been jealous of our growth and prosperity, and fearful of the penetrating and propagating power of American ideas. They could not keep out Yankees, for they go everywhere. They could not keep out Yankee inventions, for their adoption was necessary if they would keep pace in industrial competitions. They could not keep out American wheat, because their fields were insufficient to raise their own supply. But in self-preservation and with marvelous unanimity, and backing up the effort with the whole force of their great armaments, they banished and then prohibited the re-entrance of the American hog. For eleven years this great staple of our country has been denied admission. The popular sentiment was so strong in favor of the prohibition that any attempt to remove it threatened to hurl the government of the day from power. It was to this most difficult task that Mr. Reid applied his ability and his energy. His success has moved the torpid pulse of the Chamber of Commerce to enthusiastic gratitude, and has done more for the commerce and wealth of our country than any single diplomatic transaction of the last decade.

The following is a condensed report from official sources of the sheep industry all over the country, taken during the last two months: Maine, decided increase in the mutton breeds. New Hampshire, the same as last year, dogs trouble. Vermont, sheep increased slightly and paying well. Massachusetts, farmers are taking more stock in sheep, the spring lamb demand is good. Rhode Island, sheep are growing in quality, but dogs decreasing numbers. New York, increase in number of sheep; more full blooded rams used. New Jersey, the sheep industry increasing. Pennsylvania, the number increasing and prices lower. Texas, no increase but improved sheep. Alabama, reports a large decrease. Arkansas and West Virginia the same. Ohio, wool lower than for years past, the tendency is to cross fine wool with Lincoln, Shropshire and other large mutton breeds, aiming to secure large lambs for early spring feeding. Michigan, sheep are still considered the most profitable stock for the average farmer, mutton breeds the most popular. Minnesota, the wool growing industry expanding. Iowa, an increase of sheep in every county. California, less numbers but higher prices. Montana, the industry constantly improving.

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POULTRY.

Wheat may be fed whole, crushed and cracked.

Generally two-year-old fowls make the best breeders.

Kerosene is a good cure for scaly legs. Soak them well.

Millet, rape and mustard are good for young chickens.

Flat strips make much better roosts than round poles.

Grain should only be a portion of the ration fed to hens.

Sunflower seed should be raised by every one keeping poultry.

If the hens lay well they must have a good opportunity to take exercise.

Keep the chickens in a warm, clean, dry coop, which is well ventilated at all times.

It is bad policy to save time and trouble by feeding fowls at one time enough to do them a week.

Sending stale eggs to market is a good way to get a reputation that will stick to you after you are tired of it.

After the chickens are three weeks old, feeds of small grains, mixed with a little cracked corn, will be much better than soft dough.

When your birds have bowal disease, change the food a day or two, and change grit; one-half the troubles are from lack of sharp, hard grit.

Wheat is one of the best feeds you can give your fowls to produce eggs; it is also good to feed young chicks after they are a week or two old, for their evening feed.

For chicken cholera there is no sure cure, but the best remedy is a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in a quart of water, giving no other water to drink. The symptoms of cholera are intense

thirst (the surest sign), prostration, profuse, greenish droppings, and death in a short time. Indigestion (often mistaken for cholera) does not cause the thirst, and a fowl may live a week or more. The cause of indigestion is usually overfeeding, and the best remedy is sharp grit.

D. A. C., in New York Tribune, writes: "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a great deal," apparently fail to impress on many farmers the conditions essential to success in poultry-raising. The whole secret, aside from cleanliness and ordinary care, is to breed from healthy stock, and to do this cocks must be changed every spring, and only vigorous one used. The whole secret of having eggs in winter is to have pullets hatched early—say in March or April—that they may be fully grown and feathered before winter; then give them warm quarters and a mixed diet, and eggs are sure to result. Hens over a year old seldom lay in winter, but a few should be retained for setting, as make better mothers. The small breeds for eggs but the Brahmas for meat. And would it not be well for the farmer to consider that eggs often brings a low price? That his family soon tire of them and that boiled chicken is always acceptable? Pound for pound, chickens can be grown cheaper than pork; and, when winter sets in, a long supply of fat birds, nicely dressed and drawn, may be hung in an airy loft, ready at short notice for the pot or gridiron; and who will say the boiled chicken is not more grateful and healthy than the salt pork and corned beef everlastingly found on farmers' tables?"

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,
May 14, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for the past week foot up 15,258 cattle, 32,445 hogs and 3499 sheep, against 15,566 cattle, 28,748 hogs and 3509 sheep the week previous, and 7782 cattle, 27,291 hogs and 1851 sheep the second week of May, 1891.

Cattle values the past week have fluctuated with the size of the receipts. The market started out auspiciously enough Monday and Tuesday when with limited offerings there was an advance of 10@15c. Wednesday and Thursday the reverse was the case. Receipts were rather heavy and with Eastern markets demoralized and shippers and exporters doing nothing here, there was a decline in the values of beef and shipping steers of anywhere from 25 to 40c. Then with a greatly reduced supply Friday and Saturday there was a moderate reaction and the market closed with prices 10@15c higher than the low point of the week.

Receipts of cattle in general have been unusually heavy for this season of the year, the supply so far this month being nearly double the number of cattle received for the first half of May, 1891. The reason for this lies in the continued heavy rains we have had for the past six weeks. These have left the feed lots in such a condition that it has been next to impossible for cattle to live in them to say nothing of thriving and putting on flesh. Feeders were compelled either to ship their cattle or see them lose all the flesh they had gained through the winter and most men very naturally took the former alternative and the result was crowded markets. This premature marketing together with the fact that the range season will be from a month to six weeks late in opening ought to make a good healthy market some time between now and the first of July.

The trade in butchers' and canner's stock has been fairly lively all week, although values fluctuated somewhat in sympathy with beef steers. In the main, however, prices have been firm and will probably so continue until grass cattle begin to arrive in large numbers. Incessant bad weather has, in a measure, demoralized the trade in stockers and feeders. Receipts of this class of stock have not been by any means liberal, but the demand has been too meager to take care of the few cattle that have been offered. Prices are nominally 10@15c lower than a week ago, but practically there has not been enough trading for the last two or three days to establish quotations. A few days of possibly decent weather would bring about a big improvement in this branch of the business.

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 values have advanced from 5 to 10c the past week on account of the improved shipping demand from the East. The main consideration with buyers is the quality and the entire range of prices is very narrow while there is practically no spread between light and heavy hogs. Sales to-day were at from \$4.35@4.50, the bulk at \$4.40@4.45.

The sheep market is monotonously steady. Hardly enough sheep are coming to keep one house going and some of the houses here have been buying freely at Kansas City and direct from owners in the country. Desirable muttons are in very active demand with prices nominally follows:

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

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Future of American Farming.

The American Farmer is sanguine as to the future of American agriculture. It does not take a particle of stock in the doleful jeremiads which many newspapers and orators delight in singing about the "depression in agriculture," the "gloomy outlook for the farmer," etc. It does not believe for an instant that all the bright, progressive men are being lured from the farm by the prospect of less laborious and more gainful pursuits in the city. It refuses utterly to accept the assertion that farming is less lucrative than other business, or that a man of ability and energy buries his talents in devoting himself to agriculture, since he would succeed much better in some other calling.

We hold just the reverse of all these propositions. We believe that, as a whole, farming pays as well, if not better, than any other business; that the man of ordinary ability succeeds fully as well in it as he would in anything, and the phenomenal money-makers accumulate just as large fortunes in it as they would in merchandising or manufacturing.

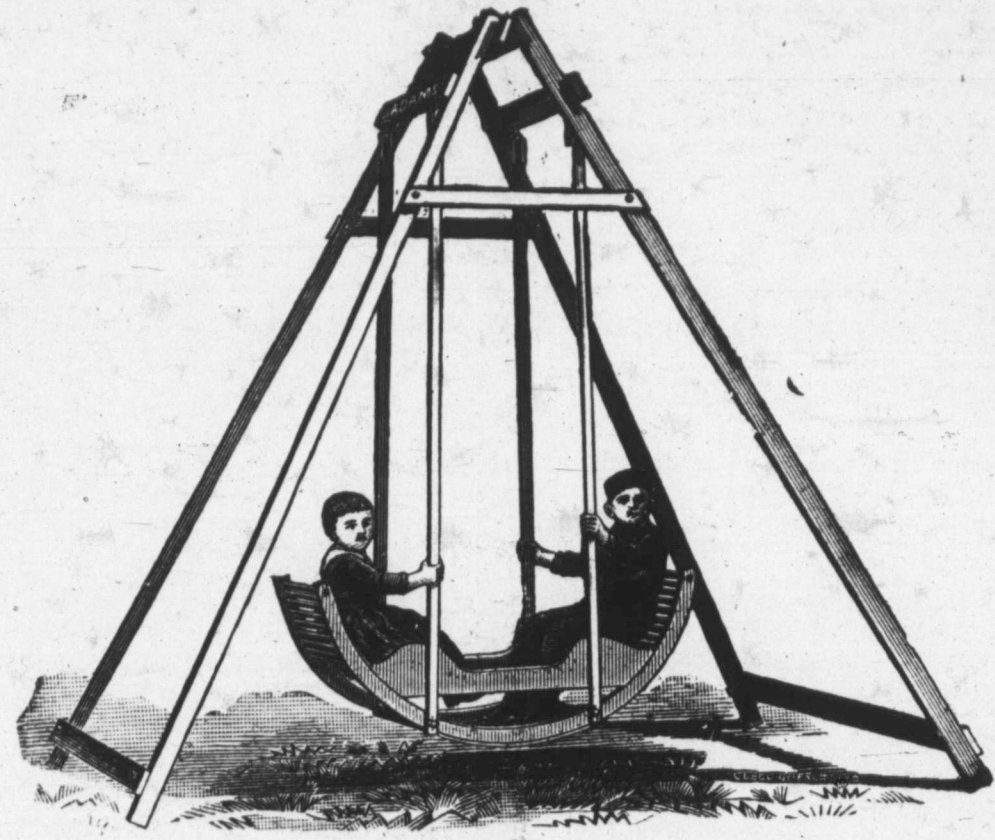
So far from progressive, enterprising men leaving the farm, they are rather going back to it. An entirely new era has developed, and will continue to develop. The old ones, in which results were accomplished by "main strength and stupidity," is passing away. Hard work is not now the main thing in farming, but intelligence and practical education. The highly successful farmer needs just as much education as the highly successful lawyer, physician, minister, merchant or manufacturer. He must be just as severely and thoroughly trained in all the details of his grand profession. He must know the theory and practice of every feature of his business, and be able to make a true estimate of its value. There is no calling followed by men which requires more exact knowledge than farming, and a recognition of this fact by the world, as well as by the farmers themselves, helps to retain learning men on the farm. When it is felt that the successful farmer is in mind and education the intellectual peer of the successful, professional men, merchant or manufacturer, we will keep on the farm the young men who are ambitious of social distinction, which they have heretofore been prone to feel could only be gained by entering one of the "learned professions." The weight of learning is not now with those who acquire a knowledge of law, medicine or theology, but with those who master in a fair degree the liberal science of husbandry.

We have said that on the whole farming is more lucrative than any other business, and that can be said about bad years, short crops, low prices, drouths, grasshoppers, mildew, frosts, etc. People who suffer from these forget that every other calling which men follow has an equal number of chances of disaster. The manufacturer has a constant, unremitting struggle with changing fashions and methods, improvements by competitors to cheapen production or raise quality. He is liable any day to have some new discovery, or some change of fashions or methods, render his whole manufacturing plant next to worthless. He may make high profits for a term of years, and the next have some unexpected development sweep away his entire income. Even manufacturers of staple articles must fight constantly to keep up with the times. We see this in the milling business, which is as near a staple industry as can be mentioned. Yet the man who runs his mill as he did twenty-five years ago, or even ten years ago, has hard work meeting competition and making both ends meet. The money in milling, as in farming, is made by the live, wide-awake men, who keep abreast of the times, both in their own knowledge and the introduction of new machinery and methods.

We hear constantly of the men who have made great success in merchandizing or manufacturing, and but little if anything, of those who fail or barely escape failure. There is no doubt that

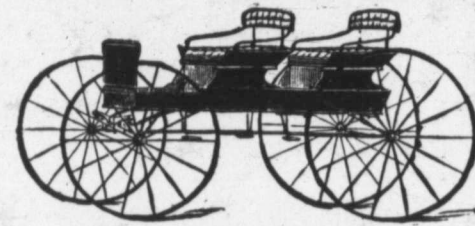
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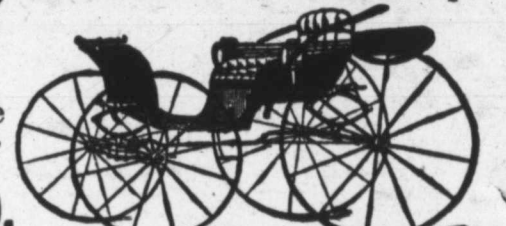
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a much larger percentage of merchants, manufacturers and professional men fail utterly, or achieve a success so limited as to be next door to failure, than among farmers.

We assert that the same amount of ability and energy devoted to merchandizing or manufacturing will more certainly succeed if applied to farming, and that the financial rewards will be greater.

The future of American farming is very bright. The best minds and the best science of the country are now being directed to determining just what our wonderfully diversified soil and climate are capable of, and just what are the best methods of developing production to the utmost. There is rapid progress in all the sciences, but in none more rapid than in the science of agriculture. Every day we are learning more and more what we can get out of the soil, and the animals fed upon it, and how to do this with the least labor, the least danger of loss, and the greatest amount of profit.

The returns from the best-managed farms are fully equal to those of the successful factories with the same investment.

To-day the American farmers are the most intelligent and best educated in the world, and they are rapidly becoming more so. They are learning and practicing every valuable idea which those of the Old World have developed in centuries of experience, and they add to these a multitude of their own. They are not slaves of routine, of political degradation, or social customs, but are free, independent, thinking, learning men, who hold their calling to be as high as any that men follow, and worthy of the best intellect and education that can be afforded to it. The effect of this in developing the science of agriculture is marvelous. Public appreciation is a powerful stimulant in the progress of any art, when men feel, as they are now doing in this country, that there is just as much reputation to be made by trebling or quadrupling the

production of the soil, or improving a breed of animals, as in conducting a great lawsuit, inventing a labor-saving machine, or getting elected to congress. The more thoroughly this is understood the greater will be the progress in agriculture, and the more prosperous will be the farmers and the entire country.

In spite of his reiterated assertions, often confirmed by the strongest sort of language, that he would never yield to or even co-operate with the sugar trust, Claus Spreckels has lately sold his vast sugar-making plants and interests to that monopoly, for, it is said, \$7,000,000. Owing to late purchases of other sugar works, the trust has now complete and absolute control of all the sugar refining business in the United States. It can bull and bear the market and fix prices to suit its own interest without fear of competition or of any interference whatever for American rivals. Its property is now capitalized at \$50,000,000, though a fair estimate puts its real value at about \$20,000,000. The remainder is "water" on which the public will be expected to pay large interest in good legal-tender money. What the interest will be may be inferred from the profits of the Standard Oil trust, which in the last two years amounted to \$26,000,000 reserve fund, in addition to an annual dividend of 12 per cent to the certificate holders. A bill is now before congress to reduce the rate of a quarter of a cent per pound imposed by the McKinley tariff on refined foreign sugar as a check on the expected exactions of the sugar trust, and the demand for its speedy passage is becoming clamorous throughout the country.

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.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

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

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

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



NECHES POULTRY FARM.

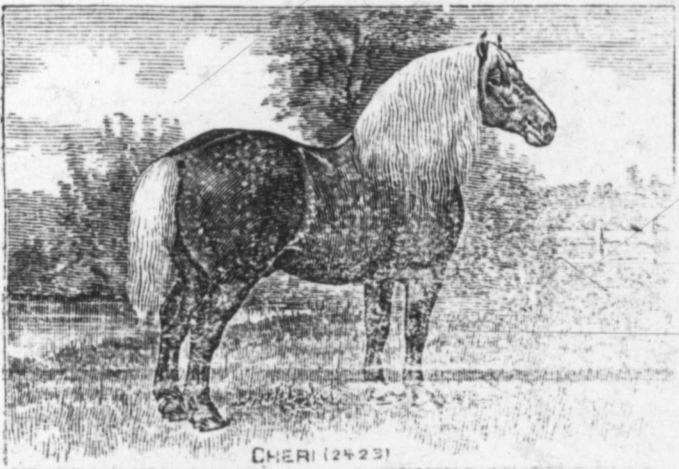
The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



Direct From France

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

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale at Blue Mound Blooded Stock farm, 12 miles north of Fort Worth 50 head of Texas raised Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old. Also 10 head of Polled Angus bulls. Write for prices. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

For Sale or Exchange.

Wanted—To sell or exchange Texas farming lands or improved farms. 300 head of cattle on ranch near Deming N. M. For particulars apply to or address W. H. REDFORD, 413 Houston St., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

500 three and four-year-old steers, in good condition. W. C. WEIR, Milburn, McCulloch Co., Texas.

300 STEERS FOR SALE.

100 three and four years old, 200 two years old, all raised in Callahan county. Will sell reasonable. R. P. ODOM, Caddo Peak Callahan Co., Texas.

FOR SALE

6,720

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance 1; twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$1.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	Price, \$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,800
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500

Total, \$25,700. The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$500.

Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$700, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Steers for Sale.

500 steers, four years and up; delivered at Roseberg Junction. Price \$14.

F. B. WEEKS, Columbia, Brazoria Co., Texas.

For Sale.

500 or 1000 good one and two year-old steers. Address JOHN MENDINE, Lexington, Texas.

Hereford Bulls for Sale.

Thirty five three-quarter and seven-eighths yearling Hereford bulls for sale at \$25 per head. Also a few that are pure bred at a bargain. JOHN HARRIS, Colorado, Texas.

For Sale.

Prairie Raised Steers.

350 or 400 yearling steers; 100 two-year-old steers. Address SPARKS & CUNNINGHAM, Bosqueville, Texas.

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

No knife, no acids, no caustics, no pain. By three applications of our cancer cure, we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots, leaving permanent cure. If it fails make a refund, properly attested, and I will refund money. Price of remedy, with directions for self-treatment in advance, \$20. Describe cancer minutely when ordering. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

One mile west of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, a city of 5000 population. 521 acres fine rolling black land, all under good fence. Divided into four plats by fences meeting at barn and stock sheds. About 130 acres in cultivation, 30 in meadow, balance fine grass. Stock water plenty; creek, springs, tank, wells, cistern; brick dwelling, six rooms; brick smoke house; outbuildings; good orchard and vineyard. Beautiful situation. Would divide it. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price \$20 per acre, one-third cash, balance deferred payments. Also 50 head full blood and high grade Shorthorns, native, fine blood mares, horses, mules and farm implements. Address DR. L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

FOR SALE:

Eight hundred good Merino stock sheep in Stephens county, twelve miles north of Breckenridge. I will sell cheap if I can sell them within the next forty days. Terms cash. Address D. D. WRIGHT, 301 W. Hanna St., Denison, Tex.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

2000 high grade steers, all in one mark and brand, and raised above quarantine line, mostly reds and roans. Will be on the market until June 5. Delivered on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. Also 6000 head of good sheep, one-half wethers and one-half ewes. Address R. N. GRAHAM, Box 193, Fort Worth, Tex.

Sheep For Sale.

Intending to devote all my attention to the raising of thoroughbreds and the ram trade, I offer for sale (after shearing) my entire flock of 3000 young sheep. They are a cross of thoroughbred Spanish Merino rams and French ewes, and are a large, hardy, well-wooled lot. Three-fourths of them are three years old or under, and none over five years old. There are 800 ewes with lambs, 700 yearlings and dry ewes and 700 wethers. All are clean and in fine order. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser.

FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Texas.

FOR SALE.

25,000 acres of the finest grazing and farming land in Mason county, Texas; divided into three pastures; well watered; good two-story rock house; 150 acres in cultivation.

J. A. GAMEL, Trustee, Mason, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 four year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address W. P. H. MCFADDIN, Beaumont, Texas.

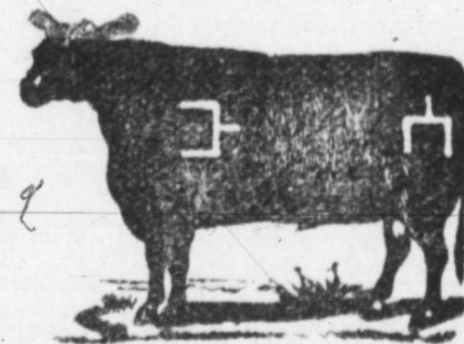
DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale a fine lot of registered and grade yearling Devon bulls and heifers of our own raising at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. We breed nothing but the best. Our herd won twenty-eight premiums at Dallas fair in 1891. Address A. Y. WALLON, JR. & Co., Box 787, San Antonio, Texas.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

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



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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

From 300 to 500 stock cattle for sale. Will take part cash and trade, or all in city property bringing rent. This is a good clean stock. E. A. VON ARMIN, P. O. box 403, San Antonio, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MAY 9, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., 9th meridian time, JUNE 8, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivery at San Antonio, Texas, 74 Cavalry Horses and 4 Artillery Horses. Proposals for delivery at other points than San Antonio will be entertained. Proposals will be received for a less number than the total required. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for. Blank proposals and full instructions as to manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

HEREFORD BULLS.

I have 32 high grade yearling Hereford bulls for sale. These bulls are all from three-quarters to fifteen-sixteenths. Are in good condition and ready for service. J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas.

CATTLE—Spaying done by J. L. CHADWICK, Cresson, Tex.

Established 1881

SEND YOUR OLD HATS TO

CHARLES MAGERSTADT,

THE WELL KNOWN HATTER.

33 SOLEDAD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Hats cleaned, dyed and finished with finest trimmings and sweat proof sweat bands. Returned as good as new. Stockmen's trade solicited. Charges the lowest. Give me a trial.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGHTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

NOTICE TO PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, 1892, the undersigned was, by the county court of Tarrant county, Texas, granted letters of administration upon the estate of E. P. Kane deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, the said Administrator, within the time required by law. My residence and postoffice address is Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. This April 22nd, 1892.

JOHN F. TIERNEY, Adm'r of estate of E. P. Kane, deceased.



The Only Line

—RUNNING— Through Coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleepers

Fort Worth and Memphis

And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and uncomfortable omnibus transfer across that city.

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth..... 8:20 a. m. Arrives Texarkana..... 6:50 p. m. Arrives Memphis..... 9:15 a. m.

Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast. Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts. All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART, General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex. E. M. CARTER, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth. W. H. WINFIELD, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines of Texas, Tyler, Tex.

MEN REMEDY FREE!

Prompt Relief, Lasting Cure. I will send (sealed) free to any sufferer a prescription to enlarge small, weak parts and speedily cure Lost Manhood, Emissions, Varicocele and Impotency. New, Positive Remedy. CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 45, Marshall, Mich.

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.

JOHN. P. McSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.)

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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

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

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

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

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

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN, ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,

Commission - Merchants,

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special reports of market furnished on request.
REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

Fort Worth and Dallas

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

In continuous session 20 years. Equipments, boarding facilities, courses of study and faculty unsurpassed. Thousands of the best business men of Texas graduates of these schools. Highest Honors at Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. For elegant Catalogue and specimen of penmanship address, F. F. PRUITT, President, Dallas or Fort Worth, Tex.

Burlington Route
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
—TO—
Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

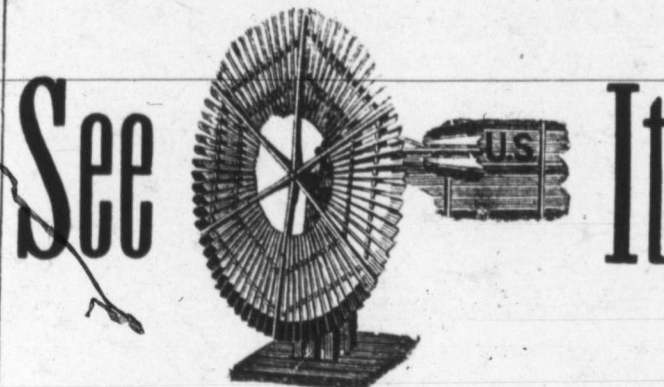
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO
THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.
THE BEST LINE FOR
NEBRASKA, COLORADO,
THE BLACK HILLS,
AND ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST and WEST

A. C. DAWES,
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo

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

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

U. S. Solid Wheel Halladay Standard EUREKA Wind Mills
THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.
LONG STROKE,
SOLID and

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

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

The Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no saive; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVE, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

THE Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,590	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

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

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY

Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price. We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fe Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

H. G. THOMPSON,

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

ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST!



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All English and Commercial Branches, Phonography, Type-Writing, Modern Languages, Drawing, etc., at lowest rates. Unsurpassed Advantages. 20 New College Rooms. 16 Experienced Teachers and Lecturers. No Vacations. Catalogues free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

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Rates \$2.50 Per Day.

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