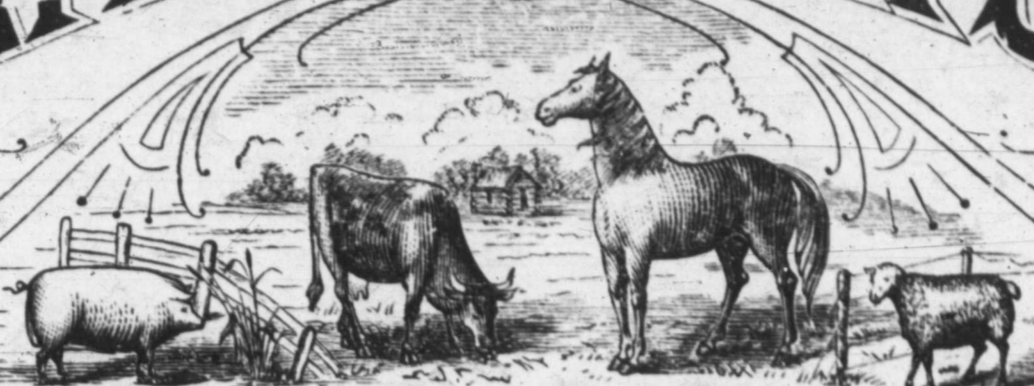


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 11.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

NO. 43.

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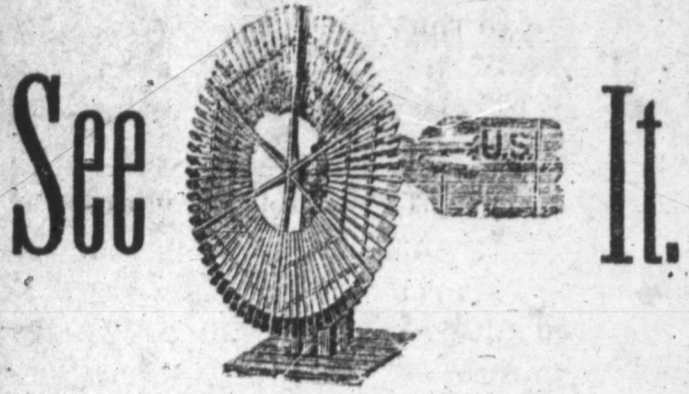
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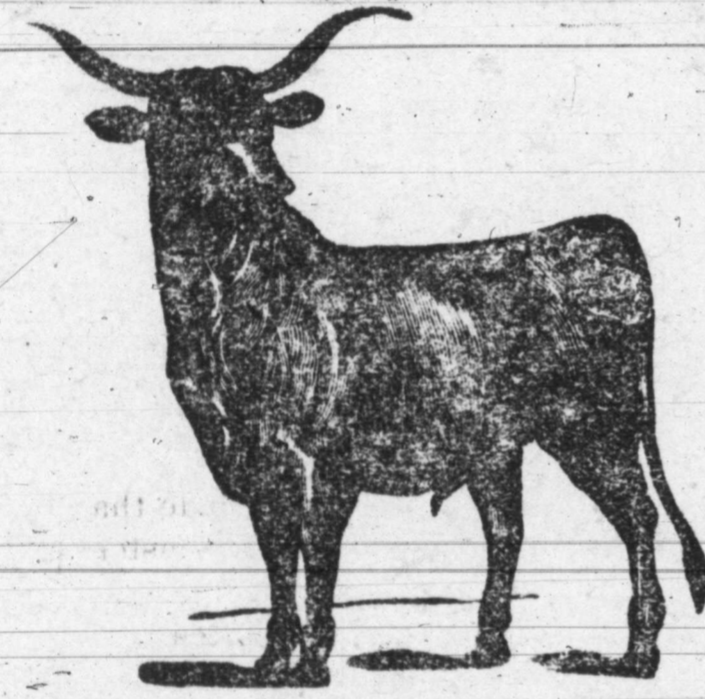
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

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The American Live Stock Commission Company.

The above named company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in March, 1889. Its incorporators, or the signers of its articles of incorporation, are Sam Lazarus, Thos. S. Bugbee, N. T. Easton and A. B. Gregory, the first three being well known Panhandle cattlemen.

The purposes and objects of the organization are already well known to the readers of the JOURNAL. The charter states the purposes to be "of forming a business corporation for pecuniary gain and profit." The charter also defines its objects as follows:

The object for which said corporation is to be formed is to engage in the business of buying, selling and handling live stock upon commission in the said Union Stock Yards, state of Illinois, and at such other points throughout the United States as may be deemed advisable; and also to encourage the stockholders of said corporation to raise, improve, feed and ship for market live stock; and in order to better effectuate said latter object, it is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the net earnings of the said corporation shall be distributed among the stockholders thereof annually in the following manner, to wit: Sixty-five (65) per cent. of said net earnings shall be distributed to the said stockholders in the ratio of the number of stock shipped by each stockholder to the said corporation for sale during the current year for which said dividend shall be declared, and the remaining thirty-five (35) per cent. of said net earnings shall be distributed to the shareholders in said corporation in the ratio of the amount owned by each shareholder in said corporation.

It is also hereby further expressly agreed and stipulated that no person shall have the right to subscribe for or own more than twenty-five (25) shares of stock in said corporation at any time during the existence of said proposed corporation.

Its membership has steadily grown until its books now show over 300 shareholders. Most of these, however, it is understood, only own one share each, or only enough to entitle them to the rebate benefits set out in its charter. The rebate feature only applies to share holders. All sales made for parties not shareholders in the company are charged full commissions without dividends or rebates.

The company opened offices in the spring of '89 at both Kansas City and Chicago and afterwards at St. Louis and Omaha. The officers at the first organization, and who have since been twice re-elected, are H. W. Cresswell, of Kansas City, president; Sam Lazarus, Sherman, vice-president; Paul Phillips, Kansas City, treasurer; and J. W. T. Gray, formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Henrietta, Texas, secretary. The directors are the first three gentlemen above named, and F. B. York, A. B. Gregory and R. M. Smith, of Kansas City; and J. H.

Stephens, T. S. Bugbee, Jot Gunter, A. Rowe, and W. A. Towers, all of Texas. During 1889 the Chicago house was under the management of H. D. Rodgers, while the business in Kansas City was looked after by "Uncle" Henry Stephens. At the reorganization at the beginning of 1890 it was decided to elect one general manager who should have charge of the entire business. Mr. Eli Titus was elected to this position and was re-elected for the present year. After the election of Mr. Titus, Mr. Rodgers withdrew from the company and engaged in the commission business in Chicago on his own account. Mr. Stephens remains on the board of directors but is no longer actively connected with the company. The membership of the company includes many of the largest ranchmen of the range country, and has been extended so as to take in the State Grange and Alliance of Kansas, the Kansas Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association, the Nebraska State Alliance and many smaller organizations, and feeders and raisers of live stock throughout the feeding states.

The JOURNAL has asked this company for full data as to its workings, operations, etc., but has not been informed as to the amount of business transacted or the dividends and rebates paid by it, but understands that the business has been a large and reasonably satisfactory one until recently, when the Chicago buyers refused to longer buy live stock from the company, on the ground that it was not a member of the Live Stock Exchange, from which organization the American company is debarred on account of its rebate features, which are in direct violation of the rules of the exchange.

About a year ago the American company sued out a temporary injunction restraining the buyers from refusing to buy from the company. This for the time being settled the difficulty. A few months ago, however, the case came up for final trial in the Chicago courts, when the injunction was dissolved, which virtually under existing circumstances makes it impossible for the American company to longer do business in the Chicago market. Hence the lively discussion and wail of discontent that is now being heard from the press of the country, and especially the representatives of the agricultural organizations. As a sample of the vindictive spirit in which these articles are written the JOURNAL reproduces the following extract from an article in the Progressive Farmer, published at Mount Vernon, Illinois, headed, "The Meanest of all Monopolies:"

The F. M. B. A. and the Alliance are getting after one of the worst monopolies that ever preyed upon a free people, a veritable combination of plunderers, worse than the Murrel gang, the James gang, or that of Rube Burrows; for not content with being plunderers themselves, they seek to compel everybody in their line to become plunderers.

If the JOURNAL believed the above or a single line or word of it was true, it would not print one word or one line in defense of the exchange; but believing and knowing it to be false, the JOURNAL does not hesitate to enter its protest against any such accusations.

That the American company is composed of some of the best men in the country, and that its plan of operation has some commendable features no one will deny, but should it succeed in battering down the exchange and the safe-guards it has thrown around the business, what assurance have we that it would not in the near future become one of the strongest monopolies the live stock business has ever developed? While the men who are at the head of the company are good, live, active men, yet they have not, as far as the JOURNAL knows, heretofore developed to any great extent reputations as philanthropists or moral reformers. The question is: Would the live stock traffic of Chicago be in safer and better hands with the American company in full control than if left in the hands of the six hundred men who have grown up with it from its incipiency, who now control it?

The JOURNAL has no fight to make against the American company, but is opposed to tearing down old established, tried institutions to make room for new and untried ones. This is a matter of grave importance to the live stock industry and as such will be freely discussed in these columns.

Sheep and Wool in 1891.

In several recent issues of the JOURNAL the suggestion has been made that the prospects for Texas flockmasters for 1891 were very encouraging. Indeed, a friend of the paper writes that the outlook has been presented in rather rosy-tinted colors. It is in view of this friend's letter that we now have to say as follows:

First: The JOURNAL does not believe, never has believed, never has intended to say, and in fact has never said that sheep husbandry is a profitable business unless those engaged in it give to it the same intelligent and constant attention that prudent business men are in the habit of giving to other businesses to insure success. But,

Second: It does believe, has believed for years, has intended to say and in fact has said, and now repeats that it is a good, fairly safe and paying business when conducted on correct business principles.

Those who have been reading the sheep and wool notes in the paper for some time past have doubtless noticed that these ideas have been prominently presented. Indeed, the writer has sometimes been a little apprehensive that he was "ringing the changes" almost too much on this one thing.

However, he had a purpose in view, and thought that was perhaps the best way to accomplish it. He has had money invested in sheep, has made money out of sheep and has lost money in the business of handling them, and ought to be pretty familiar with its ups and downs. And he realizes fully that the greatest danger to inexperienced flockmasters is that they are likely to indulge in the belief that all they have to do to secure a fortune is to invest their money in sheep and then trust to some one else to run them.

The writer has been trying to combat this idea, and to that end much that he has written for the JOURNAL during the past six weeks has been on that line.

He recognizes that this is a serious danger, and he shall not fail to continue to warn the readers of the JOURNAL who are interested in sheep that they cannot afford to indulge such an idea.

Sheep are good property in Texas, provided they are good sheep, and are in the hands of those who understand what good sheep husbandry is, and who are to that extent good business men that they are not going to trust to chance or to inexperienced or careless employes to make the business pay. For several years our Texas flockmasters were "in the soup," so to speak. They were emphatically "down in the mouth," because they were "short on cash." But during 1890 those of them who attended to their business had no reason to complain of the results. And the writer felt that they deserved a little friendly congratulating and some words of cheer at the beginning of the new year. And he also felt like offering some words of encouragement to those who had not been prudent managers in 1890 and who therefore failed necessarily to secure satisfactory results. To them the hope has been presented that they can succeed if they will pursue business methods. And the suggestion is now again and again submitted, that, here sheep have not paid fairly well during the past year, the fault has not been in the business, but in the men who failed to look after it and manage it properly.

All classes of live stock will pay in Texas, but the time has passed here and elsewhere, when fortunes can be made by stockmen in a day, or a month, or a year.

THE JOURNAL congratulates Judge W. A. Pfeffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, on his recent election to the United States senate. The farmers are running the Kansas legislature now. Their first move was to retire fire-eating braggarts.

CHAS. W. PUGH, who has had temporary charge of the Southwestern Stockman of Wilcox, Arizona, since the death of Mr. Hunsaker, the former proprietor, has purchased the entire plant from the administrator of the late owner, and will in future give his entire time and attention to the paper and will no doubt continue to make the Stockman a first-class paper.

The JOURNAL has in this and previous issues broken its rule of using only short editorials. This was necessary in order to explain the working of the Chicago Exchange and the American Live Stock Commission company. Having now gotten both these concerns squarely and fairly before the JOURNAL readers the points at issue can in future be discussed without resorting to such lengthy editorials as are now being used.

CATTLE.

Don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg, nor stop in the middle of the stream to swap horses. These are old sayings that the cattlemen could now put in practice to good advantage.

Cattlemen should increase their range or cut down the number of their cattle or in some way put themselves in shape to mature their own heaves. They will then be independent and find the business much more pleasant and profitable.

The JOURNAL invites cattlemen and its readers generally to make free use of its columns in discussing matters of interest to them. The many well written communications appearing recently in the columns have added much to the usefulness of the paper.

It is astonishing that so many rangers continue to abuse the canners and dressed beef men of Chicago, when the facts are that had it not been for the market opened up by the canners, half-fat range cattle would now only bring what their hides are worth.

A glance at the JOURNAL'S personal mention column will show that quite a number of cattlemen are now visiting Fort Worth daily. Of course a great many come and go who are not seen by the JOURNAL man, and consequently are not mentioned, but enough are reported to at least make a respectable showing.

Texas ranges will not grow and mature steers to as good advantage as Montana and other range countries further north, but it is a big mistake to say all of our young steers must go north to be matured. Texas grass has turned off hundreds of thousands of good beef and if not overstocked will do so again.

The STOCK JOURNAL has seen several letters of inquiry from Montana ranchmen who say they will want young steers with which to stock their ranges next spring, provided their cattle now on the range go through the winter in good shape. But they all say they want good ones. They, too, have learned that there is no money in scrubs.

Everywhere there seems to be a feeling that the early spring will develop a brighter outlook for the cattle industry. This feeling is so strong that quite a number of conservative men have bought feeders on the market recently with the view of ripening them on present high priced corn. Many others will have to do the same thing if the spring and early summer supplies equal the demand for corn-fed beef.—Montana Stockman.

The Arizona Sentinel is of the opinion that beef has been advancing in price, and says it will continue to do so. The demand is far in advance of the supply and is outrunning it two to one. The number of beef cattle on hand is several millions below the average of former years. It stands our stockmen well in hand to be on guard and not to sell too soon. Shortly beef will be beef. Let our cattlemen be governed accordingly. Increase and improve your herds.—Raise no scrubs. Get a better grade of bulls and three years will prove to you that you did well.

Prices of cattle gradually move upward, breaks are not as great and often on heavy runs, and prices recover quicker than of old. A strong undercurrent exists that is encouraging to those who are able to believe in it. Buyers on this market are taking cattle that a short time ago they would have passed by, and steers that a few weeks ago would only bring \$3.75 @ 1.00 now sell for \$4.25 @ 1.75. But all this is no reason why persons should become foolish and rush in and pay ruinous prices for feeders. Remember, well bought is half the battle.—Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

The Tucson (Arizona) Star says: Those stockmen who have given the matter careful consideration are urging the necessity of stockmen thinning down the size of their herds, if they would avoid taking the chances of losing a large percentage of their stock should the usual dry season prevail during the summer months. They declare that all the ranges in Pima county are overstocked, and that there is great danger of loss this summer from scarcity of food and water. The remedy suggested is to drive or ship a lot of their surplus stock to the pasture fields of California or Kansas. Now is the time to act, while the weather is cool, and the cattle can be driven at a very little cost, comparatively speaking.

The Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

This association will hold its fifteenth annual meeting at the city of Dallas on the second Tuesday in next month. Its first meeting was held at Graham, Texas, fourteen years ago, when it was decided to make a permanent organization.

Col. C. L. Carter, one of the grandest and best of Texas pioneers, was made president at the first meeting and continued to preside over its meetings, and was unanimously re-elected its president each year, excepting one, until his death, which occurred about three years ago. At Col. Carter's earnest solicitation he was permitted to retire from the presidency one year, when Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, was elected to that position.

At the first meeting of the association J. C. Loving, of Jack county, was made secretary and treasurer. As a token of his merit and efficiency it is only necessary to say that he has each year been re-elected without opposition, and has, therefore, handled the books and accounts of the organization uninterrupted for fourteen years.

Nine years ago the association decided to add a detective and protective department to the other good features of that body.

The management of this work was for the first year delegated to Col. C. C. Slaughter, who performed the duties in a most acceptable manner, but on account of his private affairs requiring all of his time, desired to be released from the work. The secretary, Mr. J. C. Loving, was then made manager of this work. Under his careful management and watchful attention the detective and protective feature of the organization has been a great success. In this way thousands of stolen cattle, or their proceeds, have been annually returned to their proper owners. It is a well known fact among those who are disposed to traffic illegally in cattle that it is almost impossible to "get away" with an animal belonging to a member of the association. It is this fact and the knowledge of it among cattle thieves that affords the greatest protection to members of the association.

The association has an executive committee of thirteen who are appointed by the president and confirmed by the association, who have full charge of the affairs of the organization, with full power to hold meetings and act during the interim between annual meetings.

The object of the association, the mutual benefit and protection of its members, the simplifying and mapping out of the work on the range and the general protection and encouragement of the cattle raising business, has, by strict attention to the work on the part of its officers, been successfully carried out.

The JOURNAL hopes the work of the association may continue to prosper and to this end urges every cattleman in the Northwest to attend the Dallas meeting.

Kansas City as a Live Stock Market.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a handsomely gotten up souvenir, showing the twentieth annual report of the Kansas City stock yards. This market, since the establishment of the yards in 1871, has assumed proportions even beyond the expectations of its then most sanguine friends. From 120,827 cattle received in 1871, the receipts have steadily grown until the enormous number of 1,472,229 cattle and 76,568 calves was reached for 1890. In 1871 the receipts of hogs were only 41,036, while last year they ran up to 2,865,171, with a proportionate increase in the receipts of sheep and horses. This makes Kansas City the second live stock market in the world, and shows the immense possibilities and results of pluck, energy and hard work.

The growth and advantages of Kansas City as a live stock market can be better explained by the following extract from the souvenir above referred to: "The year 1871 may be said to be the starting point from which Kansas City has grown to be a great live stock market, in fact the greatest with but one exception in the world. Fifteen years ago the Kansas City packing houses had a limited local reputation. To-day their product is widely and favorably known in every corner penetrated by civilization, and those who are best qualified to judge and have witnessed the transfer of Cincinnati's great killing and packing interests to Chicago, confidently predict the revolution in commerce which will in a short time place the market of Kansas City at the head of this branch of industry.

"The past success and propitious future of the yards is directly due to the liberal and intelligent management by the officers of the company and to the commission merchants, who, as a rule, are men of wealth, liberal ideas, and a practical, comprehensive knowledge as to what is needed to insure the successful conduct of a mammoth market. Hence the stock yards are constructed upon a grand scale, commodious and well appointed, with ample facilities for feeding weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The yards are planked throughout, excellently watered, and the system of drainage is better than can be found in any similar institution in the country. All of the sixteen roads running into Kansas City switch directly into the yards. The handling of stock is done systematically, with the utmost promptness, and there is no delay nor clashing. The geographical location is central and most favorable, with reference to both producers and consumers. It is within easy reach of the vast grazing grounds of the West and Southwest, and in close proximity to the great consuming districts of the East and South, to which is added the thorough railway facilities opening up the markets of the country to the coast, both south and east, and also affording direct connections with the great commercial centers of Europe.

"In 1872 the first large slaughtering and packing house was built in Kansas City, and since then other branch establishments of the largest and strongest houses in the world have been located here, until there are now eight houses in operation, with a combined capacity of 4000 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 3000 sheep per day. This demand in itself would insure competition, but it is forced also to compete with a corps of buyers and shippers to Eastern markets that stand ready at any time to take, at high prices, the entire receipts of the yards. This active competition among buyers, with a constant attendance of purchasing agents from the great packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and Baltimore, cause prices to rule high at this market, and invite immense herds from the plains of the West; a territory larger than the whole of Europe, while the outlet is limited only by the capacity of the markets of the world."

The Present Outlook of the Cattle Industry.

The JOURNAL asks its readers to carefully read the following from the Montana Farming and Stock Journal:

Dry seasons and short feed experienced by the stockmen of Montana for the past two years have caused a dismal outlook for breeding range cattle with a hope of making it profitable, and consequently many former cattle kings are going out of the business.

Although the time has come when the large herds containing thousands can no longer range over the country and find feed and water ways, there is no reason why the owner of 200 or 300 head cannot make it a profitable business. Of the various methods adopted by those desiring to reduce their herds that will tell most forcibly on the future supply, was that of several large herd owners who shipped all their heifer calves and all other she stock that could possibly be sold. It is estimated that over one million head of breeding stock were slaughtered last year, which would in itself have a visible effect on the future supply, and it is also a fact that the cattlemen of Texas and Wyoming have spayed nearly double the amount of their heifers than any previous year.

The cry of Montana cattlemen is that ranges are overstocked. This is true, but it is caused greatly by the large drives of Wyoming and Texas steers brought here to fatten for market, and it stands to reason if southern breeders are adopting such strong measures to reduce their herds, it will also materially reduce the number driven to this state.

It has also been noticed that the dry season and poor condition of cows has caused a notable decrease in the percentage of calves.

The influence of this onslaught of breeding stock has not yet taken effect, but after deducting the per cent. of produce that would have come from the cows spayed and slaughtered, it will be found that the calf crop will not equal more than half what it was three or four years ago, and when the present supply of one and two-year-old steers are grown and sold, the beef shortage will strike with a terrible force.

If all that are now raised are sold and consumed, what will be the condition when the supply is not half so great? An increased demand, doubled price and a fortune for the man that did not become discouraged and quit the business on account of a couple of seasons of low prices.

A few years will see the breeding of cattle on a large scale a thing of the past, and instead, the markets of the world will be supplied by the thrifty rancher, who, having his cattle numbered by hundreds instead of thousands, will (being able to give them more attention, can feed and tide them over the brief spells of bad weather) experience a smaller per cent. of loss and supply a better grade of beef and in a finer condition than is now possible.

The Steer Trade.

There is some inquiry for steers, but the demand so far is confined almost exclusively to three and four-year-old steers, wanted mainly for Indian Territory pastures. Should the winter continue favorable and the cattle in Montana and Wyoming go through the winter in good shape, there will be quite a demand from that country for two-year-old steers. Of course the condition of the finances of the country will have much to do with the steer trade. This, in fact, is already having a very depressing effect and will perhaps continue more than any other cause to keep the price of cattle down. It is not a want of confidence, but the scarcity of money that is holding the buyers back and keeping them out of the market. As soon as money can be had at anything like reasonable terms, buyers will be plentiful.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Arizona is in the sheep business in dead earnest. It has 291,000 sheep, and still is not satisfied.

In Uruguay, whence some of the best wools that come to the United States are obtained, the Merino sheep are largely from the flocks of the United States.

There are 67,000,000 sheep in the Argentine Republic, of which less than six-tenths per cent. are pure blooded, sixty-three per cent. being of mixed blood and thirty-six per cent being natives.

The JOURNAL a short time since mentioned that a Merino ram once sold for several thousand dollars. It is now stated that one sold at a recent sale in Australia at \$3500, and another at \$2500.

Up in North Dakota they are organizing stock companies with large capital to engage in sheep husbandry. The United States Sheep company of that state has been organized with a capital stock of \$750,000.

Government Census Agent McCoy reports sheep on the range at 28,000,000 or 11,000,000 over the census of 1880. Field and Farm thinks it would be interesting to know what the decrease has been since 1885.

The JOURNAL has no desire to "boom" the sheep business, but it knows what it is talking about and means what it says when it repeats that everything points to better times among the wool growers.

The papers have had much to say recently of a certain Russian count who lost 800,000 rubles at the gaming table at Monte Carlo, and in desperation killed himself. If he had saved even half of the sum and invested it in Texas sheep or cows, he would to-day be a prosperous and happy man. Would it not be a good idea for Texas immigration agents to distribute some circulars on the subject over there?

It begins to look as if the old-time professional sheep shearers will soon have to rustle for new jobs: An odd sheep shearing device, driven by compressed air, is being used in Australia. It resembles a pair of ordinary horse clippers, and can be held in the hand. The motive power causes a small piston in the base of the handle of the machine to work backward and forward with lightning rapidity.

The legislature of Massachusetts is considering a bill providing that foreign corporations doing business in the United States shall not advertise their capital in any other sum than that actually paid in. As flockmasters in Texas are now securing their ranges by purchase and are borrowing some money for the purpose from foreign loan companies, they would be glad to have the Texas legislature pass a similar law.

Says the Field and Farm: Every farmer, or orchardist for that matter, should keep in pasture from a dozen to twenty-five good mutton sheep, if for no other use than to supply his table with a prime quality of fresh meat and dispense with that breeder of ill-health, bacon and pork. Any good sized family can consume a mutton before it spoils even on a farm, or two families could combine and divide a sheep between them.

Two thousand extra copies of the JOURNAL are sent this week to the wool-growers of Texas. They are asked to carefully read and examine the paper. If worthy their patronage, they are then earnestly requested to become subscribers. The publishers promise to continue to improve the paper with each succeeding issue and to make it the favorite and most valuable live stock journal of the Southwest. The subscription price is only \$2 a year. Try it.

The lambs are already coming in the southern parts of the state. And very soon they will be coming all over Texas by the thousands. Flockmasters should watch for them, and keep close watch of the corrals or pens. If all is not right remove the ewes and young lambs to separate pens, or at all events separate them from the main flock until the lambs have sucked at least a couple of times. After that they can be depended on to know their mothers among thousands.

A few instances have been reported in Texas of sheep stealing, but sheep thieves have been scarce in the state, or they have been singularly sly in their depredations. In Colorado and New Mexico, however, the business has assumed dangerous proportions, and the wool growers over there are to meet in Trinidad on the 20th inst. for the purpose of deriving means of putting a stop to it, and to adopt measures of punishment. The JOURNAL will be glad to get a report of the proceedings.

A writer in Practical Farmer says: "The three-fourths of what a well cared-for sheep eats is to support life; the other one-fourth is profit and the more you can get the sheep to consume and assimilate the greater will be this profit." This is why the JOURNAL has been urging wool growers to provide shelter for their sheep, especially the breeding ewes. To chill a sheep, or rather to half-freeze it is to strike at its life. No matter how much feed you give a half-frozen sheep it will not thrive—and be happy.

At a recent Farmers' Institute in Wisconsin the following points for sheep growers were brought out by practical farmers: A farmer who has been a sheep grower for any length of time has invariably been a success financially. Mutton should be the first consideration, wool the second; the market is asking for a better class of mutton, and is willing to pay a good price for it. Upon the ordinary farm four cents per pound will pay the cost of growing, and all more than that is profit. The Merino and Down breeds are both good, but the highest profit goes to the credit of the Southdown.

The Boston Post mentions that a mildewed manuscript covering only a single sheet of letter paper sold recently in that city for \$350, and suggests that there no doubt any number of people who have manuscripts a thousand times as long and in perfectly good condition which they would be willing to dispose of for the same price. The JOURNAL will add that there are lots of both cowmen and sheepmen in Texas, or rather who were once in the cow or sheep business, who would sell cheap-for-cash lots of small sized papers, telling of money borrowed in past years and not yet repaid, and of endorsements that involved the endorsers to such extents that they are even now struggling to get rid of the effects. May they soon be in the swim again!

Reports come to us from different parts of the state to the effect that coyotes are doing much damage killing sheep. For the benefit of those who have been suffering from their visits, the following, which appeared in the Field and Farm, is reproduced in the JOURNAL: "I have killed, says a well known sheepman, more coyotes in a month than in two years. I have found that my men were not doing it right. For one thing, they did not use enough strychnine. Another thing, they put the baits too close together. If a wolf gets a good bait and has to travel a good way before reaching another, he is apt to be too sick to take it when he gets to it, and will not need it. This powdered strychnine is no account. I use the best crystals obtainable."

The order of succession has been and is likely to continue to be as follows: First the pioneer, then the flockmaster and other stockmen with their flocks and herds, to be followed by the "man with the hoe," who in turn will be followed by the factories. In many parts

of Texas the "nestor" has already driven the range stockman out, until now he is confined in the main to the plains. But as the farmers move in and the stockmen move further west, the business of stock farming has been established, and the JOURNAL firmly believes that the stock farming sections are destined to be the most prosperous in the state. There is every reason to urge in favor of every farmer, especially in Western Texas, having a few head of cattle and sheep to be run in connection with the farm.

The legislature of Texas has been in session already some time, and it is not worth while to inquire what, if anything, is on foot looking to the special protection of wool growers. What are the committees appointed by the last wool growers' convention doing in the direction of securing favorable legislation? If anything is to be accomplished it is high time it was being at least commenced. Bills are not usually introduced and passed in a few hours.

To the Sheepmen of Texas.

The publishers of THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL are pleased to announce that they have secured the services of Col. H. L. Bentley, of Abilene, Texas, as associate editor of this paper. Col. Bentley is not only a first-class newspaper writer, but is a practical sheep raiser and farmer whose experience as such, together with his adaptability to newspaper work, makes him especially suited to this work. Col. Bentley will in future have full charge of the sheep and wool department, and contribute also to the editorial work generally of the paper. With his help we intend to make the JOURNAL all the sheepmen could ask or expect.

Respectfully,
THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO.

A Word Personal.

To the Wool Growers of Texas:

If you were a subscriber to and a reader of the old Texas Wool Grower I will feel that I need no introduction to you. As editor of that paper from the day its publication was commenced nearly up to the time it was merged with the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, I enjoyed the privilege for a long time of talking to you every week through its columns. And I think that I risk nothing when I say that the relations between us during the time were always cordial and friendly, and in spite of the reverses which many of us have suffered since then, it gives no little pleasure to recall them. Ah! but those were prosperous times with us all were they not? We were "on top" then, or so near it that we thought so at any rate. Or, as the boys now graphically express it, we were "in the swim," and enjoyed it. But every business and most men have their hours, days or years of prosperity, and he is the true man who can look philosophically on life when its darkest side is turned to him. I have tried to keep posted as to how you met the counter current, and I love to remember that though most of you lost heavily in a financial sense, you never gave way to despair, but kept a "stiff upper lip," and hoped for better things in the future. And now I believe you are going to realize this hope. Some of you had to go out of sheep entirely, because the loads you had unwittingly shouldered were too heavy for mere mortals to stand under others "stayed with" their sheep, and during the years since 1884 have never lost heart. None of us lost faith in the business of sheep husbandry itself, and now as the year 1891 opens to us, we believe firmly that it is a good business and that by avoiding the mistakes of past years we can again make it pay. Let us hope that our anticipations will be abundantly realized. The old Texas Wool Grower was the flockmaster's friend. It had a text and no paper ever stuck closer to its text. It had a field to occupy and it occupied it. It had a mission to fulfill and its friends, without exception, testify that it was true to it, even if it failed to accom-

plish for them and for its publishers all they hoped for. In 1883 it was consolidated with the STOCK JOURNAL not as a matter of choice but of necessity. Its patrons were short, both on sheep and cash, and as they were no longer able to support a paper devoted exclusively to its interests, its publishers were unable to continue its publication. Even now it is not believed that the time for its republication as a separate paper has arrived, though that will come in good time, doubtless. In the meantime, however, the consolidated paper intends to show itself the faithful servant of its old-time friends, and to the end that it may prove as efficient or faithful it now calls on you to come to its aid and furnish it with the "sinews of war." I have been invited by its publishers to mount the tripod again and have assented to do so, and it shall be my purpose to make its Sheep and Wool Department both interesting and helpful to you. I shall not indulge in elaborate promises. I dare say you will not wish or expect me to do so. My work on the old paper was acceptable to you, and you will have abundant faith in my statement, I have no doubt, that I will do my best to make my new work quite as satisfactory to you. The STOCK JOURNAL will go to you for one month, beginning with this issue, without cost to you, that you may see what its publishers and I can do in that direction. At the end of this time we shall hope for your subscriptions, and thereafter we shall hope for and expect your support, just so long as we show ourselves worthy of it. Is this not a reasonable expectation on our part?

But since the change in our fortunes came very many new men have embarked in sheep husbandry in Texas, and to them I wish to say a few words.

On behalf of the veterans in the business I extend to you, friends, a cordial welcome to the ranks of the Texas wool growers.

You are on the road to at least a fair competency, and if you are not too proud or too confident in your ability to succeed, you can make your business successful, provided, always, you will bring to bear on it that degree of careful, painstaking and intelligent attention that must characterize those who succeed in other businesses.

We are not going to make a fortune in a day, or in a month, or in a year even. The time has passed, if there ever was such a time, when a man can reasonably hope to grow rich in a hurry in the pursuit of any legitimate business. "He may strike it rich" and dig a fortune out of the mountains in a short time. But this will be "luck." He may go into speculation and "make his fill" in a short time. But that also will be "luck" to a large extent. He can make money handling sheep, but when he becomes an independent sheepman he will know how he "got there," and my word for it, his path will not be strewn with roses.

You will need advice and help. Let me advise you and let me help you! I have "been there" and know all the bends in the road, and I will try to keep you in the straight path. I have made mistakes, and I will try and assist you to avoid them.

Will you accept my assistance and show your faith in my advice and the promises of the publishers of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL by sending in your subscriptions?

To both old and new friends, then, my greetings and best wishes for your prosperity!

Your friend truly,
H. L. BENTLEY.

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a specific for sudden colds, and invaluable in all forms of pulmonary complaints. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Better Prices All Round.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Your communication of some days ago duly came to hand, and in reply would say we do not look for any very marked falling off of receipts on either cattle or hogs for the coming year. It is very reasonable from information we can gather that cattle will likely fall some short, but we think it will not amount to over 100,000 head for the United States, but at the same time we anticipate higher prices more on the basis of short weight in the cattle. We think economy in the corn crop will probably produce cattle fully 100 pounds lighter than has been produced in the past two plentiful years of corn, and that 100 pounds shortage on the stall-fed steers will produce a large shortage in the beef supply, and it is on that basis that we ground our opinion for higher prices for the coming spring and summer. The number of cattle that will be left off of feed throughout the country, that would have been marketed in the next three months, will go on feed early in the spring and be marketed early in the summer off of grass; so receipts we think, will be nearly equal to those of last year.

The supply of hogs for the first three months of the present year will be much in excess of that of last year, and the latter half of 1891 will likely be materially short in the hog crop, and probably we will have much higher prices in that class of stock. We would not be at all surprised to realize \$2 per cwt. more next August than they are bringing now.

We think the best corn-fed cattle will reach at least 6 cents per pound during April, May and June.

Hoping that the above estimate of the year will be of some service to you, we remain, Yours very truly,
WOOD BROS.

Light Receipts and High Prices.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Your favor of the 19th inst. asking my views as to the outlook for the movement of cattle for the coming year and prospect for prices, received. I do not think receipts of cattle for 1891 will be as heavy at any of the large cattle markets as they were in 1890.

The drouth which was so severe in many parts of the country last year caused thousands of cattle to be thrown on the market that would otherwise have been held. The shortage of corn has prevented many cattle from being fed, and the high price and the scarcity of corn is causing many cattle to be shipped on the market before they are properly matured. This fact will undoubtedly create a shortage of good corn fed cattle the coming spring, and judging by past experience, will cause high prices for early, well fattened grass cattle. I express my views to you in as few words as possible, and give it to you for what it is worth.

ELI TRUES, Gen'l M'gr
American Live Stock Commission Co.

Higher Markets and Improved Cattle.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Complying with your request will say: It appears to us that strictly corn-fed cattle will fall short of last year by some 30 per cent. The foreign demand is good, and no doubt will continue to be so during the spring and summer. The bulk of the cows and culling stock in the contiguous corn feeding states has been disposed of and we see no reason why there should not be a good market the coming summer and fall for grass fed cattle from Texas, as

well as the western and northwestern ranges. The cattle in the northwestern ranges are in good condition and the probability is that the mortality will be very small. With such conditions prevailing in the northwest the demand from that direction for Texas cattle ought to be good in the spring.

Texas cattlemen should continue to improve their herds, thereby increasing their value both for feeding and western range purposes. Good quality is what the trade requires. Good bulls are cheaper than ever before and by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, a cattle raiser can increase the value of his herd wonderfully in a short time. There is no reason why the state of Texas should not produce as good grades of cattle as any state in the union. Hope to see you at the Dallas meeting and exchange ideas with you at par. Yours truly,
KEENAN & SONS.

Del Rio Dots.

DEL RIO, VAL VERDE CO., Feb. 2,

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

It is claimed by old experienced stockmen that Val Verde and Crockett counties contain the safest range in the entire state. This is proven by the fact that we have never had a die-up, no difference how severe the drouth or how great the cold. The lechquilla, soto and other fattening plants thrive in all seasons and our numerous living streams afford an abundant supply of water at all times. Geographically, however, we are not so well situated as some other stock sections. The Southern Pacific is the only line of railway penetrating this country (we hope some day to have the Fort Worth and Rio Grande). In consequence we seldom have visits from cattle buyers. It is estimated that there are in these two counties 10,000 head of young and matured steers offered for spring delivery, besides twice that number of female cattle that ought to be sent off the range. As there is no stage line from San Angelo, the only public conveyance for northern buyers is via the Southern Pacific from San Antonio or El Paso. Our cattle and sheep are of good grade, healthy and in good condition and held at more reasonable prices than stock to the northward.

Del Rio is a flourishing little city of some 1500 people. Has an irrigated farm of 5000 acres, ice factory, hydrant water from the pellucid San Felipe springs at every door, two cotton gins and corn mills, and abundant water to spare. We want railroad connection with Fort Worth and hope your surveyors will soon visit us, as the road would pass through an inviting country having no competitive lines, and by crossing the Rio Grande would penetrate one of the finest portions of Mexico. Come and see us. B.

Feeding Pens.

SAN SABA, TEX., Jan. 26, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

For the benefit of your many readers I will give my experience in feeding cotton seed to bees. I write mainly to explain the benefit of self-feeding pens. I do not think there is anything better than cotton seed and good pasture (not too large) to prepare beef steers for regular feeding. Cattle will tire somewhat of seed after two months, and should be changed to other feed. Some can always be marketed just at this time. I do not think a fat steer, rounded off on seed and good pasture, will taste bad; at least I have never heard anything adversely of my many lots of cotton seed-finished steers. Every gin owner in Texas, at least those in the country, should fix themselves to feed from 100 to 200 steers, and they will clear \$10 per head upon them. The pasture should be a compact body of land not so large as to keep cattle away from feed, well watered; and numerous pens (no matter what feed) should be evenly distributed

about over the pasture to prevent massing of cattle at one point. Log pens to be made as follows: About forty long, straight poles; fifteen of these twelve feet long, the rest ten feet. If there are hogs about you must build above them; six large, longest logs, then four very strong logs to support floor (floor two and a half feet from ground, on account of hogs); four straight logs fitted snugly upon the outer rim of floor; two long, strong logs to come upon these (leaving a big crack between first logs above and floor). Now the rest of pen should be two feet smaller all around than the diameter of the floor. This will make a forty-four-foot trough all around, and the cattle undermine the feed in the pen. Let the roof extend out over the trough. The rain does not wet the feed nor do cattle slobber over and afterwards reject it. These pens hold from 300 to 600 bushels. We store the feed in these at our leisure, stop in bad weather and our bees feed themselves. These pens are simple but it took me six years to get them just as I like them. I would not use troughs, outside of a regular feeding pen with shelter, if said troughs were furnished free. No wonder I like cotton seed as a feed when I get them yearly at five to seven cents per bushel in any quantity. My cotton seed beef is now as fat as any ones corn beef in Texas, who may have fed the same length of time. Mine are engaged at a fair price. I feed also from a novel place—a cave in a bluff. It is floored and planked up three feet high in front, and steers stand here and eat and are sheltered from rain and wind. The cave holds nearly 400 bushels of seed.

B. R. RUSSELL.

Conditions Reversed.

DIME BOX, LEE CO., TEX.,

January 30, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I wrote on December 30, 1890, boasting of our fat cattle and dry, warm weather. Since then we have had nothing but rain all the time, with one light snow last Thursday one week ago. But the snow did not amount to much, as it melted off in an hour. I never saw cattle draw as fast in Lee county in my life as they have for the past month. If February is as bad as January has been we will lose a great many cattle in Lee county.

P. J. ATKINSON.

Guarantee Against Blind Staggers.

MOUNT SYLVAN, TEXAS, Jan. 27.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Soak all corn, sprinkle sheaf oats, fodder and hay before feeding. If not time enough to soak corn, drop it in a bucket of water. It is dust, smut and worm dust which forms on the small end of the ear, and is snuffed up the nostrils, stopping a small opening from the nostrils to the brain pan, which produces blind staggers.

J. N. M. CASTLE.

Wants Information.

ALBANY, TEXAS, Jan. 29, 1891.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Will some of your readers kindly give me the result of their experience, if any, in the use of a "float" valve for the purpose of keeping up a constant supply of water in troughs from an earth tank.

I wish to fence up a tank and supply the water as required by stock in troughs and desire to learn the best way.

G. W. H.

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 better, 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.

The Cost of Marketing Stock

Drovers' Journal.

"The live stock shippers and farmers who patronize the market do not pay as much for getting their stock sold now as they did before the formation of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange." This assertion was made by Mr. Chas. W. Baker, the secretary. On being asked to explain this statement he said: "It is accounted for in two ways: First, the various abuses that have been corrected in the matter of shrinkage or dockage and especially in hogs, the disposition of condemned animals, etc. Second, while the regular rates of commission are maintained there is no stealage as there used to be by crooked men in the business. Before the Exchange was organized a crooked man could honey-swagger a countryman into shipping to him by offering to do the work for half price and then appropriate just as much of the selling price as he thought he could take without suspicion or detection. When the exchange was organized such conduct became too risky. One or two crooks were hauled up before the bar of the Exchange and expelled for defrauding countrymen, and it became at once apparent that a crooked man would run too many risks of being mired in business, and the work was effectually stopped by the Exchange. I repeat that it costs less to market stock in Chicago now than it did before the organization of the Exchange."

Mexico's Progress.

The Two Republics in speaking of the past year and what has been accomplished during that time in the republic of Mexico, says: "During the year which closed yesterday, the Republic has progressed in every way. We have over ten thousand kilometers of railroad, and some thirty thousand of kilometers of telegraphs. Our finances are flourishing, and the subsidies due to the great railroad lines have been paid in the major part, and the balance is being treated for settlements. Lands purchased by the English companies are now being stocked with cattle and Mexico is sending beef for slaughter north of the Rio Grande, notwithstanding the heavy duties. Our mines have maintained their yield. Business has prospered and the year closes with Mexico at peace with herself and the world, and with her revenues rapidly increasing and double what they were ten years ago. We predict another prosperous year in 1891.

Some of the herbs in Hall's Hair Renewer, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England.

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 Live Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Weatherford, Tex.

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.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Messrs. 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, U. S. Att'y, E. D. T.
For sale by C. Grammer, Fort Worth, Texas

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 6, 1891.
Editor Live Stock Journal.

Buyers have been very few and far between during the past week. When not trading they have been discussing probabilities of being quarantined before they could get out of Texas. This smallpox scare has proven to be much worse for this market than the glanders scare was last fall. Here we feel no apprehension of any contagion at all, but the rural citizen is superlatively frightened and does not come to town unless actually obliged to come. Parties from other states come here with a ridiculous idea of the prevalence of the disease, and when they see how little cause there really is for alarm they are astonished. But the rural citizen is scared and this fact restricts receipts and keeps off buyers.

The veteran, George Washington Hailey, shipped out a carload of horses and mules to Shubuta, Miss., on Monday last. He says he is going to make or break, and it is a mighty poor choice between smallpox and la grippe in the form it is dished up in Mississippi.

Mr. John Almond, the Val Verde county wool grower, was here during the first part of the week and expressed his belief that the scab law will receive the necessary support when it comes to a vote, but others of the Austin committee are not so hopeful of being able to convert the East Texas grangers.

If there are a few more instances of East Texas enmity toward West Texas exhibited by the present legislature it will not be difficult to obtain a very large following for the idea of the division of Texas. This plan is not popular now and will be deplored, but East Texas grangers may force it upon West Texas as a plan for self-protection.

The next big gathering here will be the International Fair convention to be held here on February 24th. All counties south and west of the Colorado river will have their delegates regularly dead-headed by the railroads, and all will receive a hearty welcome here. The business to be transacted is to arrange for the formation of county exhibits for the International fair, which in turn will form the nucleus of the great Texas exhibit at the great Chicago fair in 1892-93. This is a practical and profitable means for advertising Texas actualities and possibilities. From the letters already received by Secretary Dickinson it is evident that there will be a large gathering of representative citizens from all portions of the state.

Owing to the city election and Mardi Gras celebrations, together with the necessity for Secretary Dickinson to be in attendance at the meeting of the Fair managers at Baton Rouge, the International Fair convention has been postponed until Tuesday, February 24th. County delegates should make a note of this fact.

Mr. J. W. White, a large stockman of New Mexico, has been here during the past week watching the preparations for the spring shipments of cattle.

Mr. Win. Halstead, an Indian Territory stockman, has been here for several days looking after the shipment of some of his South Texas purchases.

The Buck (W. E.) Pettus cattle trade mentioned in the JOURNAL last week consisted of 5000 head of three and four-year-old steers, sold to Col. Sugg for \$75,000.

Mr. E. U. Cook, nominally of Muscatine, Iowa, but in reality of the Universe, general agent of the Keystone Land and Cattle company, and president of Cook's Hereford Cattle company and Dunnigan's Holstein Cattle company, all with ranches in Frio county, is one of the welcome visitors to this city, where he is best known as "the cowboy poet laureate." Mr. Cook is a

firm believer in cattle and divine rhymes. He says the cattlemen are now on top, of whom he is one of which, and as for the divine rhymes he has a bible history in jolly gingle now in press. His next literary venture will be a poetical history of the Lone Star state in which the ancient broad horns will figure extensively.

Among the stockmen guests at the Mahneke hotel during the past week were Col. Wm. L. Black, of Fort McKavett; E. U. Cook, of the Universe; Col. W. G. Butler, of Kennedy; Hy Pink, of Leon Springs, and J. H. Blockaller, of Frio town.

Items are cut short this week from the fact that during the past week I have been busy writing up the obituary of J. M. Taylor, "Feed Farmer," for future use. The reason of this is that Brother Taylor has bought a bicycle, and, although some fifty winters have frosted his formerly raven locks and a like number of summers have dried the marrow in his bones, he has wrestled persistently with the critter, sometimes on top of it and sometimes with it on top of him, until his friends advised the obituary plan and all local accident insurance agents have marked him as "extra hazardous." Now, a bicycle is a very frisky and uncertain contrivance for a boy to handle, but when a staid old grandfather like Brother Taylor straddles one and goes gyrating down a crowded thoroughfare it becomes a serious matter. However, the old man says he's on it, and it certainly sometimes looks as if he was, and he furthermore proposes to roll through Southwest Texas on it in the cause of the International fair and county exhibits. He'll start on the tour after the fair convention is held next week and if he don't furnish more items for the JOURNAL before long it will be because the coroner gets in his work first.

The Horse Market.

The horse market has been undeniably dull during the past week. Receipts were above the average of previous weeks this year, but the buyers were largely composed of local speculators who did not appear over anxious to trade. The absence of outside buyers is charged to the smallpox scare, which is most prominent the further one gets away from the scene of the supposed epidemic. In this city one never hears of the disease except from newspapers and timid visitors, but in the rural districts the scare is something really ridiculous. This has its effect in keeping buyers from coming here, and this is also shown in the limited shipments of horse stock and mules by rail, which last week included only 242 head, and were to the following points: Rayne, La.; Harrison, Jackson, Meridian, Natchez and Shubuta, Miss. A fairly good supply of horses and mares and a large supply of mules are now on this market. All that we need now are buyers to liven up this market. The following quotations rule here:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	\$ 87 40
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 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	150 22
Texas improved mares, 11 to 15 hands	250 50
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2	750 200
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.

Receipts continue large, but include a large number of common and thin cattle. Local butchers are active buyers of all extra choice fat cattle, and the thin stock, if otherwise good, are picked up by local pasture men who propose to use them as shippers later in the season. Contracts for the regular spring shipments are now being placed, and as high as \$20 per head for four and five-year-old steers has been paid for ranch delivery. A local banker states that he knows of one contract at \$25 per head for aged steers,

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.

ranch delivery. The stockmen are in high favor at the banks just now.

Goats and Muttons.

Receipts of goats have been limited during the past week, probably on account of unfavorable weather for driving. The demand at present is active at top figures. There are no muttons on this market. The demand is only for a limited number of choice fat animals. Shippers are here and are contracting freely for all the muttons they can get for ranch delivery.

Hogs.

The heavy roads have checked receipts and the stock on hand last week has about all been worked off. There is now an active demand at quotations.

Newspaper Laws.

Dr. Tuckerman, editor of the Workman, Cleveland, O., has taken some pains to collect and compile the decisions of the United States courts on this subject, and gives to the Washington Post as the result of his investigation the following, which may be relied upon as correct:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If the subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills or ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of fraud. The latest postal laws can arrest anyone for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it.

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.

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.

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.

L. AUGUST & COMPANY
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS
HATTERS FURNISHERS
SHIRT MAKERS

JOHN OWENS, Manager
Wool Department.
ADOUE & LOBIT

BANKERS

—AND—
WOOL Commission Merchants,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.

W. A. ALLEN. M. EVANS.
Established 1854.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., Cor. La Salle Av.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL

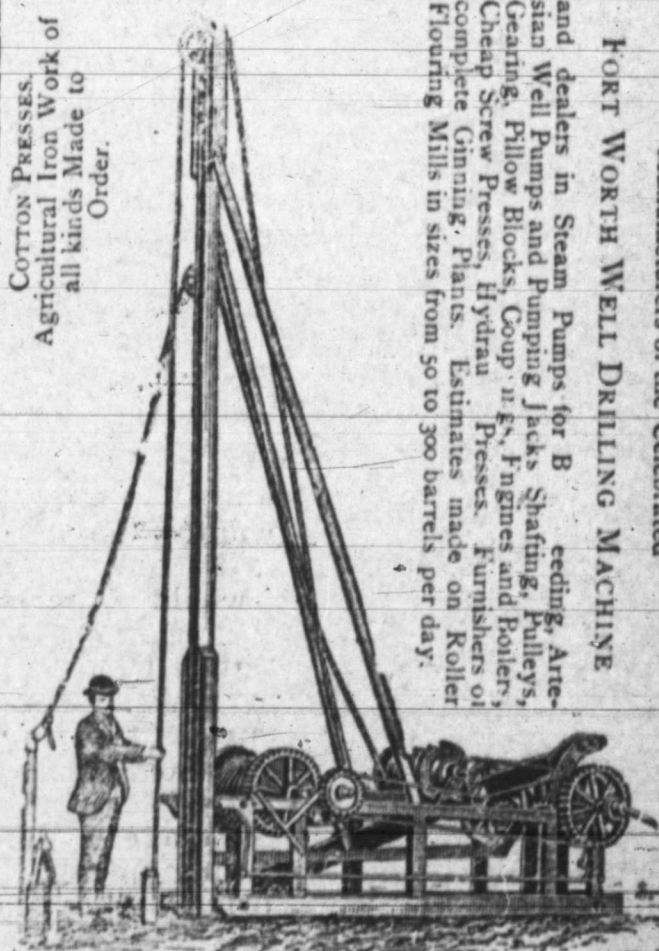
Commission Merchants.

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

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE
and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Air-lift, Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shaking, Rollers, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of complete Ginning, Flaking, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.
Cotton Presses, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.



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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL.

A good farmer will drive his work instead of having his work drive him.

The true farmer is one that looks after his farming and live stock almost as carefully as he does his own family.

Remember that it costs as much to keep a poor cow as a good one. If a cow that makes 100 pounds of butter will "pay for keeping," then one that makes 200 pounds will pay profit of 100 per cent. on the outlay.

The farmer who is not able to pay the subscription price of an agricultural paper cannot afford to put his implements under shelter when the season's work is over. Invert this proposition and it is still true.—Farm and Ranch.

An exchange figures up the results of a bushel of distilled corn as follows: The distiller gets four gallons of whiskey which will retail at \$15. The government gets \$3.60, the farmer gets 40 cents, the railroad gets \$1, the retailer gets \$7 and the consumer gets drunk.

A good rule in farming is to so use the land that every crop shall make a margin of profit, and shall leave the land richer at the close of the course of rotation than it was at the beginning. After this has been accomplished during one rotation, it will be easier during each succeeding one.

Among the farmers of Central Illinois there is nearly a unanimous verdict that grain farming does not now yield any margin of profit; but among the agricultural industries which do give good returns they mention sheep raising, horse breeding (one man engaged in this says that every horse grown to maturity will average \$50 profit), planting orchards and raising garden products.

It is not good dairy farming—if one means to stay in the business—to dispose of the calves as soon as large enough for green veal, and depend on hap-hazard buying for replenishing the dairy stock. The way is to take the best cows you have, procure a young bull from a distinct dairy breed, and rear the heifer calves that come from this mating. In this way, and at a slight expense, the dairy can be continually built up, growing constantly better each year.

Everything that grows takes with its growth some valuable fertilizing element from the soil. Not only do the various farm crops do this, but weeds as well. With these last a special loss is incurred if they are allowed to produce seed, since it is the growth of seed that takes the most costly the plant food from the ground. Clean cultivation must be given in order to prevent the planted corn from being defrauded by the volunteer crop that is ever ready to spring up beside it.

The stock farmer has the most independent life in the world, says The Western Agriculturist. His stock and grass grow day and night, rain or shine, without a host of hands to feed and pay off. He is more independent of the bad seasons than the grain grower, who loses a crop when the season is bad. True, there is nothing now to brag of in prices of stock, but still it is better than any other business on the farm, and if we have high grade stock we get the top of the markets that pay well even in these times.

Grape vines about the house or in the yard, where they are designed partly for ornament and where the product is wanted only for family use, are rarely handled to the best advantage. Usually they are not pruned at all, and on the heavy growth of new wood is borne for a few seasons a great number of small bunches. Then they become weak or diseased, and finally fall all together. The remedy lies largely in proper pruning. Cut back new wood to two or three buds, and thin out the clusters when they set too thickly, and you will have better fruit and longer lived vines.

It is good farming to replant corn if the first planting is ruined from any cause provided it is early enough to have reasonable hope of making a crop. In such cases a quick maturing sort should be chosen for the replanting; at least a good crop of fodder may be procured.

The other day a cowboy said to the editor of the Midland Gazette: "We have a novel way of farming. Last year I planted ten water melon seeds right out on the plains. I paid no attention to them till one day I was riding by and the whole earth was covered with vines and melons. There were 31 melons and three of us couldn't eat the smallest one. I am going to plant every seed I can get hold of this year."

Oats should be sown as early in the spring as possible, and on a seed bed that is comparatively hard. Two inches on the surface should, however, be made as light and fine as thorough working can make it. Where the soil is not so compact, and is free from any weed growth, plowing may sometimes be dispensed with and the upper surface put in good condition for the seed simply by careful work with a cutting harrow. This will often enable one to put the crop in earlier than otherwise, and have it out of the way before other demands of spring work become pressing. This is not good practice, theoretically, but we have seen it done with excellent results, and the practice is one that is followed by some very good farmers. We suggest this as an expedient, not as a rule. The only true rule to follow in such matters is to sow no more ground than can be thoroughly prepared.

It frequently happens, in feeding animals, that a sufficient quantity of food is not given to make the result profitable, thus entailing the loss of what is given, or the proper kind of food is not given to procure the end sought. For instance, the food required to procure good yields of butter differs from that necessary to get the best results in eggs. The kind of fertilizer that is best for wheat is sometimes unlike that which will give the best returns for potatoes. The same judgment is required in feeding plants that is exercised in feeding animals. It will not do to treat all stock, nor all crops, alike. The farmer must aim to know something, chemically speaking, of the product that he desires, then make his feed or fertilizer correspond. This means scientific farming reduced to a plain and practical basis. It means intelligent farming, not a hap-hazard proceeding miscalled by that name.

Bermuda Grass.

This grass which a few years ago was only considered of value for making lawns, sodding yards, etc., and which was even for these purposes regarded with much disfavor, and its introduction as a yard grass refused by many farmers. They had heard that where it once took lodgement on land it could never be dislodged, and would forever ruin the land for all purpose of cultivation. Yet despite the prejudice against this tenacious growth of the tropics, it settled among us, and came to stay. Nor has it proved the curse that was feared, but a blessing instead, for it has been found to be the very best grass for permanent pasture ever planted in this country. It is also an excellent hay grass, being exceedingly nutritious, though not as heavy in yield as some of the coarser kinds.

A piece of poor, run down land, says an old Mississippi farmer, if set with Bermuda and allowed to rest until the grass forms a good sward, will be found to be in a very fertile condition, capable of making good crops and with all the old gullies either wholly or partially filled up. Nothing equals Bermuda sward in retaining moisture, and no sod is more easily turned and put into a good state of cultivation.

As to getting rid of it where it has once been planted, Dick Naylor in Farm and Ranch says: "It is well nigh impossible to do entirely; yet it is a

comparatively easy matter to so far eradicate it as to render the land entirely tillable. This is especially the case on uplands that have become sodded with Bermuda. With a good prairie sod-plow and double team the land should be turned over just as wild prairie land is done—that is, shallow. This should be done in dry weather. The grass is thus killed, and many of the roots are also either killed or so badly crippled as to render them comparatively ineffectual."

Ensilage Making.

The advantages, and more particularly the failures of the silo are just now being pretty thoroughly discussed by the agricultural press. Some claim that it is a big success while not a few declare it to be a failure.

The JOURNAL would be pleased to hear from some of its readers who have tried it, and in this way get at facts and figures.

On this subject the JOURNAL reproduces the following from the Farming World of London, England: "Among the many new inventions or improvements which have been introduced to aid the farmer in these changeable and risky times, that of preserving fodder by means of the silo deserves a prominent place. The prejudice against this so-called new-fangled process of preserving food is great still, but it will, in the course of time disappear. There can be no doubting the fact that by taking advantage of this recent invention a vast amount of hay, etc., could be, and is, utilized for animal food—and an excellent diet it makes—which, but for it, would be fit for the dunghill only."

Farming Utensils.

The following well-timed advice is given by a correspondent of the Texas Stockman and Farmer:

In the selection and purchase of your farming utensils, great care should be used. It is necessary to bear in mind the quality of your soil, and buy such as are adapted to the working of it. Always buy the best. Few farmers fully realize the loss of time and money working with inferior farming implements, saying nothing of the inferior work which is invariably done, when poor tools are used. After using due diligence in making your selections buy just what you need and no more, and then take the best care possible of them. Keep them in perfect repair at all times, so they are always ready for use. When not in use have them carefully stored away, protected from sun and storm. This applies also to all kinds of vehicles used on the farm. Study to have everything about your place as convenient as possible, having a place for everything and everything in its place. Thus you will save much valuable time looking for something you need, that is out of place.

The Right Kind Pays.

San Saba News.

The farmer who makes a success of the business, is now busy turning over the soil preparatory to planting. The result will be that he will be ready for planting at the proper time, and will have his land in fine condition, and will be sure to make a crop. The man who does not succeed has been sitting around waiting for it to rain, and now that it has rained, he will wait for the ground to dry, and bye and bye, when planting time comes, he is not ready, but plants as best he can, and of course he cannot cultivate the land properly, and so makes only a fourth of a crop, and in the fall you will hear the same farmer declaring that farming does not pay. The right kind of farming has always paid, and will pay now. Let some of our slipshod farmers give it a fair trial and see if it does not.

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

The Thrifty Farmer's Wife and Home.

W. S. Ishenwood of Austin, Texas, who as an agricultural writer is distinguishing himself by his articles in the Texas Stockman and Farmer, headed "What Constitutes a Good Farmer?" referring to the thrifty farmer's home, says:

"People traveling through the country have very little trouble to tell where the thrifty and successful farmer lives, from the general appearance of his place; and it is quite as easy to tell where the shiftless stays—I will not say lives—I do not expect all can live in a mansion, neither is a mansion necessary to a pleasant and comfortable home. I have frequently seen homes that looked pleasant and inviting when the house was a log one, yet everything about the premises was neat and tidy; a nice walk from the road to the house, lined on either side with shrubs, plants and flowers, a nice tidy fence enclosing the door yard, gates all in perfect working order, either whitewashed or painted, and a cistern and well convenient to the house.

A good farmer, in a few words, will have his home and premises in such shape that he has a just pride in saying to his friends, "This is my home." The wife of the farmer, even though he be a good farmer, I believe to be the hardest working, as well as working more hours in a day, than any class of labor that falls to women's lot, and the good farmer knowing this to be true, will do all in his power to lighten the burden necessarily imposed on her. He will have his house so arranged that she can do her work with the least labor possible; and while he is looking for the latest improved machinery to lessen his labor, he will also keep a careful lookout for his wife in the way of any improvement that will add to her comfort, or to help her in the every day routine which she is obliged to perform."

Queer world! Queer people! Here are men and women by thousands suffering from all sorts of diseases, bearing all manners of pain, spending their all on physicians and "getting no better, but rather worse," when right at hand there's a remedy which says it can help them because it's helped thousands like them. "Another patent medicine advertisement." Yes—but not of the ordinary sort. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it's different from the ordinary nostrums in this:—

It does what it claims to do, or it costs you nothing!

The way is this: You pay your druggist \$1.00 for a bottle. You read the directions and you follow them. You get better, or you don't. If you do, you buy another bottle, and perhaps another. If you don't get better, you get your money back. And the queer thing is that so many people are willing to be sick when the remedy's so near at hand.

Starvation in London.

Appalling accounts of cold and hunger continue to come from England. The winter is the severest ever known and thousands of people are actually starving and freezing. A press dispatch says:

Charity officers report the people are in a state of starvation, and that in some cases it is actually dangerous to administer food owing to the peril attending upon the ravenous hunger when food is first offered. The clergy say it is impossible to describe the misery that prevails. "Homes are without fire, rooms without furniture, women have only a single garment covering them, and the children are almost as bad."

In London the verdict of "death from starvation" is returned in numerous cases. Some laborers who applied for relief said they had sold even their boots for bread. In many years there has not been so terrible a winter for the poor, and yet London is full of charitable societies.

SWINE.

Don't be satisfied with merely raising a few hogs, but raise good ones.

Raise plenty of turnips, beets and other roots for the hogs. They make cheap food and are a sure crop.

Hog raising is yet in its infancy in Texas, but will no doubt in a few years time become an important branch of the live stock industry.

In the face of depressing circumstances the brood sow may prove to be the most valuable animal on the farm before the year closes. About the worst move the farmer may make will be the neglect of his brood sows. This is an "off" year in the business, but the man who keeps steadily on at his work with his breeding stock will come out best in the end.

Whether corn is high or low, says a correspondent of the National Stockman, there is good reason for growing a crop that to a certain extent is more economical. Such a crop is turnips. I have fattened splendid hogs on, almost altogether, boiled turnips and corn. Boiling was not much trouble, as it was done in large iron kettles, with dry rubbish for fuel. I have known others to do the same thing, and I can recommend strongly boiled turnips as a part of the ration for fattening hogs. For growing hogs boiled turnips are excellent again, but the rest of the ration should be rich in the protein compounds. It is important to feed the mess warm in cold weather. It warms and stimulates the animals just as a warm meal does you when you are chilly. Hogs given this warm mess eat heartily and thrive nicely, as many readers may have noticed.

Winter Care of Swine.

The JOURNAL has frequently referred to the necessity of mixed feed for swine. This, while important at all seasons of the year, is not as radical in summer as during the winter. This statement is made on the presumption that farmers and ranchmen allow their hogs, at least to a limited extent, the freedom of more or less pasture in summer, which enables them to obtain a change and variety of food by eating green grass, roots, etc. These, however, cannot be relied on in winter, and as something must be provided in their stead it becomes necessary that every hog raiser should govern himself accordingly.

Breeding, raising and maturing hogs on corn alone is neither expedient nor profitable. It is too expensive, while when used alone it does not give the best results.

Winter Feed for Hogs.

It is difficult to get a good substitute for grass in the winter time, and this is more keenly felt by those raising swine than by any other class of animal breeders. A most natural food for swine is grass and vegetables, and the animals that have these in their daily rations will be healthy and profitable. If one is raising pigs on a large scale it is now almost essential that he should prepare a winter's supply of vegetables and grass to form a part of the diet of the animals. He must start for this object, and not simply trust to the incidental leavings about the farm to mix up for the swine. Grades in pork are becoming so well established that the successful swine raiser must reach a certain standard in his meat, or he finds the avenues of sale all closed.

The reaction from corn to grass in feeding swine frequently leads some farmers into the other extreme. They let the grass suffice for the swine in the summer time, and the corn do the work in the winter. This they call a varied diet. The result is that the corn overheats and constipates the swine in the winter time, and the exclusive grass diet in summer disarranges the digestive organs and prevents a proper development.

On this subject a successful hog raiser,

writing the American Cultivator, says: "I have found the best substitute for grass in the winter time is a varied diet of pumpkins, mangel wurtzels, and other root crops. They are not to be fed alone, nor take the place of corn, for they do not contain sufficient flesh-producing constituents to form a complete ration; but when mixed with more substantial foods they act in a most satisfactory way. Every year I see to it that sufficient of these roots and grasses are harvested and stowed away for winter's feeding, and my swine never have to live on an exclusive grain diet during the most trying period of the year."

"Of late years I have also been using the sugar beet for this same purpose, and it has proved so satisfactory that more land will be devoted to it in the future. The nutritive value of the beet root is great when fed with grains and other foods, for it helps the more solid substance to digest, and assists in their assimilation. The enormous beets which can be produced on a fair soil are greedily devoured by the swine, and when given to them in judicious quantities they regulate the bowels of the animals in a surprising way. There is no doubt but these big roots would be the means of preventing many hog diseases and epidemics which occasionally sweep through the country, and I am sure that I can detect a sweeter flavor in the pork of beetroot-fed hogs. The importance of these roots is only half-appreciated in this country, and the government's advice to plant them for sugar-making purposes may yet be the means of introducing them generally in the country for stock feeding. We cannot all raise them successfully for sugar-making, but every farmer can for stock-feeding."

Northern New Mexico Cattle in Good Condition.

Folsom Springs Metropolitan.

The present mild weather has been a blessing to the stockmen of Northern New Mexico. The range cattle throughout Colfax county started in the winter in fair shape. We have recently been favored with excellent snow storms of short duration, and of a sufficient fall to moisten the ground to some extent. The weather has been warm, hardly reaching zero, and it soon converted the snowy plains and hills into creeks and pools, giving the stock plenty of water and as the grass cured well last fall they are still most all beef-fat. It often happens that the early storms run stock down in flesh so that they do not recover before the late winter and severe early spring storms strike them, but the cattle of this county are in condition to withstand unusually late and severe storms should it be in store for them. The cattle have not drifted this winter as is very common, and from present indications they will start on new grass in fair flesh, which is very uncommon for our range stock. No cattle whatever have died in this county this winter from the usual casualties, and the cattlemen are pleased to think they will not lose the large per cent. they generally count on.

Cattle Runs and Prices.

National Stockman and Farmer.

In the last two or three weeks it has been noticed that the runs of cattle at Chicago have very materially increased, as compared with the supplies going forward for the few weeks preceding. Probably the number of cattle marketed so far in January has exceeded general expectation. The natural consequence of this is to prevent a further immediate improvement in prices. This prevention has taken place, and with it there has been a slight shrinkage in values. Nevertheless prices are more easily sustained than would be expected under the circumstances. We take all this as an index to the general feeling among cattlemen, and believe that it augurs well for the future.

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

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 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.

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.
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Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.

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Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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REV. P. J. HURTH, C. S. C.



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

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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 shipment of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.
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F. VOELCKEL, L. S. Agt.,
G., H. & S. A., and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas.
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N. Y., T. & M. and G., W. T. & P., Beeville, 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.

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—AT—
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest roofing offered in Texas. Suitable for steep or flat roofs. Cheap enough to cover a hen coop; good enough to roof a palace. Specially adapted for stockmen's barns and out-buildings. Shingles, tin and corrugated iron must give way before our goods. For further particulars write to our office.

Fort Worth Granite Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.
READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to advertisers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. M. Dougherty, the Abilene cattleman was here Wednesday night.

Jesse Evans of Kansas City spent a day in this city the first of the week.

J. P. Addington, the well-known Gainesville cattleman, was in town this week.

Wm. Edwards, the jovial cattleman of Baird, was in this city Wednesday night.

C. Goodnight, who owns one of the biggest and best herds in the Panhandle, is in the city.

R. B. Russell of San Saba has an interesting letter on cotton seed feeding in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Toney Day, formerly a Panhandle cattleman, but now a citizen of Baird, Tex., was in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. F. Domblasen, of Mattoon, Ill., wants 1,000 good steers and very naturally came to Fort Worth to find them.

J. W. Corn, who owns a large pasture and feeding farm in Parker county, was mixing with the Fort Worth cattlemen this week.

Tom Irby, of Seymour, one of the best cowboys in Texas, was in Fort Worth yesterday en route to his old home in Parker county.

W. N. McKamey, formerly a pioneer Texas cattleman, but now engaged in mining in Mexico, is talking mines to the Fort Worthites.

G. H. Connell, cattleman of this city, has just returned from Brown county where he closed a sale of a large tract of land at good figures.

M. B. Owens, a prominent cattleman of Cisco, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he is feeding several hundred steers.

William Hunter, the big-hearted, whole-souled Texas manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., is circulating among his many Fort Worth friends.

Ben Garland, of Caldwell, Kansas, is in Fort Worth. He wants to buy 2000 head of two and three-year-old steers and has the ready cash to pay for them.

L. P. Forbis, formerly of Johnson county, but now of Hollingsworth, was in this city a few days ago. He has great faith in the future of the Panhandle.

T. J. Allen, well-known to Texas cattlemen and who now fills the position of general traveling agent for the Kansas City Stock Yards, was in the city Wednesday.

J. K. Rosson, the Texas representative of Wood Bros. of Chicago, finds his time pretty well occupied in looking after the many cattlemen who are now visiting the city.

A. A. Cox, a well-to-do cattleman of Van Horn, El Paso county, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Cox says stock in his locality are in good condition.

M. Z. Smisen will shortly cut up one of his pastures on the North Concho into small bodies and sell to the seekers who are rushing into that country.—San Angelo Standard.

S. A. Jackson, of St. Louis, who controls a large pasture near McAllister, I. T., wants a big lot of steers for which he is now making inquiry among the Fort Worth cattlemen.

Geo. B. Hodges, the present manager of the Ellis Hotel of this city, has greatly improved it in many particulars, and is making the Ellis one of the best hotels in the state.

A. T. Wooten, one of Johnson county's most prosperous cattlemen, was circulating among the cattlemen in the center this week. Mr. Wooten is making money raising cattle on land worth \$20 an acre.

Capt. John A. Lee, manager of the Louisville Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Capt. Lee says his cattle are wintering nicely, and that everything is flourishing in Knox county.

Capt. J. F. Day, who owns an extensive fine stock farm in the northern part of this county, was in the city yesterday. The captain says his short-horns are coming through the winter in good shape.

Brantner, the cattle thief caught in Iowa, will be held for trial until the spring term. We trust that he may be sentenced for eight years as were Kingen and McKinney.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

L. R. Hastings of the well and favorably-known live stock commission firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, was in Fort Worth a few days ago en route to Colorado City, where his firm has large cattle interests.

R. W. Murchison was in the city Saturday. He says that the recent rains on the plains have penetrated the earth to over a depth of two feet, and in consequence farmers and stockmen are jubilant.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Ike T. Pryor, of Austin, well-known to all the cattlemen, and a great favorite with the ladies, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Pryor is largely interested in cattle and is also a large shareholder in the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.

B. T. Leonard, a well-to-do cattleman of Strawn, Texas, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. He reports cattle doing well in his locality. Mr. Leonard and his neighbors have several hundred three and four-year-old steers for sale.

C. O. Edwards, a successful cattleman of this county, who owns a large cattle ranch in Lynn county, called on the JOURNAL a few days ago. "Cas" has made good money out of cattle and is a strong believer in the future of the business.

Wood Bros., who stand "way up" among the old reliable live stock commission merchants of Chicago, favor the JOURNAL with an interesting communication to be found in the proper department of this issue.

The American Live Stock Commission Co., through its popular and wide awake manager, Mr. Eli Titus, entertains the STOCK JOURNAL'S readers with a pointed, well written communication. Don't fail to read it.

Winfield Scott made a flying trip to St. Louis this week, returning Wednesday. He reports everything quiet about the stock yards but says great confidence is expressed in the immediate future of the cattle business.

Keenan & Sons, the well known live stock commission firm of Chicago, one of the oldest in the business, have kindly consented to give the readers of the JOURNAL the benefit of their views. Don't fail to read their communication to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Sam Montgomery was in the city several days this week. He reports stock in the best possible condition on and near Devil's river. With plenty of water and grass cattle are growing fat even now. There will be some good early beef shipped from here.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Capt. A. G. Evans, of Kansas City, head man of Evans-Snyder-Buel company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and went on to San Antonio. Capt. Evans is one of the best men in all the land. This is a big assertion, but every cattle man in the country will verify it.

Mr. A. A. Spaugb, owner of the Bel Pre ranch near Manville, Wyo., was in the city for several days last week looking around to see what the prices on cattle and horses were, etc. He reports cattle and horses doing well in his section and all in fine condition.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Ed W. Rannels of Midland who manages the great Texas ranches owned by

Nelse Morris, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Nelse Morris' success in life has been the result of employing none but first-class men who were energetic and capable. In the selection of Mr. Rannels he has kept fully up to his rule.

W. D. Northrup, of Boulder, who has been over the range considerably lately, states that stock cattle and horses are in excellent condition. He thinks all will pull through in good shape, considering that the winter has been very open and the snow not deep enough to prevent them from rustling.—Montana Stock Journal.

Gus Smith, of the Circle Bar Cattle company, was in Lewiston recently and reported cattle suffering for water in the lower Musselshell and Flat Willow country. There is no snow and the water in the Musselshell is frozen over. A good general snow storm would prove a benefit just now.—Helena (Montana) Stock Journal.

John W. Gamel, of Mason, one of the old-timers, a good man and a friend of the JOURNAL, is spending a few days in Fort Worth. He says cattle are doing well in Mason county, but that things are not like they were in the good old days of free grass. The entire county is now under fence.

Col. J. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the popular Chicago and Alton railroad, was in Fort Worth this week punching up Jim Wilson and shaking hands with his many friends. The C. & A. is a favorite real with Texas shippers, made so by good runs, kind treatment and the popularity of the men in charge of the live stock department.

R. E. Maddox continues to add many substantial and ornamental improvements to his thoroughbred stock farm adjoining the city. It is now, perhaps, without exception, the finest improved and most valuable farm in the state. Mr. Maddox's horses are second to none in the country, and will add much to the value and reputation of Texas raised horses in future.

R. B. Kennon shipped Saturday twenty-six car loads of cows to Kennon at Fort Worth for the refrigerator company. They were bought from Pres Walker at \$10, and are in good condition. Cattlemen seem to be well satisfied with shipments to Fort Worth. Good prices have been paid and all business conducted satisfactorily. We predict large shipments from San Angelo.—San Angelo Enterprise.

John Harris, the wealthy ranchman and banker of Colorado, was in San Angelo this week, fixing up the plans for his town of Sterling, situated on Sterling creek in the proposed county of Sterling, which will undoubtedly be cut off from the west part of Tom Green, according to a bill recently introduced into the state legislature by Col. A. J. Baker. The new town will be inside the Harris pasture.—San Angelo Enterprise.

M. B. Pulliam planted 40 acres of oats this week and has about 4 acres of corn already up. He says the largest crops he ever raised in this country were planted in the fall, and that the whole secret of preventing the frost from hurting winter crops is to use the roller freely. The soil being kept packed keeps the frost out and though it bites off the tops does not injure the roots. He is convinced by actual experience and observation that early planting will insure successful crops in this country.—San Angelo Standard.

Geo. G. Gray, of Dallas, senior member of the firm of Gray Bros., who own a herd of improved cattle near Odessa, Texas, was in Fort Worth this week. This firm use none but improved Hereford bulls on their ranch, and will soon have one of the best herds in Western Texas. They fully realize that the day for scrubs has passed, and propose to keep up with the procession. Mr. Gray says he raised last year on ten acres of land enough sorghum to feed forty horses. The horses are fattening rap-

idly on this feed, and will be in fine condition for spring work.

J. H. (Uncle Henry) Stephens came down from Kansas City Thursday and went on to San Antonio to day. "Uncle" Henry is arranging to embark in the live stock commission business on his own account, but is at present representing the Hicks improved stock car, which is just now attracting much attention from cattle shippers. "Uncle" Henry is not quite as enthusiastic in his talk for the American Live Stock Commission company as he used to be, but has lost none of his enthusiasm for the Baptist and Democratic doctrines, and still thinks these are sure and safe routes to Heaven.

Col. L. B. Haynie, of Rice, Texas, who now ably fills the position of president of the Texas Wool Growers association, was in Fort Worth last Saturday. The colonel is one of the old-timers who has seen Navarro and adjoining counties grow from a free grass cattle range to a thickly settled, populous country. Col. Haynie has for many years been one of the leading sheepmen of the state. On account of the high price of land he has within the last few years found it necessary to reduce his flock to some six or eight hundred head. These are grazed on land worth \$20 an acre, and carefully provided with feed for the winter. It is needless to add that no scrubs are found in Col. Haynie's flocks. His sheep shear from 8 to 10 pounds each. The colonel is an enthusiastic sheepman and is doing splendid work for the organization of which he has the honor of being president.

Sales.

Toney Day closed sale in this city Thursday of 1000 three-year-old steers to Ben Garland, who owns a ranch in the northeast corner of the Panhandle. Mr. Day, by the terms of the contract is to deliver the steers at Higgins, near Mr. Garland's ranch, in June, agreeing to furnish cattle as good as average of those raised in Callahan and adjoining counties. The JOURNAL was unable to get the figures, as they were by request of both parties withheld.

Several sales have recently been made in southern Texas, but as the JOURNAL has been unable to get particulars it is unable to publish them.

S. S. Hewins has recently contracted for several thousand fed steers, some of which he has already shipped. The remainder will go within the next few weeks. The cattle bought by Mr. Hewins are scattered from Sherman to Waco. They are said to be very fine. The price is understood to range from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per hundred, which would seem to indicate that Mr. Hewins has great faith in the market.

How's This!

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

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

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. WILM, Kopperl, Texas.

Shakespeare will please excuse us if we modify him thus: Thrice is he clad who hath his system strengthened with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and he but naked, though clad in furs, whose blood is poor or with disease corrupted. An incomparable medicine!

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Kansas Seed House of Lawrence, Kan. This house issues a fine descriptive catalogue, which is mailed free on application. Send for one now.

NOTES AND NEWS.

We are having a bona fide snow storm which will be worth thousands of dollars to cattle and ranchmen throughout the state.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Stock Journal.

The Stock Growers' Journal of Miles City, Montana, boasts of the mild winter up to the present time, and says that for three seasons there has been an almost entire absence of severe cold.

Isobel Henderson Floyd is the author of a novel bearing the attractive title, "Stolen America," which has been sent to the JOURNAL. It is published by Cassell and belongs to the Sunshine series. The book is neatly printed and is very entertaining from beginning to end. The title is suggestive of the nature of its contents.

"How to Make the Garden Pay" is the title of a well arranged and handsomely printed book, published by Wm. Henry Maule, a copy of which has been sent to the JOURNAL. Every feature of gardening is fully discussed in its pages, and numerous illustrations make plain the subject matter. This is a very valuable book to anyone raising vegetables or garden fruits, and embraces everything from truck patches to extensive market gardens.

It is assumed that 1891 will be the most prosperous year in the history of the Concho country. It is estimated that three times the land will be cultivated, and the rains will insure good crops on land already broken. Stock is in even better condition than the first of the winter, and there is an abundance of grass to last through till spring. As prospers the stockman and farmer, so does the merchant; therefore the latter believe that their business for 1891 will be unexceptionally good.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Thos. Goggan & Bro., Galveston, Texas, sent the JOURNAL a copy of "White Squadron," a march composed by Mrs. Robt. Thompson in honor of the appearance of the United States war ships in Galveston harbor during the deep water jubilee this week. The JOURNAL can't read music, but is willing to vouchsafe that this march is an excellent composition, for the simple reason that Goggan Bros. have made a reputation as music publishers which will guarantee whatever originates from their house. The title page of this publication is especially pretty, showing the five war ships in fine style.

It is common to hear the prediction that the coming season is going to be a good one for the marketing of cattle, at a price that shall be remunerative, and we really think that prices are going to be better.—In glancing over the market reports we find that the market price dropped in each of the following years lower than in the year preceding: 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, when it reached bottom. In 1890, however, an advance occurred, and believing as we do in cycles of depression and prosperity, we are of the opinion that now the advance in price will continue through several years, when the top will finally be reached and the great profits reaped then will induce a production that is more than the demand warrants; then the prices will begin to fall, and under the stimulus of sacrifice will again reach the bottom.—Miles City (Montana) Stockman.

Sheriff J. F. Newman of Nolan county was shot from ambush at Sweetwater last week. A shot-gun loaded with buckshot was the weapon used at a distance of thirty steps. Five shot entered his body, the remainder shattering his pistol. Mr. Newman is recovering. He is one of the largest and most popular stockmen in his section, and has rendered valuable aid in bringing brand burners and cattle thieves to a halt, and has thereby engendered the ill-will of law-breakers. He was an important witness in the district court at Anson this month and threats have been frequently made that he would

not live to attend court. Parties visited his ranch, twenty miles northeast of Sweetwater, the same night that he was shot and from their actions it is believed that if he had remained at his ranch that night the deed would have occurred there. Complaint was at once filed against Dick and Arch English, two brothers, who live at Roby, who Newman had been instrumental in having sent to the penitentiary for five years. The English boys were disposed to resist arrest, but were prevailed on to surrender.

The Scalp Law.

Mr. Wm. L. Black, first vice-president of the wool association of Texas, has written to the Ft. Worth Gazette a long letter in which he gives his views as to the necessity for a scalp law in Texas. He recommends the following scale of bounties, viz.:

Panthers and Hons	10 00
Under one year old	5 00
Lobers	7 50
Under one year old	3 50
Coyotes	5 00
Under one year old	2 50
Wild cats	2 50
Under one year old	1 00

The JOURNAL agrees with the writer in the main, but it totally dissents from his views that since East Texas is not troubled as West Texas is with "varmints" it would be unjust to ask the people there to help pay the bounties. To say nothing of the constitutional principle involved (which is clearly against Mr. Black's idea), there is no good reason why West Texas should alone bear the burden. Many arguments could be offered on the other side, but a single one is sufficient to satisfy us. West Texas counties have for years been paying vastly more than their pro rata proportion of the school tax and East Texas has been paying less than its proportion. And yet West Texas has not kicked, and we don't believe the people of East Texas will now be heard to complain if called on to help West Texas kill off its panthers, wolves and wildcats.

It is very considerate of Mr. Black to propose to exempt them from the tax, but they don't ask and will not accept such exemption.

Our space will not permit us to give Mr. Black's letter in full, but his statement as to what will be the benefit of a scalp law is given as follows:

The practical effect of destroying wild animals will be to check any further loss in young stock and sheep.

It will enable us to run sheep in our pastures and dispense with our shepherds.

It will afford the opportunity to every small farmer or ranchman to own a small flock of sheep or goats, which, under present conditions, he cannot do because of the expense of herding them. It will practically result in changing the system of handling sheep from the primitive and expensive way we are employing now to that of enclosed pastures, and will enable sheepmen to eradicate scab in their flocks, which they cannot possibly do under the open-range system.

Any single one of these advantages will more than justify the outlay, but there are many others that I can name, that will be far-reaching in their influence; and will indirectly benefit every one in the state.

The increased call for land to make pastures will bring into immediate demand every unoccupied acre of school land which is now being used by roving sheepmen at no profit to the state.

The cost of producing wool will be reduced from 15 cents per pound to about 5 cents, and the wool industry of our state will be developed to proportions that are hard to realize. The increased value of taxable property will

Union Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

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



THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases; and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon application.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or

Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

be enormous, and the property owners will be returned the tax one hundred fold through the enhanced value of his land.

In a word, instead of West Texas being a wild and thinly settled plain, overrun by prowling wolves and coyotes, it will be settled up by thrifty people with small pastures, and become the livestock paradise of America.

Mr. Atlee has introduced a bill covering the ground, and it deserves the careful consideration of the legislature.

Stock Yards Notes.

Mr. Robert Hunt, representative salesman of the Jas. H. Campbell Co., at Wichita, Kan., visited the yards this week.

J. W. Knox, Jacksboro, marketed a car of hogs.

B. Bardell brought in a car of hogs from Sweetwater.

W. A. McLaughy shipped in one car of hogs from Washita, and one from Paul's Valley and one from Purcell.

W. W. Dale, Burnet, had two cars of hogs on the market.

J. W. Sanson shipped in two cars of cattle from Uvalde.

R. H. Harrison, Gainesville, was in with a load of hogs.

N. B. Owens brought in a car of cattle from Cisco.

A. M. Maloney was on the market again with a car of cattle from Stephenville.

C. B. Gardenhire, Ardmore, had a car of hogs on the market.

W. Bilderback was at the yards with a car-load of nice horses and mules from Wichita, Kans.

E. Daggett bought a car-load of stock steers at \$2.

J. F. Day, marketed a car-load of fine cattle which brought the top price, \$2.25.

Business at the Union Stock Yards is fast improving and prospects are very flattering for the coming spring. These yards have already taken their stand as among the largest and finest south of Chicago, and decidedly the best to be found anywhere in the South. The superintendent, Mr. J. F. Butz, is a man of years of practical experience as a stock and yardman, and is one of the most obliging and painstaking yardmen to be found in any yards. By his assiduous efforts the yards are still being equipped with the latest and best improvements.

HOME STUDY Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON'S, 7 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.

10 Sweepstakes
 41,1st & 21 9d
 Premiums taken at Ohio recent fairs in O. Impr'd Pa. & W. Va. Chester Bogs. Recent shipments to several foreign countries. Send for description to L. B. Silver Co. Cleveland, O.

New House, New Prices! TEXAS BUGGY CO.

Brewster Buggles at \$57.50; Carts at \$15 to \$30; Surries, Brewster cross spring, at \$75; Phaetons at \$85 to \$150. Warranted first-class.

-N. F. Hood,- 109 Main Street.

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HARRY KROUSE, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Drs. Ansell-Weyand Company, THE OLD SPECIALISTS.

Are permanently located in Fort Worth, and as each member of the company is at the head of the profession in his particular branch, they can make a safe and speedy cure in every case they take in hand. They make a specialty of chronic and special diseases of men, sexual debility, diseases peculiar to females, tape worm, blood and skin diseases, kidney and liver troubles. Rupture permanently cured by a process that was never known to fail. Morphine habit positively cured. Consultation free. THE FORT WORTH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY, 302 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. (Correspondence Solicited).

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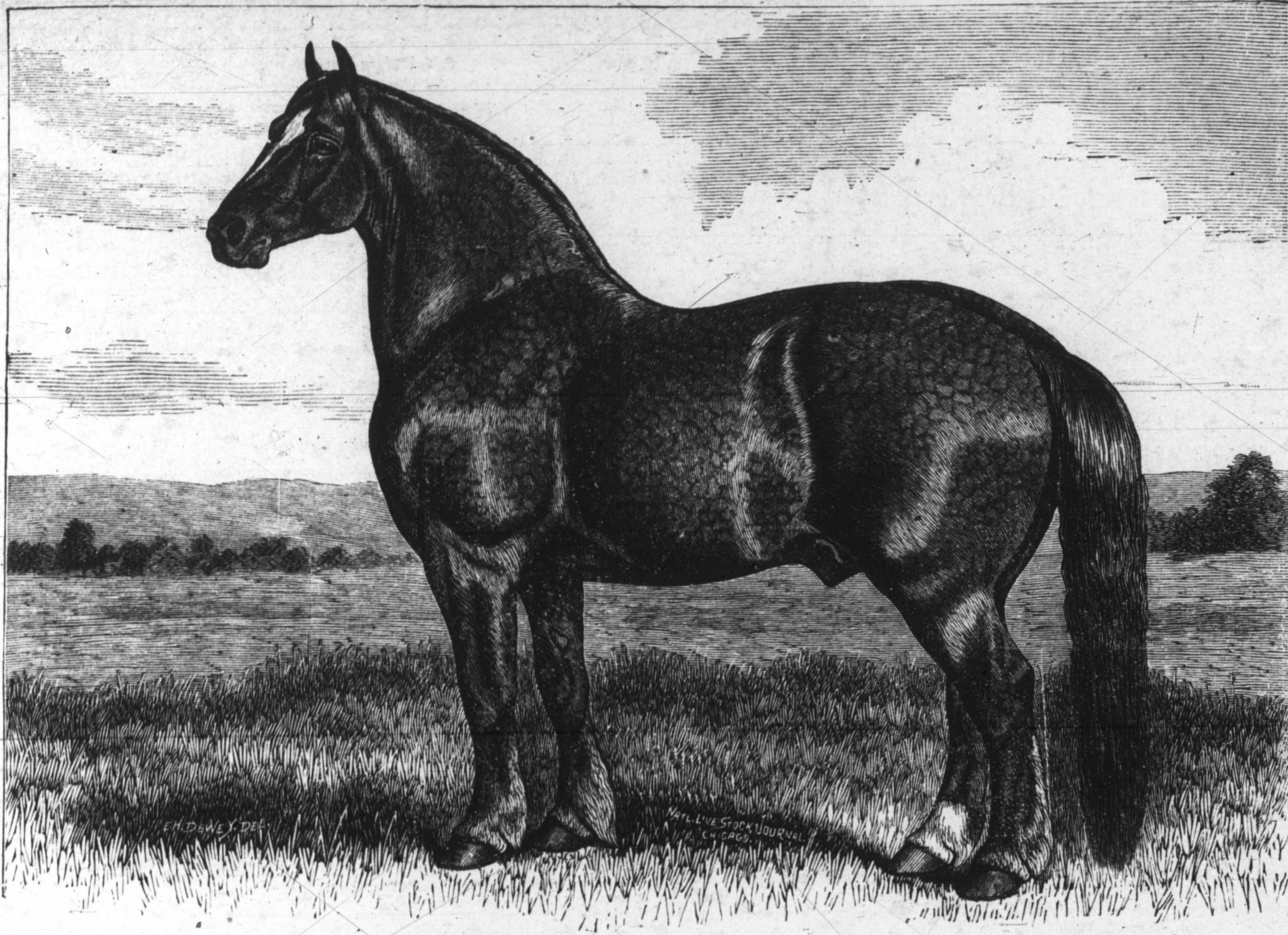


Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spuark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

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FIELD, WEST & SMITH ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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



IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION "BEACONSFIELD," OWNED BY GEO. E. BROWN, AURORA, ILL.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

A great deal has been said, and but little done, regarding the improper use of that part of the harness which holds the horse's head in position when driving. Horsemen cannot be induced to abandon the overdraw check entirely. It is everyone's duty to prevent them from using it indiscriminately and cruelly. "From my experience," says a well-known horseman, "I know that the contrivance is sometimes useful, and that it can be employed in such a manner as not to inflict suffering. But I repeat my statement that I wish it had never been invented, because, nine times out of ten, its application is superfluous and cruel. On working horses, on livery stable horses, on hack horses, on horses that 'stand' in harness, on old horses, as a rule, it should not be permitted; but I also repeat that on some young, skittish horses, and on some trotters, it is a valuable and proper article."

We give in this issue of the JOURNAL a spirited and life like portrait of one of Geo. E. Brown's celebrated Shire stallions, imported Beaconsfield. This picture deserves more than a passing notice from our practical horse breeding readers. The Shires are attracting general attention in all horse-breeding districts, for it is found that they possess the most desirable characteristics for improving the native American horse. It will be noticed that while they are larger, heavy boned, and muscular there is nothing about them indicating a sluggish temperament and this is a very important point. Our own horses have none of this and we don't want to mix with them any blood that will make them indolent; if we can retain all their vim, increase their size and improve their tempers we will have the best horses on earth, and this can be accomplished by the use of well-bred and not too heavy Shire stallions—such a one as Beaconsfield, weighing 1550 or 1600 pounds, will produce the best sort

of farm horses that can travel on the road at six or eight miles an hour with perfect ease. Shires have short backs, long hips, deep bodies and thighs, clean strong legs, perfect feet, and a clear bright eye, and while they are energetic they are as patient and true at a load as a mule. Write to George E. Brown for his catalogue giving full particulars. Mr. Brown has opened a branch stable at Gainesville and will keep a full line of Cleveland Bays and Shires and a few Hackneys. He is fitting up a ranch of 6400 acres in Wise county a few miles south of Gainesville, and will breed these desirable horses and Holstein cattle there on a large scale.

A Cure for Distemper.

In case of distemper if the weather is cold, keep the animal in doors in a well-lighted and ventilated stable. Feed on bran mash with roots and hay, and leave an abundance of pure water at all times within the animal's reach. A little saltpetre, say a teaspoonful, may be dissolved in the water every night till the kidneys act freely. When the throat commences swelling, apply warm poultices of linseed meal, changing them twice daily, and as soon as the throat commences to fluctuate, open it and liberate the pus, afterwards continuing the poultice till all discharge ceases. Ordinarily this is all the treatment that is required. If the throat is very sore, and great difficulty is experienced in swallowing, an ounce each of chlorate of potash, gentian root and licorice root should be mixed in a pint of molasses, and a teaspoonful of it smeared on the tongue every three hours.—Breeder's Gazette.

"In six weeks we had 48 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Lots 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 L. 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 1890 I commenced using the Lots 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.

GEORGE E. BROWN,
 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 900 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.
 GEO. E. BROWN,
 Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.
 Branch stable at Gainesville, Tex. Address
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Pearson Bros.,
 Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas.
 IMPORTERS OF
Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire
 COACH HORSES.
 All horses registered and guaranteed sure breeders. Our terms are very easy.

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 Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard,
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DOCTOR SMITH,

(Regular Graduate)
 AND Leading Specialist.
-CURES CANCER-
 Lupus, Rheumatism,
 Scrofula,
 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. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Stus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
 Simple, Perfect and Self-Heating.
 Hundreds in successful use. It is guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatchery. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
 Circulars free. GEO. B. BAY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVES POSTS, TIME AND MONEY!
 Old Fences made as good as new by using
Wheeler's Practical Fence Stay
PROTECTS CATTLE FROM LIGHTNING.
WHEELER & CO., 91 to 101 38th St., Chicago
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Poultry.

Don't put up any longer mating your fowls.

In the poultry it is well to remember that the male is half the breeding hen.

That "like produces like" was an accepted truth before Darwin was born. Hence the importance of using the best fowls attainable if good results are to be secured.

It is folly to expect the best cock in the world to sire chicks as good as he is if bred to third or fourth rate hens. And yet there are many chicken fanciers who seem to think differently and get red in the face when talking of the "cheat" from whom they ordered cocks.

They do say that "there is nothing new under the sun." But if the ancients who were in the poultry business could look in on the exhibits at one of our modern poultry shows they wouldn't say so or think so. Do you think so?

The average American is always keen to find something new. And no matter how good it is, he is ready to try his hand at improving it. And if the truth must be told, he pretty regularly "gets there" when he sets his head that way which will explain why it is that there are now nearly one hundred breeds of poultry in this country, each one differing materially from the others.

One reason why American poultry breeders are ahead of our English cousins is that while they are slow to recognize any new variety, we are always ready to do so. And after trying it, if we find it good we start in at once to boom it. In this way we accomplish in a few years what it takes them a generation to accomplish. We want "the best that is going," and are willing to pay big money for it, while they think what is theirs is necessarily the best, and they are hard to convince they can be mistaken.

The writer is not "stuck on" the McKinley bill to any very considerable extent, but he believes in even giving the devil his due. Certain poultry papers are publishing papers written by poultry men charging that while under the former tariff fowls to be used for breeding purposes, though not specifically named, were admitted free of duty, under the new tariff this isn't the case. But the writer reads the matter differently. Turning to the free list it will be found that "birds and land and water fowl" are specifically named. So those who wish to import thoroughbred poultry for breeding purposes will not have the fun of "cussin" the bill on that account after all.

How would you like, when you are thirsty, to have some one offer you stale, filthy water to drink? Yet isn't that precisely what you are doing when your fowls beg you for water? They are quite as fastidiously inclined as you are on the point, and while they will drink bad water rather than starve, they no more prefer such stuff than you do. True, it is winter yet, and they can do on less water than in July, but for all that they should have it now and have it clean. At heart you don't intend to be cruel to those pets of yours, but the trouble is you "don't always sometimes" think of their wants and necessities. Suppose now you "try it on" just once as an experiment, and put two pans of water in the runs with your fowls, one filled with dirty, the other with fresh, clean water. See which one of them will be patronized most liberally. If the former, then keep on giving them dirty water, but if the latter—well, you will provide for them all right in the future.

Will Pay 100 Per Cent.

The Round Rock News.

The legislature will be asked to pass a bounty law for West Texas. The extermination of wild beasts on our western frontier is a question of some moment, and the expenditure of a few dollars by the state would be an investment paying 100 per cent. Let a law be made at once.

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 \$10,000 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., Feb. 6, 1891.

The receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards for the past week were cattle 150, hogs 2322, horses and mules 26.

The receipts of cattle for the past week were light, consequently all offerings were readily taken at fair prices. There is a fair demand for good cattle, such as will make good butchers' stuff. The demand for this class of cattle may safely be said to by far exceed the supply. Common, half fat and thin stuff however, is not wanted, and must be sold at low figures.

The following are the representative sales of cattle at the stock yards this week: 17 steers, 876 lbs, \$2; 5 steers, 804 lbs, \$2; 14 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.50; 16 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.50; 20 cows, 750, \$1.55; 4 cows and steers, 950 lbs, \$2; 12 cows and steers, 1067 lbs, \$2; 7 cows and steers, 1003 lbs, \$2; 2 cows, 930 lbs, \$1.50; 1 bull, 920 lbs, .75; 6 calves, \$18.

The supply of hogs this week was only fair and not equal to the demand. The business of the Fort Worth Packing company is assuming enormous proportions. As the demand for its products increase, so does the demand for hogs. They now buy at good figures all the hogs offered and could handle as many more at same prices. Hogs weighing 175 pounds and over will if fat always bring good figures, but poor and light stock is not wanted at any price. It will pay farmers to feed high-priced corn rather than market light hogs as they are injurious to the market. Top price paid this week \$3.55 for choice hogs, bulk \$3.45, pigs and light \$2.50@3. The market ruled steady throughout.

For want of space the JOURNAL is unable to give an extended list of representative sales of hogs, but will merely state that good hogs sold at from \$3.40 to \$3.55. All those, however, that had the weight, style and flesh to entitle them to class as strictly good, brought from \$3.50 to \$3.55.

**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, \$300,000. Consignments solicited.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 100. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers \$4.00@5.40; fair to good, \$3.90@4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@3.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3500; shipments, 2200. Market higher. Prices ranged \$3.30@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Market steady. Good to choice, \$4.80@5.10.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2700; shipments, 2400. Market steady to higher. Steers, \$3.60@5.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,400; shipments, 2800. Market steady to higher. All grades, \$3.00@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 400. Market strong to higher.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 300. Market generally steady. Steers, \$3.00@3.50; stockers, \$3.25@3.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 12,000. Market active and higher. All grades, \$3.50@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 350. Market active and steady. Natives, \$3.75@5.25; Westerns, \$3.90@4.95. Texans, \$3.25@4.60.

CHICAGO.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 2, 1891.

Receipts for January:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1891	274,359	1,068,260	305,132
1890	283,386	807,795	185,973

The above figures show a decrease of 9027 cattle compared with January last year, while there is an increase of 260,465 hogs and 19,159 sheep.

The first business day of February compared with a year ago showed a decrease of 4000 cattle and an increase of 29,000 hogs.

The consensus of opinion here now seems to be that there will be a continued moderate decrease in cattle receipts and an increase in hog receipts compared with last year.

The average weight of all kinds of live stock is less than a year ago.

The hog receipts in January averaged 233 lbs, against 279 lbs in January of 1879, when the next largest January run (996,389 head) was recorded.

Armour bought nine loads of Texas distillery-fed steers at \$4.40 and five loads of native stillers at \$4.50. Morris sold them.

Col. B. E. Hoppin says the tendency among cattle feeders is to take heavy and fleshy animals that can be turned off fat with not more than one winter's keep.

The custom of buying only the heavier and high grade cattle among eastern feeders is adopted because it is the

most economical custom on high-priced land where feed is valuable. If it is necessary for eastern feeders to adopt this policy, it follows that it would be profitable for western feeders with larger margins.

The fairs used to give premiums mainly on three to five-year-olds, but now the yearlings and twos get the preference.

The cattle market last week opened higher, declined 25@40c owing to a rush of good cattle, and this week opened with prices as good as the best of last week. Beeves, \$3.50@5.50; bulk, \$4@4.50; cows, \$1@3.50; bulk, \$2@2.40.

Hogs continued to sell very low, owing solely to the fact that receipts are very much larger than anybody expected. Prices are 25@35c lower than one year ago, and \$1.25 lower than five years ago.

Sheep trade quite brisk. Natives, 75 to 125 lbs, \$3.50@5; western corn-fed, 90 to 120 lbs, \$4.50@4.85; fed Mexicans, 70 to 80 lbs, \$4.50@4.75; lambs, \$4.90@5.80; feeding sheep, \$3.75@4.25.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 5, '91.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules
Receipts	1,724	7,480	845	669
Shipments	266	242	209	209

Cattle—The general market ruled steady to strong for fat cattle of all weights. The feeling was not quite as strong for exporters as earlier in the week; handy butchers' cattle were in demand at a shade higher values, but the common grades of butchers' stock sold at a shade easier. Good shipping steers sold to-day at \$4.45@5.05; prime native shipping steers are quotable at \$5.10@5.40; butchers' steers are selling at \$3.25@4.15, and feeders are on the market thrifty fleshy stock at \$3.25@3.85. Ordinary stock steers are slow sale at \$2@2.75. 12 Texas cows weighing 721 lbs. brought \$1.62; 13 Texas steers weighing 713 lbs. brought \$2.62; 44 Texas steers weighing 937 lbs. brought \$3.30.

Hogs—Market opened 5c higher on all grades, and ruled firm to the close. Bulk of the good mixed packing hogs, \$3.55@3.60; extreme range for common to choice, \$3.40@3.70; culls, \$3@3.30; Bulk of the good Yorkers, \$3.45@3.50.

Sheep—Market ruled steady under light receipts. There is but little life in the trade on account of the light supplies. Local dealers require all offerings, and buyers for other markets are compelled to look elsewhere. The feeling among shippers is weak. Yesterday's prices ranged from \$4 25 to \$5.25 for good mutton.

**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**

Offices 134 and 136 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Special attention given to Western cattle and sheep. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5, 1891.

The shipping steer market was in good shape to-day, buyers taking hold with considerable life early in the day at strong yesterday's prices. There was one load of nice smooth steers weighing 1,385 pounds that brought \$5. Dressed beef men were forced to bid against shippers and this had a tendency to strengthen values considerably. The run of butcher stuff was light and prices were strong. Good killing cows were strong to a shade higher. The sales show quite an advance in prices, but when the quality is considered, they are not much higher than yesterday. The same grade of cattle would bring just as much money as they did to-day. Common cows are quiet, but steady. Bulls continue to sell well at even prices. The stocker and feeder market, while not as active as heretofore, is enjoying a good inquiry for feeding stuff from farmers, the speculators leaving the market to a great extent to feeders. Prices, however, range about as they have been for a week past.

The hog market opened up strong, but by noon packers and speculators had cleared the pens of the bulk of desirable hogs. After dinner there was a disposition manifested by packers to bear prices a shade and in a number of instances succeeded in obtaining a concession of 5c. However, the bulk of the sales were made at \$3.35@3.45, with the top notch at \$3.55. Nice, smooth pigs were in good request on an eastern order, while there was but little competition for the heavy-weights, although there were a few buyers for Mexican hogs.

Sheep were steady with the demand confined almost exclusively to good muttons. Coarse stock were slow. One lot of 97 head, weighing 57 pounds, brought \$3.40.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 6.—Large receipts. Better sale of thin stock to pasture men and speculators. Butchers are active buyers of choice fat stock at 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 light receipt and good 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 moderate supply and active demand at the following prices: Fat light-weights, 3@3c per pound; heavy fat, 3@4c per pound. No sale for thin hogs.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

On Sunday, December 14th, the Cotton Belt Route, with its well known desire to offer every accommodation to the traveling public, placed another train in service between Fort Worth and Memphis and St. Louis. The schedules in effect for both trains are as follows:

Leave Ft. Worth	8.00 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
" Plano	9.44 p. m.	10.18 a. m.
" Wylie	10.08 p. m.	10.46 a. m.
" Greenville	11.20 p. m.	12.10 p. m.
" Commerce	12.00 night	1.10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.	12.45 a. m.	2.03 p. m.
Arrive Memphis	8.45 p. m.	8.55 a. m.
" St. Louis	7.40 a. m.	

It is to be hoped that the patronage of the public will justify this evident intention on the part of the railroad company to offer every facility for the comfort and despatch of our citizens.

32 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.

Fish & Meek 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. 90 acres in town of Ennis, Ellis county, \$100 per acre. I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the title sound and in good shape. S. M. SMITH, OWNER, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

For Sale!

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

Mules, Mules!

I have for sale a car-load of choice young mules at Terrell, Tex., 4 to 6 years old, 14 to 18 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 MCGEHEE, 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.

Best Early-Beef Ranch in Southwest Texas.

Tulka ranch, formerly owned by Dr. Carothers, 4,000 acres under fence, eight miles from Cotulla, LaSalle county, Tex., bordered for fifteen miles by the Nueces river, and additionally watered by abundant lakes and wells; well grassed with curly mesquite and grama. Would be sold stocked with either steers or breeding cattle, or the land alone. Large profits in cutting into farms and colonizing; land rich prairie suited to corn and cotton. A bale of cotton to the acre has been raised in neighborhood. Terms easy; apply to owner. Also adjoining lease of 60,000 acres under fence and fully stocked. J. S. ALEXANDER, San Antonio, Tex.

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, Polanes, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. S. B. stamp for Circular.

FOR SALE.

For Sale!

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

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 th rd bull "PRIAM" No. 11,434, winner of six first premiums at the leading Western ails. 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.

GRAZING LANDS WITH PERMANENT WATER IN COLORADO.

Stockmen desiring locations with sure water for their herds in Southeastern Colorado can purchase the following holdings at most reasonable prices:

- 700 acres on Big Sandy creek, Kiowa county, covering all water for a distance of 5 miles;
- 480 acres on Big Sandy creek, Powers county, covering all water for a distance of 3 miles;
- 140 acres on Wild Horse creek, Powers county, covering all water for a distance of 10 miles;
- 800 acres on Arkansas river, South side, Powers county, frontage on river for a distance of 3 miles.

Abundant stock surrounds these locations, which are the best in the neighborhood. For further particulars write to W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE.

Anyone desiring an investment in young horses, unbroken, both sexes, 1, 2 and 3 years old, whose breeding and individual merits are excellent, will learn of a fine stock of 250 head for sale by addressing the undersigned. The colts have been raised on Western pastures, are perfectly sound, and with the handling they now require will make speedy, stylish drivers and saddlers, and will return to purchasers handsome profits on their investments. Their sires are thoroughbreds and trotters of high merit, and their dams are second crosses of thoroughbred and trotting stock. These horses when mature will weigh from 850 to 1050 lbs. and will stand 15 hands high and over. They are now in Southern Kansas and in the Panhandle of Texas, conveniently located to railroad. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Write for particulars to W. THOMSON, Box 2945, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE.

4200 head of Merino sheep. For particulars apply to L. SCHICK, Throckmorton, Tex.

NOTICE!

3000 mixed cattle in Blanco and Llano counties for sale. Apply to J. P. Smith, N. C. Gallopway, W. T. Shugart, John B. Wennmohe, E. H. McNatt, Round Mountain, Blanco county, Tex.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

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, Moweagua, 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.

600 one year, 300 two year, 300 three year, and 100 four-year-old steers. C. G. BURBANK, Fort McKavett, Tex.

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.

STEERS FOR SALE.

2500 fours and up; 1000 threes; 1000 twos; 1000 ones. All straight coast cattle, none raised in timber. Address W. P. McFADDEN, Beaumont, Tex.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	Price, \$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,600
1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500
Total	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000. Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

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

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN

from the Cotton Belt depot in Fort Worth, one bay horse, about fifteen hands high, branded F D on left shoulder; has large white spot on forehead; 1 white hind foot; with white 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. S. E. Whitmore, on Mud Creek, Healdton, in the Chickasaw Nation, one light bay horse, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, branded on left shoulder T B connected; also one dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, branded on left shoulder J P connected, and about 6 years old. They strayed or were stolen about Aug. 10, 1890.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Do You Want the Best?

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

Jot Gunter's Grayson County Ranch.

Thoroughbred and grade Shorthorn and Bedford 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.

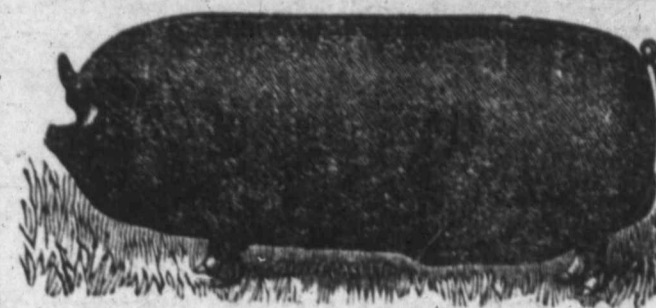
OAKLAWN JERSEY HERD.

Auvergne, Jackson Co., Ark. The home of Turbigo, son of the grand old Terminator. 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.

DUNCAN BROS.,

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. Breeders of Berkshire swine. Herd headed by St. Louis prize winner, "Nick." Also L. Brahmas, P. Rocks, and Bronze Turkeys. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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 20 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. VANDRUCK, Cherry Valley, Ill.

C. F. ESTILL,

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

POULTRY.

J. G. McREYNOLDS

P. O. Box 25, NECHESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of High-Class Poultry and Poland-China Swine. STANFORD 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.

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

THE SELF-RESTORER

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

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 1,230,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

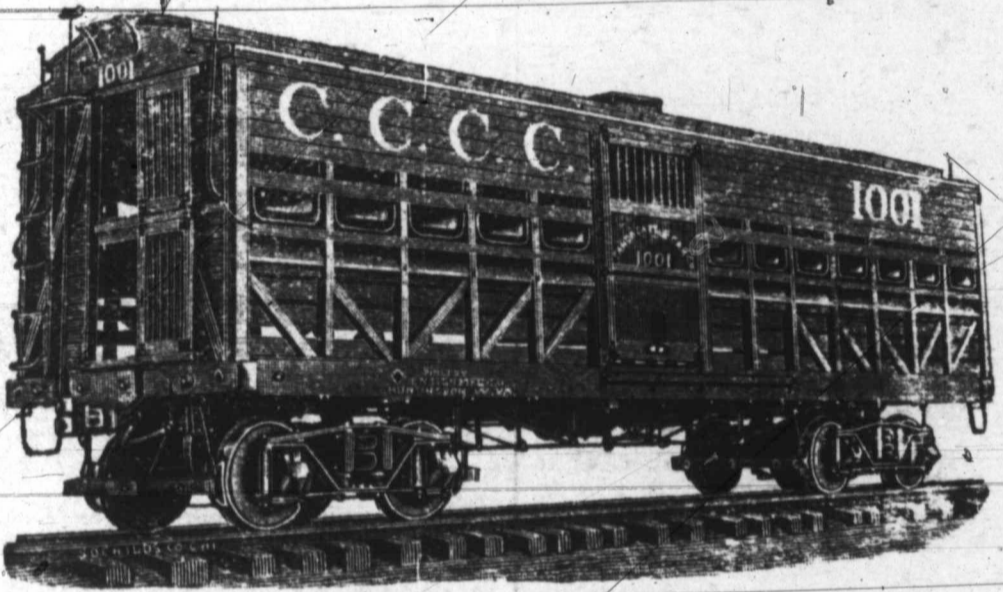
W. S. Tough, Manager.

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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CANDA CATTLE CAR CO.

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

All cars equipped with the "Chisholm Suspension Truck, guaranteeing easy riding, and with 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. Y., 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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CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

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San Antonio Stock Yards Co.,

INCORPORATED \$50,000.

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

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN ANTONIO.

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

PURE SEEDS

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN
SEED CO.,
Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc.
Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free.
1426-1428 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

Is an Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.



Purely Vegetable. Safe to Handle.

It is sure to promote Health of Sheep,

And thereby increase quantity and quality of the Wool.

You can well afford to give FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP a trial. It may and will save you a great deal of money. Read the following testimony:

TESTIMONIAL.

PRESCOTT JUNCTION, ARIZ., Dec. 30, '90.

A. H. HUMPHREYS,
Messrs. FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.,
18 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

I used your Fernoline Dip for spotting a band of scabby sheep last September, and now take pleasure in recommending it to wool growers as a specific for scab as well as on account of its beneficial effect upon the wool and general condition of the sheep themselves. I would say in his connection, that its immediate effect upon my sheep was to make them scratch more than they done before the application of the dip, and this gave me the impression that the dip was no good. But upon examining these sheep a week or so later, with the view of treating them again with another preparation, I discovered that all traces of the scab had then disappeared, and I consequently abandoned the idea of further treatment.

I find your dip very convenient to use, and beneficial rather than injurious to the sheep and the wool.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. H. HUMPHREYS.

TESTIMONIAL.

NEPHI, UTAH, Oct. 13, 1890.

WILLIAM MORGAN,
FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.,
New York.

GENTLEMEN:

In order to testify to the merit of your sheep dip and in the belief that its universal use would be of great value to sheep raisers throughout the country, I would say, that during August of this year I dipped 1,700 scabby sheep at Nephi, Utah, according to your printed directions in a regular dipping tank, and they were entirely cured thereby.

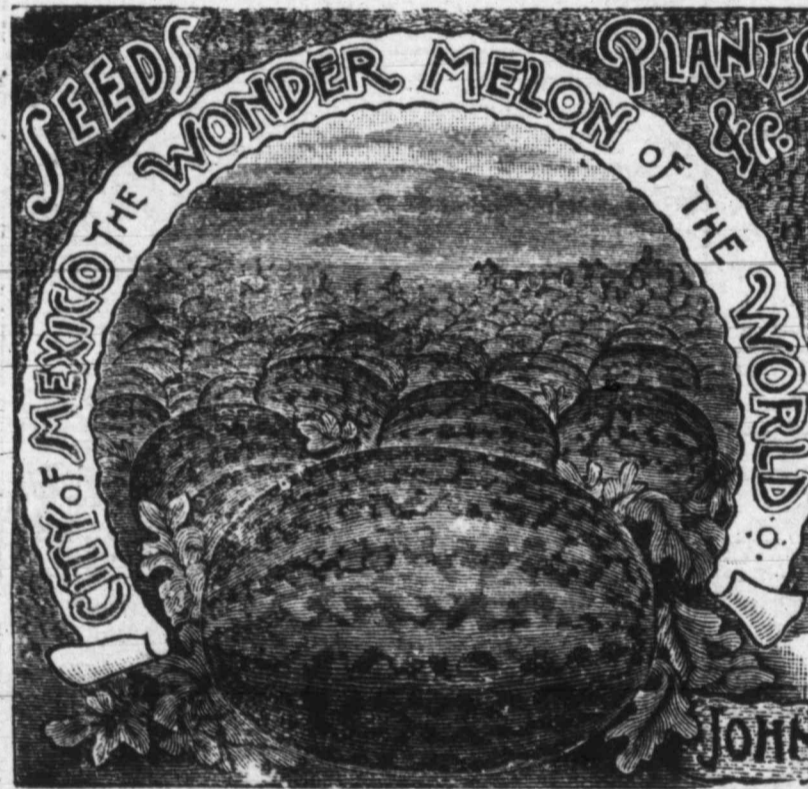
Your dip cheaper to use in the end than sulphur and lime, does not injure the wool, and is better and cheaper than any other sheep dip known in this section of the country, in my opinion.

I would add, that in stating the foregoing I do so from no interested motive, but in the belief that your Fernoline Sheep Dip will prove of the greatest value to fellow sheep raisers, and should supersede the use of all other materials for the dipping of sheep for scab.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN.

If you cannot obtain FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP from your dealer, ask him to write for it to

Fernoline Chemical Co., 18 Broadway, N. Y.



Every FARMER Boy

Will hail with delight my new Wonder Melon, City of Mexico, and will be glad to send 15c. for a package from which to grow 200 great, glorious, early melons.

FARM SEEDS.

How would 134 bu. of Oats (my Bonanza Oats took the American Agricultural prize of \$500 in gold for the biggest yield, cropping 134 bu. per acre), 40 bu. Wheat, 60 bu. Barley, 100 bu. Corn, and 300 to 500 bu. Potatoes suit you at present high prices. SALZER'S Northern-Grown Seeds produce them every time.

60,000 Bushels Seed Potatoes Cheap.

35 Packages Earliest Vegetables, sufficient for a family, postpaid, \$1.00. My new Catalogue is elegantly illustrated, and contains several brilliant colored plates, printed from nature, which, when framed, would make fine parlor ornaments. Send 5c. for same, or we will send Catalogue and grain samples upon receipt of 5c., or Catalogue and package of City of Mexico Melon for 15 cts.

JOHNA SALZER LA ROSSE, WIS.

1891.

Home Grown, Honest, Reliable.



1891.

I offer you my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1891 FREE. Note the immense variety of seed it contains, and that all the best novelties are there. Not much mere show about it (you don't plant pictures) but fine engravings from photographs of scores of the choice vegetables I have introduced. Would it not be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm in the United States making mail and express business a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honorable dealing is the only foundation this can rest on. My Catalogue is FREE as usual. A matter on second page of cover will interest my customers. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

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Our Novelties: Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. Our Specialties: Alfalfa, Espersette, Kaffir Corn Cane, Millet, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries. Everything in the seed line. Catalogues mailed FREE on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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Corner Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Only Exclusively Wholesale Dry Goods House in the City.