

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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James H. Campbell, President, Jerome F. Wares, Vice-President, J. H. McFarland, Secretary and Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Parry, Manager and Cashier, National Stock Yards, Ill.; G. W. Campbell, D. L. Campbell, Managing Directors, Kansas City, Mo.

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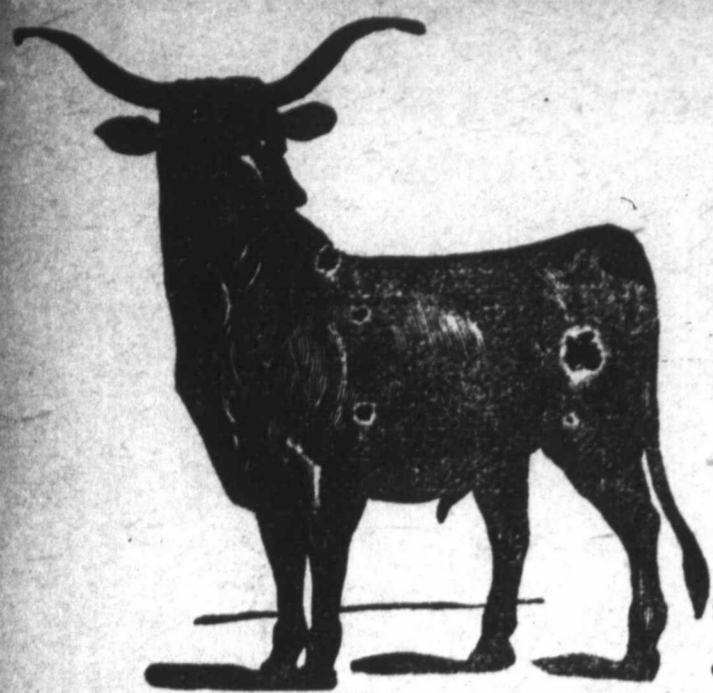
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Capital, \$50,000.00.

WE DO A STRICTLY COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best
weights possible, as well as sell for full market values. JOSEPH COLLINS, Agent.

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STOCK LANDING. P. O. Drawer, 222. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Consign your stock to these yards when shipping. Only yards in the city that have
railroad facilities. References: Gaston Bros., National Exchange Bank, North Texas Bank.

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Hereford, Shorthorn, Polled Angus, Devon, Holstein and Jerseys, Saddle Horses, Mares, Mules
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Corner Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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MARKETS BY WIRE.

**Latest Reports from the
Live Stock Centers.**

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The market
is highly supplied with all classes of
cattle. Beef cattle, steers and year-
lings steady and in demand.

Hogs in full supply; prices weak.

Sheep scarce and in demand.

Choice grass heaves, \$2.75@3; com-
mon to fair, \$2@2.50; good fat cows,
\$2@2.50; common to fair, \$9@12;
calves, \$5@9; yearlings, \$7@11.

Fair to good fat hogs, 4@4½c.

Good fat sheep, 4@4½c; common to
fair, \$1.50@2.50 each.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 12.—Too many
common cattle on this market. Extra
choice fat cows, \$12 per head for tops;
fat cows, \$7@9 per head; fat calves,
\$4@5 per head. No sale for lean stock.

Goats in liberal supply, with a steady
sale for best at 75c@1.50 per head.

Muttons in limited demand at \$2@2.50
per head for best.

Hogs in better demand. Receipts
ample. Fat light-weights, 3@3½c per
pound; heavy fat, 3½@4c per pound,
No sale for thin animals.

CHICAGO.

Special to Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Dec. 12.—
The Jas. H. Campbell Co. sold for
Genesee Co, 123 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.90;
900 calves, 340 lbs, \$2.25; 39 cows, 868
lbs, \$1.90; 26 bulls, 1213 lbs, \$1.75.

Keenan & Sons sold for W. H. Peck-
ham, 85 cows, 850 lbs, \$2.10; 22 heifers,
531 lbs, \$1.75.

Scaling & Tamblin sold for D. R.
Fant, 351 steers, 901 lbs, \$2.35

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 130 cows, 730
lbs, \$1.75. 20 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.50; for J.
I. Daggiss, 172 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.40; T.
Morrison, 21 cows, 714 lbs, \$1.25; Court-
ney, 79 steers, 1087 lbs, \$2.85; Dunn &
B., 10 steers, 1008 lbs, \$2.35; 12 steers,
980 lbs, \$2.35.

American Live Stock Commission Co.
sold 60 cows 787 lbs, \$1.80; 27 cows, 832
lbs, \$1.65; 29 cows, 650 lbs, \$1.60;
56 cows, 718 lbs, \$1.40; 31 cows,
690 lbs, \$1.75; for Rayner Cattle
Co, 165 cows, 695 lbs, \$1.75;
Godair, 322 cows, 838 lbs, \$2.10; 337 cows,
817 lbs, \$1.90; 189 cows, 776 lbs, \$1.55;
Hamburg, 124 steers, 994 lbs, \$2.70.

Godair, Harding & Co, sold 17 cows,
900 lbs, \$1.70; 59 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.60; 30
cows, 734 lbs, \$3.60; Rayner Cattle Co,
25 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.40; 19 steers, 851
lbs, \$2.25; 117 cows, 819 lbs, \$1.60.

Cattle are very low and are worth
more to hold.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., }
Dec. 8, 1890.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock
Journal.

The Texas Live Stock Commission
Co. sold 126 cows, 808 lbs, \$2.10.

Godair, Harding & Co. sold for J. I.
Co. sold 123 cows, 808 lbs, \$2.10.

Godair, Harding & Co. sold for L. B.

Harris, 69 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.55; 69 cows,
808 lbs, \$1.85.

R. Strahorn & Co. sold 63 Kansas-
Texans, 1074 lbs, \$3.35.

The American Live Stock Commis-
sion Co. sold for the Condon Land and
Cattle company, 158 calves, 293 lbs,
\$2.65; for Rowe Bros., 71 calves, 160
lbs, \$4.

Scaling & Tamblin sold 40 bulls,
1102 lbs, \$1.90; for the Jumbo Cattle
company, 389 cows, 732 lbs, \$2; 3 steers,
940 lbs, \$2.60.

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 18 steers,
1147 lbs, \$3.60; 113 do, 963 lbs, \$2.65; 143
do, 925 lbs, \$2.55; 11 do, 922 lbs, \$2.50;
21 cows, 765 lbs, \$2.15; 31 do, 853 lbs,
\$2; 23 do, 764 lbs, \$1.30; 18 do, 863 lbs,
\$1.90; 60 do, 725 lbs, \$1.80; for A H
Burchfield, 19 steers, 1051 lbs, \$2.80; 24
steers, 878 lbs, \$2.40; 26 cows, 809 lbs,
\$2.25; for Roberts & H., 35 steers, 932
lbs, \$2.50; L. A. Wilson, 38 steers, 879
lbs, \$2.40; 35 cows, 764 lbs, \$1.75; T.
Morrison, 29 cows, 687 lbs, \$1.70; J J
Jackson, 102 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.70.

Last weeks receipts at Chicago were
generally of poor quality, though
there were some few extra fine animals
in all departments. The recent big
advance in cow prices caused another
flood of that kind of stock and prices
are low again.

Corn-fed and screening-fed sheep re-
cently sold at \$4.25@4.95 while grass
sheep sold at \$3.50@4. The number of
Western sheep on feed is being reduced
owing to the fact that the price of
screening as well as corn is being ad-
vanced.

A lot of 40 famous Missouri high-
grade Shorthorns topped the market
for Christmas cattle at \$5.75. They av-
eraged 1674 lbs and came from the feed
lots of Geo. M. Casey of Clinton, Iowa.
A two-load lot of 1470-lb Angus steers
sold at \$5.30.

The strained condition of the specu-
lative world and the consequent tight-
ness of the money market is to blame
for the low and unsatisfactory live
stock prices. When money matters ease
up live stock will be higher.

Heavy hogs are selling 10@15c lower
than a year ago, while pigs at \$2@3.25
are 75c@1.25 lower than at the cor-
responding time last year.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., Dec.
8.—Receipts of Texas and Indian cattle
have been decreasing the past few
weeks, which might lead a person to
suppose that prices should advance, but
the contrary course is the final result,
prices to-day being anywhere from 10 to
20c lower than the close of last week.
Even handy little butcher's cat-
tle are slow sale at the decline. Pens
have been well cleared of butcher's cat-
tle that came from the range soon after
arrival, but the feeling is weak, and a
break in values is anticipated by deal-
ers, as game is plentiful, and the trim-
mings from the packing houses is sup-
plying a majority of the meat consum-
ers.

Cassidy Bros. & Co. sold for Harrold
& East, Fort Worth, Texas, 58 cows,
790 lbs, \$1.75; 58 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.75;
57 heifers, 770 lbs, \$2.00; 55 heifers, 768
lbs, \$2; 92 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.65; for
East, Keen & Co., Fort Worth, Texas,
94 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.50; for East & Me-
East, Keen & Co., Fort Worth, Texas,
94 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.50; for East & Me-

Murtrie, Wichita Falls, Texas, 99 steers, 917 lbs, \$2.60; for D. Waggoner & Son, Harrold, Texas, 522 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.80; for F. B. Carver, Henrietta, Texas, 29 cows, 672 lbs, \$1.50; for Worsham & Heck, Henrietta, Texas, 35 heifers, 568 lbs, \$1.87; for J. A. Paterson, Muscogee, I. T., 53 cows, 790 lbs, \$2.15; 25 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.40; 15 steers, 968 lbs, \$2.75; for W. W. Man, Archer, Texas, 48 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.65.

Scaling & Tamblyn sold for Burke Burnett, Ruthford, Texas, 19 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.40; for Clabe Burnett, Ruthford, Texas, 22 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.60; for T. H. Burnett, Ruthford, Texas, 25 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.70; for P. M. Burnett, Ruthford, Texas, 51 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.60; 23 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.40; for S. B. Burnett, Ruthford, Texas, 97 calves, \$5.25 per head; for Hutchinson & Rush, Ruthford, Texas, 158 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.70; for J. H. Herring, Seymour, Texas, 226 steers, 989 lbs, \$3.15; for Natler & Neville, Henrietta, Texas, 28 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.75; 52 cows, 850 lbs, \$1.90; 6 bulls, 1145 lbs, \$1.50; 22 calves, \$7 per head; for Tom Peoples, Cameron, Texas, 26 cows, 768 lbs, \$1.50; 23 steers, 825 lbs, \$2.40; for Thos. Trammel & Co, Sweetwater, Texas, 150 steers, 871 lbs, \$2.40; 45 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.80; for J. W. Williams, Colorado, Texas, 388 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.60; for Williams & Isaacs, Colorado, Texas, 17 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.60; 9 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.15.

C. C. Daly & Co. sold for T. B. Jones, Wichita Falls, Texas, 25 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.50; for C. B. Robertson, Colorado City, Texas, 243 steers, 933 lbs, \$3; for Moss & Co, Muscogee, I. T., 20 steers, 1043 lbs, \$3.20; for Roger & Edrington, Doss, Texas, 54 steers, 862 lbs, \$2.60; 26 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.60; for W. J. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, 29 steers, 1006 lbs, \$2.50; for T. J. Putty, Henrietta, Texas, 20 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.40; for M. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, 27 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.70; for W. H. Mott, Henrietta, Texas, 24 cows, 828 lbs, \$1.70; for W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, 14 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.85; for A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Texas, 24 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.90; 32 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.90.

The Evans, Snider-Buel Co. sold for

W. H. Peppers, Colorado, Texas, 29 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.75; 16 bulls, 967 lbs, \$1.15; 8 bulls, 1130 lbs, \$1.15; for J. B. Wells & Co, Gonzales, Texas, 24 cows, 847 lbs, \$1.75; G. W. Barnett, do, 24 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.30; H. P. Barnett 16 bulls, 1055 lbs, \$1.05. R. L. Barnett, 5 steers, 836 lbs, \$2.25; 159 steers, 863 lbs, \$2.40; 39 cows, 819 lbs, \$1.60; 17 bulls, 1053 lbs, \$1.12; for Magnolia Cattle Co, Colorado, Texas, 54 steers, 742 lbs, \$2.25; 21 bulls, 1147 lbs, \$1.15; 241 cows, 767 lbs, \$1.75; for G. B. Perryman, Tulsa, I. T., 22 heifers, 801 lbs, \$2.15.

Fort Worth Union Stock Yards.

The Fort Worth Union Stock Yards Co. own 300 acres of land across the river adjoining and just north of the city. They have built convenient and well equipped yards, barns and sheds, and are splendidly fixed for receiving, feeding and re-loading all kinds of live stock. They have erected a modernly-built, commodious hotel for the accommodation of stockmen, which is soon to be followed by the erection of a first-class bank building in which will be opened one of the solid banking concerns of the country.

The Union Stock Yards Co. has a paid up capital stock of \$200,000. Its officers and stockholders are, as will be seen below, among the wealthiest and best business men of the city, their names alone being sufficient guarantee of the company's financial condition and success in a business way. The officers of the company are M. G. Ellis, president; A. T. Byers, vice-president; G. B. Paxton, secretary and treasurer; The directors are M. G. Ellis, Col. John R. Hoxie, E. B. Harrold, J. P. Smith, A. T. Byers, R. H. Sellers, Tobe Johnson, J. J. Frey and C. O. Wheeler.

These gentlemen have expended a large amount of money in building these yards, and by their efforts have not only secured for Fort Worth and all Texas stock yards that will compare favorably with those of much larger cities and older countries, but have also secured the mammoth packing house and other manufacturing interests that will result in great benefit to the country generally.

Makes Butter Better in Looks and Quality.

It is unwise to neglect to market your butter in an attractive form. Parchment paper is rapidly taking the place of all other wrappers, for not only butter, but cheese, lard, meat, sausage, etc. Elliot's Parchment paper is made from the choicest selected cotton and linen stock, and chemically treated until it forms one of the best wrappers on the market. Ask for Elliot's. Manufactured by A. G. Elliot & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Old Home for the Holidays.

You can purchase a ticket via the Iron Mountain route to any point in the southeast at half rates for the holidays. These tickets will be good for thirty days to return, and it is intended to run through coaches from points in Texas to destination over this route, by way of Little Rock and Memphis. Ask the agent to have your tickets read this way.

Weak men, we cure. Get vigor and strength. No belt. Write quick. Columbian Medicine Co., Albion, Mich.

Parties who will have two-year-old steers for the next spring market are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment company.

1850 and 1890.
To-day Robert Bonner's Sons keep up with modern times and publish a paper second to none. The Ledger now presents a dress embracing all of the newest improvements available for newspaper production at the present time. To thoroughly appreciate the worth of this journal our subscribers should avail themselves of their offer, published in this paper, of "three weeks for ten cents," and in this way make themselves thoroughly acquainted as to what constitutes the modern New York Ledger.

A crop expert, discussing the corn situation in the feeding states, says: "In no time since the gathering of corn commenced has its shortness and poor quality been made more apparent than during the last fourteen days. In no areas do we have reports that the crop is turning out better than expected, but on the other hand, the yields are disappointing and the quality of the crop poor. It would seem that the old corn is practically exhausted. Very little of it finds its way to grain centers, as the demand from feeders has not yet been filled. While the receipts of hogs and cattle are both large, yet at the same time there are many stock feeders who believe in higher prices next summer for stock of all kinds, and that 'it always pays to feed fifty cent corn.'"

A Bold Robbery.

Joseph N. Osher, cashier of the Alerton Packing Co. of Chicago, was robbed at the company's office a few days since of \$3200. The robbery was committed by two men about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They made good their escape, and succeeded in evading the vigilance of both police and detectives.

C. H. Edwards' music house of Fort Worth has removed from No. 308 to No. 409 Houston street.

R. B. Morgan, manufacturer of awnings flags, tents, horse and wagon covers, fancy door and window awnings, and bed sheets from all weights of duck. 311 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Attention is invited to our card on page 8. All correspondence is promptly attended to. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL Co., live stock commission merchants, Chicago, Kansas City, and National Stock Yards, Ill.

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar timbers.

The Fort Worth Investment company have moved their office to Main street, opposite the Pickwick hotel.

DOCTOR SMITH,

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A POSITIVE CURE
If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced. Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE SELF-RESTORER
FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address Dr. H. Du Mont, 381 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

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HALL BROS., GRIFFITH & CO.,
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Special attention given to Western cattle and sheep. Commission merchants, Southeastern States.
Office 134 and 136 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Special attention given to Western cattle and sheep. Commission merchants, Southeastern States.

1891.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

The important series of papers on South America, by Theodore Child, will be continued in HARPER'S MAGAZINE during the greater part of the year 1891. The articles on Southern California, by Charles Dudley Warner, will also be continued. Among other noteworthy attractions will be a novel by Charles Egbert Craddock; a collection of original drawings by W. M. Thackeray, now published for the first time; a novel written and illustrated by George du Maurier; a novelette by William Dean Howells; and a series of papers on London by Walter Besant.

In the number and variety of illustrated papers and other articles on subjects of timely interest, as well as in the unrivalled character of its short stories, poems, etc., HARPER'S MAGAZINE will continue to maintain that standard of excellence for which it has been so long distinguished.

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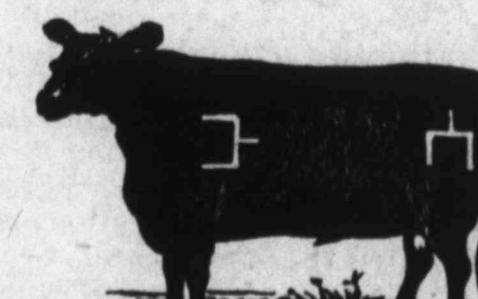
MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)
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Agricultural.

Remember it is mixed farming—live stock, grain, fruit and vegetables—that “goes” in these days, and nothing else will.

Too heavy and close planting should be avoided in corn culture, as, for success, there is needed exposure to sunlight and air.

Wheat will not pay except by good cultivation. Every good farmer will bear this in mind and not put the seed in the ground until it is well prepared for it.

The experiments of the Illinois station show that two and a half bushels of oats to the acre in seeding secures the largest yield, and the greatest weight per bushel. It might be well to bear this in mind when seeding time comes around again.

It is usually a mistake for the farmers of an entire community or district to change their practices en masse, abandoning some industry which has been fairly remunerative for some other which holds out the inducement of greater prospective returns.

Plowing by steam has been tried at Berthoud, Larimer county. It was on Mr. P. Gurner's field. A traction engine pulling six plows, held together by an ingeniously contrived frame did the work. At the first attempt there were several hitches but afterwards it went along smoothly.—Exchange.

As an illustration of the value that may be found in what are thought to be waste materials, it is worth noting that while a ton of cotton seed meal is worth \$23.50, a ton of cotton seed hull ashes is worth \$29.97. The chief value of the latter consists in the large percentage of potash.

The Minnesota experiment station experimented last season with oats and peas sowed together. It reports that the blue or white Canada field peas are the best sorts to sow with oats, and advises sowing in the proportion of three bushels of peas with a bushel of oats, or where the oats will stool a great deal, two-thirds of a bushel of oats.

Frequent, shallow cultivation of the growing crops is one of the secrets of success. Have the soil in condition at time of planting, work it deeply once or twice, and after the roots have well started keep the surface loose and porous; but do not plunge the cultivator deep down among the tender, spreading roots and break them off, thus depriving the plant of the very means of gathering up its needed nourishment.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, says in a recent bulletin: “Although there are now probably 2,000 silos in the state, the demand for information on this subject is greater than ever before.” Also, “from our correspondence and reports gathered at Institutes it is plain that 19 farmers out of 20 who have used the silo are well pleased with this method of food preservation, though all have not been able to sure first class silage.

The Maryland Experiment Station now adds its testimony to others, which we have recently quoted, in favor of planting whole potatoes for seed. It says: “The greater the quantity of seed potatoes planted the greater the yield.” Prof. Green, of the Ohio Station, says: “The safest plan is to use large, well matured, healthy potatoes, cut in two or three eyes;” but he also adds: “The larger the piece the greater and earlier the yield.”

Carrots, ruta-bagas and mangel-wurtzels, turnips and cabbage refuse make excellent food for cows, and immediately increase the milk flow; but some who have tried these complain that the butter, and even the milk, acquires a rancid taste. If fed in moderation, regularly and immediately after milking, there will be no noticeable effect. The feeding should be begun gradually, and there should, of course, be enough

dry food in connection with these items. Fed with discretion, they constitute cheap and valuable addition to the feeding ration.

975 pounds of Irish potatoes have been grown on one acre of land in Johnson county, Wyo., the past season. The crop wins the first prize of several hundred dollars offered by the American Agriculturist for the largest yield of potatoes on one exact acre. It was grown on virgin soil, without manure or fertilizer, but the land was rich in potash, and the copious irrigation was of water also rich in saline material. Other prize crops last year were—135 bushels of oats on one acre, 80 bushels of wheat and 255 bushels of shelled corn.

Heavy wheat, that is wheat that will weigh 60 pounds or more per bushel, will yield more flour in proportion to weight, and is consequently more valuable pound for pound, than that which will weigh but 53, 56 or 54 pounds. The first step toward growing uniformly heavy wheat is to exercise proper care in the selection of seed. The JOURNAL wishes every farmer who reads this would select by hand a few ounces of heavy, plump seed and plant by itself the coming year, and observe the results as compared with his ordinary seeding. Such an experiment would no doubt finally conduce to greater care in selecting the entire amount of seed, and so to better yield of grain.

There is no question about the wisdom of renewing seed, and especially small grains, from a distance. Grain that has been repeatedly sown in the same vicinity will “run out,” that is, have a gradually weaker vitality, and to resist these adverse conditions we must renew the life of the seed; renewals from the same county, or the same parallel of latitude, are not sufficient, but the new seed should be brought from a locality that has essentially different climatic conditions. The general principle is that we should work from the north toward the south in these renewals, but this rule, of course, has its limitations from natural causes. With wheat and oats the same seed should not be used for more than three successive seasons.

Too much cannot be said of the importance and necessity of firming the soil for wheat by the frequent use of the harrow and roller. An Indiana wheat grower, noticing that where the ground was packed by the horses turning at the edge of the field there the strongest wheat grew, determined to try the effect of turning his cattle into the field as soon as it was seeded. Of course he made choice of a dry time, as he was too good a farmer to let the cattle tramp his land when it was wet. The animals tramped around and firmed the ground to such good effect that his crops were double what they had formerly been. He kept up this practice for fifteen years, until he was able to retire from the business of farming, and had uniformly good crops. We do not commit ourselves to this practice from this single example; but it emphasizes the need of compacting the soil by some means, not so much matter how, if only it is done and done well; but the work must be done when the soil is perfectly dry, especially on clayland. Good seed and good seeding are the main requisites for a wheat crop.

Water is one of the cheapest and most efficient fertilizers that can be had, and the idea is growing that irrigation will play an important part in the agriculture of the future. A striking illustration of its value is given by C. E. Bostwick, of Hitchcock, Dakota, who grew wheat last season both with and without irrigation. The two samples were grown in the same field, and had like attention, except irrigation. The land had been cultivated to wheat for eight successive years, and the soil was naturally in such a depleted condition that a large yield was not to be expected. With irrigation the cost was \$7.50 per acre, and the yield was twenty-three bushels. Without irrigation the cost

was \$6.25 per acre and the yield was four bushels. The former graded No. 1 Northern hard; the latter graded rejected. The former yielded \$19.55 per acre, the latter \$2.25 per acre. The cost of growing the former was thirty-two cents per bushel; the latter \$2.56. It is not only in the so-called arid districts that irrigation will finally be generally applied, but wherever maximum crops would be obtained with the minimum possibility of failure, because of an untoward season.

An exchange speaks of the comparative merits, from the merchant's standpoint, of the cash and credit systems of dealing. It says: “Merchant's know that the average man will buy more goods if he has an account than if he pays cash. There is something about the bare fact of paying out hard earned dollars that makes one pause and consider whether the purchase is a necessary one.” There is another point, too, worth considering from the buyer's standpoint—a purchaser will not scrutinize the price so closely when buying on credit as when paying cash, and so often pays much more for an article. Farmers, above all people, should avoid store accounts, as a single crop failure is liable to make such a debt become very burdensome. If ready money is not obtainable, the store account can often be avoided by growing something which can be exchanged through the season by such things as must be bought. A little space and time devoted to fruits or vegetables, to chickens, bees, etc., will often prove of much more value than the mere amount of money derived from the sale of the products, by enabling one to avoid a debt. These things may be exchanged at the store each week, in small quantities, answering the same purpose as cash. A “one-crop” farmer is almost always in debt for three-fourths of the year. By a little attention to small matters of this sort he would be in a much more independent position, and eventually find more profit in his work.

The straw produced upon the farm is all of value and should be wholly utilized, either as food or as manure. While its manurial value alone is not great, it may be the means, by being carefully used as an absorbent, of adding largely to the quantity of good fertilizer. If properly stacked, the oat straw especially is an excellent food for winter use. It should not be considered as a complete food, but can be used to good advantage in connection with something else. Mixed with a small amount of good hay, and with a little bran added, a ration can be made which will keep stock horses, sheep and cattle in good winter condition if they are given good shelter. A good straw stack, properly used, will materially lessen the quantity of hay and fodder consumed, and, consequently, will lighten the expense of winter feeding—always a matter for serious consideration upon the farm. In converting the straw into manure enough should be kept in the stalls to fully absorb all liquids before they reach the floor. This can not be done if there is but a slight covering. Nothing is to be gained by increasing the bulk of the manure pile at expense of quality, but all the straw that can be used as an absorbent and left in the stall until it has taken up all the liquids it will hold will add both to the bulk and quality of the manure. In growing wheat the grain rarely is consumed upon the farm, so that the straw is all that is left to be returned to the soil, and the most should be made of it.

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Have you ever figured out the actual difference in the cost of raising a good grade draft or coach colt, and in raising a scrub.

Raising plug horses for market rarely pays. They cost as much to raise as the better class and sell for much less. Remember this this fall when engaging a horse for service.

The blacksmith who will burn the hoofs of your horse with a hot shoe does not deserve your patronage. Nothing ruins a foot so much as burning it. You will pay dearly for allowing such foolishness practiced on your horse.

If you want to sleep sound and enjoy the good long nights this winter you should be sure that your horses are securely fastened in the stable with good strong halters. A saving of twenty-five cents in halters has often cost the price of a good horse. You cannot afford to fasten a good horse with a poor halter.

The men who raise good grade draft or coach horses that sell at good round prices are seldom heard complaining of hard times. It is the farmers who try to save a few dollars on service fees by breeding to cheap and inferior stallions, and as a consequence raise only such horses as bring low prices or will not sell at all, who are generally finding fault with the times.—National Horse Breeder.

With the large increase of acreage being brought into cultivation in several different sections of Colorado, there is a call for horses in the farming localities ahead of anything known since farming has been carried on extensively. Everywhere our farmers are insisting upon having better and larger horses than formerly. This is an encouraging sign and one cheerful to chronicle.—Field and Farm.

There is no greater boon to the farmer than a good brood mare if she is only managed properly. Farms have been paid for, mortgages have been concealed and luxuries have been enjoyed through the faithful, honest labor of a good mare or two that together with doing a full share of the farm work raised a good colt each year. Good mares on the farm are bread winners if they are handled as they should be.

With a very free horse it is desirable to cautiously accustom him to the sound and feel of the whip lightly drawn across him so as not to hurt him at all, says an experienced horseman. This will prevent him from running whenever you take the whip in hand, and make it possible to touch up a slug by his side. A slow, easy-going horse, on the other hand, should never feel the whip except to hurt him. Ladies and tender-hearted drivers often do great mischief to such horses by constantly flicking at them until the horse cares no more for the whip than he does for his tail. With such horses a pretty heavy whip should be used, and used often, but so that they will feel it and know what it means. A horse that will not move and move quickly to the whip is neither pleasant nor safe.

One Way of Doing It.

National Stockman and Farmer.

A man who is willing to listen to the truth and to acknowledge the superiority of one horse over another is not hard to convince that it pays to raise better horses. The trouble connected with getting breeders out of the old ruts in breeding is generally found in the fact that they will not listen to argument. A word on the topic of improvement will bring the idea to them at once that the man introducing such

a thought has an axe to grind or something in his own interest to propose. Probably the best argument with men who are unwilling to heed anything else is to give them a few object lessons. This can be done by raising horses that will sell for two or three times as much money as scrubs. Nothing will open a man's eyes so quick as to touch his pocket book. This would not be touching the pocket books of the breeders of inferior horses, but it would be letting them so severely alone that it would certainly be effective.

Ponies.

A correspondent writing the National Stockman and Farmer in regard to the demand for plump, compact, fancy ponies says:

In Great Britain they are getting more and more into the use of these, for they are more serviceable for light work than larger horses, and cost only half to three-fourths as much food for their support, and scarce half the time to handle, keep them clean in stable and harness outside for work. They are much used in the more Northern part of Canada, and in our Southern states, but very little in the Middle states, which they might be to much greater extent and profit. They may vary from 13 to 15 hands in height, according to the work required of them; the greater number are close to 14 hands. They should be of strong, compact form and rather fast action, especially in the walk and trot; and for children pleasant gallopers.

How It Can Be Done.

It is the misfortune rather than the fault of some farmers that they do not breed better horses. Circumstances prevent them coupling their mares with horses of best blood and breeding, and, like in many other transactions, they are kept in the so-called ruts against their own will and against their better judgment. The fact prevails in regard to the breeding of all classes of horses, but more especially is it true, perhaps, in regard to the breeding of good draft and farm horses.

The favorable terms and comparatively low prices which importers and breeders of draft stallions are now offering may offer a solution for the problem of procuring better blood that many farmers are now trying to solve. Stallions can be bought at such prices that the service fees will be more than pay the purchase money within a few seasons if they are properly managed. The payments for such horses can be arranged with most importers so that any one who can raise a moderate amount of ready cash can procure a good horse without any trouble. There is a way to fill up all these "barren wastes" in the horse breeding business if farmers and dealers could only get together, and all concerned would be better off.—A. W. Stokman.

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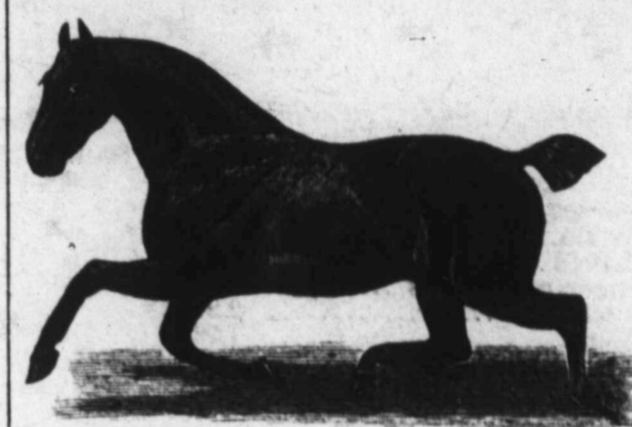
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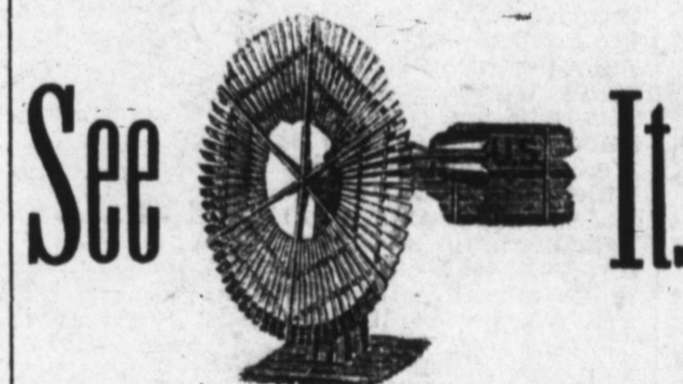
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SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 12, 1890.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The need of rain is becoming a serious matter in Southwest Texas. On some ranches where there are no wells and the water supply is furnished by tanks and water holes in the beds of creeks there is actual suffering among the live stock. This also acts adversely to this market, since it restricts the receipts of horses and mules and overloads this market with inferior cattle. That there should be this difference in these two classes of live stock appears remarkable to those unacquainted with the business, but it is well understood by the initiated.

Horses and mules are sold on their looks on arrival. When they are driven long distances without food or water they present a wretched appearance and require good feeding and rest for at least three weeks before they recover from the effects of the trip. They are wanted here for immediate shipment to other states, where they are sold to individual purchasers who do not care to buy broken-down plugs for what they can make out of them by running an equine hospital on their farms all the winter. Stockmen know this and hold back their thin stock during dry weather, knowing that by so doing they are saving money.

The cattlemen, however, are all preparing for the spring demand, when prices are higher and sales can be made from the ranch in very large bunches. Therefore when the water supply gets low they cut out their inferior stock and ship them to the market to sell at any price. This they do to save the water for the better class of stock and also to prevent the inferior animals dying on the ranch during the drouth and thus becoming a total loss. Cattle can always be sold at some price, and a small loss is submitted to rather than run the risk of losing it all.

The demand for fat Spanish mares is now most prominent in this market. Anything fat sells on arrival at top prices. All traces of the glanders scare have disappeared in the presence of this demand from the Eastern cotton states. Mexico, the principal source of supply in former years is cut off by the McKinley bill; the Southern ranches are cut off by the lack of water. This market is bare of fat mares and the demand for them is active and increasing.

It is fat stock that are wanted now. The lack of rain has improved the pastures about the water holes and fat stock are hard to find. Thin animals are not fit for shipping to other states to sell. The buyers do not want them, the pasturemen do not want them. Rain is needed badly, but even heavy rains now would not improve the winter pasturage much, since the cold weather is not favorable for the growth of grass. But rain would supply water for the pastures and that of itself would be a great benefit and would save the lives of many head of stock.

The Horse Market.

The receipts of stock and mules by rail during the past week have included 327 head against 524 head during the previous week, and 418 head during the corresponding week last year. The receipts of stock on hoof have not been large, not equaling the average of previous weeks, and the majority of these receipts have not come up to the standard required by shippers. Scrubs are plentiful, thin at that, and unfit for shipment. The attendance of buyers has been large and they have bought freely when the right kind of stock was offered and have not objected to paying reasonable prices.

The shipments of horse stock and mules by rail during the past week have included 683 head, against 789 head during the previous week, and 1182 head during the corresponding week last year. Thus while the shipments have exceeded the weekly of this

year they are still 449 head below the corresponding week last year, and the total shipments of horse stock and mules by rail thus far this year show a decrease as compared with the totals of the corresponding time last year amounting to 13,730 head.

The demand is from the Southern states, as is shown by last week's shipments to points outside of Texas which were as follows: Alexandria and Robilene, La.; Madison and Meridian, Miss.; Evergreen and Montgomery, Ala.; Augusta, Ga., and Memphis and Morristown, Tenn.

The following tabulated statements show the receipts and shipments of live stock by rail at San Antonio since January 1 and during the corresponding time last year:

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS BY RAIL.

	Since Jan. 1	Same time last year.
Horses and mules	25,797	31,911
Cattle	14,574	13,769
Calves	1,580	557
Sheep and goats	30,128	34,157
Bucks	2,950	5,028
Hogs	3,686	2,285
Bulls	134	323
Jennetts	463	156
Jacks	36	23
Stallions	55	41

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.

	Since Jan. 1	Same time last year.
Horses and mules	30,273	44,008
Cattle	20,617	17,340
Calves	3,470	824
Sheep and goats	33,729	33,724
Bucks	2,245	3,732
Hogs	1,728	602
Bulls	256	110
Jennetts	176	274
Jacks	57	14
Stallions	66	31

The following quotations rule in this market:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands	8@12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands	12@16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	17@25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	13@17
Yearling fillies, branded	8@8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	8@10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	10@15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	15@20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	22@50
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½	75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands	23@42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands	18@25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands	17@23
Weaned, unbranded colts	7@10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12½ hands	18@25
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14½ hands	35@50
Yearling mule colts, improved	18@22
Two-year mule colts, improved	30@40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	12@15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	18@20

The Cattle Market.

The local cattle market is full of hopes and disappointments. One day it looks as if there was daylight before us and that the common stock which has overloaded this market could be worked off in a few days. The next day in comes a fresh supply of poor, thin scrubs, out of all proportion in numbers for the local demand for even fat stock, and previous hopes are crushed out and the same old grind is repeated. No more thin cattle are wanted here; they are a nuisance and only serve to depress prices. Will the stockmen ever learn this fact? The cause of this is undoubtedly wholly due to the lack of stock water on a majority of the ranches, but it is keeping down prices here even for the best choice fat cattle. Fat cows are selling right here in this market to-day at prices which are at least \$3@5 per head lower than they would if it was not for the heavy receipts of common thin stock. Hold back all you can; and if you must sell in order to save them, ship them to some other market. This market is demoralized.

Goats and Muttons.

This market shows no change for goats and muttons. Goats continue in ample supply and steady demand from local butchers for fat animals. Muttons are scarce and the only demand comes from a few first-class butchers, who could not use many. Near-by ranches can supply all the goats and muttons that are needed here.

Hogs.

A better demand for hogs is noted on account of the cooler weather. Receipts, however, are ample for present needs. More heavy fat hogs are taken now, but the greatest demand is for fat light-weights. There is no sale for thin hogs

Kansas Stock Notes.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., Dec. 7, '90.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The first real winter's storm struck us Sunday morning with a strong north wind and drifting snow, lasting till noon.

Stock generally is in good shape. We have had a dry, warm fall. There has been a large acreage of wheat sown, and farmers graze their stock on the fields. It beats making hay or feeding fodder. All kinds of feed is scarce. Corn, 55 cents per bushel; hay, \$4.00 per ton in the stack. Nobody will full feed anything; can't do it on present prices. Hogs, 3 cents; cattle, 2 cents. There is a rush to get off everything, and now and then stock hogs sell at 1 cent a pound.

Mr. Wetherspoon, of the Panhandle, disposed of about 5000 head of steers to the farmers, taking their notes, secured on the stock, to be paid in one year. He generally got 2½ cents per pound, and the steers would average six to eight hundred. Ike Harkleroad and Wm. Irons bought about 3000 of him.

Butchers' stock will be scarce here in February, and by March the stock will have to be shipped from Kansas City or Texas. Some are being fed in the Territory about Purcell. One car-load a week of fat cows would sell for more here than in Kansas City in March to June next. C. M.

An Interesting Wool Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1890.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The absorbing topic now with all classes of industry is the new tariff and its probable effect on the country at large.

Our recent elections east and west have shown to some extent the state of the public pulse on this subject both pro and con, but would it not be eminently wise and proper that this bill (however odious it may seem to some) be thoroughly tried before condemnation? "The child should be born before you give it a name." If, after a sufficient trial, it does not meet with the requirements of our people, repeal it or such sections of it as may seem obnoxious. As far as the wool schedule is concerned as now framed, it is our opinion that it will work advantageously to our home growers, and its good effect will be noticed in the near future, provided the farmers are "up and doing;" and now is their time and opportunity, by careful attention to their flocks and getting up their wool, to show our manufacturers and dealers what American farmers can produce if they have a chance and are encouraged.

Western wool (especially Territory and Texas) is improving every year, and we have seen some clips this season that will vie both in quality and condition with many of the foreign wools for clothing purposes. The question is sometimes asked, and very reasonably, too, why do our American manufacturers insist on using foreign clothing wool, when we can produce just as fine in this country, and thus save 11 cents per pound in the unwashed condition? The answer is that clothing wools grown at the Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres and Australia have a soft, velvety feeling after being scoured, peculiar to the soil on which they are raised, and in contradistinction to our own wools of the same quality and fineness, which develop more harsh qualities, caused by the chemical condition of our soil in some parts of the country.

In many instances attention is given to preparing foreign wools for market, especially if purchased direct and for the United States. The fleeces are "tagged" and all "dung locks" removed, and in some cases, especially those from Australia, the wool is skirted on a sorting board—that is, the most desirable portion of the fleece from the neck down, including the fore-shoulders and back and portion of the belly, are separated from the rest and

packed by itself, and is called "skirted." These command a better price.

Wools in such a condition as above mentioned always attract the attention of a careful purchaser. Thus manufacturers, especially those who make fine cassimeres, have been obliged, in order to compete with foreign goods made from the wools above described, to import certain quantities of them to mix with our domestic wools, using the foreign wools in order to make what is called "surface finish goods."

We trust the time is near at hand when America will produce sufficient in quality and quantity not only to supply our own home trade, but to create a new demand for export orders.

Very truly yours,

WM. MACNAUGHTAN'S SONS.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

What the Live Stock Industry Promises to Become.

COLORADO, TEX., Dec. 8, 1890.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The past season has been a fairly prosperous one to the live stock interests of Western Texas. Cattle, it is true, have sold low, both in the home and foreign markets, but they were bought low, hence the returns have been tolerably remunerative. Good stock cattle are worth, on the local market, from \$7 to \$8 per head. The steer market has been active the entire season; for yearlings from \$7 to \$9, and corresponding prices for other ages. Cattle raising is once more on a bed-rock basis, and from now forward we look for a steady increase in values and in improvement in quality of stock. We have a photo of one of the old "resident cows" that we are keeping as a comparison of what was and what is. There are a good many things that were once familiar in the old time range business, that have disappeared. The cowboy is not so festive, the number of towns painted red are not so numerous, and while this decadence is clearly apparent, and while it may signify that as an open range industry the cow business is on the wane, still there are indications that there will still be beef—if not more, yet better beef; and as long as there are hungry stomachs to fill the beef husbandman need not despair.

The sheep business on a large scale is, if possible, more fully doomed than the cow business. The herd law of the state is his mortal enemy. He hasn't got a fair show, but he is a hustler from a way back, and with laws against him, the cowboy against him, nature smiled on him, and he and his flocks enjoyed the sunshine and the "children's grass," and "he got there all the same." You can see him now enjoying himself at some of our best hotels, as he holds his seat in a capacious chair. With his legs on the back of another, he enjoys his fragrant Havana, and smiles at recollections of past successes and dreams of others in the future. But for all this his business on a free range basis is doomed, and we now predict that the next ten years will find very few large flocks, even in Western Texas.

The horse and mule man will take the place of other retiring businesses. Not the great big connestoga—something between a cross of a yoke of oxen and a freight car—but a nice and handy light saddle or driver, for which there is a market everywhere. This animal will be reared in enclosures and somewhat Americanized in its raising and education, and on account of its hardiness and perfectness will be desired by horsemen everywhere. This country, climate and grass will produce a very fine specimen of horse flesh, and in the near future he will be known and appreciated in the markets of the country. West Texas is all right as a stock producing country, and tho' the "man with the hoe" is coming, and coming mighty strong, he will only add, not detract from the quality or quantity that will be reared. We welcome him. There is sunshine for all, and we mortals will not grudgeful be, H.

Miscellaneous.

The verified population of the United States in 1890 is fixed at 62,622,250.

Where cattle are kept a few head of sheep can nearly always be kept to an advantage.

The Texas cotton crop is estimated at 1,850,000 bales, the biggest in the history of the state.

It is reported that a grain elevator to cost \$2,000,000 is to be built on the Calumet river, near Chicago.

There is no better way to avoid the doctor and the medicine than to eat freely of fresh fruits. This is the medicine nature provides.

One advantage in keeping the stock in a good thrifty condition is that they are ready to market any time that it may be desirable.

An eastern paper makes the encouraging statement that without fire-arms Indians are harmless. Some of them are reasonably handy with a butcher knife, tomahawk, or bow and arrows.

The Nebraska Farmer assures the public that there is no actual destitution in that state at present, but that there undoubtedly will be plenty of it before another crop can be made.

James McGregor, of Salinas, Cal., has produced a squash that weighs over 300 pounds. The seed were sent to McGregor from South Africa, where it is claimed this variety reaches 500 pounds.

In addition to 15,000,000 pounds of prunes, California, it is expected, will this year raise 45,000,000 pounds of raisins. Last year there were 60,000 acres of vines in bearing, and probably 10,000 acres have been added.

The West Texas land owner who sells a portion of his land, pays himself out of debt with the proceeds, reduces the number and improves the character of his stock, will be very well fixed in the not very remote hereafter.

L. J. Hunt of Hot Springs, Ark., writes the JOURNAL, asking who brands TJK connected? Says he owns a horse branded as above on left shoulder, and he wants to communicate with the party giving the brand. Can any of the JOURNAL'S readers give him the desired information?

Since 1887, says the London Financial News, no less than \$250,000,000 has found its way from Great Britain into American investments not of a speculative character, but rather in concerns likely to show a moderate yet assured return. Breweries have absorbed nearly \$20,000,000, and seem to be the most popular.

The Union Stock Yards company of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been organized, many of the most prominent business men in the city being the incorporators. The capital stock is \$250,000. Eight hundred acres just north of the city have been secured, and the company contemplate securing various industries and manufacturing concerns allied to the stock and slaughtering business.

The Farm and Ranch suggests the following uses to which onions may be advantageously applied: The medical uses of the fragrant onion are numerous. Eaten raw, they are better as a nerve and soporific than as a perfume for the breath. Stewed with syrup they make a fine cough medicine, good also for croup. Roasted, the expressed juice is good for ear-ache. Fried and spread over a sirloin steak, they are an excellent application to a neglected stomach. A heavy crop of onions are also a fine application for emaciation of the pocket book.

The following is given in an exchange concerning Armour's establishment in Chicago: The total acres in ground and floors occupied by this establishment is 245, or nearly one and a half times the space the great Paris exposition occupied. In this vast concern

7550 people find employment and receive in wages upwards of \$4,000,000 a year. In other words before the close of the World's fair they will have received a greater sum than the entire outlay for the buildings and other expenses connected with the exposition. The work of this great army during the year ending October 1, 1890, resulted in the death of 1,145,000 hogs, 650,000 cattle and 350,000 sheep. To dispose of this product 1800 refrigerator cars, which would make a train five miles long, are constantly in motion. Over and above the product thus distributed there is storage accommodation in the building for 130,000 tons of meats, and this capacity is sometimes pretty well crowded. Besides all 6,250,000 pounds of glue and 9000 tons of fertilizer are produced at the glue works. The total distributive sales of the concern in one year foot up to \$65,000,000, or \$1,250,000 a week, or \$225,000 a day. Mr. Armour, who gives this vast business his personal attention, is a busy man.

The Beef Trade in 1890.

Midy Morgan, in the American Agriculturist.

A retrospective glance at the cattle trade in our Eastern seaboard markets for the past summer shows an unusually large and varying trade with the British Isles. Speculators and brokers hurried forward in their anxiety to land cattle and dressed beef in Great Britain. This praiseworthy undertaking had, however, two sides—one of profit, one of loss. So unusual did the shipments become that toward the close of August and during the early days of September the losses sustained entirely outbalanced the profit. Then lookers-on brewed a war of the weaker against the wealthier, which ended as such struggles always do. Money judiciously spent gained the day, and to avoid further loss some of the smaller shippers united their interests, and by reducing the volume of the exports, prices returned to a paying basis. While this war was being waged a new phase appeared in the home trade. So fierce was the contention in the great Western centers of our cattle business to secure beeves suited for the British markets that only refuse was left as the show of those who still pretended to sell live beeves to our local wholesale butchers. Then the mercantile sagacity of the brokers who deal in Western dressed beef showed itself. These men soon secured through their Western connections enough of good beef to supply the pressing needs of a few of the fashionable retail butchers, and Western dressed beef sold from the city refrigerators at higher prices than did city dressed beef. With the falling off of the export trade this condition ceased, and business returned to its normal channel.

During the greater part of the year 1890 the quality of the local supplies of beeves has been most unreasonably below what it ought to be. The Texas herds were so poor that consignments frequently stood over unsold, and when at length some buyer was found, the quotations were withheld. Brokers feared to discourage shippers. The native herds, grass-fed, were also a poor article of commerce. When all contingent expenses had been met very little remained to gladden the speculator. A grass-fed steer 1000 pounds weight sold at three cents per pound, and often prices were lower, which is not a source of joy and satisfaction to breeders or yet to the shipper.

The great evil of an indiscriminate slaughter of calves is growing annually. Not alone are the calves of the dairying districts of New York state hurried to indiscriminate death, but Maryland

has entered the field of early destruction. Then large numbers of Western calves come forward week after week. So long as only bull calves were slaughtered it allowed of question, but when the movement of comely native heifers commenced, then the sanity of those concerned became doubtful. With an immense tract of country as yet devoted to grazing, it seems impossible that it is the proper thing to slaughter native heifers, and retain Texas cows. This question is most worthy of mature consideration by both parties; the breeders of native herds and the breeders of those wild creatures of the plains. If there is an overplus of calves, then slaughter as veals the inferior class, and retain the better. Native heifers and well-bred bulls on the plains would pay better than Spanish herds now do.

One patriotic breeder shipped for slaughter two car-loads of young full-blooded Hereford cows. The herd of thirty-two individuals was a picture worthy of Landseer. Yet these cows sold far below four cents per pound, and stood for days in the live stock pens awaiting a satisfied buyer. Is the country so well supplied with pedigree herds that we can afford to slaughter valuable breeding cows?

Supreme Court Decisions.

The supreme court of Texas has decided that where a cattle ranch is conducted by a partnership, one of the members of which purchases cattle on his individual account which he permits to be mingled with the firm cattle and sold with them without any notice to his partner that they do not belong to the firm, and afterwards goes through a settlement of the partnership accounts without making any mention of his individual claim, he will not be permitted thereafter to recover from the partner money which by his own acts he led him to believe belonged to the partnership.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has also recently rendered an important decision in regard to the warranty to animals sold. It says:—

Where a bull or stallion is sold by written contract, stating at length his pedigree, and warranting that and other special representations to be true, there being in the contract representations and warranties not implied by law, it cannot be shown that a verbal warranty was made that the animal was sound for breeding purposes, as in order to be enforced it should have been included in the written agreement.

DAHLMAN BROS.,

The Oldest Clothing Merchants in Fort Worth.

There are very few, probably, of the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL who are not familiar with the firm of Dahلمان Brothers of Fort Worth. This is the oldest firm of clothing merchants in the city, and they have built up a trade in that line of business which justifies their reputation for doing business "on the square."

Stockmen, when visiting Fort Worth, can make a good deal by calling at their store and seeing what they have in the way of elegant and serviceable dress goods. Any representations in regard to goods made by Dahلمان Bros. may be relied on, for they sell just what they profess to sell. Their store is on corner of Houston and First streets.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

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

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

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
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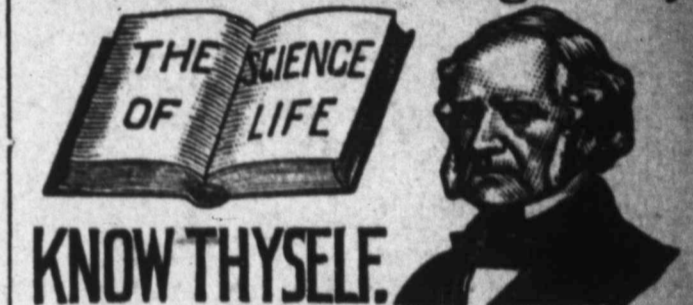
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Cherokee Strip Test Case.

A suit was recently brought in the Circuit court at Kansas City by the Cherokee Live Stock association against J. R. Stoller to test the validity of the lease made by the Cherokee authorities to the above named association.

The suit was to enforce the payment of rent on 33,000 acres of land from January 1, last, up to July 1. This rent Stoller refuses on the ground that the Cherokee Strip Association has no jurisdiction over the particular tract on which it now claims the right to assess on, and that whatever right it ever did have was revoked by President Harrison's proclamation last February. The court instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the association and this was regarded as a big victory for it. The case will undoubtedly be taken to the United States Supreme court. Should that court hold that Stoller is indeed indebted to the strip company for the rent sued on, then it will also admit that the strip company had a right to lease to Stoller, and also, the cattlemen claim, that the Cherokee Indians had a right to lease their lands to the strip association, and, this being the case, the United States had no right to interfere and will have to pay for their interference.

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To Readers of the Journal.

An examination of the subscription books of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL reveals the fact that but little attention has been given to collecting amounts due from subscribers for the past few years, but the paper has been mailed regularly to a great number of delinquents, with the idea that they would in return remit the amount due at their earliest convenience. The individual indebtedness in each case is small, and can certainly be paid without inconvenience. In the aggregate the sum is considerable—enough to enable the publishers to make contemplated improvements in the way of machinery and on the JOURNAL without touching other resources.

With all due respect and with the best of feeling for those in arrears, we wish to suggest that they have received the paper regularly, have had the benefit of its extensive market reports and valuable information furnished through its columns. Your individual indebtedness is small, but we need the money. It is a debt of honor, and we trust you will liquidate it at once.

With the beginning of the new year the JOURNAL will be enlarged and improved, and the subscription price increased to \$3 per annum. It is the purpose of its publishers to make it the best live stock and agricultural journal in the United States. This is a big undertaking, and will require hard work and great expense; but with the moral and financial support of those in whose benefit the paper is published, the Stock Journal Publishing Company is equal to the task. It is certainly hoped that not a name will have to be dropped because of unpaid subscriptions. On the contrary, let the subscriptions come in by the score as they are now doing. Send your name and your neighbor's also. Aid us in this way, and we guarantee you a paper which will be worth much more to you than it costs.

THE JOURNAL does not claim to champion any one branch of live stock exclusively, but aspires to the more exalted and broader position of being a creditable and valuable exponent of all classes of the live stock and agricultural industries. Its highest ambition is to find its way into and prove a welcome visitor at the home and fireside of every farmer and stock raiser, whether large or small, within the great state of Texas.

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A Scalp Law.

A movement has been inaugurated by the stockmen of Southwest Texas looking to the enactment, by the next legislature, of a law offering a bounty for the scalps of wolves, panthers, mountain lions, wild cats and other destructive varments. This is a good move, one in which every stockman and farmer in the state is interested. It would not be an exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of live stock are being killed annually by these varments. Their depredations are not confined to sheep alone, though these suffer, perhaps, more than any other one kind of stock. Calves, colts, pigs, goats and all kinds of animals are destroyed in large numbers all over the state by them. In fact, their depredations are not confined to the younger and weaker animals, but full grown horses and cattle often fall victims to their prey. These unwelcome, frequent and expensive visitors cannot be removed by either the individual or united efforts of those interested. Nothing short of a state law offering a liberal bounty for their scalps will suffice. It is a matter of too much importance to the entire state, and more especially to the western and thinly settled portion, to admit of longer delay. That something may be done and done promptly the JOURNAL asks the stockmen and farmers to unite in petitioning the legislature to at once enact a law that will give them relief. The co-operation of the press of the state is asked in this important matter.

The stockmen and farmers of New Mexico are sufferers equally with Texans in this way, and are taking action in the matter. The legislature of that state, which meets at about the same time the Texas legislature does, will be urged to pass a scalp law, and it is highly probable that it will do so, especially if such action is taken by the Texans. Concert of action will have the desired effect, but it would be almost useless for one state to act without the co-operation of the other. Prompt action by the people now will result in relief from this source of destruction.

IN Brown county there are no large stock ranches. The county is settled almost entirely by farmers, all of whom own more or less live stock. Brown is one of the best counties in the state. Nevertheless, her crops two years ago were almost an entire failure. There was, however, no suffering or destitution even among the poorer classes. Their little bunches of cattle, sheep and hogs came to the rescue and tided them over a bad season. Just as they will always do for those who are thoughtful and thrifty enough to provide them.

Stock Farming.

THE JOURNAL is pleased to note that farming or stock raising exclusively is gradually giving away to a combination of the two. The time has passed when the stock raiser even on a large scale can afford to ignore the importance of the farm. The largest cattle ranches in the state, such as the Mator company, which owns over 1,000,000 acres of land and 100,000 cattle, and most all the other big companies found that it pays them to run a farm in connection with their herds. Instead of allowing their thin cattle to stand during the storms in winter, and their overworked cow ponies to "root hog or did," they find it pays to raise feed and take care of them through the winter. On the other hand, the farmer has learned that it is not safest to "risk all his eggs in one basket," and that instead of depending solely on the farm it is much safer to surround himself with a few stock, and in this way have a certainty of at least some income, in the event the crop should by drouth or any other unforeseen occurrence be cut short. It costs the farmer but little to keep a few cattle, sheep, horses or hogs, the surplus of which will always bring the cash or its equivalent at some price. The rainfall in a great portion of Texas has increased greatly in the last decade; so much so that a great deal of the state regarded a few years ago as only suited for grazing has developed into a first class agricultural country; yet exclusive farming, by which is meant relying solely on the crops, is attended in all countries with more or less uncertainty, and especially is this true of all newly settled localities.

Texas is a very large state and has a great quantity of soil, some of which is as rich and well adapted to farming as any in the United States, while other localities are less adapted to farming and more especially suited to grazing. There is, however, no part of the state so rich in soil and so well adapted to farming as to justify the farmer in entirely doing away with the presence of a few live stock. On the other hand, no part of the state, not excepting the localities heretofore used exclusively for grazing, is so poor but that the ranchman will find it largely to his interest to maintain a farm in connection with his ranch.

The JOURNAL would not be understood as advising ranchmen in Western Texas to cultivate large farms with a view to marketing grain and making the farm directly profitable, but it does advise ranchmen to at least cultivate and raise enough Johnson grass, sorghum and other feed to enable them to take proper care of their

work stock, mother cows and other poor, thin animals. In other words, the JOURNAL advises farmers to keep in connection with their farms as many and as great variety of live stock as their circumstances will admit. It also advises ranchmen to cultivate a sufficient amount of land to raise enough feed of some kind to carry safely through the winter their helpless and thin stock.

EVERY man, woman and child interested directly or indirectly in raising any kind of live stock, should call on or write their local representative, urging him to use his influence to secure the prompt passage of a liberal and simple law offering sufficient bounty for wolf and other varment scalps, to insure their immediate removal from the face of the country. No law fraught with more good to a greater number could be enacted by the representatives of the people, who are soon to meet in Austin.

FOR stock and mixed farming Texas is the best state in the Union. Rich soil, fine climate, cheap land, combined with the finest grazing country in the world. The proceeds of an eighty acre farm in the East will buy and improve 640 acres in Texas, and stock it with a few horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and make its owner independent for life. Come to Texas, the poor man's paradise, and come now.

FOR the benefit of its subscribers in the Eastern and older states who may wish to know more about Texas, the JOURNAL will gladly undertake to correctly answer all inquiries, and furnish on application any information wanted relative to the Lone Star state.

CATTLE, sheep, horse and hog raising all pay in Texas when managed intelligently, carefully and economically, but when all these are combined in connection with a good farm and fair sized pasture, the owner may safely be regarded as on the high road to prosperity.

THERE is no cause for alarm as to the financial situation in the United States. Money may be a little stringent for a while, but the bad effects of the threatened panic will be neither general nor lasting.

IT is when prices are low and the margin of profit is small, that it is important to keep a close account with each class of stock in order to determine which is the most profitable.

BLEMISHES, as well as diseases, are often transmitted to offspring, and for this reason it is very important to have the sire, at least, as perfect as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the JOURNAL are coming in rapidly. There is, however, always room for more. Its already large list should double in the next few months.

THE Boston Herald is of the opinion that the Canadian plan of imposing a tax of \$8 on marriages is a poor way to encourage an infant industry.

THE pleasantest season of the year (hog killing time) will soon be here.

Get your name on the JOURNAL's mail list before the subscription price is raised.

Cattle Department.

The boom will first be in steers, the old cows will have their day later on.

The JOURNAL, like cattle, will cost more money later on. Subscribe now before the raise comes.

A train of 600 cattle were exported lately from Hendricks county, Ind. The average weight was about 1600 pounds, one car averaging 1941 pounds.

With the falling off in cattle receipts now becoming apparent, at the market centers will come a gradual advance in values that will be permanent for some years.

The South Omaha Stockman is authority for the statement that the number of cattle to be fed this season will be fully 30 per cent. less than last year, and we further believe that the early spring market on prime, fat, 50-cent corn cattle will be fully 30 per cent. better than it is at present.

Cattle are now lower than they have been in fifteen years. The cattlemen are certainly interested in bringing about better prices and an improved condition of affairs generally. If so they should without further delay come to the front, and not only show their appreciation, but by substantial aid help the JOURNAL in its efforts in their behalf.

There are fewer steers in Arizona than for many years. The number in New Mexico was almost entirely exhausted last year by Kansas buyers. The Pecos country has been cleared by the drouths, the Cherokee Strip by order of the president. In fact, the range and cattle have been cut down until it begins to look as if we would not have cattle enough left for home consumption.

Mercer of the Cheyenne Stock Journal advises his readers to "get ready to buy your steers next spring. You will want them and be willing to pay for them when you realize that the turn has come." He also adds: Eastern operators are beginning to realize that the turn in cattle values has come and frequent inquiries for investment in ranch property are being made. Plenty of trading next year.

The JOURNAL has no cattle to sell or axes to grind. Its mission is to visit its readers fifty-two times a year and give them the news and the benefit of its opinion as to the outlook, future, etc., for which it hopes to receive the enormous allowance of \$1.50 a year. In performance of its duty it now urges its readers to buy all the steer cattle they can pay for or take care of and thus prepare for the coming boom.

How will four and four and a half cents for good Texas grass steers strike you in June, 1892? The JOURNAL will answer the question for you. If you have at that time a big string of steers on hand bought at present prices, you will feel immensely happy and congratulate yourself on being a very far-seeing, wise man. But if on the other hand you sold your young steers for a "song" and have none to market you will feel like, like — going off and kicking yourself.

If the number of cattle on the range have decreased 3,000,000 head since the last census, as reported by J. C. McCoy, the government agent, it is reasonable to suppose that the decrease in the last three or four years has been much greater than above figures. The number of cattle on the range increased very rapidly from 1880 up to about 1886, when probably the number reached several millions more than in 1880. Since that time the number has decreased rapidly, until at that time, taking Col. McCoy's figures as a basis of calculation, there must be at this time several—at least six—millions less cattle on the range now than in 1886.

Referring to the beef market the Chicago Breeders' Gazette says: The course of the cattle market has con-

tinued in the direction of improvement. A comparison of present prices with those current two weeks ago shows an advance varying from 25 to 60 cents per 100 lbs. This is a more pronounced advance than often takes place within the space of a fortnight, but it is simply a recovery of lost ground—an advance on the lowest prices of the year. The market is very little higher than at the close of October, although in the meantime receipts have decreased at the rate of 4000 head per day. The advance has been the most marked in butchers' and canners' stock and the least so in choice shipping steers, though the latter comprised only an insignificant part of the offerings. Any further appreciation in values of common cattle is scarcely to be looked for this side of Christmas, but in the nature of things good to extra grades should continue to advance.

A subscriber of the JOURNAL, writing from Troy, Ohio, in regard to the beef market says: The long continued depression in the prices of beef cattle, which has finally brought them to a point where the ordinary farmer can only grow them at a positive loss, has not been due solely to over-production. There are fewer head of stock now available for beef purposes than there was five years ago, yet the small farmer who combines cattle raising with grain growing or other industries finds a constantly increasing difficulty in disposing of his stock at remunerative prices. A few years ago there was an era of reckless investments in cattle ranches, which for a time materially increased the supply for the market. The subsequent headlong rush to get out of the business induced shipments of immature and thin cattle, which necessarily sold at low prices, thus still further demoralizing an overstocked market. The shipments to two central points, Kansas City and Chicago, were so great that the entire market easily came under control of speculators in those cities, who were enabled to buy at their own prices, and by that means they were enabled to build up the great dressed beef industry, which is now the principal cause operating against good prices for stock at local points. The supply from the ranches, although not so great as it was, is still large enough to furnish these concerns the needed supply; and so long as this holds out and they are enabled to put the cheaply-grown ranch beef into our local markets we can hardly look for any marked improvement in prices.

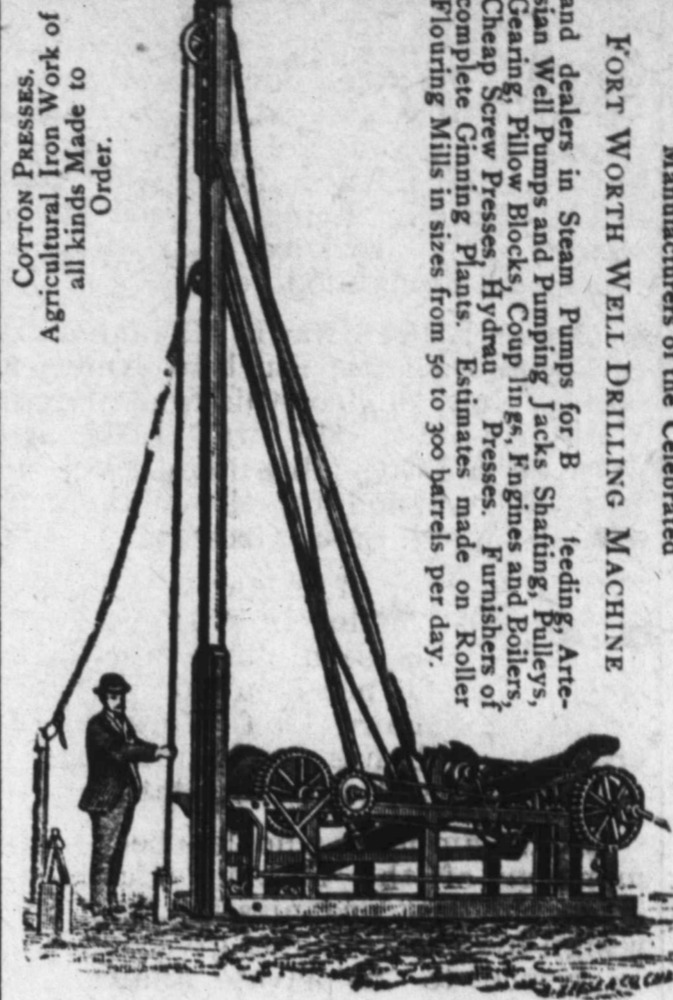
Cattle Again Promising.

The National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburg, Pa., which, by the way, is an acknowledged authority on live stock, says:

As far as our observation extends no advance of cattle in the last few years has been followed by a feeling of as great confidence among cattlemen as has the advance which has taken place in the last two weeks. The feeling among those with whom we have conversed seems to be unanimous that the position the market is now assuming must, one of these days, be followed by a still more marked advance. The supply of stock from the ranges is falling off—in fact the season of range stock is practically at a close; while it cannot belong until the supply of grassers from the states is also reduced to a quantity which shall bear no considerable proportion to the total of cattle on sale. The result may be, as is argued, such a diminution of supplies as will place good stock at a high premium. The position thus assumed is supported by a good deal of reason. That the conditions upon which this opinion is based actually exist there can be no question, and while disappointment has followed hopes of this kind at several times during the past few years, it does seem that hope now rests upon a foundation such as has not been known before. We are not among those who expect extraordinary things, however, from the late winter markets; but if they are not better than those of the current season there is nothing in the signs of the times.

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Bargains in real estate and ranch properties. Special advantages in future delivery of cattle. Advances made on consignments of stock. We are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of cattle, horses, mares and mules at any point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

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WALLACE & THOMAS, Props. Dallas, Texas.

Located at the crossing of the G., C. & S. F. and T. & P. railroads. Every facility for the prompt handling of stock consigned to us. Well watered and covered pens. Telephone and Street Car Connection.

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(Located at the Union Stock Yards.) Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000. OFFICERS—Levi B. Doud, President; Geo. T. Williams, Vice President; Roswell Herrick, Cashier. Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS—John B. Stewart, Levi P. Doud, J. H. Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Herrick, Danie, G. Brown, Samuel Coz...

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Special freight service from California at passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch. We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. W. J. CRAIG, G. F. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria. E. G. BLEKER, G. T. Agt., G., H. S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston. F. VOELCKEL, L. S. Agt., G., H. & S. A., and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas. R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G., W. T. & P., Beeville, Tex.

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Who has for so many years been principal Oculist and Aurist of Southwest Texas, at San Antonio, has moved to Corpus Christi, where he is prepared to treat all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat in the most successful manner.

Wheeler's Practical Fence Stays

—MAKE A— **PERFECT HOG FENCE.**

Protects Cattle from Lightning. **WHEELER & CO., 91-101 38th St., Chicago.** Sold by all First-class dealers.

CATTLE AND CATTLEMEN.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado, Tex., had seven cars of cattle on the St. Louis market Monday.

H. Benson of Denton, Tex., sold some Denton county steers in St. Louis this week for \$3.30 per 100 lbs.

E. C. Lee, the former portly and popular editor of the JOURNAL, is now making a fortune speculating in Fort Worth real estate.

W. R. Moore, formerly a money-making cattleman of Albany, Texas, is now a bloated real estate owner and capitalist of Fort Worth, but he still reads the JOURNAL.

T. C. Andrews of this city, familiarly known among his friends as the "Red Steer," continues to do a thriving trade in the land and live stock brokerage business.

M. Ikard, W. S. & J. B. Ikard, T. J. Potty, W. N. Mott, Edward Quinolt and Boger & Edrington, all of Henrietta, Tex., had cattle on the St. Louis market last Monday.

"Fido" Stockton, well known to the old timers in Texas as having played a conspicuous part on the frontier during the war, is now sheriff of Colfax county, New Mexico.

Capt. Joseph Anderson, formerly a Texas cattleman and citizen of Fort Worth, but now an Oklahoma boomer, was shaking hands with his many friends in this city a few days ago.

Edwin S. Upcher, of the cattle firm of Upcher, Stephens and Burr, of Socorro county, New Mexico, died in England a week or ten days ago. Mr. Upcher went home last year in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott have taken up winter quarters at the Ellis hotel. Mr. Scott has recently purchased a beautiful residence lot on Lamar street where he will build an elegant home next spring.

W. P. H. McFadden of Beaumont, Texas, spent a part of this week looking around in the cattle center. Mac owns a large ranch and herd in Jefferson county, where he says cattle are in fine shape and doing well.

Giles H. Connell, a well-to-do cattleman, formerly of Midland, Texas, has recently located at Fort Worth. Quite a number of our heaviest operators are finding that it pays them to make headquarters at the great cattle center.

At Chicago on Monday George M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., sold 40 fancy Christmas Shorthorn steers at .75, the highest price in a year and a half; good to choice, 1200 to 1400-pound steers sold at \$4.15@4.70.

A. A. Green, formerly a cattleman of Gainesville, Texas, is now making a fortune in the life insurance business in Fort Worth. Mr. Green is one of the most energetic and best men in the state and well merits the success he is meeting.

DuBoise & Wentforth, who own large cattle ranches in Brewster and adjoining counties, will in the next month commence the shipment of a large string of cattle from Alpine, Tex., to their pastures in the Indian Territory.

A. S. Nicholson, the well known cattle broker of this city, is reported as having made large investments recently in steer cattle. "Nick" is a hustler, and not likely to get left when there are any good deals lying around loose.

Capt. J. C. Richardson, well known to the cattlemen of Texas as the former representative at this place of the Chicago live stock commission firm of R. Strahorn & Co., is now making for Tarrant county a most excellent and popular sheriff.

Col. W. C. Young, one of the pioneer cattlemen of Texas, and originator and organizer of the Llano Cattle Co., and for many years its president, is now

senior member of the land and live stock brokerage firm of Young & Kuben of this city.

J. W. Knox, of Jacksboro, was in Fort Worth this week, and gave an encouraging account of affairs in Jack county. Mr. Knox is the fortunate owner of a big string of good steers, consequently is sure of realizing a handsome profit next year.

Charles R. Rolfe was in Magdalena, N. M., from his cattle ranch in American valley, New Mexico, this week, buying winter supplies. He owns 1,200 head of cattle and says all range stock are in good condition for the winter. So says the N. M. Stock Grower.

D. F. White, of Abilene, known as the greatest rustler in Western Texas, spent a few days in Fort Worth this week. Dave is president and part owner of the Moore Iron Works of this city, but still has cattle interests in the grazing section of the state.

H. H. Campbell, who has been range manager of the Matador Cattle Co. since the first organization, will soon resign his position, and give his time in future to his private affairs. Mr. Campbell enjoys the reputation of being one of the best cattlemen in the state.

There has not been a time since 1880 that the cattle business promised as handsome returns as it does at this particular time. Those who are fortunate enough to have the money should stock up now while cattle are cheap and reap the rich harvest that awaits them during the next few years.

Messrs. Upcher, Stevens & Burr, owners of the S. M. herd in New Mexico, shipped 365 head of mixed cattle to Howard, Kansas, from Magdalena last week. The stock will be fed on hay during the winter months and then put on ninety day corn prior to marketing. All of the stock was in good condition.

Mr. T. F. Smith, a prominent cattleman of Archer county, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call this week. He reports cattle in fine condition, and still improving; says they will go into the winter in better fix than for several years. Mr. Smith was on his way to Crockett, Texas, where he goes to spend the winter.

The National Live Stock Reporter makes mention of the following Texas cattlemen who had cattle on the St. Louis market this week, viz: J. R. Lewis and C. W. White, Sweetwater; Nutler & Nevill and J. N. Emory, Ruthford; Sug Robinson, Colorado; Harrold & East, James Avis and C. W. Word, Wichita.

B. F. Crowley, a former citizen of this county, but now of Midland, Tex., was in the Fort this week. Mr. Crowley's ranch is now located 40 miles south of Midland, where cattle are now in fine condition. Fat beeves from off the grass are still being shipped to market, and everything looks encouraging for the cattle owners.

Judge B. M. Baker of Canadian, Texas, who was recently elected judge of one of the big Panhandle districts, was seen by a representative of the JOURNAL at the Pickwick hotel a few days ago. The judge is of the opinion that stock of all kinds will go through the winter in his district in good shape, and that the Panhandle, generally speaking, is in fine condition.

Capt. J. D. Reed, formerly of this city and well known to all the old time cattlemen of Texas, is now a citizen of Magdalena, New Mexico. Capt. Reed has just recovered from a severe spell of sickness, during which his friends at times almost despaired of his recovery. It is reported that he has sold his entire cattle interest in New Mexico.

Reports from the Pecos river country say that the large drives from there the past season, coupled with previous losses by reason of drought has reduced the holdings of cattle fifty per cent. This is a great reduction and probably an exaggeration, but it is in harmony

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.**RHOME & POWELL,
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.**

22 miles North of Fort Worth, 3 1/2 miles East of Rhome on the F. W. & D. C. R. R.
Have on hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweepstakes Bull Harkaway. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the state since May last. Have also choicely bred. Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas Raised.
RHOME & POWELL, Rhome, Wise county, Texas.

T. C. Andrews, late of Young, Andrews & Kuben.

R. N. Graham.

**ANDREWS & GRAHAM,
Live Stock and Land Dealers,
MANSION HOTEL BLOCK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

Make a specialty of contracting all classes of Texas cattle for future delivery. Will keep on hand jacks, jennets and horse stock of all grades. A large list of city property and farming and ranch lands to be shown at any time.

with the movement everywhere of late to shorten up, and must soon effect market values.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

W. F. Sommerville, one of Fort Worth's most enterprising and worthy citizens, and for several years general manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company, died at his residence in this city Wednesday morning. His death was caused by injuries received in a fall from the top of the frame work of a wind mill the day previous. His sad and sudden death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

L. V. F. Randolph, a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Plainview, New Jersey, was in the cattle center city this week. Mr. Randolph is well known to many of the cattlemen of the state, he having been at one time a large operator in Texas cattle interests near Clayton, N. M., where he says stock are in fairly good condition. For seven years the JOURNAL has visited Mr. Randolph regularly at his New Jersey home.

It is a mistake to say that because a man was raised on a cattle ranch he can not make a success of any other business. In proof of this the JOURNAL cites R. E. McAnulty, formerly an old pioneer cattleman, who was born on a cattle ranch, and never saw or knew anything but cattle until within the last five years. He is now one of the most successful real estate operators in this city, and has made lots of money on Fort Worth dirt.

A. J. Roe of the firm of Elliott & Roe, lumber merchants of this city, is feeding 200 fine steers in the southern part of this county. They are doing nicely and will soon be ready for the market. Mr. Roe is also largely interested in ranch cattle. The cattle firm of Hardwick & Roe, of which he is a member, own two large pastures and several thousand cattle in Presidio county, all of which Mr. Roe says are in fine condition and doing nicely.

Philip Hale, who did valuable work for several years as editor of this paper, is now publishing the National Live Stock Reporter at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, and is doing good work for that point as a cattle market. The increased receipts of cattle at the above yards this year is mainly due to the efforts of Philip Hale. He is neither flowery nor long winded, but has the happy faculty of making people believe what he says.

Thus far the autumn has proved exceptionally pleasant throughout the range country and stock of all kinds is reported as doing well. The time has come when we must expect snow and a lowering of the temperature. In fact, conditions would be improved, generally speaking, if a six-inch snow fall would be given us. There is some complaint as to scarcity of water all along the base of the Rockies, but stock has not suffered.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Henry C. Ford of Brownwood was in the city this week. Mr. Ford is one of the pioneers of Brown county and one of her best and most popular citizens as well. He was first a cattleman, then

for twelve years county clerk, after which he embarked in the banking business, from which he has recently retired with a competency for life and the good will and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Ford says Brown county is in good shape, her people reasonably prosperous and contented.

Brooks Davis, formerly with the Espuela Cattle company, but now assistant Texas manager of the Home Land & Cattle company, is spending a few days in Fort Worth. Mr. Davis enjoys the reputation of being an A1 range boss.

There will be a shortage of beef cattle in Oregon and Washington this winter, and before the grass comes buyers will be on the Omaha market for fat cattle unless the weather proves unusually mild and cattle remain fat on the ranges east of the Columbia river, as they did away back in the sixties. This is not probable for the reason that the ranges have been overstocked and cut up with the plant of the homesteader until a wide, unrestricted range is a thing of the past.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The falling off of, or comparatively speaking, the light receipts of cattle on the markets next year will be attributable to two causes a shortage in the number of marketable cattle, and a general disposition to withhold from the market all cattle that are not fat and ready to go. The first named is the natural result of the over-marketing and general unloading process that has been going at a reckless speed for the past three years. The second arises from a general disposition characteristic of the human family to shove everything on the market and clean up, when they are considered of little value, and hold on to it and accumulate rapidly when it becomes more valuable and is being generally sought after. To illustrate, cattlemen have for the past few years been anxious to unload, and with this object in view have sent to market every animal that would do to go and a great many more that ought to have been kept at home. To still further facilitate their efforts to unload they have shipped out their calves and spayed the cows. This thinning out process would have been kept up indefinitely had the market not taken a turn for the better, but now that such a change has come a feeling exactly the reverse of the one prevailing among cattlemen for the past few years will be in vogue. Instead of shipping calves, young heifers and half-fat stuff to market, they will be regarded as too valuable to be sacrificed. Those who are so fortunate as to have such cattle left will want to hold on to them, while those who have succeeded in unloading will be seen galloping over the prairie trying to secure a few she cattle that they may again engage in a business from which they have by their own reckless efforts just retired. There will no longer be any necessity for sending these half-fat cattle to market, they will all find ready buyers at fair prices at home, and in this way over and reckless marketing will come to an end.

Sheep and Wool.

New Mexico has 2,000,000 head of sheep and goats.

Sell your old and inferior ewes off for what you can get. Never breed from them.

The western counties of Colorado contain twice as many sheep as they did three years ago.

The failure to make sheep pay can, to a considerable extent, be traced to failure to give proper care.

The Southdown mutton sheep is becoming very popular in the eastern and middle sections of the Union, to some extent supplanting other breeds.

What is the matter with Mr. Wool-grower? He's all right! How long is Mr. Wool-grower going to keep all right? As long as he manages his business according to business principles.

About this time of the year seven years ago, who "roosted" so high as Texas wool-growers? About this time of the year six years ago, who were so "deep in the soup" as Texas wool-growers?

Guard the flocks well, shelter them as best you can, feed them if they need it. Sheep will be sheep next year and probably be worth more money than sheep have brought for several years past.

Wool produced in Nevada has been pronounced by experts to be superior to the finest Australian wool. It is only a question of time when America will produce the best and cheapest articles in the world.

If the "bad-medicine winter" of 1883-4 was calculated to teach sheep breeders and wool growers one lesson of more value than any other, it was that it don't pay to count on a mild and open winter. If those who then had money invested in high-priced Merinos had prepared for bad weather and a great deal of it, they would have made a better showing when the spring of 1884 opened.

The New Mexico Stock Grower says: Hon. Trinidad Romero was in Las Vegas this week from his ranch near Wagon Mound, Mora county. He has just finished dipping 20,000 head of his sheep. He says that not for years have sheep in that section been in better condition, and the range is excellent, though water is a little scarce. He agrees with the Stock Grower on the necessity for an enactment of an effective anti-scab law for New Mexico, and general organization of sheep owners for the consideration of measures for the benefit of their industry.

Much has been said of late in favor of a more extended sheep growing industry, but it will yet bear to be further emphasized. On almost any farm a small flock will prove profitable, provided the land is dry enough. On low, wet land there is little use of attempting sheep, as disease will almost surely appear and make the venture unprofitable. On large ranges of cheap lands, whether on prairies of the West or the hills of the East and South, there is no other stock that will so fully utilize the range and make the best return from it; but bear in mind that sheep must be well looked after. Whether your flock consists of 10 or 10,000 head, their first need will be a faithful shepherd or caretaker. The profit will depend upon this more than any other single point.

An old subscriber of this paper who read it to advantage years and years ago, has written the JOURNAL urging it to press on the attention of the hundreds of new men in the sheep and wool business the dangers of not making ample provision for feeding sheep and protecting them from storms during the winter now ahead of us, and really in sight. He says many such men in this section of Texas (West of Colorado City) have not only sheared their muttons and lambs, but also their

breeding ewes. And to use his own words, "these men are doomed to catch a good lot of shoen, if we have any considerable amount of bad winter weather." Acting on this subscribers suggestion the JOURNAL has little to say this week to sheep and wool men except on this particular point, viz: against a hard winter.

A man may, by careful attention, make a success of the sheep business without experience, but he must at least have a tact and taste for such work. On this point the New Mexico Stock Grower says: A party remarked the other day that he didn't like to "monkey" with sheep; that while he thought there might be money in the business, these animals required too much "grannyin'" to suit him, and he preferred to let them alone. While believing that sheep are paying property when rightly managed, this man's course in keeping out of a business financially attractive, but for which he was unsuited, is sensible. It is to be feared that many of those who go into sheep when this stock is "having a boom" are not of a character that will endure depression or even be able to make a success of them for a series of years under ordinary circumstances. Sheep, to pay, must have care of a peculiar nature, and anyone who does not take pleasure in supplying their needs in this particular is not likely to be a successful flockmaster.

A man needs advice when he needs it, and it don't help him to tell him months later how he could have managed better when he was trying to manage without advice. This is the reason the JOURNAL is ringing the changes on its special text for this week. Winter is almost here. Already "twenty degrees below zero" have been reported away up in the Northwest. And two or three cold winds, fore-runners, perhaps, of the two or three or more genuine northens that are to follow, have been felt down this far south. It may be that we are going to get through the winter with no real ugly weather. But the probabilities are all the other way. At all events, is it not more humane to act on the idea that we are going to need some feed and some protection from sleet for our flock? The JOURNAL has always advised against shearing breeding ewes in the fall. In fact has been partial to the custom of fall shearing at all, though fat lambs and rollicky muttons seem to be able to stand a tremendous amount of bad weather, even when divested of the winter clothes nature provided them with. But, now that so many wool growers have sheared everything, the JOURNAL must be permitted to say to those with ewe flocks to lamb next spring, you owe it to yourselves as business men, and you owe it to your half-naked ewes, to undo as far as may be the wrong you did them when you made them half-naked, with winter almost in sight. A fat ewe will give you a fat lamb, and the cheapest way to have fat ewes is to have warm ewes. Any quantity of food in the belly won't make up for exposure to storms. It will help of course, since food is heating, and a well-fed sheep can stand more cold than one ill-fed. But give your sheep both food and shelter and they will go through the winter fat (if fat now) and their lambs will be fat when they come.

Let a dozen people get together and begin to discuss old times and the chances are ten to one that some of them will have many more unpleasant than pleasant experiences to relate. This fact was forcibly impressed on the writer's attention quite recently. A lot of friends, now engaged in the sheep business, were together in a neighboring city and naturally they talked "sheep and wool," and in the light of their past two, or even three years experiences, it wasn't to be wondered at that they felt in good feather, and very hopeful as to the future. One of them said, "we had a hard time, but we are all right now, and don't you forget it. There was big money in sheep from 1878 to 1883, and there is going to be

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 Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

big money in them from now on." To which prediction there was no very decided demurrer. But one old gray-beard, who lost in the winter of 1883-4 most that he had made from 1873 to 1883, shook his head slowly and replied: "Correct, pardner, in a measure, but not altogether. From now on it is going to be just as it was back yonder ten to fifteen years ago. The sheep man who runs his business on business principles, instead of letting it run him, is going to get there and stay there. And the one who leaves sheep that cost him thousands of dollars to be taken care of or neglected, as it suits the fancy of his twenty-five-dollar-a-month herder, is going to get out of the business after the first real hard winter. I know you didn't call me in to talk of my unpleasant experiences, and I wish I could think less of them, but the fact is, I remember the bright features of the business during my early years as a wool grower, very much less distinctly than I do those that were darker. It is natural for us to be in good spirits now, that we have had no severe losses recently, and the wool and mutton markets have been fairly satisfactory for some years past. But I believe in the advice, 'in times of peace prepare for war.' If we wish to continue prosperous, let us be careful to guard against the evils that some of us know by sad experience and hedge in our business on every hand. If we want our sheep to continue to keep us, let us keep them; and turning them over to a cheap herder and trusting to him to care for them, is not keeping them in the sense I mean. I never fed my sheep up to 1883, and I never thought shelter necessary for them. But since then my rule has been never to carry into the winter more sheep than I have feed prepared for, at least for thirty days, and never to trust on not needing shelter for them." Then followed the recounting of similar experiences by others of the little crowd. And the result of the meeting was that several men are better fixed to-day for hard weather than they expected or cared to be a month ago. They are "heeled," and if the winter is a hard one they are ready for it, and if it is a mild one their feed will keep, and so will the shelter they have taken the precaution to prepare.

Cherokee Strip History.

So much has been said and written of late in regard to the Cherokee Strip, recently abandoned by the cattlemen in accordance with the president's proclamation, that further information as to when it was first occupied, how it was held, etc., may prove of some interest. Early in the '70's the cattle grazers began to encroach on that part of the Cherokee Nation which extends from the Arkansas river on the east to the Panhandle of Texas on the west, just south of the Kansas line, about sixty miles in width and known as the Cherokee Strip. In 1878 or 1879, a number of cattlemen having settled on the land with their herds and staked off the territory that each was to occupy, the Cherokees decided that they ought to have rent from these cattlemen. To obtain this they sent their treasurer among the grazers to collect a rent of forty cents a head. This he did for several years with

JOHN OWENS, Manager
 Wool Department.
ADOUE & LOBIT
 BANKERS
 —AND—
WOOL Commission Merchants,
 GALVESTON, TEXAS.
 Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.

W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS.
 Established 1854.
W. A. ALLEN & CO.
 142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., Cor. La Salle Av.,
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL
 Commission Merchants.
 Liberal advances made on consignments. Full advices of market furnished on request. References—The Merchants' National Bank, of Chicago; bankers and merchants generally.

greater or less success. The first year he obtained something like \$1200, the second year \$12,000. The rent he was enabled to collect in this manner increased from year to year, amounting to about \$60,000 in 1882. In March, 1883, the cattle companies and firms that had taken possession of the strip, seeing of what great value this grazing privilege was liable to become, decided that it would be a profitable thing to get full control of it.

To accomplish this purpose and also for mutual protection they organized an association at a meeting held at Caldwell, Kas., and incorporated under the laws of Kansas. The board of directors of this new company applied to the Cherokees for a lease to the strip. After considering the matter for some time the council of the Cherokee Nation granted them a five-year lease to the territory at an annual rent of \$100,000 to be paid in semi-annual payments of \$50,000. The corporation then turned round and sub-leased to its own members the parts of the strip they had been holding.

Hall Bros., Griffith & Co.,
 Live Stock Commission merchants, Union stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., desire to say to any parties having sheep to ship to the Chicago market, if they will consign the same to Hall Bros., Griffith & Co., Chicago, can be accommodated with good tame pasture and good water for 1/2c a head per day. Also good yards and facilities for unloading and loading their sheep at Sibley, Ill., 100 miles from Chicago on the Wabash railroad. Sheep coming by way of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Hannibal, Mo., and Kansas City Stock Yards can all have good accommodations via the Wabash railroad to this pasture. We solicit your correspondence and consignments.

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar house blocks.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle to purchasers in Texas, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, for the week ending December 2, 1890:

BULLS.

Bob Dawson, 18,069, W. Gallon to J. S. Miles, San Angelo, Tex.

Duke King, 22,450, J. A. Penn to R. N. Irby, Penn, Tex.

Ranger Stoke Pogis, 20,360, L. B. Giles to G. Davidson, San Antonio, Texas.

Roy Boy, 22,868, J. J. Fowler to J. R. Glaze, Linden, Texas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Bella Azuline, 23,013, J. D. Gray & Co. to J. L. Williamson, Athens, Texas.

Bella Azuline, 23013, J. L. Williamson to J. Avriett, Athens, Texas.

Corinne Melrose, 54,455, W. E. Oates to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas.

Jane E., 67,283, J. D. Gray & Co., to J. L. Williamson, Athens, Texas.

Jane E., 67,283, J. L. Williamson to J. Avriett, Athens, Texas.

Jessie Allie, 63,532, J. D. Gray & Co. to J. L. Williamson, Athens, Texas.

Jessie Allie, 63,532, J. L. Williamson to J. Avriett, Athens, Texas.

Katie Craig, 66,591, R. G. Alexander to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas.

Nannie D., 64,060, G. E. Kelly to T. J. Covey, Coffeeville, Texas.

Pet of Idylwild, 67,685, C. W. Talmadge to P. W. Simms, Gainesville, Texas.

Princess Anna Signal, 67,044, M. Lothrop to R. G. Alexander, Marshall, Texas.

Silver Melrose, 54,460, W. E. Oates to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas.

Violet of Idylwild, 67,686, C. W. Talmadge to H. Schmidt, Bremond, Texas.

Our Live Stock Exports.

At the expiration of the first nine months of this year our total of live cattle exported had reached 314,670 head, within 15,000 head of as many as were sent forward in the entire year of 1889, and 85,006 head more than in the same nine months of last year. In hogs, in the same time we shipped 65,440 head, a gain of a little less than 4,000. In horses, our exports were 2,073, against 3,446 in 1889. In sheep we show a very great fall-off, having exported only 30,514, against 123,040. In the matter of value our exports of live animals of all kinds in the nine months amounted to \$26,786,313, against \$20,181,595 last year.—National Stockman and Farmer.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar fence posts.

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

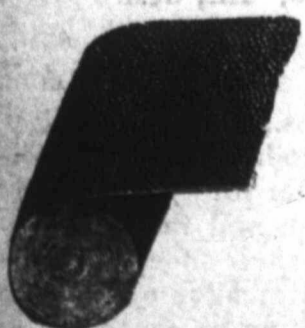
J. P. SMITH,
President.

W. P. CONNER,
Gen. Man'gr.

The Granitic Roofing Factory,

—AT—

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest roofing offered in Texas. Suitable for steep or flat roofs. Cheap enough to cover a hen coop; good enough to roof a palace. Specially adapted stockmen's barns and out-buildings.

Shingles, tin and corrugated iron mus. give way before our goods. For further particulars write to our office.

Fort Worth Granitic Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

DEEP WATER

—AT—

Corpus Christi, Texas!**The Steam Dredge, "Josephine," More than Half Way to the Gulf. ROPES PASS,**

From Corpus Christi Bay directly into the deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico is being dredged night and day, the work being prosecuted twenty hours a day. It will be cut to a depth of THIRTY FEET and admit the HEAVIEST SHIPS.

It will be supplemented by stone jetties if necessary. It has the best tidal basin on the entire Gulf Coast West of Mobile. Corpus Christi Bay is the deepest bay West of Mobile. Its deep waters lie close to ROPES PASS. It will receive and discharge more water with each tide than any Bay on the Coast.

More Water will "Scour" Through Ropes Pass

with each tide than through any Pass West of the Mississippi. THIS IS WHAT PRODUCES AND MAINTAINS DEEP WATER ACROSS ANY SAND BAR. The more water passing through a Pass, the more "Scour" and the deeper water across the bar, if properly directed.

NO BAR EXISTS in front of Ropes Pass. Should one ever form we shall build jetties across it, just as is now being done at ALL OTHER PASSES. A jetty at

ROPES PASS

Will give deeper water than one at any other Pass, simply because more water will be received and discharged through it, with every tide than is received or discharged through any other Pass. Indeed whatever results can be obtained with jetties or any other engineering appliances at any other Pass, will be SURPASSED at ROPES PASS by similar appliances, because they will have a greater volume of water acting with them. A jetty which will maintain thirty feet at any other Pass, must therefore maintain more than thirty feet here.

CORPUS CHRISTI

Is Bound to Have the **DEEPEST** Water on the Gulf Coast.

In addition to deep water we have at Corpus Christi the richest farm and garden lands extending miles into the interior. Our planters raise one bale of cotton to the acre, and not uncommonly more. Also we have the most beautiful situation, overlooking Corpus Christi Bay.

THE "CLIFFS" RISE FORTY FEET

out of the Bay and command a charming view. They have an "Ocean Drive" 120 feet wide; a grand double Boulevard 200 feet wide; a steam rapid transit railway; a Seaside Camp-meeting ground covering 101 acres, with tabernacle seating 5000 people now building; a sea-side park three miles long with a \$100,000 hotel now building in it; other hotels projected; sailing, saltwater bathing, fishing; crabbing, tarpon fishing, sea breezes, the coolest summer, the mildest winter weather, and the

BEST HEALTH RECORD

of any city in the Southwest. Green sea-turtles are abundant in season. Corpus Christi Oysters have a reputation throughout the entire Southwest. In Winter the Bays and Ponds abound with ducks and geese, while in spring and autumn the prairies are covered with quail and plover, and sea-shore with snipe.

A HINT: You can buy a lovely sea side home on "The Cliffs" much cheaper now than you can a few months later! The same is true of choice farm and garden tracts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, ENTIRE BALANCE in one straight VENDOR'S LIEN RUNNING FIVE YEARS.

This gives the buyer time to realize the full benefit from deep water before making any further payment.

For circulars, prices and terms address:

THE PORT ROPES COMPANY,
Corpus Christi, - - - - Texas.

Hog Department.

In many cases it will pay to purchase and feed bran, shipstuff and oil meal to the growing pigs. It will be better and cheaper than corn.

A self regulating feeder for hogs and other live stock has been invented. It distributes the food to the animals evenly and prevents waste.

The French Society of Hygiene has issued a pamphlet declaring that, after a careful investigation into the charges that American hog meats are unwholesome, it concludes that these are unfounded, and makes a strong appeal for the removal of the prohibition against the imports of pork from the United States.

Hog raising is becoming every year more popular throughout the cotton-growing states, and more attention is paid to breed and feed. The native razor-back is giving way to better stock, and, instead of being wholly compelled to forage for himself, the great cotton staple is made to furnish him the best of diet in the form of cottonseed meal.

The principal causes for lack of profit in hog raising are: First, the slow development of the growing shoat and the final cost of fattening it to a marketable condition. If every farmer knew just what it cost him to "feed off" his drove of hogs more of them would sell to professional feeders than now do. This is a matter whose exact cost can be determined without great labor or expense, and it would be well for every farmer to determine the matter for himself. Not a bushel of corn should be turned into pork without knowing whether it will bring as much money as though it had been sold at the warehouse.

The American Agriculturist says that there has been an increasing demand for Essex swine during the past winter and spring, and mentions the following as some of the good points of that breed: The Essex is one of the so-called small breeds. The color is jet black; hair fine, rather thin and without bristles. The face is short and dishing; ears fine, soft, erect when young, but incline somewhat with age; carcass of medium length, broad, straight and deep; bones fine, but strong enough to support the body; hams broad and well let down. They mature early, and are surprisingly easy keepers. The extreme aptitude to fatten is at once the characteristic merit and the greatest drawback of the breed. Under ordinary treatment no pigs give quicker or larger returns for the food consumed by them than the Essex; but when kept in confinement and full-fed the carcasses are too lardy for the modern taste, and lack a desirable proportion of lean meat. The tendency to fatten should be counteracted by exercise and diet. They are good grazers, and should have unrestricted run of pasturage, and very little, if any, corn or other food, save to finish them off for the last few weeks before slaughter.

Recipe for Curing Pork.

Our exchange correspondent gives the following recipe for curing pork and claims it has stood the test of several years:

In the evening after your meat is cut up ready for curing rub a small quantity of salt on the flesh side and lay it on a bench where it won't freeze for about twenty-four hours. This is done to draw out the blood. Then wipe off what bloody water may be on it. Now for every 500 pounds of pork take seven quarts of salt, 3 1/2 pounds of brown sugar, 1 1/2 pounds of brown pepper and 1/2 pound of saltpetre. Dissolve the saltpetre in 1 quart of hot water, mix all together in a large pan, rub the meat with the mixture, first on the skin side (rub it well) then on the flesh side. Cover it over with the mixture, especially at the bone. Let the meat lie on a bench for two weeks, then hang up

and smoke. Do not pile the pieces of meat up on top of each other. Keep it where there is plenty of air, and do not let it freeze.

Feeding Pumpkins to Hogs.

A well known hog breeder of Illinois gives his experience in feeding pumpkins to hogs as follows:

I had a good supply of the common field pumpkins and fed to each shoat two large pumpkins per day. I weighed all grain fed to the shoats. They were fed principally on ear corn, with an occasional feed of oats and ground feed. For every bushel of grain fed in connection with the pumpkins the shoats made a gain of a fraction over seventeen pounds. When the pumpkins were gone, the shoats made a gain of a fraction over twelve pounds for every bushel of grain fed. I weighed the shoats once a week, at same hour of day each time. Corn was worth then thirty-two cents per bushel. I sold the shoats at three and a half cents per pound. I do not think the farmers know generally the value of pumpkins for feeding hogs. They are very easily raised. I would not think of raising pigs without them. For keeping up growth and health they are far ahead of any of the patent medicines. I have never seen any estimate of the value of pumpkins for feeding, and if you think the experiment worthy of publication, you are at liberty to use it.

The correctness of the maxim "nothing succeeds like success" is well exemplified in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most successful combination of alteratives and tonics, it always succeeds in curing diseases of the blood, and hence its wonderful popularity.

How to Choose a College.

Friendly advice to young men on this subject will be contributed to the forthcoming volume of the Youth's Companion by President Seth Low of Columbia, Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell, President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst, and Prof. Goldwin Smith.

HILL'S BUSINESS COLLEGES

Are leading all others in the South. They have the largest attendance and strongest faculty. Course of study practical and comprehensive. Equipments not surpassed North or South. Three gold medals and seven diplomas from Dallas and San Antonio fairs. New illustrated catalogue free. Address R. H. Hill, president, Waco or Dallas.

Educational.

The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy located at Carthage, Mo., will open the first Monday in September. The course of studies embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young ladies.

Board, Tuition, French, German, Latin, Rudiments of Drawing per session of five months, \$80. Extra charges for other branches; but reductions will be made for pupils taking several extras.

This institution is well equipped in every particular, and is, in fact, the Academy for the Southwest. Correspondence solicited.

For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR, June 20, 1890.

Send for Catalogue of the **ALAMO CITY**

Business College
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

URSULINE CONVENT
Galveston, Texas.

The curriculum of studies will be resumed, at this institution, on Monday, September 1, 1890. Board, washing, tuition, etc., per five months, \$100; entrance fee, (only on first admission) \$5; graduating fee, \$5. Music, Stenography, Typewriting, Painting, etc., form extra charges. For further information address Mother Superior.

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

FOR SALE BY NEWS DEALERS,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

NEW YORK LEDGER



has a cover beautifully printed in colors containing on its front title-page the original of the engraving here illustrated. It will also contain 20 pages of illustrations and reading matter contributed by the great writers of the day, and unexcelled in quality by that of any publication in the United States. This number will be one of the 3 numbers sent in response to our offer of

Three Weeks for 10 cents

These 3 numbers will contain a larger number of illustrations and 50 per cent. more reading matter than that contained in any of the magazines. Therefore our offer embraces both quantity and quality. The 3 numbers for 10 cents contain:

- (1) Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new serial, "The Beads of Tasmer." Mrs. Barr is the author of that most successful serial, "Friend Olivia," just completed in *The Century*; but hereafter Mrs. Barr will write exclusively for *The New York Ledger*.
- (2) Hon. George Bancroft's description of "The Battle of Lake Erie," beautifully illustrated.
- (3) Margaret Deland's latest story, "To What End?"
- (4) James Russell Lowell's poem, "My Brook," written expressly for *The Ledger*, beautifully illustrated by Wilson de Meza, and issued as a FOUR-PAGE SOUVENIR SUPPLEMENT.
- (5) Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith starts a series of articles giving very valuable information to young mothers.
- (6) Robert Grant's brilliant society novel, "Mrs. Harold Stagg."
- (7) Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson, and George Frederic Parsons contribute short stories.
- (8) James Parton, M. W. Hazeltine and Oliver Dyer (author of "Great Senators") contribute articles of interest.

In addition to the above, SPARKLING EDITORIALS, Illustrated Poems, HELEN MARSHALL NORTH's chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of interest to all members of the household.

The foregoing is a sample of the matter which goes to make up the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people.

Send 10 cents for these three numbers and judge for yourself, or send only \$2 for a year's subscription to

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS,

336 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y. CITY.

Write at once, as this advertisement will not appear again.

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Austin, Tex.
Board of Trade Building.
Commercial school, school of penmanship, shorthand, type-writing and music.
Summer school now open. Write for Catalogue, Journal and terms.
G. NEUMANN, President.

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AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Holy Cross. Unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness of location. Commercial and Classical courses. Special facilities offered for the study of modern languages, music, phonography, typewriting, telegraphy and drawing. For catalogue and particulars apply to
REV. P. J. HURTH, C. S. C.

Drs. Pollock & Keller,
410 Main Street,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. M. E. KELLER, M. D., specialty diseases of women and children.
D. J. R. POLLOCK successfully treats Piles, Fistula, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum.
OXYGEN AND ELECTRICITY
for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the nervous system.
Best of its references given upon application. Correspondence solicited.

CATTLE AND CATTLEMEN.

Continued from page 10.

J. N. Simpson, the well known cattleman of Dallas, has recently sold the Grand Windsor hotel, taking in part pay several thousand young steers.

C. E. (Tobe) Odem, formerly a leading West Texas cattleman, but now engaged in the real estate and live stock brokerage business at Dallas, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

WANTED—A position as teacher in good family, by experienced first-class lady teacher. Subjects taught: English, French, music, singing, drawing, needlework. Ranch not objected to. Address "Amy," office Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

Pierre Wilboux, a Montana cattleman, brought suit in Chicago a few days ago against Nelson Morris for \$90,000. The suits are for breach of contract and for damages for the alleged failure to carry out an agreement whereby Morris was to take from the plaintiff a large number of cattle at a certain figure. This, it is claimed, Morris failed to do.

The following item clipped from the Chicago Drovers' Journal, will be of interest to Texas cattlemen from the fact that Mr. G. M. Casey, the gentlemen referred to, is both well and favorably known in this state. It says Mr. Geo. Casey, who marketed the 40 head of fancy Shorthorn cattle at \$5.75 Monday, is very proud of his herd of reds and roans. It is safe to say that never before with over 22,000 cattle on the market for one day were 40 steers good enough to fetch \$5.75.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City for the week ending Dec. 7 were 27,256, and from Jan. 1 to date named the receipts were 1,403,795, an increase of 249,186 head over corresponding time last year. These figures do not include 75,421 calves received in Kansas City this year up to Dec. 7. This wholesale slaughter of calves is a great increase over any previous year, and is a matter worthy of careful thought on the part of those any way interested in the cattle business.

J. M. Minton, the well-known breeder of thoroughbred hogs and sheep, who has been advertising in the JOURNAL, writes as follows: Your valuable paper I consider a good advertising medium. I have got calls from a great many people inquiring for both sheep and hogs. I will start the 1st of January to Texas to look up a location for a sheep and hog farm. I will stop at Fort Worth three or four days and look at your country. I will locate somewhere in Texas, but do not know where until I come and see. My sheep and hogs are doing fine.

Prospects for feeders of cattle are better than they have been for years. With less than 60 per cent. of the usual number of cattle on feed there is a certainty of a visible shortage next spring. This must cause an advance as soon as the offerings fall below the demand. Already we hear of buyers being in the field trying to contract fat cattle for April and May delivery at \$8.50 per hundred. No one seems to be so foolish as to close a deal at these figures. Seven dollars is the price set by a number of feeders who have recently met and indications now point to the realization of their hopes.

Hon. J. N. Browning of Clarendon, representative elect for the Jumbo district, passed through the Fort this week en route to Houston. Jim Browning, though many years a lawyer and politician the peer of the best in the state, was first a thrifty, pushing cowboy. The writer slept under a dirty saddle blanket with Jim twenty years ago on the frontier of Texas, when the red skins were wont to make it at times uncomfortably warm to even those whose bedding consisted of only a lone slicker and a well-used, dirty saddle blanket. Jim wants to be speaker of the next legislature, and the JOURNAL hopes he will be elected.

Arthur Tisdale, who is interested with Tom Montgomery of this city in a ranch and herd in Scurry county, is taking a few days off in this city. Mr. Tisdale reports range and cattle in good condition in his locality.

Captain J. P. Moore, the well known live stock manager for the popular Texas & Pacific, is still kept quite busy looking after shipments over his road. The captain still retains all his push and energy, but has lost heavily in flesh.

J. A. Peacock, for many years one of the heaviest cattle operators in Western Texas, but lately engaged in the mining business in Mexico, was in Fort Worth this week. Alf's many friends wish him unbounded success.

Col. James A. Wilson, familiarly known among his friends as "Big Foot Jim," may still be seen on the streets of Fort Worth, and is apparently quite happy over the result of this year's work. There are no flies on either the C. & A. or its modest, retiring representative.

The Fort Worth Packing company is now killing from 200 to 400 hogs daily. They have commenced killing steers, but are only so far using about 50 a day, but as soon as their machinery is all in place and they can run the establishment to its full capacity, they will use daily 300 steers.

The Rio Arriba Land and Cattle company of Rio Arriba county, N. M., has leased its ranches and cattle to T. D. Burns, of the same county, for a term of six years. Mr. Derwent H. Smith, who formerly managed this ranch, is now manager of the Denver City stock yards.

J. W. Lynch, formerly a well known and well-to-do Texas cattleman, who now makes his home at Las Vegas, N. M., is spending a few weeks in Fort Worth. Mr. Lynch was engaged as buyer for the Dahlman Refrigerator Co., but from present indications the company will hardly require the services of a buyer.

Captain Brandon Kirby, manager of a large New Mexico cattle company, says: The reason my company has determined to move their 40,000 head of cattle from New Mexico is because the range is overstocked there. We have secured some choice grazing land in Victoria, one purchase amounting to 400,000 acres. It is protected by the mountains, well watered and high grass over it all. British Columbia is a veritable cattle paradise.

John Harris, the well known cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Harris is slowly recovering from injuries received by his horse falling on him while separating cattle over a year ago, but is still quite lame. He says steer cattle are scarce round about Colorado, but that most of those left are offered for sale at reasonably low figures. He gives a very favorable report of the condition of the country, range, live stock, etc.

The Cherokee Strip contains 6,500,000 acres of very fine land. At the figures offered by the government this land would amount in round numbers to 7,000,000. A. J. Snider and his associates, wealthy cattlemen of Kansas City, offer \$10,000,000, then comes William son, Blair & Co. of the same place with an offer of \$20,000,000. The property with a good title is cheap enough at any of above figures. There is, however, some doubt as to whether the government would allow any one else to buy these lands. The chances are that it will set down on any sale the Cherokees may make except that sale be made to "Uncle Sam."

Col. J. S. Godwin, the well known cattleman, whose ranch is near Merkel, but whose residence is in this city, is now at home confined to his bed with a broken shoulder and other injuries received in an accident on his ranch some days ago. As far as can be learned the colonel had a team of mules hitched to a wagon and was in the act of getting into the vehicle, with the lines held in one hand. The mules started off before he got seated and he was thrown to the ground, and dragged some distance, the result being that one of his shoulders was broken and a number of bruises on different parts of his person. He was brought to Fort Worth as soon as he could travel and has been confined to his home ever since. The injuries, while painful, are not dangerous.

James H. Lee of Clayton, N. M., was a visitor at the JOURNAL office this week. Mr. Lee has a cattle ranch fifteen miles from Clayton. He reports the range short but fairly good, and thinks both cattle and sheep, of which there are quite a number in that section, will go through the winter in good shape. Mr. Lee reports great loss in all kinds of live stock in his section from wolves and other wild varments, but says the New Mexico legislature has already passed a liberal bounty law but that the same has been imoperative on account of a failure on the part of the legislators to make the necessary appropriation. This, however, he thinks will beyond a doubt be provided for by the legislature which convenes in January. The gentleman was gratified to learn that the Texas legislature would probably act in this important matter.

L. B. Purchell of Englewood, Kan., who owns a ranch near the line of No Man's Land, was in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Purchell says that he has made quite an extensive trip through the Cherokee Strip since the cattle were driven out, in obedience to President Harrison's order. It is his opinion that there are many cattle still in the Territory, mostly strays, and that a conservative estimate of the number would not be less than 25,000. Nearly all this stock will be a total loss to the owners, as every hoof is slaughtered as soon as found by the regular soldiers or Indians. Mr. Purchell says the territory embraced in President Harrison's proclamation presents a deserted and desolate appearance to what it did a few months ago. A bunch of strays met now and then is all that is left of the magnificent herds of cattle which roamed over the prairies of the Strip for the past fifteen years.

The American Live Stock Commission Co. The American Live Stock Commission company held a meeting in Chicago on the 11th and elected a board of directors and officers for the ensuing year. Whatever other business was transacted, if any, was kept secret, the proceedings behind closed doors. Following are the new directors: F. B. York, Missouri; A. B. Gregory, Illinois; F. S. Bugbee, Kansas City; Edwin Snyder, Kansas; H. W. Creswell, Colorado; Paul Phillips, New Mexico; Alfred Rowe, Texas; Hi Kollar, Nebraska; D. R. Fant, Texas; Sam Lazarus, Texas; J. W. Buster, Montana; J. Gunter, Texas; R. M. Smith, Indian Territory; J. H. Stevens, Missouri; N. L. Eaton, Missouri; V. B. Rowe, England; A. P. Bush, Jr., Alabama. The directors elected the following officers: President, H. W. Creswell; Vice-President, Samuel Lazarus; Secretary, J. W. T. Gray; Treasurer, Paul Phillips.

The American Live Stock Commission Co.

Arrest of Cattle Thieves. ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., Dec. 9, 1890. The cattlemen in the vicinity of Arkansas City, Kas., seem bent on bringing to justice some old offenders who it is supposed have been operating there for years in stealing cattle. During the month of October the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL published a full account of the arrest of John Beach and F. M. Wallace, who were seen driving cattle to McDowell's slaughter pen at midnight, which cattle proved to belong to Jay Forsythe, Drury Warren and others. Dewitt McDowell at the time declared he did not know how they came there. That he never bought. That he had bought cattle of Beach before but did not buy these that were stolen. Since then other cattle have been traced to the same pen and this before but did not buy these that were stolen. Since then other cattle have been traced to the same pen and this

morning an officer arrested McDowell and placed him under \$7,000 bond. The trial will be watched with great interest.

Receipts of Texas Cattle at Chicago From May 1, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1890, as reported by J. A. Wilson of the C. & A.:
Chicago & Alton..... 6,721 cars.
Wabash..... 4,887 "
A., T. & S. F..... 4,831 "
C., B. & Q..... 3,885 "
C., M. & St. P..... 1,288 "
C., R. I. & P..... 1,142 "
I. C..... 771 "
C. & E. I..... 329 "
Total..... 23,654 cars.

**LOST OR ESTRAYED.**

Strayed from near Mount Moro, in Southwest part of Taylor county, six American mares, described as follows: Two bays, two grays, and two browns, ages from 5 to 7 years; probably have mule colts.

Branded W left shoulder, and M left thigh. \$25 reward for information leading to their recovery, or \$50 if delivered to G. W. Jopling, near Dora, Nolan county, or L. L. Jopling, near Johnson station, Tarrant county.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From my ranch, 7 miles northeast of Healdton, I T., about 16 months ago, 1 bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, branded XR on left hip and 57 on right shoulder; 1 sorrel horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, branded U on left shoulder, has collar marks nearly at top of shoulders. Faces at times. James Sparks, Healdton, I. T.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

from the Cotton Belt depot in Fort Worth, one bay horse, about fifteen hands high, branded F D on left shoulder; has large white spot on forehead; 1 white hind foot; with saddle marks on withers. Any information leading to the recovery of the horse will meet with suitable reward. W. E. Edwards, Mansfield, Tex.

STRAYED or Stolen—From the farm of J. E. Whitmire, on Mud Creek, Healdton, in the Chickasaw Nation, one light bay horse, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, branded on left shoulder T B connected; also one dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, branded on left shoulder J P connected, and about 8 years old. They strayed or were stolen about Aug. 10, 1890.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1 a box, or six for \$5, sent by mail prepaid. With each order for six boxes, will send purchaser guarantee to refund money if the treatment fails to cure. Guarantees issued and genuine sold only by

M. WELLS, Druggist, sole agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

R. M. WYNNE, ROBT. MCCART, N. A. STEADMAN.

Wynne, McCart & Steadman,

Attorneys at Law,

311 Main Street,

Fort Worth Texas.

MESSERS. DAVID R. FLY & CO., Galveston, Tex.—Gentlemen: I have been using your Fly's Kid Liver Pills for about twelve months, and find them the best I have ever tried for constipation, disordered stomach, lazy or torpid liver, indigestion, loss of appetite and insomnia. I would not be without them. I take great pleasure in recommending them. I find them especially adapted to the necessities of men who travel and change water, diet, etc., and lose sleep. They are certainly a panacea for all these ills. Yours, respectfully,
J. R. McCOMB, U. S. Atty., R. D. T.
For sale by C. Grammer, Fort Worth, Texas.

M. W. SHAW,
Cor. Tremont and Market Streets,
Galveston, Texas.
Leading jeweler in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated ware. Diamonds re-mounted and the finest watches repaired. Cash paid for old gold and silver and mutilated coin. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application. Correspondence invited. Watches repaired. Cash paid for old gold and silver and mutilated coin. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application. Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE.

Choice Lands for Sale.

Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in a solid block in south central part of Archer county. Price \$6 per acre, of which less than one-third is to be cash, balance on a long time and low interest. Two sections in Baylor county, \$4.50 per acre. One section in Archer county, \$5 per acre. 715 acres near Dundee Station, in Archer county, \$9 per acre. 100 acres in wheat. 1300 acres, black land, cultivated farm in Ellis county, \$15 per acre. 90 acres in town of Ennis, Ellis county, \$100 per acre. I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the title sound and in good shape. S. M. SMITH, OWNER, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth Texas.

6000 Acres Fresh Pasture, Fenced and Watered.

FOR RENT—Winter pasturage for stock on Arkansas river, near Kansas state line, with hay, if required, and ranch accommodation. For terms and further information, apply to H. R. TILLITT, Holly, Prewers Co., Colo.

Highland Hereford Farm

ESTABLISHED 1877.

The pioneer Hereford farm of Texas. The best Herefords for the least money. Address

C. O. Whitman, Terrell, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Lespedeza Striata seed, \$5 per bushel of 25 lbs. \$3 per 1/2 bushel of 12 1/2 lbs. \$2 per 1/4 bushel of 6 1/4 lbs. Discount 10 per cent. on 25 bushels order; 30 per cent. on 50 bushels order or over. J. BURRUSS MCGEEHEE, Laurel Hill, La.

Elmdale Ranch,

Ellis Richardson, Proprietor, Baird, Tex. Breeder of and dealer in Registered and acclimated

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Bulls of any age for sale on reasonable terms. Cows and heifers are registered for sale. All cattle sold are guaranteed against Texas fever, no matter to what country shipped. Write for particulars to ELLIS RICHARDSON, Baird, Tex.

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.

4600-Acre Pasture

In a solid body in Uvalde county, thirty-six miles from station, well grassed, abundance of never-failing water fed by good springs, all well fenced with a new 4-barb-wire fence; also small horse pasture, pens, etc. Good ranch for cattle, horses or sheep. Price \$8 per acre. A. F. SHULTZ, Montell, Uvalde Co., Tex., or S. M. Smith, Land Title Block, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

75 acres, 40 acres in cultivation, 8 miles from Fort Worth; price \$25 per acre. 640 acres, 17 miles from Fort Worth, acres in cultivation; price \$10,000. 320 acres, 20 miles from Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroads; rice \$15 per acre. All of said property is good and well located, and will be exchanged in whole or in part for good stock cattle, good stock horses, young mules, or wild lands that is smooth and rich land. Also have 100 head good North Texas stock horses; one fine stallion (Percheron); one fine Blackhawk jack; four nice Jennetts in foal by fine jacks; and one extra fine yearling jack. Will sell all of said stock cheap, or exchange all or good smooth Western lands. Correspondence solicited.

S. O. MOODIE & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

DEVON CATTLE

We are headquarters for this breed. Hardest, healthiest and best rustlers of any breed. Adapted to Texas in particular. Send for circular.

RUMSEY BROS., Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

Three hundred head stock cattle, well-improved Durham, 3/4 to 1/2-breed. Will take forty mares, 14 1/2 to 15 hands high, 3 to 5 years old, part pay. Address me at Burnet, Texas. Improved Durham, 12 to 14 hands high, 3 to 5 years old, part pay. Address me at Burnet, Texas. P. H. HOLLOWAY.

FOR SALE.

Horses For Sale!

At Santa Anna, Tex. Between four and five hundred of the best grade of Texas horses. The twos, ones and colts all from Northern stallions. One a Percheron from M. W. Dunham's, Illinois, and 9 trotting stallions sired by Old Baasha. For particulars address

O. C. Lane, or **W. H. Kingberry,** Santa Anna, Texas.

—60 HEAD OF—

A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle.

Great Combination Sale of

Jersey : Cattle !

At Exposition Building, Indianapolis, Ind., ON THURSDAY DECEMBER 18th, 1890.

CONTRIBUTORS:—W. J. G. Dean, Hanover, Mich.; W. H. Wheatcraft, Greenwood, Ind.; White River Jersey Cattle Co., Muncie, Ind., and others. These cattle are the best in the respective herds, consisting of fresh cows, cows soon to become fresh, incoming heifers and a few young things of the most fashionable strains. All can be suited. Catalogues ready by December 5th.

For Sale!

On Bates ranch, six miles east of Abilene Tex., I keep constantly on hand 3 to 4 cars of fat horses and mares. Correspondence solicited from purchasers. P. L. WHITE, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

For Sale or Lease.

For term of years \$5,484 acres of choice grazing land in solid body, situated in Northwest portion of Cochran county, Tex. Address GEO. C. BAKER, 645 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill., or SMITH, MEAD & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

For fine Breeding and Prize-Winning

"HEREFORDS"

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY,

Belcherville, Montague Co., Texas. At the head of our herd stands the Imported Grove third bull "PRIAM" No. 11,434, winner of six first premiums at the leading Western fairs. Our breeding cows are imported and of the best strains produced in England. We have thorough acclimated bulls of all ages which we will sell at reasonable figures either singly or in car-load lots, and on as good terms as can be produced elsewhere. Also young

Cleveland Bay Stallions

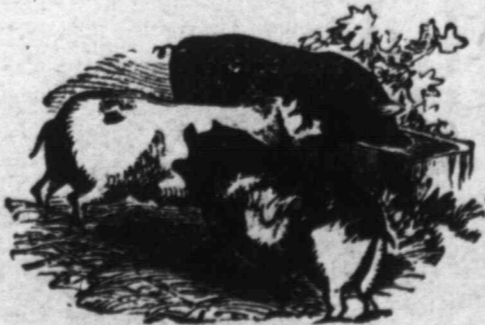
and fillies. Write for prices, or better call and see the stock.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey red hogs, having finest hams make more lard and most prolific breed in existence, both sexes a ages. Also thoroughbred chickens and eggs. Address

JNO. H. MODIE, Independence, Mo.

FOR SALE.



Pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Red Pigs and young sows with pig. Also Holstein-Friesian cattle.

W. J. BOAZ, Fort Worth, Texas.

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters, W. GIBSONS & CO., West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular. **CHICKENS,** Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters, W. GIBSONS & CO., West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull Calves FOR SALE.

Apply to K. M. VANZANDT, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Devon Bulls!

I have seven three-fourths bred Devon bull calves for sale. All good individual animals. Address

A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., Box 787, San Antonio, Tex.

New Range.

Two wells with an abundance of good water have been developed on entirely new range (Government land) with no living water within ten miles of each, and where grass is 12 to 20 inches high throughout the range. Each well is fitted up with Star windmill, improved oil well pump, 10,000-gallon tank and 60 feet of troughs. Will sell one or both. Will also take sheep or cattle in trade. Address ELDER & CO., Albuquerque, N. M.

FOR SALE!

Saddle and Harness Horses, Berkshire HOGS AND POULTRY.

All of good pedigree and individual merit. We have a large lot of Berkshires, all ages and both sexes; also furnish anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. Write for prices. EUBANKS & MILLER, Bowling Green, Ky.

WANTED!

PARTIES who have cattle or cattle and ranch to trade for first-class Denver business or residence property to correspond with Hersey & Lord, 1651 Curtis Street, Denver, Col.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Do You Want the Best?

Send for catalogue of the only herd in Texas that has in it over 100 head of acclimated registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. The only herd that has in it Advanced Registry cows from records made in Texas. The only herd that has at its head a bull whose dam and granddam have the largest records ever made. The only herd in Texas that has won at the same time both the milk and butter prizes (open to all breeds) at a state fair. Young bulls to head herds, backed by largest records ever made, at all times for sale. Address, CLIFTON STOCK FARM, or W. E. HUGHES, Dallas, Texas.

Jot Gunter's Grayson County Ranch.

Thoroughbred and grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. We produce over 1000 calves per annum. The largest herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns in Texas. Bulls sold from this ranch are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States or Mexico. Address NAT GUNTER, Manager, Tloga, Texas.

OAKLAWN JERSEY HERD.

Auvergne, Jackson Co., Ark. The home of Turbigio, son of the grand old Tormentor. This young bull has taken first prizes at Memphis, Tenn., at St. Louis, Mo., also sweepstakes at both places and first prize at the great Dallas fair, and was never beaten in a ring. A few of his daughters for sale from choice cows. Buyers will find in this young herd some of the best butter strains of Jerseys in America. Selected with great care, regardless of expense. All Southern buyers will find it to their interest in selecting from this herd, as we are located south of the fever line. Special invitation to all wishing to buy to visit me and see my herd one-half mile from depot. JAMES T. HENDERSON, Auvergne, Ark.

City Hotel, Chicago,

Cor. State and Sixteenth Sts.

Special rates to stockmen, \$1.50 per day. Nearest hotel outside the yards. Table and rooms first-class. State Street, Archer Avenue, or L. S. & M. S. Dummy pass the house to all parts of city and depots.

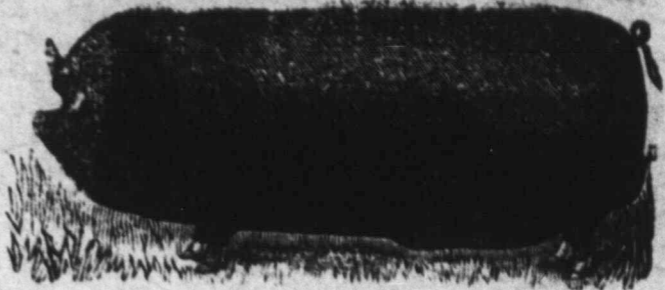
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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SWINE.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.



The Valley Stock Farm herd of Berkshires and Duroc Jersey swine contains more animals that won prizes at American and English fairs in 1889 than any other herd in the world. If you want the best come and see us, or write for catalogue. TERRELL & HARRIS, Proprietors, Terrell, Texas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have pure-bred Berkshire pigs for sale, one to five months old, all from choice hardy importations. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.



HAZLEHURST STOCK FARM.

Shire horses, Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Swine, and Shropshire sheep. Holstein-Friesian cattle of the most noted families, bred for best milk and most butter with milk and beef form. Berkshire and Chester pigs of prize-winning quality. Personal inspection desired. Send for prices and catalogue of breeding stock. KIRKPATRICK & SON, Hoge, Kansas.

J. M. MINTON,

Proprietor of the Heyworth Herd of Poland-China swine and Shropshire sheep. My hogs are all recorded in the Ohio and Central P. C. R's and noted as a herd of prize winners. The entire herd is dark in color and faultless in style. Pedigree furnished with every sale. Stock not akin. Stock all ages always on sale. For prices and particulars address J. M. MINTON, Randolph, Illinois.

J. A. AYERS, LA PLATA, MO.

Breeder of thoroughbred Chester White, Poland-China and Small Yorkshire Swine, Jersey cattle and so varieties of fancy poultry. I make a specialty of individual merit and fancy points. Catalogue free. Mention this paper.

Chicago Herd of Chester Whites



I make a specialty of choice stock for breeders. No hog equals them for crossing on Poland-Chinas and Berkshires for pork purposes. Pedigree sent with each pig. W. C. VANDROCK, Cherry Valley, Ill.

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Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young stock for sale; also stock bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited Ft. Worth, Tex.

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Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine. STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahma, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games.

FR GAME—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses, use 3 farms to breed, pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

No. 5 Strain and crosses, use 3 farms to breed, pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better 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 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen find here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth, with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 14,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

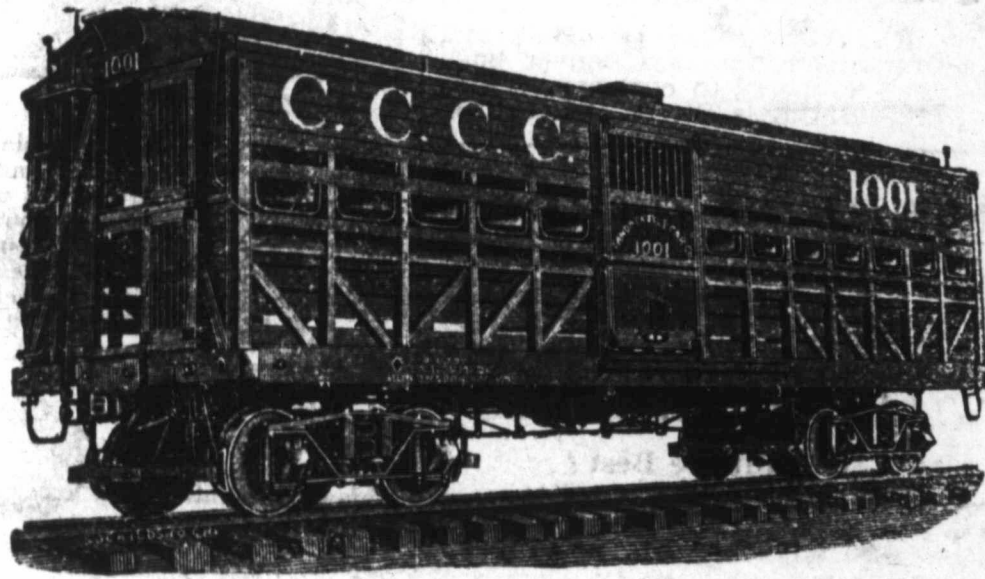
W. S. Tough, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive horse and mule market, known as the Kansas City Stock Yards' Horse and Mule Market. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in car-load lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the sales market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best attention. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlement will be made when stock is sold.

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 R. M. HARRISON, Counsel, EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago.
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CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

Is prepared to furnish cars equipped with all modern appliances for the Feeding and Watering of Stock in Transit.

All cars equipped with the Chisholm Suspension Truck, guaranteeing easy riding, and with Westing-house automatic air brakes and Janney automatic Coupler, the latter obviating the jar caused to cattle by slack in link and pin coupling. Place orders with railway agents and with

B. R. THOMPSON, Gen'l Ag't, San Antonio, Tex.

S. P. CADY, W. M. DUNHAM, C. B. CADY

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Live Stock Commission Merchants, Room 118 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Prompt and quick returns. Market reports and information as to shipments cheerfully given. Correspondence solicited. Telephone No. 401.

GEORGE L. GAUSE, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

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Open Day and Night. Orders by Telegraph Receive Prompt Attention.

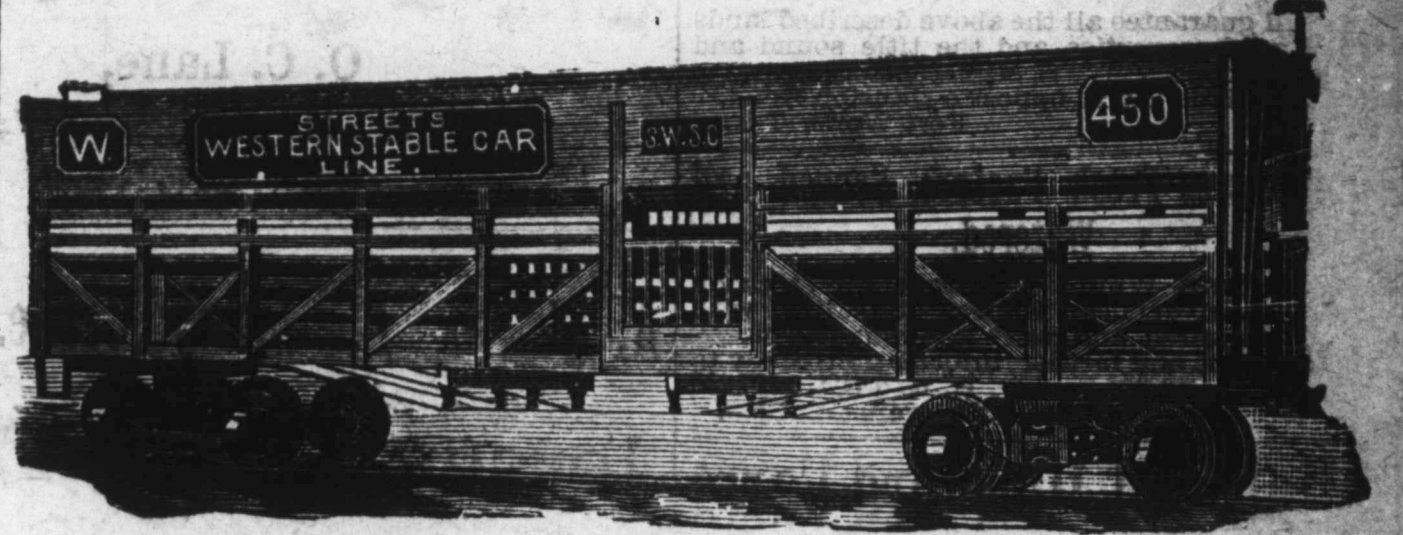
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General Office, Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.



Our line of stable cars, operating east and west of St. Louis and Chicago, carrying horses and cattle to market, give food, water and rest to animals without unloading. For particulars address

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Santa Fe Route.

A Pointer for You.

In these days of fierce competition, some railroads seek by deceptive advertising to secure business they are not entitled to. Such confidence games have but one result—loss of future patronage and not much present gain.

The Santa Fe Route does not need to resort to high-sounding adjectives nor flowery phrases to place itself before the public.

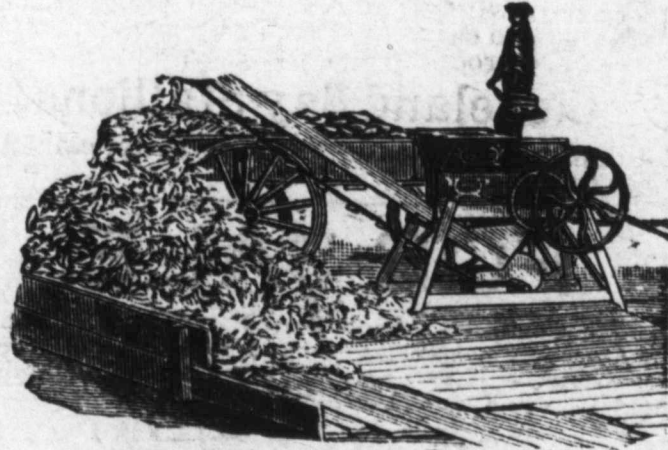
Our equipment, our passenger and freight service, our fast time and moderate rates speak for themselves in plain Anglo-Saxon.

You can leave Fort Worth at 9:15 p. m. and be in Kansas City at 8:15 p. m. the following evening, just 23 hours for a run of 605 miles; or you can reach Chicago at 11:55 a. m. the second day out, which is a trifle over 38 hours for 1063 miles. Pullman Palace sleeper and day coaches through to Missouri river, and solid vestibule train (sleepers, diners and chair cars) thence to Chicago.

Going to Denver and Los Angeles you pass through the beautiful Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma Territory and Cherokee Strip, connecting at Newton with through Colorado and California trains.

Write for folders and other information to GEO. T. NICHOLSON, A. G. THOMPSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas. G. P. & T. A., G. C. & S. F. Ry., Galveston, Texas.

Cattle Feeding Machine.



Crushing corn with shuck on or off, wet or dry, hard or soft, at the rate of 100 bushels per hour with two-horse power. Circulars free. Address

E. A. Porter & Bros.,

Bowling Green, Ky.

MEN The reason thousands cannot get cured of Special Private Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Gleet, Varicocel and results of abuse or excesses which unfit men for marriage or life's duties, is owing to a complication—Prostatorrhoea. Consultation Free, personally or by letter. Address, DR. LIEBIG & CO., European Specialists, 301 and 303 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. Will visit all Western and Southern cities quarterly.

Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Invigorator, the greatest remedy for above complaints. To prove its power, trial bottle sent Free.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN ANTONIO.

Feed and Sales Yards, South Flores Street. Make a specialty of handling Spanish stock of all kinds. We offer for sale all classes of live stock, at any point in Southwest Texas and Mexico.

TRUNK FACTORY! HENRY POLLOCK & CO.,

722 Kim Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Everything in the line of traveling requisites. Fine goods a specialty.