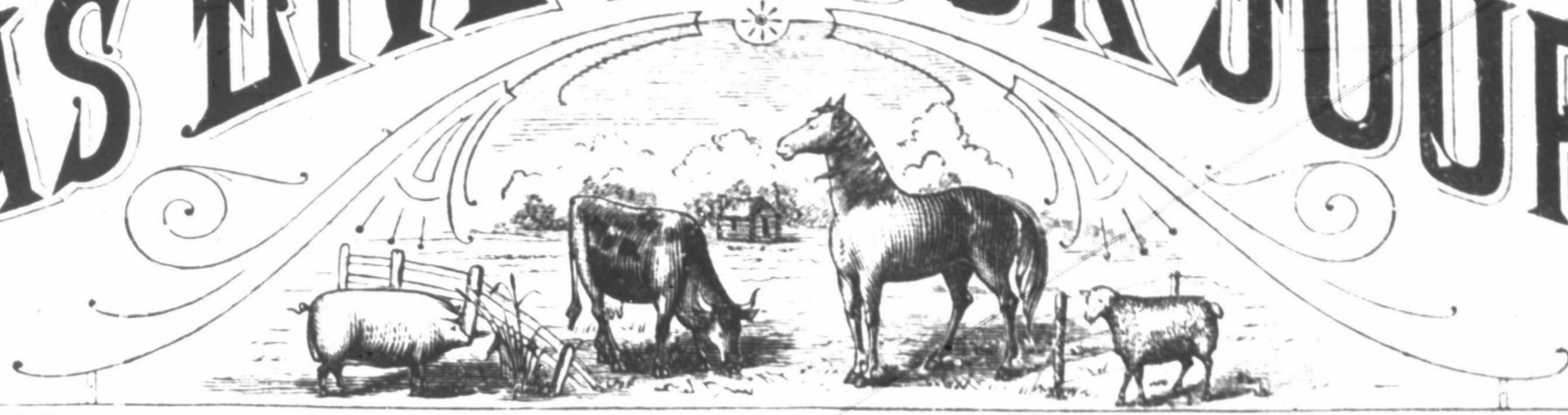


# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 11.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

NO. 41.

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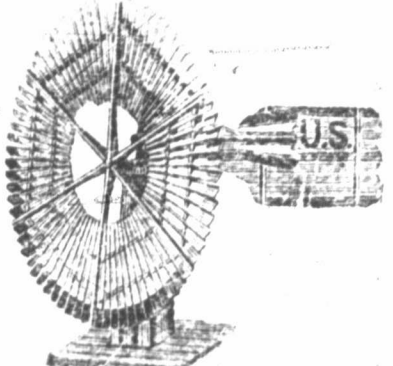
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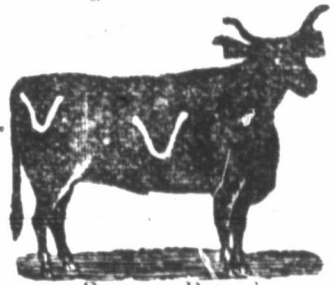
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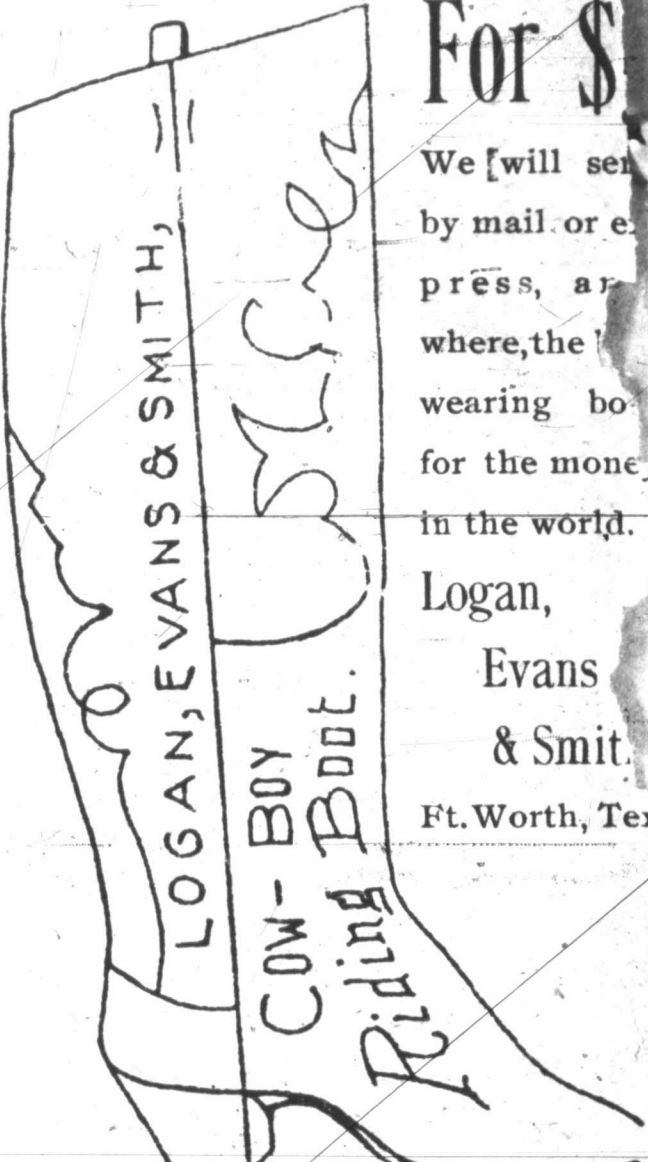
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

VOL. 11.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

NO. 41.

## Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

Office of Publication, 210 W. Second Street,  
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THOSE of our subscribers who wish to discontinue the JOURNAL are requested to pay up first, and then order the paper stopped.

THERE are over 1,000 readers of the JOURNAL who are in arrears for their subscriptions. The amount of each one's indebtedness to this office is small and ought to be paid.

THE Kansas City Live Stock Indicator has always been one of the STOCK JOURNAL'S most welcome visitors. Its recent improvements, however, make it doubly appreciated. The Indicator has recently changed to a four column 16 page paper, and shows other signs of improvement and prosperity.

CASSIDY BROS. & Co., the enterprising live stock commission firm of East St. Louis, have remembered many of their patrons and friends by presenting them with a souvenir in the shape of a handsomely gotten up pamphlet, giving a full review of the live stock trade of St. Louis. This firm has built up an immense trade in Texas.

THE JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of a beautiful and handsomely gotten up calendar for 1891, from the well known live stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. This firm has houses in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha and do a splendid business at each point. They are rustlers and evidently know the value of judicious ad-

### The Future Outlook.

The outlook for all kinds and classes of the live stock and agricultural business in Texas was never better than at this time. Cattle are already starting on a boom that will grow regularly and steadily until another season of overproduction is reached, which will require at least several years.

The sheep business has been in a flourishing condition for some time, and is sure to become more prosperous as the years go by.

The hog industry, now in its infancy, promises, with the aid of the different packeries being built all over the state, to soon become an important factor in the sum of the state's products.

The horse and mule business will always be good and remunerative in Texas, by reason of the comparatively small cost of breeding and raising and the healthfulness of these animals when raised on Texas soil.

The farming business is assuming more prosperous and extensive proportions than ever before, and farmers are giving more attention to the breeding and raising of live stock in connection with their agricultural interests. This insures pleasanter and more profitable business than theirs has been in the past.

Altogether, Texas never had as bright a future nor as encouraging an outlook as it has now for all classes of live stock and agricultural pursuits.

### Railroads at Outs.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to a division of joint rates between the Texas and Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads, which has resulted in the former road withdrawing all division sheets. This, however, the JOURNAL is informed by an official of the Texas and Pacific, will not interfere with the shipment of cattle from points on the Texas and Pacific to stations on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, but that the latter will give shippers a special rate when shipments are ready that will be generally as favorable as was the joint rate heretofore.

THE JOURNAL is doing the best it can under the circumstances to serve

its patrons and readers. There are many improvements that could be made, and its publishers would gladly do so if it could be done with the earnings of the paper and without incurring debts beyond its ability to pay. To enable the publishers to make the JOURNAL come up to their expectations and be of additional value to its readers, the publishers ask each and every subscriber to procure one more additional cash subscriber and forward same during the month of February. This would require but little effort on the part of our friends, and would very materially assist the JOURNAL and enable its publishers to increase its usefulness.

At the last session of the Illinois state legislature a bill was introduced and passed the lower house, but was buried in the senate, reducing feed charges at the Union stock yards at

duced at the present session, and as the granger element are in the majority in the legislature the bill will no doubt become a law. The bill reduces the charges for yardage for cattle, horses and mules from twenty-five cents to twenty cents a head; cows and sheep from eight cents to five cents; stock under one year of age, eight cents; charges for hay and grain must not exceed 75 percent above cost at wholesale rates; no charge shall be made for watering or furnishing water or counting live stock. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense, and it is made the duty of the state's attorney to prosecute when complaints are properly made to him.

It seems to be a settled fact that the new stock yards deal at Chicago set on foot by the Big Four is to be consummated. Civil engineers are said to be employed in making the necessary survey of the land at Tolleston, Ind. As soon as this work is completed it is thought the work of erecting buildings will begin at once. Commenting on this subject the Breeders' Gazette says: "Real estate agents and investors evidently are fully persuaded that the projection of the great enterprise is genuine, as a lively speculation in town lots at Tolleston has set in. Meanwhile not a few calculating people are wondering why the Big Four plants at the Union Stock Yards have been so largely extended at great cost recently if the proprietors seriously contemplate a removal in the near future. Developments will be watched with interest. If the Big Four pull out and President Stickney succeeds in drawing the "little fish" of the packers into his new stock yards net, and the legislature concludes to scale down the extortionate charges of the Union Stock Yards company, the watered stock of this concern now held in England will scarcely drip such large profits in the past.

THE recent snow, the only winter we have had so far, has come and gone without doing any material damage. In fact it is regarded as having been of great advantage to the farmers. It has put a splendid season in the ground, which is now, from the melting of the snow, in fine condition for receiving the spring crops. Old settlers and farmers throughout the state say the indications all point to a splendid season and good crops for the present year. Live stock on the range will, of course, to some extent be reduced in flesh, which happens every winter and is expected as a natural consequence. Taking everything into consideration, it is safe to say that on the whole the snow has done much good.

DON'T forget in remitting your subscriptions that for new subscribers and renewals after January 1st the JOURNAL is \$2 a year.

THERE is a great deal of talk and but little trading so far in steers. There are quite a number of buyers looking around, while a very few have closed contracts. J. O. Holt, of the Indian Territory, bought a thousand head this

Blackwell, also of the Indian Territory, bought 1200 up in the northeastern part of the state. The JOURNAL was unable to learn the prices paid in either instance. It is also reported that the Texas Land and Cattle company, of Corpus Christi, has sold 5000 cows.

### The New Land Commissioner.

It seems that Land Commissioner McGaughey has got it in for the land agents. Referring to this a special to the Gazette from Austin says:

Land Commissioner McGaughey is making his presence felt in the land office. A couple of rulings of his made to-day are calculated to give the land agents a foretaste of what they may expect further on. The first order was that no land agent or other person should be allowed to see or examine the files in the office unless he was the owner of the claim in question or was fortified by a power-of-attorney.

The second ruling, according to report, was that whereas under the old administration a fee of 25 cents for a file or \$1 an hour for examination was charged an applicant, under the new regime the charge should be 25 cents an hour and \$1 for examination.

In view of the fact that nearly all the business with the land office is done by and through agents, the above ruling of the new commissioner will in many instances prove a hardship. It seems the commissioner would require those living at a distance who want information about lands to either go to Austin in person or send a power-of-attorney, either of which would be inconvenient and work a hardship. It looks very much like the new commissioner has missed his calling and that the people have spoiled a good one-horse surveyor by elevating Mr. McGaughey to the commissionership. His first mistake was to remove all the old employes and fill their places with new and untried men. In fact the first and greatest mistake was on the part of the people in electing Mr. McGaughey, and every movement on his part as far as the JOURNAL knows has been a mistake.

AMONG the JOURNAL'S most welcome visitors is Sports Afield, edited by Claude King and published in Denver, Colo. This is a high class publication, prepared for the edification of gentlemen fond of field sports, and it fills the measure of its purpose fully.

All varieties of sport receive due attention in its pages, and points to be observed by devotees are fully elaborated, in addition to a full complement of appropriate general reading.

THE JOURNAL asks its readers to carefully read the communication in this issue from the well known Kansas City live stock commission firm of Irwin, Allen & Co. These gentlemen are among the oldest, most reliable and best posted men in the business. This view is entitled to weight and consideration.

THE cattlemen of Texas and all others interested should not fail to attend the meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raiser's association that convenes in the city of Dallas on the second Tuesday in March next. This will be an important meeting and should be

**CATTLE.**

Chicago authorities say that during the year 1890, a weekly average of 77,000 head of cattle will be required to supply the country. This being the case, it appears reasonable that higher prices will certainly rule.

The Smith cattle which topped the range market at Chicago last year, bringing \$4.50 per hundred, were bred and originally owned by Mr. Charles Goodnight, the well known Panhandle cattleman. This is a fair illustration of what blood and plenty of good grass will do.

In his annual report Secretary Metcalfe of the Stock Grower's Association of Colorado, thinks the shortage of the corn crop alone is the reason for continued low prices. The report also states that the grass in that state is generally better than it has been for years past, and stock usually in good condition.

The time has passed for holding a steer until he is four or five years old, waiting for him to mature into good beef. They should be so managed that they will do for market at two and three years old. Early maturity is one of the improvements of the age, and must be put in practice by those who keep up with the procession.

There is a generally prevalent feeling throughout the country that the year 1891 will prove to be an exceedingly prosperous one in all branches of business. From the commercial centers we get this encouraging expression and from the great plains the same hopefulness of views come. That beef values will increase at an early day is generally conceded, and cattlemen begin to feel as if there was something to live for. An actual shortage will soon manifest itself in the great markets and then times will brighten. Dealers look for this and practical men all believe that the clouds are lifting. The stayers are likely to reap the reward that follows the display of nerve.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

That the Kansas quarantine line is much further north than is necessary is a fact that even the Kansas people do not deny. As now established the line leaves Red river opposite the mouth of Beaver creek in Clay county, and runs due west through the northern part of Wichita and the center of Wilbarger, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb and Bailey counties. Cattle from south of the above line are prohibited from entering Kansas and other feeding states, while it is a well known fact that the line might be moved 100 miles further south with perfect safety to our neighbors north of it. This is a matter of interest to not only those who own cattle in the immediate territory in question, but to all the state. The further south this quarantine line extends, and the more Texas territory exempt from the operations of the quarantine law, the greater the maturing range offered those south of the line. In other words, by extending the line further south it will increase the unrestricted territory of Texas, and as one portion of this state does not quarantine against another, the entire state is interested in extending the line as far south as possible. A proper effort in this direction might result in great good. It is at least worth the effort.

Texas cattlemen not only do not pay the attention they should to improving their cattle by buying better bulls and more of them, but they usually keep the same bulls in the herd too long. This naturally brings about in-and-in breeding, which can have but one effect and that is to greatly deteriorate the quality and style of the cattle. A bull should not be allowed to run with heifers of his own offspring. If kept with the older cows only, a bull may be used to advantage by one owner as long as the animal remains vigorous and active, but where the males are permitted to run at leisure and mix with the herd promiscuously, and thus come

in contact with their own calves, they should be changed as often as every three years. This may appear both inconvenient and expensive. Admitting that it is, it will well repay both the trouble and the cost. The time for careless, haphazard, lazy money making in cattle has passed. To make the business as profitable as it should be requires pains-taking trouble, inconvenience and some expense. The time and money required to either replace the old bulls or keep them separate from the young heifers could not be more profitably employed, and should receive prompt and careful attention.

Clay, Robinson & Co. of Chicago in a recent issue of their market report say: We are receiving very favorable weather reports from Western and Texas ranges. The winter thus far has been mild, and cattle are in good condition to withstand severe storms should they come.

The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. of Chicago, in their circular letter of the 17th, say: Receipts of cattle for the week have been very heavy (76,000 head) which is about 14,000 in excess of last week. Monday's receipts were 24,036 head, being the heaviest run ever recorded here for one day. Notwithstanding the big runs, good ripe 1350 to 1500-pound cattle have made some improvement over last week. Light and medium cattle, while readily bought up, have suffered some decline. Texas cattle have come in moderate supply, and we have sold ours at \$3.60@3.90 for corn-fed. By reason of the limited supply of Texans we have been enabled to secure good prices for some South Texas steers this week. One lot averaging 911 pounds, which classed strictly good canners, went to a dressed beef buyer at \$2.95.

Cattlemen should not rely solely on a boom in prices to make the business of raising cattle profitable. They should take advantage of every opportunity to help the business along. But few are getting out of the business as much as they should. Among the helps to increased profits that could and should be introduced may be mentioned still further improvement in the blood and style of the animals raised, and by paying more and closer attention to maturing them earlier. The owners of small herds should provide hay, cotton seed, sorghum, Johnson grass or some sort of cheap feed for the young steers through the winter, and by that means keep them in good flesh and continually growing from the time they are calved until they are ready for market. If in this way a steer can be made to weigh as much and bring as much money at two years old as he would otherwise have brought at three he will more than return to his owner all the extra cost. The ranchman with a large herd cannot, of course, provide feed for all his young steers, but he can at least provide a winter range or pasture for them, and by excluding stock from this winter range in summer, keep it fresh for winter, and by keeping his young steers on fresh range the year round keep them all the time in good thriving condition. A little attention and additional expense in this way will cause an ordinary range steer to be as good at three years old as he would otherwise have been at four and five, and will pay the owner handsomely for all his extra care and expense.

**The Cattle Growers' Association of New Mexico.**

Quite a number of the leading cattlemen of New Mexico met at Santa Fe on the 12th and held a convention which resulted in the organization of a permanent association, to be known as the Cattle Growers Association of New Mexico.

The object of the association, as set forth in the by-laws, "is to advance and protect the interest of cattle in the territory of New Mexico; to recommend and urge the passage of any good and just law; to endeavor to prevent the repeal of any such law affecting the in-

terest of cattle growers, and to aid the enforcement of all laws for the protection of the cattle interest of the territory."

J. E. Saint was elected president and G. L. Brooks secretary of the association. Commenting on the action of the cattlemen in attendance the New Mexico Stock Grower says:

"The utmost harmony prevailed, and a full and fair discussion of every question was indulged in, with the result that the work of the convention was endorsed by every representative and acknowledged by the full delegation signing the membership roll.

"There was a marked absence of the hilarious spirit which has heretofore been too conspicuous at meetings of cattlemen, and the conduct of the members evinced a determination to effect something more than an organization which would be forgotten as soon as the meeting had adjourned."

The association appointed an executive committee of five, consisting of J. E. Saint, Wm. F. Burns, Richard Hudson, Judge Booth and W. B. Slaughter to look after the interest of the cattle business generally and especially at the capital during the sitting of the legislature.

**Transfers of Jersey Cattle.**

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle to Texans, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1, Broadway, New York, for the week ending January 13, 1891:

**BULLS.**

- King Quaker, 26,606, W. Gettys to J. J. Parks, Marshall, Tex.
- Rose's Bronx, 16,762, W. H. Williamson to J. A. Watkins, Kemp, Tex.
- Signal Khedive, 26,620, W. Morrow & Son to D. Sanchez, Laredo, Tex.

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

- Beryl of Noxubee, 57,159, W. G. Beard to A. R. Harwood, Prairie Lea, Tex.
- Eva Baltois Gillam, 50,456, E. C. Dickenson to J. L. Williamson, Athens, Tex.
- Fleeting 2d, 48,412, W. W. Lipscomb to A. R. Harwood, Prairie Lea, Tex.
- Luska's Blanche, 54,027, G. W. Thompson to W. H. Hughes, Pilot Point, Tex.
- Melrose Princess, 40,343, W. W. Lipscomb to A. R. Harwood, Prairie Lea, Tex.
- Myrrhine of Idylwild, 67,788, C. W. Talmadge to H. Scharloch, Prospect, Tex.
- Princess Busy Bee, 48,204, W. W. Lipscomb to A. R. Harwood, Prairie Lea, Tex.
- Roena B., 45,192, W. G. Beard to A. R. Harwood, Prairie Lea, Tex.
- Rowena Pogis, 63,603, W. G. Beard to A. R. Harwood, Prairie Lea, Tex.
- Signal Blossom, 62,703, F. M. Bell to C. T. Bonner, Tyler, Tex.

**Lump-Jaw in Cattle.**

A few weeks ago the JOURNAL published a very interesting letter from B. R. Russell of Lampasas giving his experience with lump-jaw. This letter has been extensively copied and commented on by stock papers.

L. W. Christian, a prominent cattle feeder of Weatherford, says he recently killed one of his steers that had been afflicted with big-jaw for several months, and found the teeth in that part of the jaw bone nearest to and connected with the enlargement or sore entirely decayed, as was also a part of the jaw bone. Between the teeth and the surface was a honeycombed gristle through which the collection of corruption and putrid matter was discharged. Mr. Christian is of the opinion that at least in this instance the cause was decayed teeth.

Dr. Orr, the veterinary editor of the Kansas Farmer, in answer to inquiry for information in regard to lump-jaw says: "Lumps on the jaws of cattle may be due to blows received externally, or to ulcerated teeth, etc., but as you have been troubled for several years, the most plausible theory is that your cattle are affected with what is commonly known as lump-jaw (scientific term acti-

nomycosis). This disease is caused by a vegetable parasite or fungus (actinomyces), which effects an entrance into the tissues of the animal through an abrasion of the skin or mucous membrane. Sometimes the tumors are formed in the tongue, especially if the animal has been fed upon some coarse material which is likely to wound that organ. In other cases the tumors or swellings will first show themselves in the soft tissues underlying the skin on some part of the head, generally the cheek or side of the lower jaw. This form of the disease usually takes place where the animals have been fed in mangers, or where they were confined in stalls in such a manner that the fastenings chafed or wounded the skin. But the most frequent manifestations of the disease are in the form of osteosarcoma or bony tumor, sometimes on the upper but oftener on the lower jaw. In these cases the fungi are supposed to gain access through the alveoli during the shedding of teeth in young animals and through a broken tooth or a wound in the alveolar process in older ones. When the bone becomes thus invaded it gradually increases in size, becomes completely honey-combed, the teeth loosen and drop out, and the animal, if not killed, will finally die of starvation. When the disease becomes deep-seated treatment is useless. But when only in the soft tissues, if not too near an artery, the morbid tissue should be completely excised with the knife in the hands of a surgeon, and the wound syringed twice a day, for a few days, with a solution of carbolic acid one part and soft water sixteen parts, and then treated as an ordinary wound. Where, by reason of its close proximity to an artery, the tumor cannot be excised it may be thoroughly opened and syringed out twice a day with the same solution, or tincture of iodine, or a strong solution of caustic potash may be used instead. Animals thus affected are condemned as unfit for food.

**Wants Rabbits and Dogs Included.**

Colorado Clipper.  
Stockmen of Southwest and West Texas are anxious for a law that will encourage the extermination of wild varmints. If they will embrace in the bill mule-eared rabbits and prairie dogs they will be supported zealously by farmers as well as stockmen all over the state.

**The Next Decade.**

The country is now entering upon the most interesting decade of its history. In a sense this might have always been true in any period of its life; each decade and each half century having been more interesting than that which went before; but in a new and deeper sense it is true of the last ten years of the nineteenth century. We are, indeed, the heirs of all ages, and therefore each period of life is richer and finer than the one preceding it. The swift development of great inventions during the past fifteen years in the electric world, the telephone, phonograph, electric car, electric light, and electricity as a motor, is an indication of what civilization may be when all the wondrous possibilities involved in these have been fully discovered and developed into use. "Across the world I speak to thee" will be no more the day dream of the poet, but the practical experience of every day life; travel will be reduced to a minimum of time that is all but incredible; the journey of a thousand miles will doubtless be compassed as quickly as that of one hundred is now; light and heat and domestic labor will proceed by electricity; the phonograph will relieve the reporter; the graphophone will supersede the pen and the typewriter, to the infinite saving of nerve and eyes.—American Cultivator.

Don't experiment with your health. You may be sure of the quality of your medicine, even if you have to take much of your food upon trust. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It is the standard blood-purifier, the most effectual and economical.

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

# SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep are naturally healthy, but quickly succumb to disease under certain conditions. Damp, wet locations are conducive to foot rot, and damp quarters at night produce colds. They must have dry quarters, good ventilation, shade from the hot sun, and good water.

Sherman, Hall & Co., the well known wool commission merchants of Chicago quote Texas wool as follows:

	Heavy.	Average.	Choice.
Fine.....	10@12	14@17	18@23
Fine medium.....	@	15@18	20@24
Medium.....	@	15@18	20@27
Low medium.....	@	15@17	21@26
Coarse.....	@	11@12	17@20
Carpet.....	@	10@12	15@18

We have become pretty well educated up to the fact that the long-feeding of hogs is not profitable; that the shorter the time consumed in fitting them for market the better pay we will get for our corn and clover. The same principle can just as well be applied to the feeding of sheep, for they can be made to take on as much flesh in ten weeks as they commonly do in from four to five months; that is, as much as mature sheep can take on. Sheepmen have got into this habit of a long feeding season from the fact that wethers can be bought cheaper in the fall, and they would begin to feed at once so as to have them in shape for the spring market. When grain is thus fed all winter, it is safe to say that one-half of the grain is a total loss. At the best, a 90 or 100-pound wether will not take on more than 15 or 20 pounds, no matter how long fed, and this gain can be made in ten weeks as well as in twice that time. It is difficult to get a profit, even under the best of circumstances, from feeding old stock. The following data upon this question, as it applies to sheep, may prove of value: Sheep of the age of seven to ten months made a gain of 14 pounds live weight for each 100 pounds of digestible material consumed. Those from 10 to 13 months made a gain of 12 1/2 pounds; those from thirteen to eighteen made a gain of 10 7/10 pounds, and those from eighteen months to two years old made a gain of 5 2/5 pounds. These figures plainly show where the profit is to be found.

### The Taste for Mutton.

The disposition of Americans to use an increased amount of mutton is altogether sufficiently marked to attract the attention of their cousins across the water, says the National Stockman. This is not strange, inasmuch as these same cousins are very much interested in furnishing to us the breeding stock calculated to produce what is alleged to be the finest mutton grown. An English writer commenting on this lately, used the following words: "Whether the taste of mutton has come to the English feeding race or not its prevalence is likely to become as marked on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. It is only in recent years that the Yankee has taken to mutton eating, but it is possibly accounted for in the fact that it is only within recent years that he has had any mutton fit to eat. Be that as it may, the represented increase in the consumption of mutton in the United States is worthy of note." If this is a matter which attracts attention abroad to the extent which it evidently does, it certainly should be a subject of thought on the part of our own breeders. Has this appetite for mutton increased? If so, what is best adapted to satisfy it? If so, how can breeders profit most by it? If so, how can it be perpetuated and made to grow to such an extent that mutton shall become more than ever the staple article of animal food? These questions are worthy of consideration and the sheepmen who, while they look after the fleeces of their flocks, keep this other point in view, and as far as practicable try to meet both wants, will in the future of the business come out ahead of their less enterprising neighbors.

### Points in Wool-Growing.

F. W. Anderson, Montana, in American Agriculturist.

The recent tariff changes have excited the American wool-growers to a remarkable degree. Many of them predict better times for the industry, a greater demand for the home product, and considerably better prices than have been obtained for five or six years past. Not alone do many experienced wool-growers take this view, but a great number of new men will enter the business on less or more extensive scales in every part of the country, all expecting to "make a good thing of it." The finer grades of wool, however, are more likely to hold their prices than the commoner grades, as the demand for fine home-made woollens will increase with the more extensive introduction of the superior mechanical contrivances necessary to their manufacture which now exist and are operated almost exclusively in England and on the Continent. An increased demand for the better grades of woolen fabrics will naturally bring a better demand for the finer grades of the raw material; a demand that the growers of these grades will endeavor to supply. Without going into the care and management of sheep here, attention may be called to some "points" that the beginner as well as the old flockmaster in the West should not neglect. First and foremost we want good wool with a fair staple, and the fine but not too silky fiber. The fiber must be evenly developed and thus be able to bear an equal tension in all parts throughout its length. The demand for such wool will be even greater in the near future than it is now. The secret of growing good fiber does not at all depend upon breed and grade, as too many of our growers suppose, but on the continuous good health of the sheep while the fleece is growing. Every neglect, such as starvation, lack of water, and undue exposure to the inclemency of the weather in winter, causes a weakened growth of fiber during that period, makes it more slender and less firm, and if the sheep is subjected to these conditions several times in a season, each period will be marked by a corresponding number of weak places in the staple. The staple should be also evenly lubricated for its entire length, which in itself indicates a strong, healthy, unchecked growth, and it has considerable influence with the buyer. The next thing is to have sheep that are well adapted to the climate. Such animals will stand the varying conditions better than others. Last, but not least, good, high grade stock must be selected in order to get the necessary fineness of fleece. It will cost more at first, but will more than repay the outlay; but it must be properly cared for, or the fleece will be of poor actual quality, although it may be fine to the touch.

### When to Sell Wethers.

A wether must be sold some time, and the only question really is, at what point in life is it best to dispose of him. A wether is good property as long as he is gaining, though even he is not so valuable as a ewe, but the moment he enters on the down grade, or in fact, just a little before he enters on it, he ought to be turned over to the feeder. Now, when does that point come? We have not at hand any tables as to the mutton breeds, but we presume that the several facts that we are about to state respecting the Merino will apply also to the mutton breeds. It has been demonstrated by careful record, that a ewe is more profitable than a wether as a shearer for the first two years; but after that, of course, her activity as a bearer of lambs causes a fall behind in the production of wool. The first year the percentage of wool to the weight of body are 8.10 and 7.50 for the ewe and the wether respectively; the second year, 6.90 and 6.41; the third year, 6.41 and 6.58; the fourth year, 5.88 and 6.55; the fifth year 6.00 and 7.00. From this it will be seen that the

wether enters on the down grade as a shearer so early as the second year, but his body is still growing so that he cannot yet be said to have passed the point of greatest profitableness. But at four years the Merino wether has reached his meridian in weight, and beyond that actually begins to decline. In the experiments of which we have a record, the wethers at four years averaged 103.94 pounds, but at five they have fallen to 97.72 pounds each.

It would seem, then, that the Merino wethers ought not to be kept over four years and mutton wethers not over three, perhaps not more than two. But on the great plains where the aim of the flockmaster is chiefly the production of wool, it is often deemed profitable to hold the wether six or seven years. They mature there more slowly than they do under the artificial systems in the agricultural states.

One thing is certain, that with careful management ewes are more profitable than wethers. Lambs make a more rapid growth the first year than they ever do afterwards; hence they are making money for their owner fastest then, but it requires very close attention to raise lambs. Wethers are the careless man's sheep; ewes are for the snug farmer or pains-taking flockmaster.—Exchange.

### The Romney Marsh Sheep.

American Agriculturist.

The shepherd fears a marsh. It brings to him thoughts of flukes and lungworms, two kinds of parasites which are deadly to the flock. A sheep, therefore, which is at home on a marsh pasture would be a great boon to those farmers whose land is inclined to be damp, if not wet. The Romney marsh sheep is an English breed, which is proof against these parasitic diseases, just as some persons who have been born and reared in low localities are never troubled by the miasmatic diseases which affect others not to the manner born. This sheep has been reared for many years in the southeast corner of England, where a large extent of land is diked and ditched in the same manner as the low lands of Holland. These lands are mostly a moist, rich, alluvial clay, so productive of grass that fourteen sheep are kept to the acre on many of the farms. These sheep are extremely hardy, and are rarely ever put under a roof. They are excellent mutton sheep, and yield a useful fleece of long, staple combing wool, bright and glossy, and weighing from seven to ten pounds to the fleece. The mutton is of the best second quality; not equal to the Southdown reared on the chalk pastures of the Downs, but quite as good as the common farm-fed sheep elsewhere. We have millions of acres of coast marshes precisely like those of the coast of England where these sheep are reared, which if improved by diking, might support these sheep to perfection, yielding wool that is in large and constant demand by our woolen manufacturers, and which has heretofore been imported.

### Sheep and Thrift Go Together

Under the above heading, which contains a sermon within itself, an exchange correspondent says: In 1841 there were in a certain township in Connecticut 2492 sheep and there were also at that time 18 farm mortgages. In 1853 we find 1584 sheep and 25 mortgages; in 1869, 604 sheep and 37 mortgages, and in 1887, 309 sheep and 42 mortgages. Now I do not say that the decline in sheep husbandry has had all to do with the increase of farm mortgages mentioned above, but I cannot forbear saying that it is suggestive. In contrast to this is a locality not much larger than a school district in which the inhabitants have always kept sheep and quite extensively, too. The returns from a flock of 110 Michigan ewes kept upon a farm in this locality were as follows: Cost of 110 sheep in September 1888, was \$385, sales in 1889 of 100 lambs, \$400, and of 550 pounds of wool \$165, or a total of \$565, and the

original capital as yet unimpaired. The lambs were contracted for on June 1, at \$4 per head, to be taken from the pasture at the rate of \$10 a week until all were gone. This product was marketed easily and it did not require a daily trip of one to five miles to a station or creamery. There was no danger of an oversupply and a return of the goods in a damaged condition, no middlemen were required and the whole business was done on the farm.

From another flock of 12 sheep the annual receipts have been \$112.75 per year for seven years, and with a steady improvement in the grade of sheep. To you who have never given the matter any thought it will be surprising to learn how quickly a flock may be established. I know a man who in 1882 owned three lambs and he said that in five years from these three sheep he would have a flock worth \$200. The plan he adopted was to sell the wool and male lambs and buy ewes with the proceeds. This course he followed for four years, when he found that his flock was becoming too large for his farm. He made sales to the amount of \$262.17 and had 27 sheep remaining. Two years after, dogs troubled his flock so much that he closed them all out. From three sheep in six years he sold \$505.84 of their products. There is work in this business and at certain seasons of the year they need and must have the closest attention in order to get the best results and when this is given success is sure to follow.

### Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

Mr. Editor:—I have just completed my first week's work with my plating machine and have \$42 profit as a reward. I am charmed with the business; the work is easy and profits large. I bought my plater from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, for \$3, and I feel confident if people only knew how cheaply they would get a plater and how much money they could make with it, we would see many happy homes, "where penury now exists." It is surprising the amount of table-ware and jewelry people want plated, and if persons now idle would send to the above address and get a circular, and go to work, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money.

MRS. J. C. NOBLE.

### Able and Well Known.

San Angelo Enterprise.

Col. H. L. Bently, of Abilene, the able and well-known writer on matters pertaining to the stock industry, has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those who use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

### 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 Dahlman 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."

Strangers, 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 Dahlman Bros. may be relied on, for they sell just what they profess to sell. Their store is on corner of Houston and First streets.

### Beware of Contaminants for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

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

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Future Cattle Prices.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 20, 1891.  
 Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of the 19th requesting our views in regard to the future cattle trade for 1891, we beg to say that it is a wise man that can guess accurately and look far into the future and say what the result will be, and we can only give you our opinion, based on our observations of the past and from what we can see before us. To make our ideas clear we will have to go back, say ten years or more. For the past twenty-five years, in which time there has been three periods of depression between which times there was an appreciative market. In 1868-9 and 1870 prices of all cattle were good; 1871-2 and 1873 there were low prices; 1874-75-76 and 1877 prices were up again; 1878-79 and 1880 there was a heavy decline in values. Immediately following 1881-82-83 and 1884 the markets for cattle were unusually good, which gave confidence, and capital both in Europe and America was invested in great amounts. In fact, the civilized world went into the cattle raising business. Farms and breeding grounds were taxed to their utmost, resulting in a heavy surplus to be thrown on the markets. The holders began to let loose their surplus cattle in large numbers in 1885; values depreciated in proportion to the extra supply thrown on the market; this continued through 1885-86 and 1887, with a short breathing spell in 1888, then down again in 1889 and 1890. Corn and feed was never so plentiful and cheap. The farmers in all the great feeding states could realize on their feed only by putting it into cattle. This continued late into the summer of 1890. Then came a general drouth all over the country. The corn crop was cut short, pastures dried up, stock water scarce, resulting in a general stampede to market of many thousands of cattle from all sections. The majority of these cattle were slaughtered for canning purposes, the bulk of them being unfit for the market. Nevertheless, the result was a very large number of cattle went out of the country that under ordinary circumstances would have remained. Following the drouth of last summer with its attending results, came in the fall the short corn crop, and stringency in money matters. Corn being scarce and high caused many cattle feeders to market their cattle without feeding them, and since the 1st of December, '90, up to this time many thousands of cattle have been shipped to market only half fed. This state of affairs will likely continue for a month longer. We do not mean to infer from this that there will be marketable cattle after that, for there are many cattle feeders who prepare themselves with feed and feed for a later market. These cattle will be strung out on the markets through the spring and early summer months. But our opinion is that there will not be an over supply. Going back again for two or three years, many ranchmen, cattle raisers and farmers seeing that the business was not as profitable as formerly, gradually began to get out of the business or to cut down their holdings. This has been general over the country with the probable exception of in warm climates, where cattle could be raised at a nominal cost. Now as to the results and its effects on the future of the cattle trade, should the export trade keep up, and the usual demand for beef continue, of which there is no doubt, for within the last few years the demand for beef has been unusually large, the outgrowth of cold storage and refrigerator cars has made it possible for beef consumers to get fresh beef in all parts of the United States and Europe. Taking this general view of the situa-

tion as it presents itself to us, that the future supply of beef cattle will be much short of what it has been in the last year or so. Once confidence is restored with an advancing market, many cattle will be held for growing and breeding. It seems to us these facts will be forcibly presented during the year 1891, resulting with an upward tendency which we think will continue for several years again. The old saying is, "History repeats itself;" the time is ripe for it to repeat with prices something like 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Very respectfully,  
 IRWIN, ALLEN & CO.

Kansas City the Second Greatest Packing Center.

The year 1890 has been the banner year in Kansas City packing operations. The facilities for slaughtering cattle and hogs as well as the shipping facilities have been increased so that fresh meat is sent from Kansas City to nearly every city and town in the South and West, besides being exported to European countries.

The number of hogs slaughtered during the year 1890 was 2,277,383, as against 1,715,000 for the year 1889 an increase of 552,383. There was also 528,840 cattle and 172,154 sheep killed this year, as against 490,383 cattle and 195,027 sheep for 1889. The number of cattle consumed during the year 1890 almost equals the number consumed during the first fifteen years of the dressed beef industry in the city.

There were also more hogs slaughtered during 1890 than the total number killed from 1868 to 1880. About 600,000,000 pounds of meat products have been shipped away from Kansas City since January, and increase of almost 60,000,000 over the shipments of the year 1889. The magnitude of the chief industry can probably be better understood by an inspection of the figures showing the packing operations for each year since the inception of the business in 1868. The packing business began over twenty years ago when Kansas City was a small town. Since that time both have grown hand in hand, until to-day they have become world-renown.

Great activity has been shown in packing operations during the past year. At no time during the year has there been any drag in business. To show to what extent the packers base their belief in the growth of that industry in Kansas City, it might be well to state that each company has spent vast sums of money in making improvements. One company alone spent \$500,000, while two others spent \$200,000 each and the remaining about \$200,000 between them. The record for the past few months has been unparalleled in regard to the number of hogs packed, while in the summer season of 1890 alone, more hogs were consumed than during the entire year of 1889.

The pork packing branch of the dressed meat industry, has also shown wonderful strides during the year which closes December 31. The supply of hogs regulates the amount of business and as the past year has been a banner year in hog raising, it goes without saying it has also been the banner year in the point of output of various articles classed as pork products. The shipment of fresh pork still continues to increase, as does the shipment of bacon and salt pork. About 320,000,000 pounds of pork products have been shipped from the Kansas City houses during the year 1890, as against 243,000,000 for the year 1889. The coming year is looked forward to with much interest, as there is much talk of two packing companies beginning to slaughter hogs on a much larger scale than they have been doing heretofore.

The Leading Live Stock and Agricultural Paper.

Knox County Sentinel.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, published at Fort Worth, Tex., is the leading live stock and agricultural paper of the Southwest, and should be in the hands of every farmer and stockman in Texas.

Two Acres Enough.

The Japanese and Chinese make a very small farm pay, and with the rapid increase of population in this country the time will come when our people will have to learn the Asiatic methods. A farm paper in referring to this subject says:

"Two acres is more than one man can properly cultivate in the crops that pay best, yet there are many instances in which one man cultivates forty acres or more. It is possible for an individual to spread manure on one or two acres, but he could not do so on forty. The land that pays best is that upon which the manure can be applied to the best advantage. It is a waste of labor to attempt to cultivate more land than can be cultivated well."

There are thousands who know the above is true, and their every-day experience points to the same results, the cause being the attempt to do too much, thus increasing the work. It has been but a few years since the cities were alarmed for fear that when the great cattle ranches were curtailed, and the ranges and drives restricted, that the beef supply would be short, but with the spread of farms and the abolition of the range more and better beef is produced and the people in the cities get more than they can consume. The small farm that is well manured will pay far better than the large farm that cannot supply plant food.—Farmer's Magazine.

The Financial Situation.

Notwithstanding there has been several important bank failures in different parts of the country, money is easier in Fort Worth than for the past sixty days, and the Fort Worth banks are solid and in fine shape. Yet, money for speculative purposes can not be had at any price, the loans now being made by the local banks being confined to regular customers, and only for such amounts as are required for the actual and necessary conduct of their business.

In regard to the condition of finances in St. Louis, Trade and Traffic says:

Money is decidedly easier at St. Louis and outside borrowers are having about all the accommodation they want, but interest rates are held pretty firm at the old figures of 7 to 8 per cent, except on strictly prime local commercial paper, whose maker's account is valuable. As low as 6 per cent has been accepted the past week for loans of that character.

Concerning the situation at New York, the Financial Chronicle says: The majority of banks and trust companies have reduced their minimum to 5 per cent, though others still maintain 6 per cent. Time contracts are more freely offered by capitalists and institutions other than banks, and rates are now 5@6 per cent for all dates, with some business reported at 5½ per cent for five months. For commercial paper the demand is good, but it is for the best names, and a miscellaneous assortment is hard to sell. The supply of the grade which is in request is not abundant. Rates are 6 per cent firm for sixty to ninety day endorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ for four months acceptances and 7@8 per cent for good single names having from four to six months to run.

Western Kansas

Montana Stock Grower.

Ever since the cattle have been driven out of the Cherokee strip they have been trying to find some place for a range that would not be too far from the markets to be available. Such a range has been found, and a syndicate of mortgage companies in Kansas City and Eastern cities has been formed for the purpose of consolidating the western part of Kansas into one vast cattle range. The lands in that part of the state have been mortgaged to their full extent by the settlers, and the continued drouths, have caused such an exodus

from there that mortgage companies are finding themselves with thousands of acres on hand which they can do nothing with in the way of selling or renting. It is understood that foreclosure sales of mortgaged lands amounting to over a million acres have been ordered in the western tier of counties, and as all this land lies together, it is to be rented to the cattlemen, or the financial companies will use the range themselves and form a cattle syndicate. Thus it will be seen that the mortgages which have heretofore been considered such a damage to Kansas, are now to prove a blessing in disguise—for the other fellow.

Much Improved.

Granbury News.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is much improved under the management of that indomitable rustler and talented newspaper man, Geo. B. Loving.

Congratulates the Stockmen.

Denver Sports Afield.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, founded by Mr. Geo. B. Loving, has again been taken charge of by that gentleman. Such talent as Mr. Loving is capable of exerting on this valuable paper ought to make it one of the best journals in the West. We congratulate the stockmen of the Lone Star state on their gain.

Stockmen Should Join In.

San Saba News.

Destruction of stock by wolves, cats and other animals is a cause of frequent complaint among our stockmen. They should join with the other western counties in petitioning the legislature, now in session, to increase the bounty offered for the destruction of these animals. The whole of the southwest is working in this matter, and our stockmen should join in.

Increase the Bounties.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Wolves are still doing great damage throughout the range country, both north and south. Their bloody trail extends from the forty-ninth parallel to the Gulf of Mexico and the damage runs away into the thousands of dollars. The only hope for extermination lies in an increase of bounties by the various commonwealths of the land.

Cattle Wanted.

Parties having cattle for sale are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment company. This concern makes a specialty of handling cattle and cattle ranches, and are in position to render valuable assistance to those wishing to sell. Office, 409 Main street, opposite Pickwick hotel.

A characteristic advertisement in its straightforward business talk is that of J. J. H. Gregory, the veteran seedsmen of Marblehead, Mass. Mr. Gregory's reputation for fair and exact fulfillment of promises is a hardy annual, and has never failed to justify the entire confidence of his customers. All who want reliable seeds should be sure to send for his 1891 catalogue.

Attention is invited to our card on page 3. All correspondence is promptly attended to. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL Co., live stock commission merchants, Chicago, Kansas City, and National Stock Yards, Ill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

from the Cotton Belt depot at Fort Worth, one bay horse, about fifteen hands high, braided 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, Haldon, 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 6 years old. They strayed or were stolen about Aug. 10, 1890.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 23, 1891.  
 Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.  
 A meeting of the stockmen of Southern and Western Texas is called for Monday next, January 26, in this city, to provide for a strong delegation to go to Austin on Tuesday, January 27, in the interest of the proposed county law for the destruction of wild animals injurious to the livestock interests of this state. It is the intention to send as large a delegation as possible and supply them with all the facts and arguments to present to their friends in both branches of the Twenty-second legislature. It is reported that this law will be called up in the house of representatives on Tuesday. A number of stockmen from this section of the state are already in Austin in the interest of this law and it is at their suggestion that the larger delegation is to be sent there.

More stockmen are coming in this week presumably en route to Austin, as they make a very brief stop in this city. Among the more prominent of them are James Moore and N. R. Miller of Bexar county; C. W. Williams of Langtry, N. S. Walton of Austin, Ed. C. Lasater of Texas and New Orleans, T. T. D. Andrews of the Home Land and Cattle company, W. R. Moores of Kansas City, Gen. John Kennedy of Sabine, Byron Van Raub of Van Raub, W. G. Hughes of Kendall county, D. R. Fant of Goliad, J. M. Doughty of Collins, J. M. Thompson of Pearsall, J. N. Heard of Uvalde, W. P. Gerfus of Shavano, Henry Fink of Leon Springs, and Col. Charles Moss of Millett.

Gen. John Kennedy, the pioneer breeder of improved Texas jacks, has been here during the past week on, as he says, "a still hunt." As Mrs. Kennedy accompanied him it is needless to say that the boys found the general to be a remarkably dignified old gentleman. In the strictest confidence, however, he remarked to a friend that he will be here later with a shipment of improved mules and then—Well, he is sure to receive a hearty welcome whenever he comes. Rain, he says, is needed in the Sabine district. For four years there has not been a rain of sufficient duration to fill the water holes. Showers have kept the pasturage good but wells are the main dependence for stock water.

Mr. W. R. Moores, of Kansas City, was here several days enroute to and from his Southwest Texas ranches. He reports matters progressing much more favorably on his ranches than in Kansas City business circles. On his ranches he found the pasturage good and his stock in excellent condition, though he admitted that more rain would do no harm. In Kansas City he reported money very tight and public confidence disturbed.

Mr. Ed. C. Lasater, of Aycock & Lasater, of New Orleans, has been here frequently of late. He has his eyes on the fat beeves of Western Texas and reports shipments quite active, about 150 carloads having been shipped, mostly to New Orleans, during the past week and a liberal proportion of them to his firm.

Mr. C. W. Wilkins, of the firm of Wilkins Bros. & Co., of Langtry, whose brother, Mr. Frank M. Wilkins, was assassinated at their ranch in Val Verde county, December 18, is here. The additional details he gives of the tragedy show that it was carefully and deliberately planned at least six weeks previous and that at least one previous attempt was made, but failed through the alertness of Mr. Wilkins. Three Mexicans, who are known, were the assassins and escaped to Mexico. Mr. Wilkins offers a reward of \$500 each for their capture and \$500 each for their conviction. Gov. Ross offered a reward of \$200 each for their capture and conviction. The stockmen friends of the murdered man are subscribing to

a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. This makes a total reward of \$6,600, and as the evidence of the guilt of the murderers is conclusive there will be no difficulty in securing their conviction. Of their capture there appears to be little doubt.

Col. D. R. Fant, the large ranchero of Goliad county, visited this city on Wednesday with his wife, and registered at the Mahneke hotel, on his return from a pleasure trip to Mexico.

Col. J. M. Thomson is also a recent arrival at the Mahneke hotel. He is just from California and returns to visit his Frio county ranch to arrange for his spring shipment of fat stock to northern markets.

Recent rains have done great benefit to the pasturage in southwestern counties, but the supply of stock water will depend on future rains. Water holes are comparatively dry and many of the creeks in Southern Texas have not yet begun to run. The soil, however, is in excellent condition for the farmers and planters of this section and hopeful prophets are predicting large crops for the coming year.

Secretary Dickinson of the International Fair association has done good work during the past week in placing the bonds of the association. Although money has been and is still very tight he has succeeded in placing about half of the bonds, and has every assurance of placing the remainder before the meeting of county delegates in this city next month. His correspondence also includes many offers of personal assistance in preparing exhibits, and especially live stock exhibits. His office assistants are kept constantly employed in sending out posters and other advertising matter, as well as in answering the numerous inquiries for information regarding the coming fair.

The Horse Market.

The past week will probably pass into history as one of the dullest weeks ever known in the San Antonio horse market. The stringen' money market, supplemented by rain and the resulting mud cut short receipts, and at the same time restricted trading so that the shipments of horses, mares and mules by rail included only 171 head, and to the following points: Boutte and La-Fayette, La.; Vossburg, Miss., and Evergreen, Ala. More buyers are now in attendance, and as soon as the condition of the roads will permit there will probably be much larger receipts with a corresponding increase in transactions. The demand is only for fat animals, but includes horses, mare, mules and saddle ponies. Anything fat will command a ready sale at top prices, which are above the following quotations:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	80@ 10
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	120@ 15
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	170@ 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	130@ 17
Yearling fillies, branded	60@ 8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	80@ 10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	100@ 16
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	150@ 22
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	220@ 50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2	750@ 2.0
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	230@ 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	180@ 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	170@ 23
Weaned, unbranded colts	70@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands	180@ 25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands	350@ 50
Yearling mule colts, improved	180@ 22
Two-year mule colts, improved	300@ 40
Yearling mule colts, Mexican	120@ 15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican	180@ 20

The Cattle Market.

There has been another rush of common cattle to this market so that now the pens are overcrowded with stock of an undesirable character. A number of shipments have been made to other markets to relieve the pressure here, but the receipts still continue out of proportion to the demand. Fat stock of any description has a ready sale here, but the receipts include very few of this class of stock, and thin animals are hard to sell at any price. Stockmen will do well to hold back their shipments, except of their best fat stock, for a few days.

Goats and Muttons.

Goats have been in larger receipt and there is now a liberal supply here. The

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.  
**SHERMAN HALL & CO.**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.  
 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 sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circular. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

demand is only for fat animals. Muttons are scarce and in limited demand at quotations.

Hogs.

The surplus which was quoted in former reports has been worked off, although there is still a fair supply and the average demand for fat light weights. Heavy fat hogs have a moderate demand.

European Steamship Business.

Those who contemplate a trip to Europe, or wish to prepay the passage of relatives or friends from any part of Europe to any point on or via the line of the Santa Fe route, will do well to call on or address Wm. Doherty, 316 Houston street, G., C. & S. F. railway agent at Fort Worth, before negotiating or purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Doherty is prepared to quote lowest rates and furnish through tickets of all classes from or to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Sweden, etc., by most direct and quickest steamship lines. Mr. Doherty will at all times take pleasure in fully answering any inquiries relative to railroad or steamship business.

To Cattle Buyers.

We are prepared to fill orders for all grades of cattle for spring delivery. In writing us give the number and classification desired. Address Land-Live Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Weatherford, Tex.

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 1c 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.

For the convenience of its patrons and friends the STOCK JOURNAL has opened an office on the ground floor in the building occupied by the Fort Worth Investment company, on Main street, opposite the Prewick hotel. The friends of the JOURNAL are requested to call and make themselves at home.

Sorghum.

Now that sorghum is again attracting the attention of farmers throughout the country, it is well to know that the Sorghum Hand Book, a valuable treatise on the cultivation and manufacture of sorghum, may be had free of charge on application to the Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

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.

JOHN OWENS, Manager  
 Wool Department.

ADOUE & LOBIT  
 BANKERS

Commission Merchants,  
 GALVESTON, TEXAS.

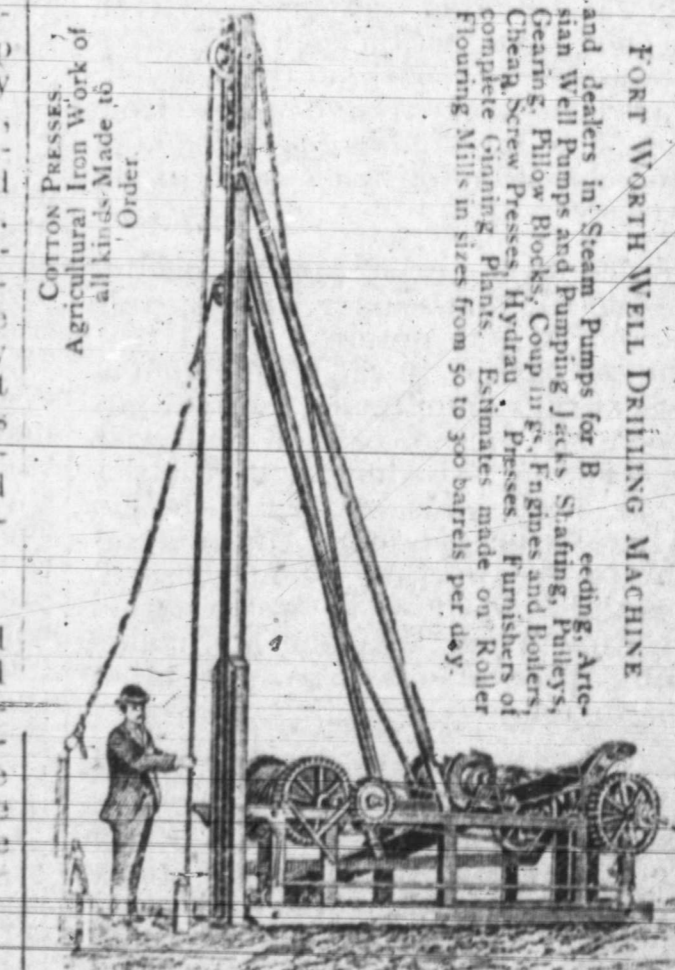
Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.  
 W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS.  
 Established 1854.

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.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS



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

Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Weakness, Mental Depression, Stiffening of the Brain, resulting in tremor and leading to misapprehension and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Loss of Spermatorrhea, caused by over-stimulation of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$3 a box, 12 boxes \$30. Sent by mail prepaid. With each order for six boxes, will send purchase certificate to refund money if the treatment fails to give relief only by  
 M. WELLS, Druggist, sole agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

## AGRICULTURAL.

To keep animals healthy, feed generously, but do not, pamper nor confine in close and poorly ventilated stables.

Horse manure thrown on a loose pile and subjected to the action of the elements will loose nearly one-half its valuable fertilizing constituents in six months.

Grass must be the foundation for the best farming. No grass, no live stock; no live stock, no manure; no manure, no productive soil; and no productive soil—bankruptcy.

Where a "general purpose" cow now yields a profit it may be safely said that a "special purpose" cow would do still better if the breed best adapted to the existing circumstances was selected.

A truck farmer at Green Bay, Wisconsin, has a farm of 45 acres which produces annually from \$9000 to \$11,000. He feeds as much stock from the "refuse"—leaves, cornstalks, small vegetables, etc.—as any other farmer in the state does from the entire product of a like area.

Exercise skill and judgment with your team when hauling a heavy load. Some drivers, in taking a load to a given point, will exhaust both wind and muscles of the team; while another, by taking advantage of the ground or by giving a rest where especially needed, will get extraordinary service out of a team without injury.

What difference of opinion there may be as to the method of treating the soil in a bearing orchard, there is no question but that a young orchard should have the most careful cultivation. Weeds and grass should not be allowed to grow, as they rob the ground of sustenance that should be absorbed only by the young and tender roots of the trees.

The requisites for preserving eggs are pure, cool air, even temperature and fresh, whole eggs. If one is stale or cracked it is liable to injure all within its far-reaching influence. Given these conditions, wrap each egg in a paper and close with a tight twist; then pack in baskets and hang from ceiling of cellar, and eggs can be kept in good condition for from four to six months.

Drained land can be worked earlier in the spring and sooner after a rain than land that is not drained. It can be planted earlier in the spring, and as it gets warm suddenly and more evenly the seed will sprout earlier and with more certainty. It lengthens the seasons at both ends, giving a longer growing season and more time and opportunity for working the crops. It makes the soil dryer in wet weather and wetter in dry weather, and makes farming profitable where all other means would fail.

The wheat crop of the United States this year is estimated at only 104 bushels per acre, clearly an average which will not allow any profit, unless under exceptional conditions of low cost of production. It is not to be wondered at that we are increasing our production of this staple very slowly, as there is no present incentive to do so, but at the present rate of progress we shall soon be consuming more wheat than we are growing, and the increased demand will make a price that will soon show its effect in an increased harvest.

One remedy always within reach of the farmer when he seems to be suffering from over-production is to vary his crops. There never is really such a thing as an over-production of food, for, however plentiful a certain article may be in one region, there is sure to be a scarcity somewhere else, and if we could have an even and economical distribution of the crop an equitable price could always be obtained. It is also true that however plentiful the harvest may be, in the main there will be a scarcity of some product. So the

farmer who grows several kinds of crops is less apt to feel the effect of a glutted market than he who confines himself to a single staple. In any event, because prices happen to be low, do not think it is wise to diminish your production. Grow all the more, and thus lessen the cost and leave a larger margin for profit. In time of depression it is the large crop that pays, and that only. Make the land better, cultivate better, and grow more bushels than you ever did before upon each acre, and you may eventually snap your fingers at low prices.

One way to reduce the cost of good roads, says the Farm and Home, is the regulation by law of the width of wheel tires. The University of Pennsylvania recently offered prizes for the best essays on road making, and one of the chief points brought out in the contest was the importance of wide tires. According to these authorities, the minimum width for all carts, drays, wagons or other heavy draft vehicles should be four inches, to be increased when the capacity of the vehicle exceeds half a net ton per wheel, at the rate of one inch for each hundred pounds in excess. The farmers' organizations would do well to talk this subject over.

The increase in the consumption of mutton in this country is shown by the great advance in the number of sheep received at the principal markets during the last decade. In the 10 years from 1878 to 1888 the number increased from 521,592 to 2,336,377, or more than fourfold. During the same period the movement of cattle through the same markets nearly doubled, while that of swine remained about stationary. As during the next decade we shall probably add 20,000,000 to our population, a number equal to the present population of five of our greatest states, we may look for a continued rapid increase in the demand for meats and for all other food products. The farm must furnish them, and in this coming demand we see the promise of the revival of our agriculture.

In deciding whether to use commercial fertilizers, the first cost is not the first thing to consider. The cost of hauling out and properly distributing bulky manures is considerable. The manufactured article, if used on grain, can be distributed from the drill almost without any additional labor, and is put just where most needed. If used for garden crops its distribution by hand directly to the hill or row may be accomplished quickly and inexpensively. This must not be construed as advice to discontinue the use of the home-made manures. Increase your production of these to the utmost limit. Handle them carefully, so that every portion of their valuable constituents is conveyed to the cultivated fields; but if the supply of these falls short of your needs, before buying more and hauling it a long distance, consider the claims of the best grades of the manufactured articles, and try the experience of supplementing your needs with a little of it this season.

The farmer is compelled to sell his produce at the low prices of fall and early winter, or borrow money at a ruinously high interest to tide him over until the high markets of late winter and early spring. Now if the time of paying debts and taxes by farmers was changed from the last month or two of the year to June, July or August, there would not be this terrible demand for money just at the time when produce is most plenty and prices are lowest. This excellent suggestion originates with W. B. Garoutte of Republic, Mo. Such a change could be made without injury or expense to any one. Indeed, the big financiers of the country are instituting this change as rapidly as possible. Interest on bonds issued at the present time is made payable in spring or fall instead of January 1 and July 1. The past four months of the stringent money market emphasizes the need of this reform. Could the enormous amount of taxes and settlements payable from November 1 to January 1

have been thrown over two or three months, much of the recent scare could have been prevented. Such a reform is simple and feasible, and has much to commend it.—Farm and Home.

The care of machinery in order to prevent undue waste is an important item. In no other business where machinery is used could it be afforded if as short-lived as some in use on our farms. A self-binding harvester may last ten years, but when we consider that the actual time that it is in use each year will not exceed one week, we can well see the expense. Still we must have them, and the manufacturers know it, but this fact did not deter them from forming a gigantic combination for the avowed purpose of decreasing their production, which, as the supply must as in all things for which there is a demand govern the price, will probably mean an increase of price to the farmer.

The waste of time and of material are among the greatest wastes on the farm, and are, therefore, the most to be guarded against. The former is more from lack of method than anything else, and many a hard-working man wastes much valuable time by rushing headlong into his work, without having taken proper time to think it over, and lay his plans systematically. By anticipating our work we are enabled to plan it to the best advantage possible. By so doing we can accomplish much more, and also will have the satisfaction of having everything pass off smoothly and quietly without any special effort. There are innumerable things about a farm that can be done in the winter, which if not attended to will take time during the busy season.

J. H. Thompson, a well-to-do farmer of Mitchell county, in response to a request from the Colorado Clipper to give his experience in farming in that county says: "I have been farming three years. Year before last from ten acres of ground I raised three hundred and fifty bushels of corn, and from one acre I raised two hundred bushels of potatoes and plenty of vegetables of every description. Last year, 1890, from thirty acres I raised 860 bushels of corn—potatoes not so good as first year, but vegetables in an abundance. This year I shall increase my farm from fifty-five to seventy acres. In regard to hogs, last week I killed 4 hogs, weighing respectively 286, 280, 214 and 177 lbs., and have 7 more to kill. This is the healthiest county I ever lived in. My farm is all valley land clean of rooss and stumps. The expense of opening up a farm here is fifty per cent less than in Alabama."

The first requisite toward procuring a good crop is to have good seed. More or less trouble is experienced every season in getting an even stand of corn. The seed does not germinate evenly, and thus some plants get a better start than others. This advantage being continued throughout the season, the latter plant is overshadowed and crowded out by its stronger companions, so that it rarely ever matures. If the season is cold, wet and backward after planting, much of the seed may rot in the ground. Replanting the missing hills is expensive work, and does not result in adding much to the crop, except in the quantity of stover, for the same reason given above, i. e., that late started plants do not have an equal chance in the struggle for existence. Planting fire-dried seed is one remedy for this trouble. If you did not prepare your seed corn in this way last year, buy some from a neighbor who was wiser, and this fall make proper provision for your own needs. Select your corn in the field in September, or not later than the 1st of October, and subject it to a thorough curing by the aid of artificial heat before it has been exposed to severe freezing weather. Then the germ, when the seed is placed in the ground, will withstand the adverse influences of cold and wet, and will yield at the proper time, to warmth and moisture.

### The Cause of Failure.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer says: "For many years I have been a careful observer of agricultural matters and am of the opinion that the principal cause of failure in farming is a lack of intelligence and systematic methods in doing farm work and managing the business connected with the farm. Such failures are mostly among men who never read an agricultural paper, or take any pains to inform themselves in regard to the best methods of farming; they seem to be satisfied in doing things just as their fathers did before them, and it is not to be wondered at that they are left behind. My experience goes to show that a good agricultural paper, is almost indispensable to successful farming. As a medium of useful information such a paper is worth a great deal more than it costs, and before it is thrown aside a few cuttings for the scrap book will be found of permanent value. As for me, I like to read and find out what others are doing in this line that I may have the benefit of their experience as well as my own."

### Farm Accounts Must be Kept.

The main, and perhaps the sole reason, why farming doesn't pay is because of the guess work which is so largely practised by farmers. Ask a man how much he made on his sheep or potatoes and he will say good, fair or bad, as the case may be. This is not because he doesn't want to say, but because he is utterly unable to give a decided reply. The excuse for not keeping a strict account is that they can't do it or such things don't come handy to them. This is usually an exaggeration, but if you cannot, or are not disposed to, just put that girl at it who recently graduated from the high school at your expense, or that bright boy who, you fear, won't take to farming. Even that school teacher you married some 20 years ago because she was the tidiest girl about would be glad to do it if she thought you would be good-natured about it. But few farmers do more business that can be carried in the head until evening, when it can be written up at leisure. In case of too much for the memory a note book carried in the pocket will be the thing. It is no use to say that a strict account cannot be kept as to the cost of crops, for the changes bearing on them are no more sudden or fluctuating than those of the merchant's markets, which depend largely on the production of the soil. When you know exactly where your profit comes from and your losses originate you can drop those branches which do not increase your income and turn the time and attention given to them to increasing the production of the paying crops.—S. H. Cutting.

### Eclipse and Star Mills.

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

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

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

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

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

There is comfort for the man with a prematurely gray beard in Buckingham's Dye, because it never fails to color an even brown or black as may be desired.



# SWINE.

Pork is the cheapest meat to raise and the dearest to buy.

Hogs are the only domestic animal raised for food alone.

The best pork and the cheapest is made from hogs that have never been wintered. This excludes the razor-back, whose occupation is gone.

Old sows are best for breeders. The too common custom of breeding from immature females tends to degeneracy, and often gives more than one runt to a small litter.

One advantage in raising hogs is that they square up with the farmer sooner than any other stock. Good ones are never in debt to their owner for more than a year.

Much attention should be given to the food and care of the brood sow the first two years of her life to get as good growth as possible, remembering that on account of the draft on her system her growth is necessarily slow.

The health of hogs, as of men, depends in a large measure on their surroundings. Given wholesome food, clean and comfortable quarters, and the probabilities are largely in favor of good health and physical thrift.

Hogs are not as filthy in their habits as they are represented, while their keepers are more so. A well-bred hog will prefer clean food and drink every time if he has an opportunity. Their motto is: clean if possible, but beggars are not choosers.

A breeder of much experience claims that he has better success with young sows at farrowing time than with old ones, but the old sows do best with their pigs when once started. The feeling in favor of the old sow in preference to the young one is growing stronger with the farmers.

There is the impression with some men that a brood sow can get too large to be a profitable animal. This is probably an error. If the sow is in fine condition and properly fed she will not become sluggish, but will be sufficiently active to give her litter the care that she should. We cannot get them too large, and do not condemn them on account of the size.

When you have a strain or family of sows that stand the test and prove themselves valuable do not be hasty to exchange them for some other family that you may fancy, for there are many chances against the exchange being a good one for you. The new purchase must become accustomed to your manner of treatment before they can render the best of service.

Practical methods of growing pork at a profit must necessarily be modified by the conditions on the farm, and must vary more or less, not only with each class of farmers, but each farm. What is practical and wise for the special breeder is not practical for the farmer who has much other stock to look after, to say nothing of the field work.

A correspondent of the Texas Stockman and Farmer writing from Edwards county, says: Hog raising is a good business in connection with farming. If our people will plant and raise green food and pasture for their hogs in the midsummer months and keep them growing, they can raise hogs and sell them on foot at home for 2 1/2 cents per pound, and realize largely from the business. We have such a variety of meat producing trees and shrubs that hogs get fat every fall; there is no disease among them.

An Eastern exchange says: The South is getting ready to grow its own pork. There have recently been established at Dallas and Fort Worth packeries with a united capacity of 1500 hogs per day, more than are now grown for sale in the state; but with such home facilities for disposing of their

product, Texas farmers will, now begin to pay more attention to this branch of agriculture, and the long-nosed razor-back will have to give place to the improved types. The South can grow pork cheaply; but the first step must be better stock.

A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: "While the farmer can hardly have a better piece of property than a first-class brood sow, he cannot own a poorer one than a worthless sow. When a sow keeps in high flesh and suckles a large litter of pigs it will be to the breeder's especial interest to give extra care to the litter, for it is almost certain that the sow is not feeding them well; that she is laying on fat rather than making milk. We well remember having at one time three sows, sisters, one of which always looked well and kept in fine flesh, while the others became very low in flesh while suckling their pigs. The fine looking sow was a poor mother, and of low value as compared with the others. Every such sow should be taken out of the herd and none of her pigs retained for breeders. There is no excuse for retaining in the herd an inferior animal, when the best quality is so low priced.

There is a very simple, cheap and profitable way, says the Texas farm and Ranch, of getting ahead of the packing monopoly. This can be done by raising good hogs and butchering them at home. It is no difficult matter for a stirring, intelligent farmer to build up a good market for hog products in the nearest town. There are many people who have become already tired of the frauds practiced upon them by the Big Four in the matter of spurious lard, and would be glad to get a pure article if put up in neat and saleable packages, with the safe guarantee that it will go one-fourth further in domestic use than factory lard. They will also buy hams, shoulders and breakfast strips, if nicely cured and offered in a neat and attractive condition. The writer knows something about this, for he practiced the plan for a number of years, and the demand for his products were such that he did not have to take them to town, but sold largely to neighboring farmers, who came for the goods with the cash. It will not pay, however, to offer produce in the condition too often seen in our market towns. Business men know that the package often sells the contents, and there is where adulterators get in their work.

### Transfers of Berkshires.

Phil M. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:  
Fannie Belle 3rd 24,296, E. L. Pankey, Honey Grove, Texas, to P. S. Ramseur, DeKalb, Texas.  
Hailey's Duke 25,461, J. O. Terrell, Terrell, Tex., to M. R. Hailey, Baird, Tex.  
Harris 25,462, J. O. Terrell, to M. P. McGee, Marshall, Tex.  
Terrell 25,465, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., to M. P. McGee.  
Matchless Duke 25,463 and Black Girl's Maid, 15,464, Terrell & Harris, to W. H. Funa, Stephenville, Texas.

### When are Hogs Highest?

The Homestead.  
A correspondent writes asking us to give dates between which, in the winter packing season, prices usually rule the highest on hogs. Also dates for summer packing season.  
There are no dates in the winter packing season when hogs are usually highest in price. If we knew such a date we could be wearing diamonds.  
In January 1889, heavy hogs started at \$5.20@5.25, and steadily ran down to 4.40@4.65 by the first week in March. In January 1890, they started at \$3.50@3.80 and steadily ran up to \$4.15@4.50 by the first week in April. Broadly stated, hogs are low when everybody is

trying to sell them, and high when there are few sellers. The packing season opens, in November, say, with hogs at a normal price, conditions of demand, supply, volume and price of corn crop, etc., being considered. The packers want hogs but can't wait, while the farmer wants money and very often can't wait. By short selling and various other devices known to the board of trade expert, the packer begins to hammer the market. How soon and how far he will succeed depends on a great variety of conditions differing in some respects every year. When he gets stocked up at as low figures as he thinks the conditions will permit him to put them, he then probably turns "bull" because he wants a good price for his packing house products. In his commercial battle he is aided or hindered in an ever-varying degree by natural conditions, by wars and rumors of wars, by prevailing judgment as to future prices, by the strength or weakness of the "bear" element fighting against him, by financial plethora or stringency and by a thousand and one other elements and conditions that enter into the problem. But there is no general rule about the matter. If there was, all one would have to do would be to learn the rule, and by acting on it, make all the money he wanted. The most anyone can do is to study conditions as they exist and exercise his best judgment on them. Last year hogs went up 60@75 cents between January and April; the year before they went down 80 cents between January and March. This year our judgment is that they will go up more than 60@75 cents before the first week in April. Still, this is only judgment on the conditions as we see them. We may have overlooked some controlling element.

The Old Homestead, published at Savannah, Ga., will be issued hereafter by a syndicate capable of advancing its interests even more successfully than its projectors were. It is a Southern literary and musical publication conscientiously striving to foster and encourage Southern talent and to give to the people a magazine that is essentially one for the superiority of its literary, fashion, domestic, and musical character. Its staff of contributors is among the best in the South, and in every essential it is a magazine that the people of the South ought to encourage and support. The subscription price is but \$1 a year, while many publications of less merit cost \$3.50 and \$4 per annum. Address The Old Homestead Publishing Co., Savannah, Ga.

### Retrospection.

Under the above heading the Farm and Ranch very truly says:  
During the long winter evenings is a good time to do some thinking. Farmers who have made good crops and marketed them satisfactorily, and are consequently out of debt and have a little money and some "natural increment" left over after final settlement, should remember that no man has yet reached the limit of success in farming. Intelligent retrospection will show where improvements may be made upon past methods, and greater success insured. Those who have labored hard and yet made their annual egress from the small end of the horn, should ask themselves why this is thus, and continue to ask until a satisfactory answer is secured. Then they will know where to strike for betterment. There is no business that demands more and receives less of judicious planning, intelligent weighing of probabilities, careful study of conditions, and just appreciation of possibilities, than farming. Every man who essays to draw his subsistence from the soil has a field before him full of problems which he is required to solve. Many make the mistake of waiting to see if those problems will not solve themselves. As well wait for crops to grow by the same method. Times never were more propitious for the wide awake farmer, nor more hopeless for the chump.



## Ellis Hotel,

GEO. D. HODGES, MANAGER,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

The best appointed hotel in the South. Commercial travel solicited.

W. C. YOUNG, J. M. KOHN  
**Young & Kuhn,**

Dealers in  
**Live Stock and Real Estate.**

Office 509 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.  
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.

## CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,

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.

## THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK, OF CHICAGO.

(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 Z. Herrick, Cashier; Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier.  
DIRECTORS—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Ira Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Cozzens.

## "SUNSET ROUTE"

Southern Pacific (Atl. System.)  
T. & N. O. R. R. Co.,  
G., H. & S. A. Ry.,  
N. Y., T. & M. and  
G. W. T. & P. Rys.

### FAST FREIGHT LINE

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: be 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. VOELCKER, 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., Keoville, Tex.

## N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.,

Who has for so many years been principal Oculist and Aurist of Southwest Texas at San Antonio, has moved to Brownsville, 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.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Tobe Odem was scraping the Fort Worth mud off of his feet on Wednesday.

T. J. Adkinson, the well-known and popular cattleman of Henrietta, was in the cattle centre Tuesday.

Capt. J. P. Moore, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, is recuperating at the Arkansas Hot Springs.

John G. Taylor is now live stock agent of the Santa Fe-Frisco system, with headquarters at Kansas City.

M. C. Hancock, a prominent cattleman of Wichita Falls, spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth.

Court Babb of Henrietta, the wide-awake agent of Scaling & Tamblyn, was taking in the Fort Worth mud Tuesday.

J. L. Pennington, the recently appointed live stock agent of the G. C. & S. F., is proving a capable man for the place.

Eugene W. McKenzie, the enterprising young cattleman of Midland, Texas, was in Fort Worth the first of the week.

Capt. J. C. Beatty, of Galveston, who is largely interested in land and live stock in Mexico, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Thorp Andrews returned from Southern Texas a few days ago, and reports everything in a flourishing condition in that section.

G. W. Kelly, a prominent mutton buyer of Hillsboro, Ill., says the Devil's River News, is in Sonora prospecting for spring trade.

Wm. Hunter, the big-hearted state representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., is taking a rest at the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Col. H. Milne, of the Milne & Bush Cattle company, and Mrs. Milne left Eddy Thursday for the northern portion of the county.—Eddy (N. M.) Argus.

W. W. Tuttle, formerly of this city, but lately in the cattle business in New Mexico, is now connected with the live stock department of the A., T. & S. F. railway.

Geo. L. Abbott on Wednesday shipped a train load of steers for John Henderson, of Crockett county, to Godair, Harding & Co., Chicago.—San Angelo Standard.

Charles Coon, a well-known and prominent cattleman of Weatherford, who owns a ranch near Christian in Palo Pinto county, was in the Fort Tuesday.

John Lancaster, a Bunker Hill, Ill., mutton buyer, is prospecting in the stockman's paradise with Sonora as headquarters. So says the Devil's River News.

H. Fitzgerald, a stockman of Va. Verde county, was in the city Wednesday enroute to the Indian Territory, where he goes to procure pasturage for 1000 cattle.

"Alek" Bengé of Seymour, now engaged in the saddle and harness business, but formerly one of the pioneer-cattlemen of the state, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

A. S. Nicholson, the enterprising "ble broker" of this city, has gone on a "ble deal" to Garza county. The "ble rustler, and generally gets "ble feet.

The wide-awake cattle "ble topped off in the "ble Wednesday "ble says he "ble it.

Mr. D. P. Atwood, manager of the Mallet Cattle company's ranches, returned this week from a visit to his home in Southington, Conn., where he spent the holidays.—Colorado Clipper.

J. C. Hill, manager of the Keystone Cattle company, has returned from a visit of some three weeks duration to the company's ranch in Arizona. So says the Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

Robt. Baker takes the position vacated at the Cross L ranch by Archie Ligertwood, who has accepted a position with the Matadore Cattle company of Northwest Texas.—Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan.

Mr. A. M. Cobb and family, of St. Louis, are, says the Folsom Springs Metropolitan, expected out here soon. Mr. Cobb expects to embark in the cattle business in Apache canyon, north of this place.

Jot Smith, of Itasca, was in town this week. Mr. Smith brought in a carload of hogs and sold them to the Fort Worth Packing company at satisfactory figures. He is also feeding several hundred good steers.

"Sug" Robinson of Colorado City stopped off one day in Fort Worth the first part of the week, returning from Chicago. Mr. Robinson has great faith in the future of the cattle business, and is a good friend of the JOURNAL.

R. A. Riddle, the well-known cattleman of Alvarado, is feeding 2500 selected steers. Part of them will be ready for market very soon. "Doc," as he is familiarly known, is one of the best and most successful feeders in the state.

Col. L. D. Voak, well known to every cattleman in Texas, has accepted the position of superintendent for the New England-Car company, with headquarters in St. Louis. Col. Voak's many friends in Texas wish him unbounded success in his new field.

Capt. James A. Wilson, the modest young commercial agent at this point for the C. & A. R. R., has just returned from a flying trip among the feeders through the country south of Fort Worth. He reports the cattle in fine condition and says shipping will begin soon.

Givens Lane, manager of the Day Land and Cattle company, of Greer county, was here yesterday, mixing with the stockmen, and absorbing information on future deliveries. Mr. Lane says cattle are wintering in fine shape in the Territory as well as in Greer county.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, the well-known agent of Cassidy Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Carver reports having bought six or seven hundred three and four-year-old steers during the past week in Young and Jack counties, for which he paid from \$14 to \$17 per head.

J. L. Burwell, a prominent stockman of Hutchinson, Kas., killed himself yesterday by thrusting a knife in his right side three times. The reasons for his suicide were probably financial troubles and bodily illness. He was well-known on the exchange, having shipped much stock to this market.—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene stopped off in Fort Worth Wednesday, returning from Kansas City. Clabe witnessed the big run that resulted in the suspension of the American National Bank of Kansas City. He says the general opinion is that depositors will eventually be paid in full.

Mr. R. J. Duncan, the new general superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver division of the Union Pacific railroad, arrived in Fort Worth Wednesday night on his first tour of inspection over the line. He will be in several days and will then return headquarters at Denver. There are no other changes on the Fort Denver so far as is known.

Coffin Bros. of Itasca sold on Thursday, one car load of mules to go to Louisiana at \$83.00 per head. This is merely an indication as to what may be done in the mule business in Texas.

G. A. Benedict, a subscriber to the JOURNAL at Arnold, Custer county, Nebraska, enclosing his subscription says: "I am feeding three car loads of steers, but owing to the high price of corn I am afraid I will lose money on them."

C. W. White, of Waco, who owns a large herd and ranch near Sweetwater, Texas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. White says he has no difficulty in selling all his steer yearlings at \$10 per head, and thinks that an eight-dollar cow that will turn off each year a \$10 yearling is good enough for him. It beats government bonds, or anything else that a man can put his money in.

A. W. Dunn, a prominent and for many years leading cattleman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Dunn has just returned from the Chickasaw Nation where he has some cattle interests. He reports the cattle in good condition in that section and thinks, should the winter continue mild, that the cattle will go through in good condition without other than the natural grasses.

John A. Blair of Caldwell, Kansas, and L. P. Williamson of Independence, Mo., members of the much advertised firm of Williamson, Blair & Co., are again in Texas hunting a cattle ranch. They want from 8000 to 10,000 cattle with range enough to run them on for at least ten years. They will either buy or lease the range, but want both cattle and land at bed-rock figures. Here is a chance for any one sick of the business to turn it loose.

P. R. Clark, of Comanche county, in a private letter says: I have on feed a car of good hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds. Where can I sell them? I am feeding 225 steers; my neighbors are feeding several hundred more. We are having a very cold rain. Am fearful will lose some range stock. We will have in the spring 10,000 steers in pastures near here; this ought to be inducement enough to bring us a few buyers.

Capt. A. S. Nicholson, the irrepressible cattle rustler of Fort Worth, arrived last night, says the Sweetwater correspondent of the Gazette, with a party of capitalists who are negotiating a purchase of the property of the Lexington ranch company, who own some 15,000 head of cattle in Garza county, besides about 30,000 acres of land and leases on about 125,000 acres more. Messrs. A. J. & F. M. Long own a majority of the stock, and reside here. The party leave for the ranch to-day.

Col. S. H. Bronaugh, manager of the Concho Cattle company, was in our midst yesterday. The colonel says his interest in Concho county was never more satisfactory, and this was all said since the cold north wave passed on to a more southern clime. He thinks the cold weather has not materially changed the condition of stock in this section of the Concho country, not even as much as to cause the hair on their backs to point the wrong way.—Concho Herald.

William Williams, a well-known cattleman of young county, Texas, died at his home near Belknap, last Sunday. "Bee" Williams, as he was familiarly known, was an old-time frontiersman, having been raised from almost a babe in Young county. He was universally popular, with all who knew him, and in addition to leaving a wife, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn his loss, he leaves a wide circle of admiring friends, among whom the JOURNAL is proud to be numbered.

This office is in receipt of a letter from L. B. Haynie of Navarro county, in reference to the work to be done by the sheepmen of Texas at this session of the legislature regarding the

passage of an adequate bounty law. Mr. Haynie is working hard to stir up the requisite amount of enthusiasm among sheepmen to go to Austin to push their bill. If all interested took as much interest in the measure as he, its early passage would be an assured fact. He says now is the time for the sheepmen of Texas to wake up.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

Sam W. Harris of Roanoke, a thriving little town 20 miles north of Fort Worth, favored the STOCK JOURNAL with a call the first of the week. Mr. Harris is raising from 35 to 40 mule colts each year; and is finding the business both pleasant and profitable. He owns a fine, large, thoroughbred Tennessee jack. This animal, in addition to serving 40 mares for his owner, also served 35 for outsiders, thus bringing his owner a good income. Other stockmen and stock farmers in Texas would, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, find it profitable to give more attention to raising mules, and would find the introduction of a few thoroughbred jacks a good instrument.

T. H. Garrett, a well-to-do stock-farmer, who has been a constant reader of the STOCK JOURNAL for many years, writing from Stranger, Tex., sends his renewal and says: "I am very much pleased with your paper. Not that I am very much interested in the stock interests, but handle a few in connection with farming on a small scale. I have been feeding a few steers nearly every year for ten or twelve years. I have a small pasture of a little over 400 acres of bearded mesquite grass, which I consider the best in the state. I am feeding 98 steers in a pasture on cotton seed. Have a self-feeder that will hold fifteen tons of seed at a time. My steers are doing well. I consider plenty of grass and cotton seed the cheapest feed in this country."

John Howard, the well-known boomer, hustler and advertiser of Wichita Falls, who is perhaps the most widely known private citizen in Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Howard is a strong believer in Texas, her agricultural resources, etc., but agrees with the JOURNAL that stock farming is the best and surest plan. He says the farmers in his section of the state are also more or less interested in live stock. They not only keep a few cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, but are also giving considerable attention to improving their live stock. He says quite a number of thoroughbred horses have recently been shipped into Wichita and adjoining counties, and that as a natural result, that section of the state will in the near future turn out some splendidly bred horses. Hogs have also been found, Mr. Howard says, to be quite profitable.

## Steer Cattle for Sale.

I will contract for spring delivery any required number or class of steers. Will deliver same at any accessible point desired. Correspondence from buyers solicited. Address SAM J. WLM, Kopperl, Texas.

## Wanted.

A home in the country on farm or ranch, by widow lady with two boys aged nine and eleven years; understands country life; wages no object. Would prefer place near Fort Worth. Address Mrs. L. O., care Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Indian Territory Pasture to Lease.

Parties wanting either open range or enclosed pasture in the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee or Creek nations can secure the same on favorable terms by addressing or calling on the Fort Worth Investment company, Fort Worth, Texas.



NOTES AND NEWS.

Chicago had 17,000 sheep on Monday.

Chicago opened up this week with 9,000 cattle and a steady market.

The Texas Swine Breeders association will meet at Terrell, Tex., on February 24, next.

The Colorado Clipper says cattle shipping is about over for the season and everything quiet and placid about the stock pens.

The Tucson, Arizona, Star says: Notwithstanding the cold weather, stock of all kinds are doing well on the ranges near this city.

C. W. Akers bought the Hardin & Prise sheep at \$2.50 per head. There were about 1600 in the flock. —San Angelo Enterprise.

Seasonable rains have fallen, says the San Saba News, throughout the country, and the prospect for success for the farming population was never better at the season.

Captain Moss shipped one car of horses to Nashville, and E. R. Crockett two cars of fat cattle to Dallas the latter part of last week. So says the Coleman Voice.

There were seven loads of Texas cattle on the St. Louis market Tuesday. The good fed ones brought from \$3.40 to \$3.85. One car of Mexico stuff brought \$2.85.

Nogales, Arizona, Herald: Those of our cattlemen who put up hay last fall while it was plentiful will have fat steers to sell in the spring at a time when they bring the best price.

Our markets are well supplied with fat, juicy beef, pork, mutton, and wild game, fat from the wild range in mid-winter and the snow six inches on the ground. —Colorado City Clipper.

There seems, says the Drover's Journal, to be a remarkable undertone in the sheep trade. The fact is that there is a large demand from the east, where fewer sheep than usual are being fed.

The snow storm this week was general throughout the Territory. The snow is still on the ground and has been for the last ten days, the longest period known to the oldest resident. —New Mexico Interpreter.

The office of general live-stock agent of the Union Pacific system has been dispensed with. J. C. Leary, who heretofore filled that position has been appointed live stock agent for the Gulf division of the same system.

Range cattle are in excellent condition owing to the mild winter and abundance of rich grass, and indications are that those who are holding over till spring will get big prices. —Sherwood correspondence San Angelo Enterprise.

One of the formerly wealthy firm of Baring Bros. whose personal income has been over \$200,000 annually has gone manfully to work to earn his living at a salary of \$2,500, having given up all property for benefit of creditors.

It is a well known fact that one or two prominent dressed meat concerns have never made a dollar on their New York business, and there is good reason for believing that all of them have lost money on the New York wholesale trade. So says the Drover's Journal.

"Twenty-five to fifty dollars! We are obliged to sacrifice at the above prices a few St. Bernard pups to make room for new importations." The above is an advertisement from a New England paper. What a shame that they have to be thus sacrificed! It is ruinous.

The cattle on the range, says the Tascosa Pioneer, have suffered pretty severely from this cold spell. They have probably not died in any number, but the extremely pleasant weather preced-

ing had illy fitted them to stand this. Accordingly they are pinched and shivering and hungry everywhere.

New Mexico received a heavy snow fall last week which will do an immense amount of good. It assures plenty of water which will produce plenty of grass in the spring. The grass will make fat and thrifty cattle, and cattle raisers are correspondingly happy. —Raton (N. M.) Range.

Judge Dubbs has sold his Sweetwater ranch to Mr. R. B. Masterson. This is probably the best ranch in the Panhandle, being well watered, plenty of shelter, and affording several hundred tons of fine meadow hay yearly. We hate to lose the judge, but hope that his change of location may prove profitable to him. —The Texas (Mobeetie) Panhandle.

On last Friday night a snow fell about six inches deep; on Wednesday the ground was again covered by a snow about four inches deep. The farmers are all glad to see the snow, as it is a great thing for the wheat crop, but the stockmen are feeling blue over the continued bad weather, as the cattle are suffering and a good many dying. —Knox County Sentinel.

California reports show, says the Arizona Stockman, an expected advance in mutton, which apparently has come to stay, with possibility of a further advance. There is an extraordinary demand for sheep for breeding purposes, and very few can be had by butchers at any price, and as a consequence beef and other meats are taking its place.

Yesterday six fine stallions passed through town en route to A. J. Shaw's horse ranch on the Gageby. They were purchased of Burgiss Bros. of Winona, Ill., and were imported from England and are called English Shires. They weigh in the neighborhood of 1,700 each. Our farmers are talking of organizing a company and getting some fine horses here. —Carson County Chronicle.

The late snowfall along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, says the Cheyenne (Wyoming) Stock Journal, may be said to insure an abundant growth of grass for the coming season. As the range is not crowded the summer's recuperation will be worth much to the future stock interests. Range conditions for next summer promise to be better than for years.

The snowfall extends north into Montana and south across the state of Colorado. As you go north the fall is lighter and heavier to the south. While stock is experiencing some inconvenience the good resulting from the snowfall will out balance the bad results unless the ground remains covered an unusual length of time. —Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

A correspondent of the Drover's Journal, writing from Beaver city, Neb., says: No fat cattle, no sheep; no one feeding any stock at all for market that I know of. Corn is selling at 50c; wheat at 75c@50c; oats, 80c; potatoes, \$1.25 per bu. Stock cattle no sale; could be bought at almost any price; so with horses and stock hogs. I have been here nine years and have raised good crops all the time until 1800.

The stockmen in the valley and in the foothills are greatly pleased over the recent snow. It will be thousands of dollars to them. It melts slow and will thoroughly saturate the ground and give new life to the roots of the grass, and when the cold weather breaks and spring comes forth there will be grass in abundance in the valleys and mountains. This snow is the fore-runner of prosperous times for stockmen next spring. —Eddy (N. M.) Argus.

A curious decision of a Chicago court, says the Farm and Home, seriously interferes with the improvement of the cattle business. A number of stockmen, disgusted with the outrageous charges at the Union Stock

Yards, formed the American Live Stock Commission company, through which they proposed to sell their stock themselves. The Chicago live stock exchange refused to admit this company to a seat, and prohibited its members from doing business with them. The company sued to compel the exchange to admit it, but the judge decided it was a combination to control the live stock market, and could have no claim to the aid of a court of equity to accomplish such a purpose. In other words, the combination which now monopolizes the Chicago market is entitled to the protection of the courts, while the poor cattlemen have no standing in the eyes of the law when they undertake to compete in a legitimate way with this monopoly. This is neither common sense nor common law.

Mrs. Hittson's Death.

Mrs. Donna Hittson, wife of J. J. Hittson, the well-known Fisher county cattleman, died at Galveston on the 12th and was buried on the 16th at the family burying ground, near the residence of her mother, Mrs. Millsap, in the western part of Parker county.

Mrs. Hittson was a native Texan, the daughter of Fuller Millsap, who was a prominent citizen of that locality during the early settlement of Palo Pinto and Parker counties. During her girlhood days Mrs. Hittson was admired and loved by all who knew her, and was a favorite, not only with a large circle of relatives, but also with her many friends and acquaintances. About sixteen years ago she became the wife of Mr. Jesse J. Hittson, and from that time until her death made him a true, devoted wife. In Mrs. Hittson's death her husband has lost a companion and help-mate whose greatest ambition was to make him happy and help to lessen his burdens; her little boy has lost a mother whose watchful care and prayerful attention will be an irreparable loss to him in future years; her mother has lost a devoted child in whom she felt a justifiable pride; her brothers and sisters have been called on to part with their favorite sister, whom to know was to love. Mrs. Hittson has been in failing health for some time, and had recently, acting under the advise of her physician, gone to Galveston with the hope that the change would benefit her. She, however, continued to grow weaker with each day until death claimed her on the day above named. During her last days she was surrounded and nursed by a fond husband, devoted mother and loving brothers and sisters, with whom she conversed freely in regard to her approaching end. She met death as she had met all other trials in life—without a murmur and died leaving to her relations and friends unmistakable evidence that she was fully prepared for the change. Mr. Hittson and the relatives of the deceased have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

From an Employee of Former Days.

The Gatesville Sun. There are few stockman in Texas who do not know George B. Loving. From their establishment until a few years ago he was president of the company that published, first, the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, next, the Texas Wool Grower and then that agent which has been the instrument of so much good to Fort Worth, the Gazette. During the time that he issued these journals the stock business in Texas was never more prosperous. After an absence in West Texas for several years Mr. Loving has resumed control of the STOCK JOURNAL and henceforward it will be not one of the best, but the very best live stock and agricultural paper in the United States. This is pretty strong language, some may say, but the author of it knows whereof he speaks, having served more than a twelve-month under his direc-

tor-ship with ample opportunity to note the vim and ability Mr. Loving infused into whatever enterprise he touched.

An Attractive Combined POCKET ALMANAC and MEMORANDUM BOOK advertising BROWN'S IRON BITTERS the best Tonic, given away at Drug and general stores. Apply at once.

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EL PASO ROUTE. The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Live via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Take "The St. Louis Limited" Between Fort Worth and St. Louis. The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso. For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Galveston, Texas. The curriculum of studies will be resumed, at this institution, on Monday, September 1, 1890. Board, washing, tuition, etc., per five months, \$700; entrance fee, (only on first admission) \$5; graduating fee, \$5. Music, Stenography, Typewriting, Painting, etc., for extra charges. For further information address Mother Superior.

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## HORSE DEPARTMENT

Many horses are seriously injured by hard driving on the road, and then being allowed to cool too quickly.

The men who have the most trouble with the horse market are those who are seeking a good market for inferior horses.

Fancy prices can only be obtained for fancy horses, and if you wish to get the top of the market you must have your horses of superior individual excellence to offer.

Mares with foal are better for being worked as long as they are not overworked or strained. Exercise is of the utmost benefit at this period if not carried to an extreme.

Long rests should be as strictly avoided as overwork with good tempered, well-broken horses. A long spell of idleness induces an excess of playfulness or of animal spirits, which is alike destructive to efficiency, safety or pleasure.

There is no department of the business of agriculture that requires as perfect knowledge, as thorough training, or the combination of as many essential qualities, both natural and acquired, to make it successful, as that of fine horse breeding. To become successful a man must know a horse and this is a knowledge which can not be picked up in a day. Long and careful training and study must be added to natural ability.

J. A. Ferris, who has a bunch of stock in the Bad Lands, tributary to Medora, gives his opinion of the stock interests something as follows: I like horses. It costs almost nothing to look after them. We get ours up twice a year, count and brand, and that is about the only expense of raising them for market. Horses are not considered so easily turned into money as beef cattle; but I think by grading our horses up, which we are preparing to do the coming season, they will become more salable and at much better prices than they have been in the past. Cattle and sheep are also profitable, and some prefer them to horses. There is room for diversified stock raising in this country and I believe we shall be more prosperous for having all branches of stock growing represented; and that the larger outfits which usually give their entire attention to one particular branch of the industry will not be injured by having the different classes of stock adapted to this section represented about them. In Billings county, tributary to Medora, there are many excellent ranges yet unoccupied, which will soon be taken by small outfits which wish to grow sheep, cattle or horses and in some cases a few of each.—Dickinson Press.

### Horseshoeing.

The Farmer's Magazine.

1. The foot should have only so much horn removed from it at each shoeing as is necessary for the proper fitting of the shoe and no more.
2. The frog should take a bearing on the ground, but no other part of the frog should be weakened to give this healthy action.
3. Shoes cannot be too tight if they give sufficient wear.
4. The width of a shoe need be no more than is necessary to cover the bearing surface.
5. Nails are the most secure and simple fastening for horseshoes, and a properly driven nail never does any harm.
6. The most important requisite in horseshoeing is the adoption of a correct system, not the use of any special form of a shoe.
7. All shoes should have a level bearing on the foot extending from the toe to the heel.
8. The ground surface of a shoe should follow the ground surface of an unshod foot which has traveled on a level road.

9. No better form of shoe exists than a narrow one made rather thicker at the quarters than at the heel and toe.

10. The recent proposal to affix shoes to feet (without nails) by broad projections into the hoof and by pressure round the wall is impracticable and injurious.

11. No advantage follows the retention of shoes on a foot for more than four weeks, as the growth of the horse in that time produces a disproportionate hoof. If in this time a shoe is not worn out it should be removed.

"In six weeks we had 168 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal."—Col. L. A. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of A. Ellis & Sons' plantation:

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1889 I commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Harlem plantation, Texas.

"Ask your druggist for it. Put up in 2-ounce bottles, at 50 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to C. F. JENSEN & Co., Burton, Tex.

### Only Good for Grazing.

The result that will eventually and inevitably befall those who try to convert a barren drouthy region into a farming country, is now being realized in Western Kansas by indescribable suffering amongst the settlers. In a recent interview with a reporter of the Fort Worth Gazette, J. A. Watson of Dighton, Lane county, Kansas, said:

"The special dispatch published yesterday from Kansas City, describing the retrograde movement in Western Kansas was literally true. I have spent several years in that part of Kansas, and I believe it is utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, unless a system of irrigation can be obtained. It is adapted for stock raising, if good for anything. I know of immense tracts of land formerly owned by settlers which have been bought in by mortgage companies in the east after foreclosure. In 1886 and 1887 the mortgage companies loaned large sums of money on these Western claims or farms. The settlers have been starved out and the companies have been compelled to foreclose. It has been demonstrated thoroughly that the country is not suited for agriculture, and the proposition to turn large bodies of the land into ranches and lease it to the stockmen who loaned their money on the property have of getting it back again."

"Why were the settlers starved out?" "Owing to the lack of rain at the proper season of the year. For four consecutive years the farmers have lost their crops, until some of the Western Kansas counties, which were well settled up three years ago, are now almost uninhabited. There is plenty of rain in the spring and early part of the summer, but in July, and August the hot winds kill all kinds of vegetation except the buffalo grass."

Mr. Watson says many cattle are being driven into Western Kansas from the southern part of the state, and that thousands of head formerly in the Cherokee Strip and Indian Territory are being held in Lane, Garfield, Scott, and other counties.

### A Strong Lieutenant.

Colorado Clipper.

Col. H. L. Bently has been engaged as associate editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Col. Bently is a fine writer and has considerable experience in the live stock business as well as in journalism. The colonel will make a very strong lieutenant for George Lov-

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

### 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.

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AURORA, ILLINOIS.

PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

The oldest, largest and most complete collection in America. Established in 1874. Has been the Champion stud ever since. From 200 to 400 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acclimated and of prize-ring quality. A particularly choice importation just arrived.

## 150 Choicely-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

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## SPOONER PAT. HORSE COLLAR.

All genuine have the following

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J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,  
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-CURES CANCER-

Lupus, Rheumatism,

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and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases.

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. Langhorne, 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. L. Fust, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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COACH HORSES.

All horses registered and guaranteed sure breeders. Our terms are very easy.



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Successor to R. F. Tackabery,  
Manufacturer and Dealer in

Saddles, Harness, Buggies, Etc.

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Makes a specialty of the Tackabery Stock Saddles. The demand for this make of saddle is very great. Please order at once so as to avoid delay in filling your order.

Our buggy and carriage harness is gaining a reputation almost equal to the Tackabery saddle. Our work shop is supplied with all the very latest appliances known to the trade, and is the only saddle and harness manufactory in Texas, or elsewhere, operating its machinery by electricity. Send for catalogue and price list.

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MRS. M. E. KELLER M. D. specialty diseases of women and children

D. J. K. POLLOCK successfully treats Piles, fistulas, Pissure and all diseases of the rectum.

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for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the nervous system.

Best of my references given upon application. Correspondence solicited.



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

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JAMES H. FIELD, THOS. F. WEST,  
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**FIELD, WEST & SMITH**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

Over City National Bank, Corner Third and  
Houston streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

**CHANCERY SALE.**

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of Texas, rendered at El Paso, Texas, on the 8th day of October, 1890, in the cause of Gregory, Cooley & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Nunn Bros. & Wilks et al., defendants, I as special master in chancery, appointed by said decree, and duly qualified as therein required, will, on the first Tuesday in February, A. D. 1891, it being the third day of said month, at the door of the courthouse of Mitchell county, in Colorado City, Texas, sell the property hereinafter named, to the highest bidder at public auction, all accepted bids to be paid as follows: Fifteen per cent. of such bids paid to me in cash before the sale closes, and the balance to be paid to me at El Paso, Texas, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1891, said fifteen per cent. to be forfeited upon failing to complete said purchase by payment of balance of said bid. The property to be sold is as follows: All that stock of cattle belonging to John W. Nunn, running and ranging in Terry, Hockley, Scurry, Mitchell and adjoining and adjacent counties, branded NUN and marked crop and under-bit in each ear, estimated to be between 10,000 and 12,000 head.

All that undivided one-half interest of John W. Nunn in and to that certain stock of cattle running and ranging as aforesaid, branded V-1 and marked crop and under-bit off of left ear and half crop off right, estimated to be between 750 and 1500 of said undivided interest. Also all the saddle and stock horses running and ranging in the counties aforesaid, belonging to Nunn Bros. & Wilks, branded in any of the following brands, to-wit: NUN, POL, W, and some unbranded, estimated to be from 100 to 300 head; also the following lands, to-wit:

**IN TERRY COUNTY.**

Four sections of land described as follows: Survey No. 50, block 4X, granted to C. and M. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 320, 640 acres; survey No. 23, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co., certificate No. 1305, 640 acres; survey No. 33, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 1305, 640 acres; and survey No. 57, block No. 3, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 1259, 640 acres.

**IN HOCKLEY COUNTY.**

The four leagues of school land granted to Wichita county, known as surveys Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, amounting to 4428 acres each. The four leagues of school lands granted to Wilbarger county, known as surveys Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, amounting to 4428 acres each. The four leagues of school lands granted to Donley county, known as surveys Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, amounting to 4428 acres each, said twelve leagues containing in the aggregate about 53,136 acres of land. Said property, as is provided in said decree, will be sold in the following manner:

I will offer each brand of cattle by itself, and the stock of horses by itself, and then offer the cattle and horses altogether as a whole. I will then offer the lands as follows: All of the four sections of land in Terry county, or perhaps one section at a time, as I may on the sale day determine to be best.

Then the four leagues of Wichita county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000 due in 1905, interest at 8 per cent. payable annually.

Then the four leagues of Wilbarger county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000 due in 1905, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum payable annually.

Then the four leagues of Donley county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000 due in 1905, with 8 per cent. interest payable annually.

Then I will offer all the lands as one lot.

Then I will offer all the lands and all the cattle and horses as one lot, and whichever bid or aggregation of bids shall be the highest will be accepted by me, and the sale made and declared accordingly.

Said sale is to satisfy certain indebtedness adjudged against John W. Nunn, T. N. Nunn and Sam C. Wilks, and the firm of Nunn Bros. & Wilks, in favor of Gregory, Cooley & Co., amounting at date of said decree to about \$80,000, besides costs of suit and interest since then accrued, as shown in the face of said decree. To which reference is here made and inspection thereof invited, said indebtedness secured by first mortgages on the property aforesaid, and which are duly foreclosed in said decree, and this sale ordered; and also to satisfy certain other indebtedness adjudged against John W. Nunn in said decree in favor of James H. Hill, for the sum of about \$14,000, besides costs and interest to accrue thereon, as shown in the face of said decree, which indebtedness to said Hill was secured by two mortgages on the property aforesaid, which mortgages are duly foreclosed in said decree; and also to satisfy certain other indebtedness in said decree mentioned, amounting to about \$20,000, with costs and interest thereon from the date of said decree, as stated therein, and to secure which a mortgage was given by John W. Nunn on all the cattle, horses and lands aforesaid.

I will begin this sale at 10 o'clock a. m. on the third day of February, 1891, and continue it from day to day until completed, according to the provisions of said decree, a copy of which can be seen at the First National Bank of Colorado, Texas, at all times.

A. B. ROBERTSON, Special Master.

January 1, 1891

**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.

**THE MARKETS.**  
**FORT WORTH.**

FORT WORTH, TEX., Jan. 22, 1891.  
**CATTLE.**—The Fort Worth Packing company have bought and killed between 150 and 200 cattle during the past week and will probably continue to kill right along provided the cattle can be had at fair figures. During the week they have handled a few old sheely cows at as low as 75 cents a hundred, while they paid as high as \$1.50 per hundred for the better class of cows. They also handled a few good to fair steers for which they paid from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 100.

**HOGS.**—The Packing company have handled during the past week 1306 hogs. They are now paying from \$3.30 to \$3.50 for good cornfed hogs weighing from 170 pounds up. Light hogs weighing from 100 to 150 pounds are today worth \$3 per hundred.

Sheep are in good demand; in fact the Packing company have not been able to obtain a supply of mutton and say they will pay fair prices for good mutton.

The Gazette quotes the local butcher's market as follows:

Fort Worth butchers are paying the following prices for cows, calves, mutton and hogs: Fat cows, \$1.25@1.50 per 100 lbs; fat calves, 2@2½c per lb; fat steers, cornfed, \$2.00@2.25 per 100 lbs; fat sheep, shorn, \$2.50@3.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$3.00@3.60, according to size; goats, 75c@\$1.50 per head.

**BY WIRE.**

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; shipments 4000. Market slow and lower. Fancy heifers and shorthorns, \$5.00@5.50; steers, \$3.50@4.90; stockers \$2.15@3.00.

Hogs.—Receipts, 4000; shipments, 8000. Market steady. All grades, \$3.30@4.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 5000. Prime Westerns, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good Western, \$4.50@4.75; natives, \$3.75@4.25; Texans, \$4.25@4.50.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 200. Market

**EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,**  
**Live Stock Commission Merchants.**

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.  
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.  
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

DIRECTORS.—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. Snider, Treasurer; A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$200,000. Consignments solicited.

steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$4.40@5.00; fair to good native steers, \$3.70@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.00.

Hogs.—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 3400. Market strong. Prices ranged \$3.25@3.65.

Sheep.—Receipts, 200; shipments, 400. Market steady. Good to choice, \$4.00@5.30.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2800; shipments, 1900. Market weak and steady. Steers, \$3.30@4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50.

Hogs.—Receipts 15,700; shipments, 3300. Higher. All grades, \$2.80@3.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 1400; shipments, 700. Market steady and unchanged.

**CHICAGO.**

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 19, 1891.

The quality of the cattle for the opening day of the week was not good, but out of the 900 cars of cattle marketed there were 90 cars good enough to average 1285 to 1676 lbs, and sell at \$5@5.40. Some 1100-lb Kansas cattle of choice quality sold at \$4.85, with some fat rough 1327-lb steers at \$4.25. Exporters of live cattle paid \$4.25@5.30 for 1300 to 1550-lb steers and \$3@4.10 for 1500 to 2000-lb bulls. Feeding and sausage bulls, \$2@2.75.

Texas cattle sold as follows: Poor to good fed steers, 920 to 996 lbs, \$3.30@3.65; cows, 767 to 786 lbs, \$1.90@2.15.

The demand for stockers and feeders is improving. Late sales \$2.25@3.60. Demand mainly from the West.

An Illinois farmer who made \$9 per head last year, feeding 22c corn and \$2 hay to 1000-lb steers for seven months, making them average 1400 lbs and selling at \$4.50 per cwt., says the 45c corn and the \$8 hay this year will make it necessary for him to get \$6.50 in June to market at profit.

Hog feeders are holding for better prices in many cases where they are losing money on hogs that are already too heavy.

The number of pigs lately coming seems to be on the increase, but they have met a good demand at \$2.50@3.40.

The week opened with nearly 17,000 sheep on sale, being the largest number received in one day since June 3, 1890. Sales included poor to good 85 to 119-lb wethers at \$3.90@4.75, with 98 to 141-lb sheep at \$4.85@5.15, and 4000 Mexican-fed sheep, 85 to 95 lbs, at \$4.45@4.60.

The writer enjoyed a luscious roast of Highlander-Hereford beef. The steers which furnished the cut were from the farm of L. R. Hastings & Son, Essex, Iowa. The 60 steers half-blood West Highlander from a Hereford bull, averaged 1360 pounds at two and three years, sold at \$5.15, and dressed 60 lbs net. He also sold 27 1047-lb heifers and cows at \$4.15.

The week opened with hogs 10c

higher, but sales were 15@25c lower than a year ago. The market has been in a remarkably sensitive condition lately, and has been quick to respond to changes in receipts.

Three records were broken last week, as follows: Cattle for one day, 24,036; cars for one day, 2099; and cars for one week, 7894.

**ST. LOUIS.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Jan. 22, '91.

Receipts and shipments for twenty-four hours ending at 11 a. m. to-day:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mules
Receipts	1,991	9,489	1,236	708
Shipments	375	1,202		390

Cattle—The general market is lower on all grades. Eastman's buyer says he has worked hard all the week in securing a train of export steers, and 17 cars was all he could get, and they were the highest priced cattle he has bought this year. Prices to-day average about 10c lower on best grades than earlier in the week. Medium grades of shipping steers and butchers' cattle all along the line sold slowly and 10c to 15c lower, with common to fair cow-stuff quotable dull at a decline of strong 15c off. Representative sales: 45 Nat. steers, 1,374 lbs, \$4.85; 17 Nat. steers, 1,307 lbs, \$4.35; 17 Nat. steers, 1,205 lbs, \$4.25; 20 Nat. steers, 1,126 lbs, \$4; 20 Nat. steers, 1,159 lbs, \$3.80; 28 Nat. steers, 990 lbs, \$3.50; 17 Nat. steers, 969 lbs, \$3.25; 20 Nat. steers, 1,020 lbs, \$3.30; 21 Nat. cows, 1,050 lbs, \$2.62; 18 Nat. cows, 796 lbs, \$2.12; 10 Tex. steers, 921 lbs, \$2.40; 9 Tex. steers, 877 lbs, \$2.40; 20 Tex. steers, 940 lbs, \$3; 20 Tex. steers, 942 lbs, \$3; 67 Tex. steers, 1,033 lbs, \$3.25.

Hogs—The market ruled about steady with Tuesday's close, good to best heavy selling \$3.55 to \$3.65; bulk of the good packing hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.50; mixed hogs, \$3.20 to \$3.45; Yorkers, \$3.25 to \$3.35; light weights, \$3 to \$3.10. The close was weak.

Sheep—The local demand is steady for fat muttons and lambs, but inquiry for stock sheep is irregular. Eastern shippers are holding off awaiting more liberal receipts. Representative sales: 34 Nat. mixed, 101 lbs, \$4.75; 93 lambs, 81 lbs, \$5.50; 19 buck lambs, 83 lbs, \$4.75; 92 nat. sheep, 114 lbs, \$4.75; 80 s. w. mixed, 91 lbs, \$4.35; 114 common stockers, 78 lbs, \$3.25; 67 common lambs, 53 lbs, \$3.25.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—Another mean market was had yesterday and everything favored buyers. Good shipping steers sold well at about steady prices, but what few dressed beef steers on sale were not up to the usual standard of quality, and they sold week to a shade lower.

The cow market was in a deplorable state, and more especially on the com-

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**We are Always in the Market for Fat**  
**HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP**

**Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.**

J. S. ARMSTRONG, President. WM. DORAN, Secretary. F. H. DORAN, General Manager.

S. F. HALL.

WM. HALL.

**HALL BROS., GRIFFITH & CO.,**

**Live Stock Commission Merchants**

mon sort salesmen said they could not even get a bid, and when an offer was made it was so sediciously low that they refused it, preferring to carry them over until to-morrow.

Bulls were in good supply and sold well at a slight decline. Calves sold well at yesterday's prices.

There was an active stocker and feeder market, and more nice, smooth stock was disposed of to-day than for some time. It is true dressed beef men bought some of them to fill out on, but there were quite a number sold to farmers.

The hog market was quoted 5@10c on the bulk, while it is stated that in some cases 15c. was topped off. The 5c. decline was on choice heavy, while 10c. represented loss on medium weights. Light weights and pigs were not "in it," as it was almost impossible to tell just how they did stand. Pigs that yesterday sold at \$3.15@3.20, went at \$3 this morning. The best price obtained was \$3.55, while the bulk of sales went at \$3.20@3.35. Local packers were brisk buyers at the decline and came pretty near clearing the pens at the close.

Sheep were steady to strong and but a few good muttons among the arrivals. Demand good.

CATTLE.—Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Wednesday were 3697 head; yesterday's shipments, 1922 head; driveouts, 1716 head. Market steady on best heavy steers, but common cows absolutely flat.

Dressed beef and shipping stock weighing from 1200 to 1400 lbs. sold at from \$3.85 to \$4.80; native cows and heifers at from \$1.75 to \$3.00; canners at from \$1.50 to \$2.00; butcher's steers at from \$3.25 to \$3.75.

**SAN ANTONIO.**

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 23.—Market overcrowded with thin stock. Demand only for choice fat cattle at the following quotations: Choice fat steers, three-year olds and up, \$14@18 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@13 per head; good fat cows, \$10@12 per head. There is no demand for thin cows, and they can only be sold at very low prices. Fat yearlings, \$6@7.50 per head; fat calves, \$4@6 per head.

Goats in good receipt and average demand at 75c@\$1.50 per head for the best fat animals.

Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$2@2.50 per head.

Hogs in fair supply and average demand at the following quotations: Fat light-weights, 3@3½c per pound; heavy fat, 3½@4c per pound. No sale for thin hogs.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

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

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	450	291	601
Calves and yearlings	360	345	521
Hogs	265	291	374

CATTLE.—Fair to choice corn-fed beeves, per lb, 3½@4c; good grass beeves, 2½@3½; common to fair beeves, 2@2½c; good fat cows, 2@2½c; common to fair cows, per head, \$8@11; calves, \$5@8.50; yearlings, \$7.50@10; good milch cows, \$25@40; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good fat corn-fed per lb. gross, 3½@4c; common to fair, 3¼@3½c.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 4½@5c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.75.

Beef cattle, calves and yearlings in full supply; prices weak. Poor stock neglected. Hogs dull and in fair supply. Sheep in active demand.

**Stock Cattle.**

Who wants to trade stock cattle for a good mercantile business. Also suburban property in a growing railroad town. For particulars apply to Vinson & Lott, Austin, Tex.

**For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use**

**Fish & Heck Co.**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS**

**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. 50 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.

**For Sale!**

Mules and horses suitable for work, also jacks and stallions imported and Texas raised. Address COFFIN BROS., Itaska, Tex.

**Mules, Mules!**

Have for sale a car-load of choice young mules at Terrell, Tex., 4 to 6 years old, 14 to 16 hands high and corn fat. M. CARTWRIGHT.

**FOR SALE.**

Lespedeza Striata (commonly called "Japan clover") seed. Bed-rock prices. Descriptive circulars sent free on application. J. BURRUSS MCGHEE, 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 \$2 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; price \$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 Black-hawk 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.

**PIGS,** Chesters, Berkshires, Polones, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for circular.

**FOR SALE.**

**For Sale!**

Johnson grass seed, Bermuda, Alfalfa, Cane, Millet, white and red Clover seed. MILAN & PATTERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

**Horses For Sale!**

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

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

**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. Address P. L. WHITE, Buffalo Gap, 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, ooth sexes a ages. Also thoroughbred chickens and eggs. Address

**JNO. H. MODIE,**

Independence, Mo.

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Ten Bulls, imported and from imported sires and dams, up to two years old. Also a few choice bred heifers. Bull at head of heard weighs 2000 pounds. A larger class of Devons than are usually seen in America. Only imported herd in the United States. Send for catalogue. JOHN HUDSON, Moweaqua, Ill.

**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 R. R. ELDER, care 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 fish anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. Write for prices. EUBANKS & MILLER, Bowling Green, Ky.

**Devon Bulls!**

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

**A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co.,**

**FOR SALE.**

**Jacks For Sale!**



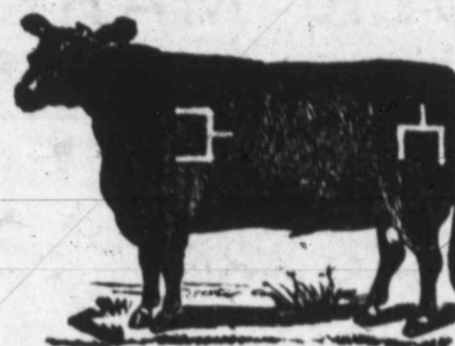
Twenty-five well-bred Tennessee Jacks from yearlings to four-year-old. Some Texas raised from same stock. For further information address

**KNIGHT & WILSON,**

Fort Worth, Texas.

**THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.**

(Limited) Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

**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.

**BIDS WANTED.**

To build about twelve miles of wire fence, to complete the enclosure of the land in Lynn county known as the "Wilson County School Land," the fence to be made as follows: Three strands of Glidden barbed wire; cedar posts six feet long, eighteen (18) inches in the ground, and four inches in diameter at the top or small end; distance between posts, sixty (60) feet, and three substantial stays between the posts. This body of unsurpassed grazing land is in an exact square, and contains 17,712 acres, or four leagues. On each league there is a windmill and facilities for watering 1000 head of cattle. Bids for leasing this land will be received by the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, either for fencing or leasing. Address RHOADS FISHER, Ag't, Austin, Texas.

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**CATTLE.**

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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. R. 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, Tioga, Texas.

**OAKLAWN JERSEY HERD.**

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The home of Turbigo, son of the grand old Tormmentor. 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.

**BREEDERS' CARDS.**

**SWINE.**

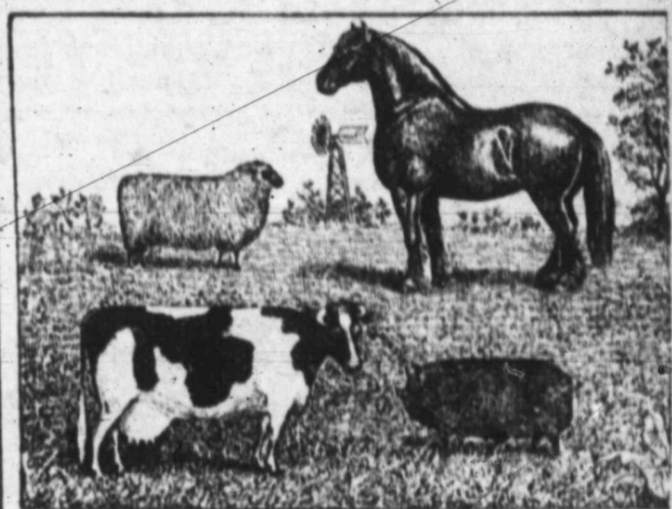
**THE PRIZE WINNERS.**



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



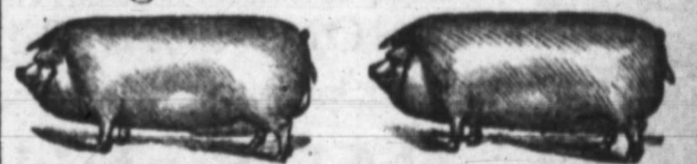
**HAZLEHURST STOCK FARM.**

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. 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, Ills

**C. F. ESTILL,**

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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**J. G. McREYNOLDS** P. O. Box, 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland China Swine. STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps, and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian Games. PITT GAMES—Shawinecks, '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.

MESSES. DAVID R. FLY & CO., Galveston, Tex.—Gentlemen: I have been using your Fly's Eli 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 those ills. Yours, respectfully, J. E. McCOMB, J. S. Att'y, M. D. T. For sale by C. Grayson, Fort Worth, Texas.

# 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 is worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 4,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

## Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

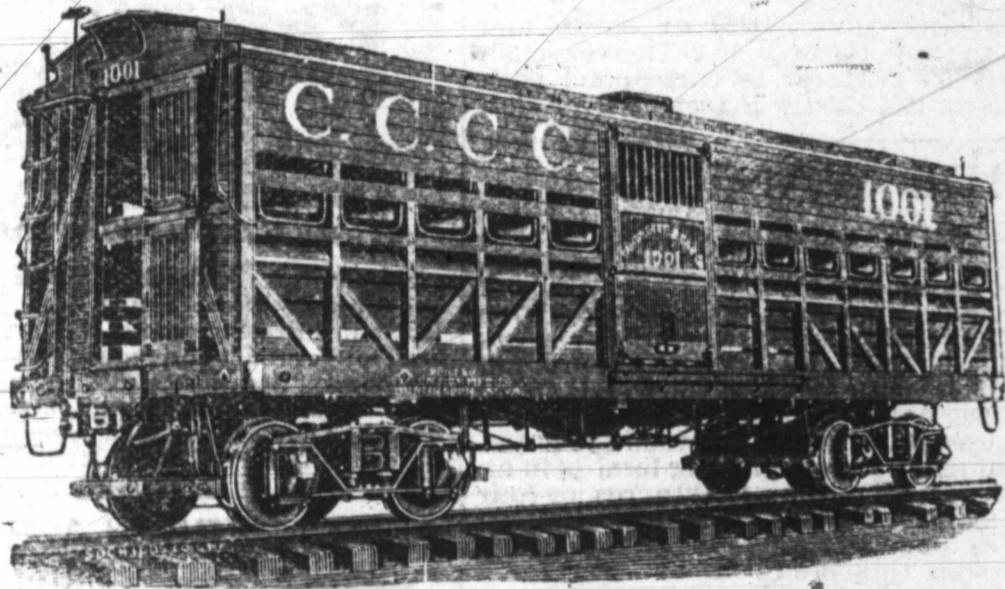
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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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H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.  
E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.  
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CHARLES J. CANDA, President, 11 Pine St. New York.  
A. MARCUS, Treasurer, New York.  
F. E. CANDA, Ass't Treasurer, New York.  
J. W. SAVIN, Secretary, New York.  
R. M. HARRISON, Counsel, New York.  
W. P. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, New York and Chicago.  
GEO. W. LILLEY, Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago.  
EDWARD A. BERN, Assistant Superintendent, 205 La Salle street, Chicago.



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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 Westinghouse 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

## CADY, DUNHAM & CO

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

REFERENCES:—National Live Stock Bank, U. S. V., Chicago; Hon. R. W. Dunham, Chicago; First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa; Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo.; First National Bank, Peoria, Ill.; Wheeler & Son, Waco; J. R. Johnson, Dallas, Texas.

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Office and Yards opposite I. & G. N. shipping pens. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

M. B. LOVD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

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CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

DIRECTORS—J. E. Price, President; J. H. Presnall, Vice-President; John T. Lytle, Treasurer; W. H. Jennings, Secretary; G. W. Saunders, General Manager; John Blocker.

## San Antonio Stock Yards Co.,

INCORPORATED \$50,000.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, San Antonio Stock Yards

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

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## PURE TRUMBULL, STREAM & ALLEN SEED CO. SEEDS

Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Send for Catalogue—Mailed Free. 1428-1429 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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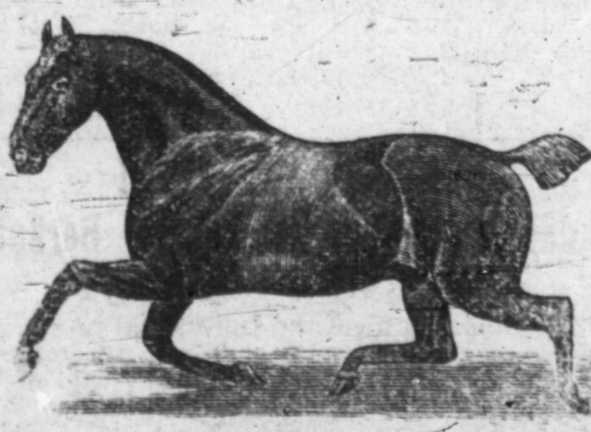
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